CADNANT PLANNING

PROSPERITY PARC (FORMER PENRHOS ALUMINIUM WORKS SITE), LONDON ROAD, HOLYHEAD WELSH LANGUAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT ANGLESEY LAND HOLDINGS LTD November 2024 2023.153_02

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) accompanies an outline planning application for the redevelopment of the former Penrhos Aluminium Works site (known as 'Prosperity Parc'), London Road, Holyhead, to include data centre use (B8), with office and research & development space (B1), and the inclusion of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) scheme, with access, landscaping, drainage and associated works, including demolition of existing buildings and structures ('the Proposed Development').
- 1.2 The application is submitted in response to a number of factors, including the sites allocation as a safeguarded employment site via Policy CYF1 in the Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP), as well as the sites inclusion in the Anglesey Freeport which is being taken forward by a range of partners.
- 1.3 The site is located off London Road (A5) and is strategically placed in close proximity to the A55 North Wales Expressway (junction 2) and sits on the edge of Holyhead, a key international Port in Wales and the UK.
- 1.4 The proposals would see the site brought back into economic use through new employment uses in a range of economic sectors, creating new job opportunities. The site also forms one part of a wider Freeport strategy and vision for regeneration and investment across Anglesey.
- 1.5 This WLIA accords with the adopted Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) and Gwynedd Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) 'Maintenance and Creation of Distinctive and Sustainable Communities' (July 2019). The SPG sets out specific methodology for which all WLIAs must follow in order to demonstrate how the Proposed Development will impact upon the local community and local area.
- 1.6 In accordance with section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) it is necessary to ensure that planning applications conform to the adopted Development Plan unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise. Other planning considerations can include national planning policy along with Technical Advice Note (TAN).
- 1.7 The Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP was adopted on 31st July 2017 which forms the development plan for both Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Planning Authority areas and will be the basis for decisions on land use planning in this area.

- 1.8 The Welsh language plays an important role in the social, cultural and economic life of the Plan area's residents and visitors. Where development is proposed, consideration must be given to the enhancement and protection of the language and culture. Strategic Policy PS1 'The Welsh Language and Culture' (PS1) sets out the context for the assessment of the potential impact of proposals upon the language and culture.
- 1.9 In terms of employment development, Criterion 2 of Policy PS1 'The Welsh Language and Culture', guides that where Proposed Development is for a large scale employment development that would lead to a significant workforce flow, a Welsh Language Impact Assessment setting out how the Proposed Development would protect, promote and enhance the Welsh language, should accompany a planning application.
- 1.10 All proposals, irrespective of type, size or location, will be expected to comply with criterion 4 and 5 of PS1 which is the requirement of a bilingual signage scheme to deal with all operational signage in the public domain. It is expected that existing Welsh names are retained and appropriate Welsh names are used for new developments.
- 1.11 Criterion 3 of PS1 states that the Councils will refuse proposals which would cause significant harm to the character and language balance of a community that cannot be avoided or suitably mitigated by appropriate planning mechanisms.
- 1.12 This Assessment should be read giving full regard to the application's accompanying documentation including the Planning Statement and the Economic Impact Assessment.
- 1.13 The SPG advises that a WLIA should be prepared by a competent person. This WLIA has been prepared by Sioned Edwards of Cadnant Planning Ltd. A statement setting out the author's experience and qualifications is provided in Appendix A of this WLIA.

2. The Proposed Development

- 2.1 The application relates to an outline planning application with details of access to be determined as part of the application. All other matters are reserved for consideration at a Reserved Matters stage.
- 2.2 The application relates to the redevelopment of the former Penrhos Aluminium Works site (known as 'Prosperity Parc'), to include data centre use (B8), with office and research & development space (B1), and the inclusion of a Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) scheme, with access, landscaping, drainage and associated works, including demolition of existing buildings and structures.
- 2.3 An extract of the overall site masterplan is provided in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1 Proposed site layout plan



2.4 The site is located off London Road (A5) and is strategically placed in close proximity to the A55 North Wales Expressway (junction 2) and sits on the edge of Holyhead, a key international Port in Wales and the UK.

- 2.5 The site will continue to be accessed via the existing junctions with London Road (A5). Existing boundary tree planting and other key green features on-site will be retained, helping to continue to screen the site form outside view, and enable a high-quality built and natural environment on-site.
- 2.6 The application is submitted in response to a number of factors, including the site's allocation as a safeguarded employment site via Policy CYF1 in the JLDP as well as the sites inclusion in the Anglesey Freeport which is being taken forward by a range of partners.
- 2.7 The proposals would see the site brought back into economic use through new employment uses in a range of economic sectors, creating new job opportunities. The site also forms one part of a wider Freeport strategy and vision for regeneration and investment across Anglesey.
- 2.8 The proposal would provide:
 - up to 10,000sqm B1 office
 - up to 5,000sqm B1 research and development space
 - minimum of 223,000sqm/maximum of 238,000sqm B8 data centre use (with the data centre use exclusively, and no standard B8 storage and distribution uses).
 - total proposed GFA of up to 238,000sqm.
- 2.9 The development is expected to contribute to the regeneration of Holyhead, providing significant employment opportunities, residential and leisure facilities and to act as a catalyst to further investment and initiatives in the local area. It is anticipated that the scheme would take approximately 6years to be completed in its entirety. However, this is likely to occur on a phased basis, influenced by prevailing commercial conditions. It has been assumed that the development could open in 2026, and be fully constructed and operational by 2031.
- 2.10 During the construction period, it is expected that the proposal would support 683 direct FTE construction jobs on Anglesey and 6143 across the rest of Wales (over a five year period). These would provide opportunities on Anglesey, North Wales and across Wales. 10% of the construction jobs are expected to be met by workers from Anglesey.
- 2.11 During the operation of the site, it is expected that the proposal could deliver between 1,151 and 2,073 jobs. Estimates for the distribution of jobs between the expected industries are as follows:

Industry	Low employment	High employment
B1 office space	833	833
B1 research and development	83	125
B8 data centre	235	1,115

Table 2.1 Estimated number of jobs per industry

2.12 It is expected that the majority of these jobs would be met by people already living within an hour's drive from Holyhead, which extends over towards St Asaph to the east, Harlech and Pentrefoelas to the south and Pwllheli/Tudweiliog. Figure 2.2 identifies the estimated area on a map.

Figure 2.2 Map identifying a 1 hour travel distance from Holyhead (Economic Impact Assessment)



3. Legislation, policy and guidance

3.1 The Welsh language is a material planning consideration in the determination of planning applications in Wales and is recognised in relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks and strategies. An overview is provided in tables 3.1-3.6.

Document	Summary
Welsh Language (Wales)	The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 made provisions
Measure 2011 (National	for the official status of the Welsh language in Wales and
Assembly for Wales, 2011)	created a new legislative framework for the Welsh language.
Well-being of Future	Sets ambitious, long-term well-being goals to reflect the Wales
Generations (Wales) Act	that the people of Wales want to live in, now and in the future.
2015 (National Assembly	One of its goals is to be a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving
for Wales, 2015)	Welsh language where society promotes and protects culture,
	heritage and the Welsh language. It is an important milestone
	for the language, underlining its official status.
Planning (Wales) Act 2015	Sections 11 and 31 of the Act concern the Welsh language.
(National Assembly for	Section 31 of the Act clarifies that effects on the Welsh
Wales, 2015)	language may be a consideration when determining planning
	applications, so far as it is material to the application. Section
	11 of the Act makes it mandatory for all local planning
	authorities to consider the effect of their development plans on
	the Welsh language, by undertaking an appropriate
	assessment as part of their Sustainability Appraisal of the plan.

Table 3.1 National planning and language legislation

Table 3.2 National planning policy and language policy framework

Document			Summary
Planning	Policy	Wales	Planning Policy Wales (PPW) acknowledges that the Welsh
(Edition	12)	(Welsh	language is part of the social and cultural fabric of Wales and
Governme	nt, 2024)		that the Welsh Government is committed to ensuring that the
Welsh language is supported and encouraged to flourish a		Welsh language is supported and encouraged to flourish as a	
			language of many communities all over Wales.
			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.
Technical Arbier Mais	
Technical Advice Note	TAN 20 provides guidance on how the planning system
(TAN) 20 – Planning and	considers the implications of the Welsh language when
the Welsh Language	preparing LDPs and making decisions. The LPA should
(Welsh Government, 2017)	consider the needs and welfare of the Welsh language, and in
	so doing, contribute to its well-being. Recent changes
	introduced in the current version of TAN 20 are as a result of
	bringing into force provisions contained in the Planning (Wales)
	Act 2015.
	The main changes relate to the following matters:
	• The link between planning for the Welsh language through
	land-use planning and community planning;
	• Providing clarification that decision makers may take the
	language into account where it is material to the application;
	 Allow language impact assessments in certain specified
	circumstances.
Future Wales The National	As the national development framework, Future Wales is the
Plan 2040 (Welsh	highest tier of development plan and is focused on solutions to
Government, 2021)	issues and challenges at a national scale. Its strategic nature
	means it does not allocate development to all parts of Wales,
	nor does it include policies on all land uses. It is a framework
	which will be built on by Strategic Development Plans at a
	regional level and Local Development Plans at local authority
	level. These plans will identify the location of new infrastructure
	and development. Strategic and Local Development Plans are
	required to be in conformity with Future Wales and must be
	kept up to date to ensure they and Future Wales work together
	effectively. Planning decisions at every level of the planning
	system in Wales must be taken in accordance with the
	development plan as a whole. Future Wales replaces the
	Wales Spatial Plan.
	Welsh Government's ambition for the Welsh Language is to
	reach a million Welsh speakers, as well as increasing the
	percentage of people who speak Welsh daily by 10% by 2050.

Future Wales 2040 has 11 outcomes, one of which is to create
a Wales where people live in places with a thriving Welsh
language.
The language will be an embedded consideration in the spatial
strategy of all development plans. Where Welsh is the everyday
language of the community, development will be managed to
ensure there are jobs and homes to enable the language to
remain central to those communities' identities. Elsewhere
development will be a positive force towards encouraging the
creation of education and social infrastructure to enable the
language to develop as a natural, thriving part of communities.
In all parts of Wales the strategy supports sustainable growth.
Any place without jobs, homes, community spaces and wildlife
has no prospect of having a thriving and cohesive community,
Welsh language or economy. There is such a thing as too much
development or the wrong type of development, whereas
sustainable development should foster a stable or growing
population to ensure a healthy natural environment and
economic and social stability.
·····,
The North region comprises Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire,
Gwynedd, Isle of Anglesey, Snowdonia and Wrexham. With
204,406 Welsh speakers across the region and with
concentrations of settlements where Welsh is the first language
for many people, it is important that development plans
consider the relationship between strategic housing, transport
and economic growth and the Welsh language. Development
plans should contain settlement hierarchies and strategies to
distribute growth in such a way that creates the conditions for
Welsh to thrive and to be preserved as the community
language in the many places where everyday life takes place
through the medium of Welsh.

Table 2.3 National language strategies

Document	Summary
A million Welsh speakers	The strategy was launched on the 10th July 2017 and sets out
(Welsh Government, 2017)	Welsh Government's strategic priorities on how to reach a
	million Welsh speakers by 2050.

Three strategic themes have been identified within the strategy
to achieve its vision:
 Increasing the number of Welsh speakers;
 Increasing the use of Welsh; and
• Creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context.

Table 3.4 Local planning policies

Document	Summary
Anglesey and Gwynedd	Policy PS1 is the key policy relating to the Welsh language, but
Joint Local Development	is engrained into all policies throughout the plan. The Welsh
<i>Plan</i> (2017)	language and other policies promote the protection and
	enhancement of the Welsh language. The policies seek to
	facilitate the type of development that can create the right
	circumstances to contribute to maintaining and creating Welsh-
	speaking communities.
	Policy PS 1: 'Welsh Language and Culture' guides that;
	"The Councils will promote and support the use of the Welsh
	language in the Plan area. This will be achieved by:
	1. Requiring a Welsh Language Statement, which will protect,
	promote and enhance the Welsh language, where the
	proposed development falls within one of the following
	categories:
	a. Retail, industrial or commercial development employing
	more than 50 employees and/or with an area of 1,000 sq. m. or
	more; or
	b. Residential development which will individually or
	cumulatively provide more than the indicative housing provision
	set out for the settlement in Policies TAI 1 – TAI 6; or
	c. Residential development of 5 or more housing units on
	allocated or windfall sites within development boundaries that
	doesn't address evidence of need and demand for housing
	recorded in a Housing Market Assessments and other relevant
	local sources of evidence.
	2. Requiring a Welsh Language Impact Assessment, which will
	set out how the proposed development will protect, promote
	and enhance the Welsh Language, where the proposed
	development is on an unexpected windfall site for a large scale
	housing development or large scale employment development
	that would lead to a significant workforce flow;

	3. Refusing proposals which would cause significant harm to
	the character and language balance of a community that
	cannot be avoided or suitably mitigated by appropriate planning
	mechanisms;
	4. Requiring a bilingual Signage Scheme to deal with all
	operational signage in the public domain that are proposed in
	a planning application by public bodies and by commercial and
	business companies;
	5. Expect that Welsh names are used for new developments,
	house and street names."
Gwynedd/Isle of Anglesey	Provides guidance on how the planning authority will make
Councils' Supplementary	decisions regarding the effect of proposed developments on
Planning Guidance (SPG)	the Welsh language. Specific methodology is set out within the
Maintaining and Creating	document for which Welsh Language Impact Assessments
Distinctive and Sustainable	should adhere to in assessing the impact of development on
Communities (July 2019)	the local community and local area.

Table 3.5 Local strategies

Document	Summary
Welsh Language Promotion	The Anglesey Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026
Strategy 2021-2026 (Isle of	sets out three priority areas in order to address the aim reverse
Anglesey County Council,	the reduction in the percentage of Welsh Speakers on
2021)	Anglesey by 2026. This Strategy builds on the work carried out
	on the first Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2016-2021.
	Three priority areas are identified in the plan, comprising:
	Children, young people and the family
	• The workplace, Welsh language services and the
	infrastructure
	The community
	• The aim of the Plan is to set out the strategic direction for
	the promotion of the Welsh language across the whole of
	Anglesey over the next five years.
Gwynedd and Anglesey	The plan focuses attention on the seven well-being goals and
Wellbeing Plan (IACC,	the five ways of working have been designed to support public
2018)	bodies to meet the existing needs of their communities and
	ensure that the decisions of today do not harm future
	generations.

Protecting and promoting the Welsh language forms part of the
development plan. The Plan recognises the importance of the
Welsh language in terms of the social make-up and cultural
identity of the area. We must ensure that residents can and
choose to live their lives through the medium of Welsh and that
they can access community services and activities in Welsh.
This is therefore a priority for future joint working.
The objectives look to increase the use of the Welsh language
and promote the use of Welsh as the preferred language of
communication between public bodies across both counties.
The Welsh language will be a golden thread running through
the plan.

Document	Summary			
Planning and the Welsh	This document is the work completed by a consortium of			
Language: The Way Ahead	organisations made up of local authorities, The Welsh			
(Welsh Language Board, Language Board, the Home Builders Federation and the Wels				
Home Builders Federation	Government. The document represents the collective efforts of			
and Welsh Assembly	all partners involved who have an interest in developing a better			
Government, 2005)	understanding of the relationship between land use planning			
	and the Welsh language in order to promote the well-being of			
	the language and the cultural character of local communities.			
	The document does not represent the planning policy view of			
	any of the participating bodies.			
	The document provides best practice guidance.			

Table 2.6 Other relevant guidance

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The methodology for assessing the effect of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and culture is based on the guidance provided in Isle of Anglesey County Council and Gwynedd Council's adopted SPG in relation to Maintaining and Creating Distinctive and Sustainable Communities.
- 4.2 Diagram 3 of the SPG provides a flow chart setting out an eight-stage process of formulating a development, its assessment and decision making. An extract of the flow chart is provided in Figure 4.1 below.

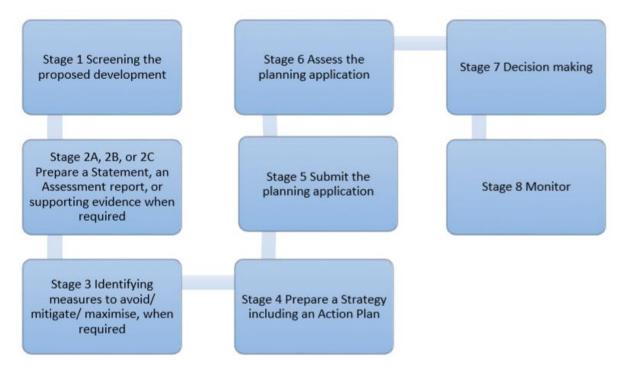


Figure 4.1 Extract of flow chart (Diagram 3 of the adopted SPG)

4.3 Stage 1 to 4 would be expected to be undertaken by the applicant prior to the submission of the planning application. Details of how the proposal complies with Stages 1 to 4 are set out below and in this WLIA provided in section 5.

Stage 1: Screening the development

4.4 Appendix 5 of the adopted SPG provides a table to assist with screening the development for Welsh language purposes. The proposal is for an employment development which includes office space, research and development space and data centre and associated infrastructure. The application site is located within the

development boundary of Holyhead and is a safeguarded employment site identified within policy CYF1 of the JLDP.

- 4.5 The proposal represents a large employment development which would be expected to attract a significant workforce (more than 10), which are expected to be met by workers from an hour's drive from Holyhead, which extends beyond the travel to work areas of Bangor and Holyhead, Pwllheli and Porthmadog, and Tywyn and Dolgellau. In light of this, a WLIA is considered to be required as per criterion 2 of policy PS1 of the JLDP.
- 4.6 On the basis of details set out above, the Proposed Development has been screened in accordance with guidance set out in the adopted SPG.

Stage 2: Preparing a WLS, WLIA or supporting evidence

- 4.7 It has been determined that a WLIA is required and this is provided in Section 5 of this report.
- 4.8 In order to assess the Proposed Development against the Sustainability Assessment Objective relevant to the Welsh language, Appendix 8 of the SPG requires the WLIA to include a completed matrix as per table 8.3 of the SPG.
- 4.9 The SPG provides a sample risk/benefits matrix (figure 8.1 of the SPG) which can be used to identify the risk and the likelihood of the effects. We have concerns regarding the example risk matrix as it only allows negative effects to be identified from a Proposed Development and does not allow for the identification of neutral or beneficial effects. In light of this, for the purpose of this WLIA, we have used a different risk/benefits matrix, which is an amendment of an earlier version of figure 8.1 of the SPG which was contained in the Post-Consultation version of the document. It is unclear why the sample Risk/Benefits Matrix contained in the adopted SPG has been amended to such a degree where no beneficial effects are identified. This WLIA is based on the risk/benefits matrix set out in Figure 4.2.

					Effect over 20 years					-			
				All speakers in the selected area	Significant beneficial effect	Substantial beneficial effect	Medium beneficial effect	Small beneficial effect	Neutral	Small adverse effect	Medium adverse effect	Substantial adverse effect	Significant adverse effect
					Increase of 10% or more than projected speakers (business as usual)	Increase of over 5% to 10% than projected speakers (business as usual)	Increase of over 2% to 5% than projected speakers (business as usual)	Increase of up to 2% than projected speakers (business as usual)	No change to the projected speakers (business as usual)	Decrease of up to 2% than projected speakers (business as usual)	Decrease of over 2% to 5% than projected speakers (business as usual)	Decrease of over 5% to 10% than projected speakers (business as usual)	Decrease of 10% or more than projected speakers (business as usual)
	Probability	Frequency	Likelihood		4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4
Likelihood	It would be expected to occur in almost all similar developments	History of it occurring 9 times out of 10 in the last (say 20) years	4	Almost certain	16	12	8	4	0	-4	-8	-12	-16
	It would be expected to occur in the majority of similar developments.	History of it occurring 5- 8 times out of 10 in the last (say 20) years	3	Likely	12	9	6	3	0	-3	-6	-9	-12
	It would be expected to occur in the minority of similar developments	History of it occurring 2- 4 times out of 10 in the last (say 20) years	2	Possible	8	6	4	2	0	-2	-4	-6	-8
	It would be expected to occur in a very small number of similar developments	History of it occurring 1 times out of 10 in the last (say 20) years	1	Unlikely	4	3	2	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4

Figure 4.2 Risk/benefits matrix to be used in this WLIA

4.10 If positive or negative effects are identified, consideration should be given if any beneficial effects can be improved or how negative effects can be controlled. This represents stage 3 below.

Stage 3: Identifying mitigation/enhancement measures and Stage 4: Preparing a strategy including an action plan

- 4.11 The WLIA presented in section 5 of this document demonstrate the consideration that has been given to the potential effect of the development on the local community and the Welsh language. Section 7 presents measures to mitigate adverse effect and enhance beneficial effects (where these are considered necessary) based on the assessment of effects.
- 4.12 Where mitigation and/or enhancement measures are considered necessary, a strategy is presented. If relevant, this is presented in section 7 of this document.

Stage 5: Submit the planning application

- 4.13 This WLIA will accompany an outline planning application to be submitted in due course.
- 4.14 A more detailed methodology for undertaking a Welsh Language Impact Assessment is set out in appendix 8 of the adopted SPG. The preparation of the JLDP was subject to Sustainability Assessment processes, which included a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). From the Welsh language's perspective, the Sustainability Assessment was influenced by the Welsh Language Impact Assessment. Similar to work associated with undertaking a Sustainability Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Impact Assessment of individual projects, there are 3 main stages to follow in the process of undertaking a Welsh Language Impact Assessment of the relevant Proposed Development (see diagram in Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 Extract of diagram from SPG setting out a three-stage process for undertaking a WLIA



5. Welsh Language Impact Assessment Scoping work

Area of influence

- 5.1 The methodology set out in the SPG requires the consideration of the local demographic of the area of where the site is located.
- 5.2 The SPG advises that an area of influence should be identified for the purpose of the assessment. Within the Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA) of Anglesey (2016) and Gwynedd (2018-23), it is acknowledged that travel to work patterns are considered a key driver in helping to identify potential local housing markets. The ONS Travel to Work Areas (TTWA) (2016) identifies a Bangor and Holyhead TTWA which covers the whole of Anglesey and areas along the Menai Straits, in Gwynedd. This is the study area for assessing effects on the housing market.
- 5.3 The Anglesey LHMA identifies three price areas and the application site is located within the Holyhead price area. When considering the effects of the Proposed Development on the housing market, it is considered to be appropriate to use the Holyhead price area from the LHMA as an area of influence. A map showing the extent of the Holyhead price area is provided in Figure 5.1.





Source: Isle of Anglesey Council Local Housing Market Assessment Update, 2016

- 5.4 The potential effects of the development on economic factors is assessed against the plan area of Anglesey and Gwynedd and North Wales as it is expected for the operational jobs to be met by workers from within an hour's drive from Holyhead, which extends over towards St Asaph to the east, Harlech and Pentrefoelas to the south and Pwllheli/Tudweiliog.
- 5.5 The Proposed Development is located within the ward of Tref Cybi but given the potential wider effects of the Proposed Development on Holyhead, data for neighbouring areas are also considered to be relevant. In order to enable a comparison between 2011 and 2021 Census data, the following areas are used:
- 5.6 2011 Census (lower super output areas)
 - W01000016: Isle of Angelsey 003A
 - W01000017: Isle of Angelsey 003B
 - W01000029: Isle of Angelsey 003C
 - W01000030: Isle of Angelsey 003D
 - W01000033: Isle of Angelsey 003E
 - W01000036: Isle of Angelsey 003F
 - W01000037: Isle of Angelsey 003G
 - W01000034: Isle of Angelsey 004B
 - W01000040: Isle of Angelsey 004D
- 5.7 2021 Census (lower super output areas)
 - W01000016: Isle of Angelsey 003A
 - W01000017: Isle of Angelsey 003B
 - W01000029: Isle of Angelsey 003C
 - W01000030: Isle of Angelsey 003D
 - W01000033: Isle of Angelsey 003E
 - W01000036: Isle of Angelsey 003F
 - W01000037: Isle of Angelsey 003G
 - W01000034: Isle of Angelsey 004B
 - W01000040: Isle of Angelsey 004D





5.8 The baseline data provided also includes data for the county of Anglesey and Wales for comparison purposes.

- 5.9 It is considered appropriate to consider the effects of the Proposed Development on elements such as:
 - language and mobility of population,
 - visual elements,
 - quality of life including community infrastructure

based on the wards comprising Holyhead as a whole. Data regarding the above is provided within the sections below.

5.10 Baseline data in relation to socio-economic considerations are set out in the Economic Impact Assessment (EcIA). Cross references to the EcIA are made however, the WLIA should be read alongside the EcIA.

Profile of the population

Population: 2011 and 2021

5.11 Table 5.1 shows the total population of the lower super output areas of Holyhead and Anglesey as a whole for the years 2011 and 2021. The changes are shown as numbers and in percentages.

Table 5.1 Numbers, change in number and percentage change in population of thewards of Holyhead and Isle of Anglesey

Area	2011	2021	Change Number	Change %
Holyhead	12,599	13,131	532	4.22
Isle of Anglesey	69,751	68,878	-873	-1.25

- 5.12 Holyhead is the largest town on Anglesey and its population represents 18.06% of Anglesey's population.
- 5.13 Between 2011 and 2021, the population of Holyhead increased by 4.22%, whilst the population of Anglesey decreased by 1.25%.
- 5.14 The Census 2021 shows that Anglesey's resident population has decreased from 69,751 in 2011 to 68,878 in 2021, which is a decrease of 1.2%. This is contrary to the pattern for Wales as a whole, which saw a general increase experienced across the country, from 3,063,456 in 2011 to 3,107,500, which is the largest population ever recorded through a census in Wales to date .
- 5.15 From 2011 to 2021, Wales as whole experienced an increase of 17.7% of people aged65 years and over, with a decrease of 2.5% of people aged 15 to 64 years, anddecrease of 1.0% in children under 15 years of age.
- 5.16 Anglesey saw a similar increase in population of people aged 65 years and over (16.3%) and a minor increase of 0.1% in children under the age of 15 years; however, Anglesey experienced a decrease of 7.9% in people aged 15 to 64 years, which is significantly larger in proportion than that experienced within Wales as a whole. Worth noting is the decrease experienced by the age groups of the 20-24 year olds (22%) and the 15-19 year olds (12%) specifically.
- 5.17 StatsWales provides migration numbers of various age groups into and out of the Isle of Anglesey from 2001 until 2020. It should be noted that from 2011 until 2019, the outward migration of young people (aged 15-29 years old) exceeded that of the inward migration of this age group. Anglesey therefore experienced a net decrease in migration of young people over the time period. This ties in with the data above in relation to the population trends experienced within the county. It is only in 2020 that the county experienced a net increase in migration of 15-64 year olds, which could be

in relation to COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns and the improved ability to work remotely (and therefore, people have more freedom to live wherever they would like).

- 5.18 Potential reasons for the consistent outward migration of young people from 2011 to 2019, could be due to lack of employment opportunities and lack of affordable housing. Over the past 25 years, Anglesey has faced significant economic challenges as its economy has grappled with a gradual deindustrialisation. This trend culminated in negative impacts on the local economy with the loss of key employers including but not limited to the Anglesey Aluminium (closure began in 2009, fully closing in 2013)), Wylfa Power Station decommissioning (2015), 2 Sisters (chicken processing factory) (2023), and Gwynedd Shipping Ltd and Gwynedd Transport Ltd (2024). These shutdowns not only resulted in substantial job losses but have also likely accelerated the outmigration of young people, who are seeking employment opportunities elsewhere. This could also be contributing partly to the reduction in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers on Anglesey.
- 5.19 In terms of working age population, 57% of Anglesey's population are of working age, a decline of 7.9% since 2011. By contrast, the working-age population of Wales and the UK is higher at 61% and 63% respectively. The EcIA identifies that whilst the working age population of Anglesey is smaller than that across Wales and the UK, it has a higher level of economic activity. The economically active working age population of Anglesey equates to 79% of the population, which is higher than the rate of 76% in Wales and 79% across the UK.

Welsh speakers (age 3 and over): 2011 and 2021

5.20 Table 5.2 shows the number of Welsh speakers and percentage of the total population (aged 3 and over) of Holyhead in 2011 and 2021.

Table 5.2 Number of Welsh speakers and the percentage of the total population (aged3 and over) of Holyhead, Anglesey and Wales

Area	2011		2021		Change between 2011 and 2021		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	% point	
Holyhead	5,005	41.4	5,315	41.8	310	6.2	

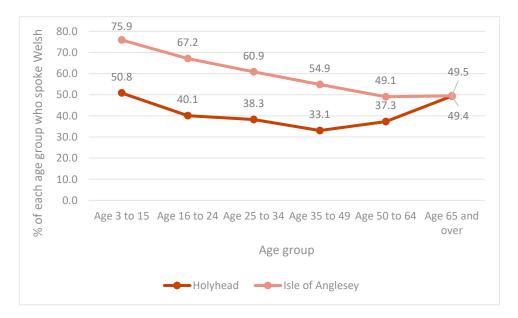
Anglesey	38,568	57.2	37,413	55.8	-1,155	-3
	30,300	07.2	57,415	55.0	1,100	5
Wales	562,016	19.0	538,296	17.8	-23,720	-4.2

- 5.21 In 2021, the proportion of the population aged 3 and over in Holyhead (41.8%) who speak Welsh was lower than that for Anglesey as a whole (55.8%), but higher than that for Wales (17.8%). This reflects the trend seen in 2011 too.
- 5.22 The number and proportion of the population who spoke Welsh in Holyhead increased between 2001 and 2011 (310 and 6.2% respectively) and this is in contrast to the trend that was seen across Anglesey and Wales.

Welsh speakers by age: 2011 and 2021

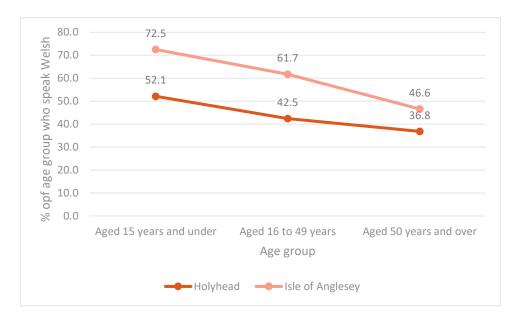
5.23 Figure 5.1 shows the population aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh by age in 2011 across Holyhead and Anglesey .

Figure 5.1 Proportion of the population (aged 3 and over) who could speak Welsh by age group (2011)



- 5.24 As can be seen across Anglesey and Holyhead, the highest proportion of the population who could speak Welsh were the 3-15 age group. However, in Holyhead, the 65+ age group had a very similar proportion of Welsh speakers.
- 5.25 Figure 5.2 identifies the proportion of Welsh speakers by age group in Holyhead and on Anglesey during 2021.





5.26 As can be seen in Figure 5.2, the proportion of Welsh speakers was highest amongst the youngest age group, with the proportion reducing as the age groups get older.

Welsh speakers by industry

5.27 In 2021, 63.1% of Anglesey's usual resident population aged 16 and over working within the construction industry, spoke Welsh. This reduces to 31.2% across North Wales and 16.2% across Wales.

Local infrastructure profile

- 5.28 This section considers the local infrastructure profile within Holyhead.
- 5.29 Holyhead is identified as a Regional Growth Area in Future Wales: the National Plan 2040. Through specific policies in Strategic and Local Development Plans, this should retain and enhance Holyhead, should retain its commercial and public service base which makes it a focal point on Anglesey.
- 5.30 Holyhead is identified as an Urban Service Centre in the adopted JLDP. The vision for the JLDP seeks for Holyhead to be re-energized to be a confident town, having taken advantage of the port and railway link, its coastal location and comparative proximity to the present Wylfa nuclear power station and the proposed new nuclear power station. It will be a focus for major development leading to a stronger economic base, sufficient

and improved choice of housing units, a vibrant town centre and a reduction in the multiple deprivation levels currently seen within the town.

- 5.31 The spatial strategy for the JLDP identifies that the sub-regional centres and urban service centres (which includes Holyhead) provide the best range of services, employment opportunities and access to public transport. Holyhead in particular has a high degree of accessibility by public transport and other sustainable modes of transport.
- 5.32 Holyhead benefits from a strong strategic rail and road corridor running through North Wales connecting the key hubs as recognised in the Wales Spatial Plan. Holyhead is a major international gateway and the port provides a ferry service with Ireland and is the main road and rail link between Ireland and North Wales, the midlands and the North of England for the transfer of people and cargo.
- 5.33 A number of the town's features are part of Holyhead's identity; they are features to be proud of such as the town's rich history, notable links with the sea and port as well as good railway links. Whilst Holyhead has several locational advantages such as its role as an international port and the most populated town in Anglesey, traditional staple industrial sectors have declined, and there have been various constraints to new job-creating development. Already higher than average levels of unemployment, poverty and deprivation have been compounded in recent years by the loss of major industrial employers in the town and vicinity. Significant new employment is needed to replace the jobs lost and sustainably reduce the level of poverty and related problems in the town.
- 5.34 On Anglesey, Holyhead has the highest concentration of deprivation with Holyhead Town ranking 168/1909 for relative deprivation. Holyhead Town ranks in the top 10% for income and employment deprivation. For further details, please see Socio-economic background section of the Economic Impact Assessment.
- 5.35 Holyhead is a Strategic Sub-regional Retail Centre and performs as cross boundary Centre providing for opportunities for small, medium and large-scale employment opportunities on established and new sites; higher and further education and education facilities; and leisure and health facilities/services. It has excellent public transport links with lower order settlements within and outside the Plan area.
- 5.36 Within Holyhead, there are five primary schools and one high school as follows:
 - Ysgol Gymraeg Morswyn (Primary school)

- Ysgol Gynradd Kingsland (Primary school)
- Ysgol Llanfawr (Primary school)
- Ysgol Gatholig Santes Fair, St Mary's Catholic School (Primary school)
- Ysgol Cybi (Primary school)
- Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi (Secondary school).
- 5.37 All schools in Holyhead provide Welsh medium education.

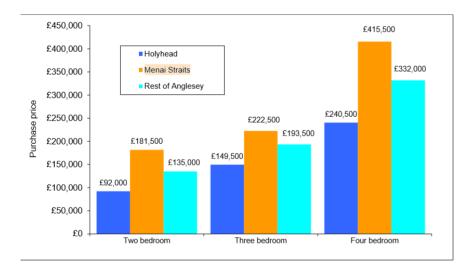
Local housing market

5.38 The application site is located in the Holyhead price area, as per the Anglesey LHMA (2016).

Median property prices

5.39 The Anglesey LHMA identifies that the median property price in the Holyhead area was as follows in 2015:

Figure 5.3 Median property prices by size and price market (figure 3.6 of Anglesey LHMA, 2016)



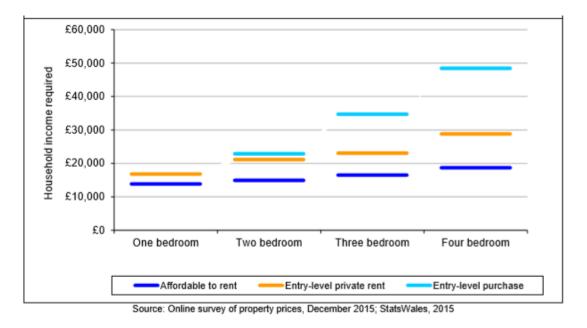
5.40 This demonstrates that the median price of a property in the Holyhead area was lower than for Menai Straits area and the Rest of Anglesey. The price of entry level properties in Holyhead area was also lower than the two other price areas as can be seen in figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4 Entry-level property prices by size and price market (figure 3.7 of Anglesey LHMA, 2016)



5.41 The LHMA also considers the household income required in order to be able to access housing in the different areas of Anglesey. Figure 5.5 provides an extract of a graph which identified the household income required to access housing in the Holyhead price market.

Figure 5.5 Household income required to access housing in the Holyhead price market, by number of bedrooms (figure 3.10 of Anglesey LHMA, 2016)



5.42 The gaps between affordable rent, entry level private rent and entry level home ownership in the Holyhead area are smaller in comparison to the Rest of Anglesey area and the Menai Strait area, meaning that it is easier to progress up the housing ladder.

Overall understanding of the Welsh language

- 5.43 For the Urban Service Centre of Holyhead, the WLIA of the JLDP (2016) concludes that the Welsh language is fragile in Holyhead with a low rate of Welsh speakers living in the area 42.2%, which is 27.8% below the level of 70% that has been identified as the level where the language is probably viable. Over the past decade, a decrease has been seen in the proportion of Welsh speakers in all wards within the town. It is clear, therefore, that the language in the area has continued to decrease over this period. It is acknowledged that the percentage of the population born in Wales and who speak Welsh is low in each ward in the town, especially in especially Morawelon (49%), Holyhead Town (50%) and Maeshyfryd (50%) compared to 78.2% in Anglesey. This suggests that that Holyhead has a low language transfer rate between Welsh-speaking parents and their children.
- 5.44 The IACC has adopted a Welsh language strategy, which sets a target of increasing the number of Welsh speakers and the percentage of the population of Anglesey who speak Welsh to 60.1% by the 2021 Census, to be achieved through an action plan which focuses on three priority areas. The strategy also identifies that there is currently a focus on Holyhead to increase the confidence of people to use Welsh. Intensive work with families, children and young people and the community is currently ongoing in Holyhead to increase the use of Welsh at a social level.
- 5.45 Notwithstanding the above, the WLIA does not consider that the expected level of growth within the centre will have an unacceptable negative influence on the Welsh speakers in Holyhead.

Policy background

- 5.46 Strategic Policy PS 13 'Providing opportunities for a flourishing economy' identifies that the Councils will facilitate economic growth in accordance with the spatial strategy of the plan through safeguarding current land and units for employment and business (B1, B2, B8) as per policy CYF1.
- 5.47 The proposal relates to the redevelopment of the former Penrhos Aluminium Works site to be known as Prosperity Parc which would include a data centre use (B8), with office and research & development space (B1), and the inclusion of a BESS scheme. These represent employment uses.

- 5.48 The application site is safeguarded as a secondary employment site under policy CYF1 of the JLDP 'Safeguarding, allocating and reserving land and units for employment use'. The policy safeguards the site for B1, B2 and B8 uses and confirms that the site forms part of an Enterprise Zone site and has the status as a Strategic Regional Site (Main).
- 5.49 The explanatory text provides clarity that Secondary Sites are identified as those not located in as attractive locations as regards to access and market presence in comparison to Primary Sites. However, they offer important opportunities which address local demand as well as the potential demand arising from Anglesey Energy Island Programme/ Enterprise Island. These sites are mainly located within or near Centres, Service Village and Villages, which have a range of community services, facilities as well as sustainable transport links.
- 5.50 Strategic Regional Sites are sites of regional importance with a critical role in achieving regional and contributing to national economic development objectives, supporting key sector development.
- 5.51 Redeveloping the site for employment uses would therefore comply with policies PS 13 and CYF1 of the JLDP.

Engagement

- 5.52 The adopted SPG provides Diagram 4 in order to explain the process of screening the Proposed Development. It emphasises the benefit of engaging and consulting with the planning service and other stakeholders during the pre-application stage in a manner that is proportionate to the scale and type of Proposed Development.
- 5.53 The application will be subject to both non-statutory and statutory pre-application consultation prior to the submission of the planning application.
- 5.54 The applicant considers consultation to be an important part of the planning process and seeks to engage with the relevant authorities, organisations, stakeholders and communities, where appropriate to do so. In the case of the Proposed Development, this has included the submission of a pre-application enquiry at an early stage to include on-going discussion with Council officers including the Local Planning Authority. The draft planning application will also be subject to Pre-Application Consultation (PAC) prior to the submission of a formal planning application, which will include a public consultation event.

5.55 The extent of engagement undertaken prior to the submission of this planning application is considered to be proportionate for the proposal.

Assessment of effect on Welsh language

5.56 The assessment of effect on the Welsh language is set out in Tables 5.6 – 5.10 as required by the adopted SPG.

LANGUAGE AND MOBILITY OF POPULATION	NGUAGE AND MOBILITY Consideration of potential effects POPULATION		Score			
Explain with full evidence, whe population in the area now and composition	Effect	Likelihood	Composite score			
	The Proposed Development relates to an employment use comprising of B1 offices,	1	4	1		
How is the development going to	B1 research and development units, B8 data centre and associated development.					
ensure opportunities for people to						
stay in their community?	It is expected to provide employment opportunities for local people, who would be					
	expected to travel up to an hour to Holyhead. This includes an area extending towards					
	St Asaph to the east, down towards Harlech and Pentrefoelas to the south and down					
	towards Pwllheli/Tudweiliog to the west.					
	In terms of employment, Anglesey has suffered a major decline in attractive and long-					
	term jobs over the past 10 years. This occurred following the closure of Anglesey					
	Aluminium, Eaton Electric, the reduction in the number of staff at the Magnox Wylfa					
	Power Station decommissioning with prospects of significant investment and benefits					
	to the region in terms of significant employment opportunities in the short and longer					

Table 5.6 Assessment of effect on language and mobility of the population

	B1 office space	833	833
	Industry	Low employment	High employment
operatio	·····		
operatio		ea Development, the follow	ing jobs are expected during
		-	Based on the use classe
Ũ			cted to provide significan
During	operation the Drames	od Dovolonment is sure	ated to provide significant
	the construction sector.	o 1 1	
		-	le across North Wales who
-	-		ion sector would therefore
			g in the construction secto were Welsh speakers. The
	• •		Anglesey, North Wales and
	-		ss the rest of Wales (over a
Ū	•	•	be expected to support 68
construc	ction and operation.		
The Pro	oposed Development	would offer employment	opportunities during both
an incre	ase in both attractive a	nd long-term job opportunit	ties.
		U	at Anglesey is able to offe
applicat	ion for Wylfa Newydd.		
	-	by Horizon Nuclear Power i	n 2021 to withdraw the DCC
	Shortly afterwards, Rel		•

B8 data centre 235 1,115	
These would provide significant employment opportunities across Anglesey and the	
local area (within an hour's drive from Holyhead).	
Providing long-term employment opportunities within the largest centre on Anglesey	
would conform with the employment growth the JLDP envisaged for Holyhead. The	
provision of employment opportunities for local people forms an important part of	
sustaining local communities, especially in areas such as Holyhead which have seen	
a small increase in population between 2011 and 2021, whilst Anglesey experienced	
an overall decrease in population (-1.25%). This is in contrast to the overall increase	
in population experienced across Wales (1.5%) and Wales and England (6.8%).	
Population growth is important for communities' viability and is therefore important in	
order to maintain and strengthen communities (and therefore strengthen Welsh	
language and culture for the future) (Inspector's Report on the examination into the	
Anglesey and Gwynedd JLDP, 2017). The JLDP's strategy has sought to	
accommodate "an aspirational, employment-led growth which is based on an	
anticipated upturn in economic activity that would effectively reverse the trend of young	
people leaving the area in search of work opportunities and increase the prosperity of	
the area" (p.8-9 Inspector's Report on the examination into the Anglesey and	
Gwynedd JLDP, 2017).	
The Proposed Development and the employment opportunities offered by it would	
contribute towards meeting the employment-led population growth expected for	
Anglesey and Gwynedd as per the JLDP.	

	The types of jobs provided are expected to require some upskilling and training within			
	the local workforce, however, evidence provided as part of the EcIA, suggests that the			
	workforce within a distance of 1 hour drive from Holyhead could meet the employment			
	opportunities offered as part of the proposal.			
	The provision of employment opportunities would enable local people from Holyhead			
	and other areas of Anglesey to remain in their local communities, contributing towards			
	supporting the Welsh language within those communities.			
		0	4	0
Is there a likelihood that the	The employment opportunities expected to be provided as a result of the Proposed			
development will attract additional	Development during both construction and operation, are expected to be met by			
people to the community? If it will,	existing workers within the North Wales area.			
how many are expected? Where				
will they come from? How many	Employment opportunities during construction are expected to be met by construction			
and what percentage are likely to	workers from the North Wales area, which include Welsh speakers.			
be Welsh speakers?				
	Employment opportunities during operation are expected to be met by the workforce			
	available within an hour's drive from Holyhead (extending towards St Asaph,			
	Pentrefoelas, Harlech, Pwllheli and Tudweiliog). In light of this, the proposal is not			
	expected to lead to attracting additional people to the community. However, some			
	workers may choose to relocate to be closer to their place of work, however, at this			
	stage, the number/proportion cannot be quantified.			
Is there a likelihood that local	It is highly unlikely that the Proposed Development would lead to local people leaving	0	4	0
people will migrate from the		-		-

community as a result of the			
development?	Past trends show continuous out-migration of young people aged 15-29 from Anglesey		
	since 2001, partly as a result of lack of employment opportunities and lack of affordable		
	housing. Analysis of the baseline identifies out-migration as one of the biggest		
	challenges facing the communities of Anglesey. Whilst this is typical in many rural		
	areas where young people want to move away from home to larger cities, the potential		
	for the Proposed Development to reduce, and even reverse, the out-migration trends		
	of young people from Holyhead and Anglesey is considered to be beneficial.		
	Providing long term employment opportunities and increasing economic activity would		
	all contribute towards sustainable communities where the Welsh language can be a		
	part of it.		
	The employment growth strategy contained in the adopted JLDP highlights the need		
	to increase the number of jobs in order to retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce		
	of Anglesey and Gwynedd and attract previous working age residents to return to the		
	area.		
	These economic growth aspirations in the adopted JLDP are consisted to be an		
	important element of reducing out-migration (including Welsh speakers) from the		
	communities of the Anglesey and Gwynedd, which in turn helps to sustain Welsh-		
	speaking communities.		
	Retaining local people on Anglesey (of which 55.8% are Welsh speakers) would be		
	beneficial in terms of the Welsh language and culture, as these may otherwise leave		
	the area to find work.		

Is the development likely to result	Due to the offer of new employment opportunities, the Proposed Development is likely	0	4	0
in a change in the age structure of	to be attractive to the working age population of Anglesey (57%), which decreased as			
the community: more or fewer	a proportion of the population of Anglesey between 2011 and 2021 by 7.9%.			
children, young people, middle-				
aged people, older people?	Working age populations, especially young people are attracted to geographical			
	locations where economic development is at its strongest and where there is a			
	prosperous economy. However, economically prosperous locations could also attract			
	non-Welsh-speaking individuals.			
	The employment opportunities offered could lead to a further increase in the number			
	of those who are of working age and economically active in Holyhead, Anglesey and			
	the North Wales area, which would be beneficial as part of a balanced community.			
Is there a likelihood that there will	The employment opportunities offered as part of the Proposed Development would not	0	4	0
be a change in the balance	be expected to lead to a significant change to the population of Holyhead or Anglesey			
between Welsh speakers	as the operational jobs would be expected to be met by the existing workforce available			
(including learners) and	within an hour's drive from Holyhead. Therefore no change to the balance of			
individuals with no ability in	Welsh/non-Welsh speakers is expected to occur in the Holyhead, Anglesey or North			
Welsh?	Wales communities.			
	The employment opportunities are expected to enable local people to retain living in			
	their local communities. Not providing employment opportunities is likely to contribute			
	to the existing trend of outmigration of young people from Anglesey.			
Is the change likely to be	No change is expected based on the existing balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers.	0	4	0
permanent or temporary?				

Effect of the Proposed Development on language and mobility of population over 20 years	
The proposal offers employment opportunities in Holyhead, which could play a key part in the regeneration of Holyhead	
as an attractive place to live and work as per policy CYF 1 of the JLDP. The employment opportunities would be all year	
round, providing high quality employment opportunities expected to be filled by local people from the an hour's drive from	
Holyhead within the North Wales area.	
Some upskilling and training to the local workforce may be required in terms of specialist jobs, however, the available	
workforce could meet the employment opportunities provided.	
Providing long term employment opportunities and increasing economic activity would all contribute towards sustainable	
communities where the Welsh language can be a part of it.	
The employment growth strategy contained in the adopted JLDP highlights the need to increase the number of jobs in	
order to retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce of Anglesey and Gwynedd and attract previous working age residents to return to the area.	
The employment opportunities offered are expected to contribute towards assisting to retain local people in Holyhead,	
Anglesey and North Wales. Past trends have shown that Anglesey has experienced continuous out-migration since 2001,	
in part due to lack of employment opportunities. Retaining local people on Anglesey (of which 55.8% are Welsh speakers)	
would be beneficial in terms of the Welsh language and culture, as these may otherwise leave the area to find work. This	
would help to sustain Welsh-speaking communities in Holyhead, on Anglesey and across North Wales.	
The proposal would therefore be expected to have a beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture.	

VISUAL ELEMENTS	Consideration of potential effects	Score	Score	
Explain with evidence, how the c the unique culture of the area.	levelopment will affect the language visibility in the area, in term of promoting	Effect	Likelihood	Composite score
Will the development increase the visibility of the language?	The Proposed Development is currently proposed to be known as 'Prosperity Parc' and 'Parc Ffyniant', providing a bilingual name, which could contribute towards maintaining and increasing the visibility of the Welsh language in the area. The final name for the development has not been concluded, and the applicant is considering		4	0
Site name or development –will it retain an old Welsh name or will any new names be derived from historic, geographical or local ties to the area, if practical.	using a Welsh name only for the proposal.	0	4	0
Corporate image and branding - signs and advertisements on 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.	 The following objectives would be implemented by the developer in relation to external signs, advertising and publicity activities: All external signage to be in Welsh and English; Produce all advertising/marketing materials in Welsh and English; Conduct advertising campaigns in the press in Welsh and English; Advertise on posters and information boards in Welsh and in English. 	0	4	0

Effect of the Proposed Development on visual elements over 20 years		
The proposal is expected to beneficially contribute towards the visual elements of the Welsh language in Holyhead which		
would have an overall beneficial effect on the Welsh language in terms of promoting Welsh culture and place names.		
However, this isn't expected to lead to a direct change to the proportion of Welsh speakers and therefore an overall		
neutral effect on the proportion and number of Welsh speakers is identified.		

Table 5.8 Assessment of effect on quality of life including community infrastructure

QUALITY OF LIFE INCLUDING COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE	Consideration of potential effects	Score		
Explain with full evidence, how community facilities and service	v the development affects the community's quality of life (public amenities and es).	Effect	Likelihood	Composite score
To what extent does the development affect public amenity/the environment in the area? Will the area be more/less desirable to live in?	Holyhead which was formerly the Penrhos Aluminium Works site, to be known as Prosperity Parc. This would include landscaping and supporting green infrastructure		4	0
	The application site is generally located away from residential areas, but is in close proximity to Penrhos Country Park. A cycling and walking path runs to the north of the application site providing links with the nearby retail park, town centre and Penrhos Coastal Park.			

	The Proposed Development is well screened from the surrounding areas, however,			
	improving the site's overall appearance and amenity would contribute towards the			
	enjoyment of this part of Holyhead.			
How adequate is the availability	The Proposed Development is not expected to lead to a change to the population of	0	4	0
of childcare and pre-school	Holyhead or Anglesey as the operational workforce is expected to be available within			
places in the locality?	an hour's drive from Holyhead. No change in the demand and therefore no effects on			
	child-care and pre-school places are expected.			
How adequate are the number of	The Proposed Development is not expected to lead to a change to the population of	0	4	0
school places in the local area?	Holyhead or Anglesey as the operational workforce is expected to be available within			
Would the development be likely	an hour's drive from Holyhead. No change in the demand and therefore no effects on			
to call for more places or is there	school places are expected.			
enough space in the schools? Are				
there enough resources so that				
schools can continue to fulfil their				
role in producing fluent Welsh				
speakers?				
How would the development be		0	4	0
likely to affect the balance	The Proposed Development is not expected to lead to a change to the population of			
between non-Welsh speaking	Holyhead or Anglesey as the operational workforce is expected to be available within			
pupils and Welsh speaking pupils	an hour's drive from Holyhead. No change in the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speaking			
at school? Would more places be	pupils in schools is therefore expected.			
needed in the immersion unit?				
Are there enough resources to				
provide facilities and				
opportunities so that children				
from non-Welsh speaking homes				
				L

and those who have learned				
Welsh as a second language can				
use and improve their Welsh and				
become part of the Welsh				
community?				
Would the development increase	An increase in the number of people present in Holyhead on a daily basis during	0	4	0
the demand on local facilities and	construction and operation could lead to an increased demand on local facilities and			
services?	services for example public transport, shops, garages.			
	The spatial strategy for the JLDP identifies that the sub-regional centres and urban	0	4	0
The extent to which the	service centres (which includes Holyhead) provide the best range of services,			
development will have a positive	employment opportunities and access to public transport.			
or negative impact on existing				
facilities or services?	It is considered that the proposal is likely to have a beneficial effect on the provision of			
	local services as the increased demand would help to support the future vitality of			
	existing facilities and services.			
	The Proposed Development is not expected to lead to an increase in demand on local			
	facilities and services which is beyond the capacity of a town like Holyhead to meet			
	them.			
How will the development	The Branssed Development comprises of an ampleument development and would not	0	4	0
How will the development	The Proposed Development comprises of an employment development and would not	U	4	U
maintain or create new	provide direct opportunities to promote the Welsh language in local facilities.			
opportunities to promote the				
Welsh language in local facilities				

and services such as halls,				
shops, and so on?				
Does the development have the	The Proposed Development itself is not expected to affect the activities of different	0	4	0
potential to have a positive or	groups which are active in the communities across Holyhead. The Proposed			
negative impact on the activities	Development would not lead to a change in the population of Holyhead. The			
of different groups that are active	employment opportunities would be expected to assist local people to remain living in			
in the community which were	their local communities across Holyhead, Anglesey and North Wales, enabling those			
identified in the profiling work,	who are currently active in community groups, to remain in the area.			
e.g. nursery organisations, the				
Urdd, voluntary groups? What is				
the capacity of local providers to				
cope with the change?				
How could the Welsh community	The Proposed Development offers the opportunity to raise awareness about the Welsh	0	4	0
and its institutions integrate the	language as part of the proposal by increasing the visibility of the language within the			
development?	proposal by way of site name and signage. These would assist the proposal to integrate			
	into the community. No further support from the Welsh community would be expected			
	in order to integrate the proposal.			
Effect on quality of life including	g community infrastructure over 20 years			
Based on the considerations pres	ented above, the Proposed Development would be expected to have some beneficial			
effects on quality of life including	community infrastructure. The redevelopment of a large brownfield site provides the			
opportunity to improve the attracti	veness of the site and its surroundings, but given the self-contained nature of the site,			
this would have limited effects out	side the site itself. The redevelopment provides the opportunity to improve the amenity			
and environment of the site itself	for its future employees. The scheme could lead to an increase in demand for local			
facilities and service in an area ide	entified for growth, and which has suffered the downturn of the high street, which would			
be beneficial for the quality of life f	or those living, working and visiting Holyhead.			
		1		l

Welsh Language Impact Assessment

Table 5.9 Assessment of effect on the housing market

THE HOUSING MARKET	Consideration of potential effects	Score	Score	
	e development is likely to affect the housing market in the area now and in the solution of affecting the linguistic constitution.	Effect	Likelihood	Composite score
Expected market price for the houses and how this compares with the household income locally	The Proposed Development relates to an employment development of B1 (offices and research) and B8 (data centre) uses, rather than a housing proposal and would not deliver housing.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Would the development be likely to have a positive or negative impact on the average house price in the area affected?	The Proposed Development has the potential to deliver significant employment opportunities for the local people of Holyhead, Anglesey and North Wales. The proposal may influence the attractiveness of Holyhead as a place to live and work, which may in turn impact on the demand for housing in the town. However, employment opportunities during operation are expected to be met by the local workforce within an hour's drive from Holyhead. Workers are not expected to relocate as a result of the employment opportunities.	0	4	0
Affordable housing contribution and how this compares with policy requirements.	The Proposed Development would not deliver housing and there would not be a requirement to deliver affordable housing.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Expectedorproposeddevelopmentrateof	It is expected that the Proposed Development could be open by 2026 and fully complete by 2031, therefore being phased over a five year period.	0	4	0

development. Would it happen				
slowly?				
		N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing mix and how it compares	The Proposed Development would relate to an employment development and would			
with policy requirements, county	not provide housing.			
or local surveys, or other sources				
of information.				
	The Proposed Development would relate to an employment development and would	N/A	N/A	N/A
Housing numbers and how this	not provide housing.			
compares with the demand for	net provide nedening.			
housing and the supply of				
housing set out in the Plan and				
granted consent since the Plan's				
adoption.				
Increased potential impact the	The Proposed Development would relate to an employment development and would	N/A	N/A	N/A
development could have, taking	not provide housing.			
into account any other relevant				
recent developments in the local				
area				
Would the development increase	The Proposed Development is not expected to lead to changes to the population or	0	4	0
the demand for private rented	population movement with workers expected to travel from their existing homes from			
housing, which would mean less	up to an hour's drive from Holyhead. Therefore no effect on the private rented sector is			
	expected.			

stock available to local households?		
Effect of the proposed development on the housing market over 20 years		
The Proposed Development would relate to an employment development, rather than housing. The proposal may influence		
the attractiveness of Holyhead as a place to live and work, which may in turn impact on the demand for housing in the		
town. However, employment opportunities during operation are expected to be met by the local workforce within an hour's		
drive from Holyhead. Workers are not expected to relocate as a result of the employment opportunities. Average house		
prices and demand for private rented sector is not therefore expected to be affected.		

Table 5.10 Assessment of effect on economic factors

ECONOMIC FACTORS	Consideration of potential effects	Score		
Explain, with evidence, how the	e development affects the economics of the local area.	Effect	Likelihood	Composite score
How does the development contribute to existing employment opportunities in the area.	The Welsh Government are committed to creating the best environment to support the mutually beneficial growth of the Welsh language and economic development. They recognise the synergy between nurturing economic growth, jobs, wealth-creation and the well-being of the Welsh language	1	4	4
Does it promote economic diversity in the local area, i.e. creating jobs that are not available locally?	The Proposed Development, due to its attractive offer of employment opportunities,	1	4	4
	Employment opportunities are presented during the construction phase and the operational phase of the development. Operational employment opportunities would include those in offices, research and development and data centres.			
	Whilst construction employment opportunities are already available in the area, the proposal would lead to additional opportunities, creating additional job opportunities within the construction industry at an Anglesey and North Wales level.			

	During employment, data centres and research and development could promote			
	economic diversity in Holyhead and on Anglesey, creating new types of jobs, or			
	certainly additional jobs, to those already available at present.			
	The employment opportunities offered during operation may require some upskilling			
	and training within the workforce, depending on the nature of the jobs that would be			
	available.			
	The proposal would support existing local businesses including shops, cafes and other			
	services in terms of additional expenditure available within Holyhead. As such, the			
	Proposed Development would assist the economic viability of existing businesses			
	within Holyhead and the locality would appear more attractive for businesses to relocate			
	to.			
	Employment opportunities are presented during the construction phase and the	1	4	4
Number of full and/ or part time	operational phase of the development.			
jobs.				
	Construction			
Skills which are necessary for the	The Proposed Development is expected to involve a construction expenditure of around	1	4	4
business or organisation and how	£1Bn. The EcIA expects the development to create 683 FTE gross construction jobs on			
that compares with the labour	Anglesey and 6,143 for the rest of Wales. This would equate to supporting 152 annual			
skills of local people (within the	construction jobs on Anglesey and 1,367 annual construction jobs across the rest of			
travel to work area).	Wales. When considering factors such as leakage, displacement, the EcIA estimates			
	that 188 FTE additional jobs will be supported over a five-year period at an Anglesey	1	4	4
Labour skills of local people	level and 3,578 across the rest of Wales.			
(within the travel to work area)				
and the likelihood according to				

the above assessment that the	Of the u	sual residents aged 16 and ov	ver in employment on	Anglesey, 6.0% work within			
jobs will be filled from among the	the cons	struction industry. Given that	63.1% of the population	on on Anglesey who work in			
local population.	the cons	struction industry are Welsh s	peakers, it is conside	red that the construction of			
	the Prop	osed Development will provid	de opportunities for lo	cal businesses who work in			
	the cons	struction sector to benefit.			0	3	0
Is it likely that you will need to							
search outside the local area for	This wo	uld beneficially support the lo					
employees, e.g. to obtain	turn, co	ntributing towards a sustaina	ble local community	where the Welsh language			
specialist skills.	can con	tinue to become an increasing	gly spoken community	language.			
	Operati	onal					
	The Ecl	A estimates the number of job	os during operation an	d these are set out below:			
		Industry	Low employment	High employment			
		B1 office space	833	833			
		B1 research and development	83	125			
		B8 data centre	235	1,115			
	These figures align with the business case set out for the Anglesey Freeport, which includes the application site within its business case.						
	As the types of jobs opportunities created by the development would be ones that are						
	already	available in North Wales, the	skills required for the	se jobs are expected to be			
	available	e within the existing workforce	e. However, for certair	types of skilled jobs, some			
	training	and upskilling may be requ	iired in order to ena	ble the local North Wales			
	workford	e to benefit fully from the emp	ployment opportunitie	s provided.			

Salaries that will be offered and	The construction opportunities offered are not expected to lead to a change to salaries	0	3	0
how that compares with average	within the construction sector on Anglesey or across North Wales, as these would not			
wages in the area.	be new jobs and would be expected to support existing jobs.			
	During operation, the salaries for the jobs are not currently known, but it is expected for			
	these jobs to be well-paid and attractive jobs for the local population, and ones where			
	workers would be prepared to travel up to an hour to site.			

		0	3	0
Which language skills are	Construction			
essential and desirable for the	In the short-term, the Proposed Development would be expected to provide additional			
jobs created by the development.	opportunities for those which are employed in the construction sector locally.			
These will need to be defined as				
part of the development's Welsh	Whilst Welsh language skills are not expected to be essential or desirable for those			
language plan (voluntary or	working in the construction sector, given that 63.1% of the population of Anglesey who			
statutory)	work in the construction sector are Welsh speakers, it is likely that a high proportion of			
	the construction workers employed in relation to this Proposed Development on			
	Anglesey would therefore be able to speak Welsh. As it is expected that the			
	employment demand during construction can be met in part by construction workers			
	from the Island and from North Wales, it is likely that the construction workers would be			
	aware of the importance of the Welsh language as a community language. If			
	construction workers were to come from further afield, their awareness and respect			
	towards the Welsh language may not be so prominent.			
	Construction companies usually have a Community Liaison Officer and it would be			
	expected that this role, as a public facing role which would be responsible for liaising			
	with the local community, would include the requirement the ability to communicate			
	through the medium of Welsh. Further details could be controlled by way of requiring a			
	Welsh Language Plan as part of a planning condition.			
	Operational			
	It is expected that the new additional employment opportunities generated from the			
	operation of the Proposed Development can also be met locally by a workforce living			

within an hour's drive from Holyhead. These workers would be expected to include a		
proportion of Welsh speakers, and be aware of the Welsh language as a local language.		
Given that this application is an outline application, with access to be determined as		
part of the application, details of the desirability of Welsh language skills of jobs during		
operation is not yet known. This detail could be requested and assessed as part of a		
Welsh Language Plan, secured by way of a planning condition.		

							-
Language skills that will be	Given that this applie	cation is an outline a	application, with ac	ccess to be determined as	0	3	0
necessary to integrate into the	part of the applicatio	n, details of the Wels	of jobs during operation is				
local community, i.e. what	not yet known. This	detail could be red					
language would be necessary for	Language Plan, secu	ired by way of a plan	ning condition.				
different types of jobs							
Will a front-line service be					0	4	0
provided to the public?							
			0/-1	2	-2		
Increased potential impact the	The Proposed Deve	lopment relates to th	ne redevelopment	of a previously developed			
development could have, taking	site, which is safeg	uarded for employm	nent in the adopte	ed JLDP. Depending on			
into account any other relevant	construction timescal	les, the proposal coul	d be brought forwa	ard at a similar time to other			
recent developments in the local	projects on Anglese	y which could lead to	o a demand for co	onstruction workers locally			
area	over the same perio	d of time. This may	lead to the need f	or construction work to be			
	provided by construc	tion companies from	across Wales or c	over the border in England.			
Is the development likely to have	During construction,	the proposal offers t	he opportunities for	or the supply chain across	1	4	4
a positive impact on current local	Anglesey and North	Wales. The EcIA esti	mates that indirect	jobs could be supported in			
businesses, e.g. by offering	the supply chain as f	ollows:					
business opportunities to supply							
the requirements of the new	Indirect	FTEs					
business for goods?	Anglesey	IndirectFTEsJob yearsAnnual jobsAnglesey18821042					
	Rest of Wales	3578	3981	769			
	Total	3766	4191	838			
		I					

These indirect jobs within the supply chain would provide beneficial effects for local		
business across Anglesey and North Wales, supporting existing business, who employ		
locally and lead to spin-off spending in the Anglesey and North Wales economy.		
The presence of workers at the site during operation is also likely to lead to spin-off		
spending within local businesses in the town centre of Holyhead, including shops and		
cafes. Holyhead, similarly to many other towns in Anglesey and beyond, has seen the		
closure of many services and business located on the High Street during the past 10		
years. Providing attractive employment development nearby has the potential to ignite		
further regeneration of the High Street by attracting businesses back into the town. The		
development would provide an all-year round need for service provision rather than		
seasonal additional influx. This, in turn, would support more full time/all year jobs rather		
than seasonal jobs.		
As well as the creation of new jobs within the site itself, businesses would generate		
additional economic activity in the wider economy. These are as follows as extracted		
from the EcIA:		
	<u>ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ</u>	

	Employment case: Low			
	(£M)	Anglesey	Wales	UK
	Gross local output	153.3	153.3	153.3
	Net GVA	108.9	55.4	75.4
	Net earnings	52.7	28.7	37.9
	Net FTEs	1,219	481	677
	Employment case: High			
	(£M)	Anglesey	Wales	UK
	Gross local output	408.4	408.4	408.4
	Net GVA	274.4	263.0	357.9
	Net earnings	135.4	136.1	179.6
	Net FTEs	2,228	2,283	3,212
Effect of the proposed develo	pment on employmen	t over 20 years		
The Proposed Development as	a whole would contribut	e positively towa	irds the econom	y of Holyhe
Wales. The proposal would incl	ude the redevelopment	of a previously d	leveloped safeg	juarded emp
significant high quality operation	nal jobs that could be su	pported by the lo	ocal workforce i	n North Wal
to be available within an hour's	-			
on Anglesey and in other area of	-			
Employment opportunities are	presented during the co	onstruction phas	e and the oper	ational phas
Operational employment opport	unities would include th	ose in office, res	search and deve	elopment an

The Proposed Development would provide support for existing employment during construction for companies and workers based on Anglesey and in the North Wales Area for up to five years. Given that 64.8% of the population on Anglesey who		
work in the construction industry are Welsh speakers, this would beneficially affect local people.		
The economic benefits associated with the Proposed Development, during construction and operation, would support the		
local economy and in turn support and maintain Welsh language and culture. Support for the local economy will be in the		
form of generating additional employment opportunities and additional spend in the economy. Ensuring a prosperous		
economy with quality, long-term jobs for local people is an important contributor towards maintaining and strengthening		
communities.		
The employment opportunities offered as part of the development are beneficial for local people including Welsh speakers		
especially as part of the wider regeneration of Holyhead where new jobs must be available. A beneficial effect on the Welsh		
language is therefore identified.		

Summary of findings and conclusions

- 5.57 It can be seen from table 5.6 to 5.10 that the proposal would result in a low risk to the Welsh language within the Holyhead and Anglesey area, and that the development along with any future similar development proposed, would have an insignificantly positive effect upon the Welsh language of the area through the employment opportunities that it presents in the form of high quality permanent jobs.
- 5.58 The redevelopment of this previously developed site, especially as part of the Anglesey Freeport business case, could contribute to the transformational change of Holyhead as an attractive place to live, work and visit. Given the continuous out-migration of young people from Anglesey since 2001, the provision of high quality, permanent employment opportunities could assist local people to remain living in their local communities, and could contribute towards slowing down the recent trends in terms of out-migration of young people from the Island, which would be beneficial in terms of retaining local Welsh speakers.
- 5.59 In addition to employment opportunities at the site, the development would be expected to lead to spin-off spending elsewhere supporting and attracting businesses and services back to Holyhead including the town centre.
- 5.60 The economic benefits associated with the Proposed Development, during construction and operation, would support the local economy and in turn support and maintain Welsh language and culture. Support for the local economy will be in the form of generating additional employment opportunities and additional spend in the economy. Ensuring a prosperous economy with quality, long-term jobs for local people is an important contributor towards maintaining and strengthening communities.
- 5.61 Providing long term employment opportunities and increasing economic activity would all contribute towards sustainable communities where the Welsh language play an integral part.

6. Sustainability assessment

6.1 The adopted SPG requires the WLIA to consider the likely impact of the development on sustainability assessment objectives and a general assessment is provided in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Sustainability Assessment

2. Promoting viability, cohesion, and community health and		Please see Table 5.6 of this WLIA.
wellbeing (SEA topics: human health, population).		
Will the proposed development		
 Meet the needs of an ageing population 		
• Reduce the number of work-age people who are out-		
migrating, in order to support communities that are		
balanced in terms of age of the population		
• Improve the provision and access to facilities and	+	
services to disadvantaged communities and rural areas.		
Promote community interaction and social inclusion		
• Get rid of barriers and create opportunities for people to		
lead healthier lives, e.g. promoting exercise (walking,		
cycling)		
• Reduce health inequalities between areas and social		
groups		
3. Preserve, promote and strengthen the Welsh language		Please see Section 5 of this WLIA.
(SEA topic: cultural heritage) Will the proposed		
development	+	
• Protect and enhance the opportunities to promote and		
develop the Welsh language.		
4. Preserve, promote and enhance cultural resources and		The application site lies within close proximity to a range of listed
historic heritage assets (SEA topic: cultural heritage)	Neutral	buildings at Penrhos Coastal Park. Due to the enclosed nature of
Will the proposed development		the application site and its previously developed nature, no
		effects on historic heritage assets is expected.

• Ensure that local, historic and archaeological and		
cultural assets (including protection from new		
developments) are protected, and are maximized for the		
benefit of residents and visitors		
• Promote access to the historic environment for		
education and tourism purposes/economic development		
5. Support economic growth and facilitate a vibrant, diverse		The economic benefits associated with the Proposed
economy that provides local employment opportunities		Development, during construction and operation, would support
(SEA topic: Population)		the local economy and in turn support and maintain Welsh
Will the proposed development		language and culture. Support for the local economy will be in
• Promote and facilitate investment to local businesses		the form of generating additional employment opportunities and
across a variety of economic sectors		additional spend in the economy. Ensuring a prosperous
• Improve and maximise employment opportunities,		economy with quality, long-term jobs for local people is an
including in rural areas		important contributor towards maintaining and strengthening
 Support the tourism industry by making environmental 	++	communities.
improvements and improving the infrastructure, and		
helping to improve existing resources and infrastructure		Please see Table 5.10 of the WLIA for a more detailed
 Provide access to opportunities for training, education 		assessment.
and skills development for all sectors in the community		
• Treat the Welsh language less favourably than the		
English language in providing services to the public		
• Create opportunities for workers to use the Welsh		
language in the workplace		

6. Provide good quality housing, including affordable		The Proposed Development does not provide any housing.
housing that meets local need (SEA topic: population,		
human health).		Please see Table 5.9 of this WLIA for a more detailed
Will the proposed development		assessment.
• Improve the quality and availability of existing housing		
stock for deprived communities	Neutral	
• Deliver more affordable and sustainable housing with		
the least possible environmental impact in rural and		
urban areas		
• Introduce adapted housing that addresses the individual		
needs of the communities		
7. Appreciate, conserve and enhance the rural landscapes		Part of the application site lies within the Anglesey Area of
and townscapes of the plan area (SEA topic: landscape)		Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). The site comprises a
Will the proposed development		previously developed site which is safeguarded for employment
• Protect and enhance the special features of the		purposes in the JLDP. The masterplan identifies areas of
landscape in the plan area, including Areas of		landscaping within the site in order to soften the overall
Outstanding Natural Beauty, the coastal/ marine		appearance of the site and to provide biodiversity enhancement
landscape and townscape	+	opportunities.
• Protect and improve the quality of open spaces that are		
accessible to the public in a rural and built environment		Please see the Planning Statement for more detail.
• Ensure that new developments are appropriately		
integrated and sensitive to the landscape and		
townscape character of the plan area		

8. Support and enhance good transport links to support the		The Transport Assessment presents an assessment of potential
community and the economy (SEA topic: population,		effects arising in terms of traffic and transportation.
human health).		
Will the proposed development		The existing opportunities for sustainable travel were examined,
• Improve accessibility in local areas, by linking transport		and it was concluded that there are good opportunities for
networks (public and non-vehicular transport) with		pedestrian, cycle, bus and rail travel to and from the site, which
service centres		is consistent with the previous use of the site as a large
• Reduce the need for private car travel, by improving the		employment area.
public transport infrastructure	Neutral	
• Prioritise accessibility by having sustainable transport		Pedestrian and cycle access would be improved as part of the
options for new developments		proposed development, with pedestrian/cycle routes through the
		site and connections to off -site facilities.
		All junctions serving the site have capacity to accommodate the additional traffic generated by the development and no mitigation measures are required.
		Please see the Transport Assessment for more detail.

7. Mitigation and enhancement measures

- 7.1 An assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on Welsh language and the community is presented in sections 5-6 which has identified beneficial effects on the Welsh language. Enhancement measures are proposed to enhance beneficial effects and these are set out below:
 - Commitment to provide a bilingual or Welsh only name for the development which references the Welsh language. At present 'Prosperity Parc' and 'Parc Ffyniant' are proposed.
 - External signage for the Proposed Development should be bilingual (Welsh and English).
 - Commitment to supporting the local supply chain where possible during construction through early and proactive engagement with the potential supply chain in order to maximise benefits for businesses in Anglesey and North Wales.
 - Commitment to source construction and operation labour locally, where possible.
 - Provision of a Welsh Language Plan (to be secured by way of a planning condition) which would assess potential Welsh language skills of future jobs.
 - Provision of a Local Employment and Skills Strategy in order to assess the types of skills likely to be required and to identify any training and upskilling that may be required in order to enable local people from North Wales to benefit from the operational employment opportunities offered by the Proposed Development.
- 7.2 It is proposed that a Welsh Language Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy is submitted, to be informed by discussions with the Local Planning Authority and local Menter laith Môn.

8. Conclusion

8.1 It is concluded that the Proposed Development would have beneficial effects on the Welsh language and the community of Holyhead, Anglesey and North Wales through the provision of employment opportunities for local people, with the potential to contribute towards a transformational change to the regeneration of Holyhead as an attractive place to live, work and visit. The Proposed Development has the potential with the right impetus to support, safeguard and further promote the use and development of the Welsh language.

Appendix A



SIONED EDWARDS

AREA OF SPECIALISM	 Over 12 years experience in planning working as a private planning consultant. Community and Linguistic Impact Assessment for proposals in Wales; Planning appeals; Housing and mixed use developments; Tourism and leisure development; Consultation and project management; Planning & Development Appraisals; Section 106 Negotiation.
PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS	 Chartered Member of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI)
QUALIFICATIONS	 BA (Hons) Geography MSc (Dist) Planning, Practice and Research
RELEVANT WORK	 Working alongside Director of Cadnant Planning, Rhys Davies, Sioned has acted as lead author for the Wylfa Newydd Welsh Language Impact Assessment since 2011, leading on stakeholder and Steering Group discussions relating to Welsh language and culture. Sioned has worked closely with Arad Research on the development of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (WLCMES). Expert witness for Welsh Language and Culture in relation to Wylfa Newydd development. Lead author of various WLIA's relating to employment and commercial proposals across North Wales authorities. Lead author of WLIA and Mitigation Statement for residential developments in Conwy and for private house builders and landowners. Lead author of WLIA for mixed-use development for residential units, commercial floorspace and employment proposals across North Wales authorities. Lead author of WLIA for A5025 On-line Highway Improvements. Lead author of WLIA in relation to NSIP renewable energy proposals including wind and solar. Lead author of WLIA in relation to North Wales Connection Project.





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