



A picture of the position of Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey

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Content

Introduction	6
Demographics of Welsh	8
<i>Welsh Speakers</i>	8
<i>Broader skills in Welsh</i>	17
<i>The Welsh - Effects of Migration</i>	25
Social and Cultural Flurry	28
Language transmission in the home	32
Education	34
<i>The early years provision</i>	34
<i>Primary and Secondary Education</i>	35
Health and Wellbeing	38
The workplace and the economy	39
<i>The workplace and workforce</i>	39
<i>Employment Industries & Occupations</i>	41
<i>Socio-economic Classification (NS-Sec)</i>	45
<i>Qualifications</i>	46
<i>Income</i>	47
Housing and households	51
<i>Homes by type and tenure</i>	51
<i>Occupancy levels and empty homes</i>	51
<i>Homes by tenure</i>	55
<i>Household numbers and growth</i>	56
<i>The housing market</i>	58
<i>Affordability</i>	61
<i>Planning Policies</i>	66
Joint Local Development Plant (Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd)	68
Appendix 1: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language on the Isle of Anglesey, 2001-2011	86
Appendix 2: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language in Wales, 2001-2011	87
Appendix 3: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh and Language Group, by ward, 2001 & 2011	88
Appendix 4: Language Impact Assessment,	89
Bibliography	100

List of Tables

Table 1: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011	9
Table 2: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2011.....	11
Table 3: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2001.....	11
Table 4: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) that can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011 ..	12
Table 5: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with skills in Welsh, 2001 & 2011 .	17
Table 6: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, 2001-2011.....	18
Table 7: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011.....	20
Table 8: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011.....	27
Table 9: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011	27
Table 10: Organisations / Activities which promote Welsh social and cultural flurry	28
Table 11: Welsh language transmission rates, 2001 & 2011	32
Table 12: Pupils speaking Welsh on Anglesey, January 2013	36
Table 13: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh on Anglesey by general health, 2001 & 2011	38
Table 14: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh on Anglesey by limiting long term health problem or disability, 2001 & 2011	38
Table 15: Industry of employment and Welsh speakers, 2011	41
Table 16: Occupations and Welsh speakers, 2011	42
Table 17: Socio-economic classification and Welsh speakers, 2011	45
Table 18: Qualifications and Welsh speakers, 2011	46
Table 19: Median and Lower Quartile Household Income, 2013	47
Table 20: Number and percentage of households in the area under 60% of the GB median, 2013	47
Table 21: Homes by accommodation type, 2011.....	51
Table 22: Homes by type of occupancy, 2011.....	52
Table 23: Taxable dwellings by type of occupancy, April 2013.....	52
Table 24: Household tenure, 2011	55
Table 25: Household reference persons speaking Welsh by tenure on Anglesey, 2011.....	55
Table 26: Household estimates, 2011	56
Table 27: Change in type of households on Anglesey, 2001 & 2011.....	57
Table 28: House prices on Anglesey, 2012.....	58

Table 29: House price to household income ratios on Anglesey	61
Table 30: Conclusions of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)	66
Table 31: Recommendations of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)	67
Table 32: Summary of the Language Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy based on the 18 questions from “Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward” (2005)	70
Table 33: Development thresholds requiring a fuller linguistic impact assessment on Anglesey ...	84
Table 34: Information which could be required in a language statement	85

List of Figures

Figure 1: Proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011.....	9
Figure 2: Percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS1/FP/KS2/KS3, 2000-2013.....	37
Figure 3: Unemployment figures, January 2007 – October 2013.....	40
Figure 4: Industry of Employment on the Isle of Anglesey, 2011	43
Figure 5: Employment Occupations on the Isle of Anglesey, 2011	44

List of Maps

Map 1: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2011	13
Map 2: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001	14
Map 3: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011.....	15
Map 4: Change (% point) in the proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011.....	16
Map 5: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2011...	21
Map 6: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001...	22
Map 7: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011	23
Map 8: Change (% point) in the percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 - 2011	24
Map 9: Median household income, by ward, 2013	48
Map 10: Lower quartile household income, by ward, 2013.....	49

Map 11: Percentage of households with a households income of 60% or less of GB median, by ward, 2013.....	50
Map 12: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are empty, by community, 2013.....	53
Map 13: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes, by community, 2013	54
Map 14: Median house prices, by ward, 2012.....	59
Map 15: Lower quartile house prices, by ward, 2012	60
Map 16: Median house price to median household income ratios, by ward, 2012	62
Map 17: Lower quartile house prices to lower quartile household income ratios, by ward, 2012 ...	63
Map 18: Percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market', by ward, 2012.....	65

Introduction

This report has been produced on behalf of the Isle of Anglesey County Council by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council. The report will form part of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's (IACC) evidence base on the situation of the Welsh language on the Isle of Anglesey. The report looks at a wide range of statistics and evidence relating to the Welsh language, focusing primarily on the results of the latest 2011 Census along with historical results from the 2001 Census.

The evidence base on the Welsh Language on Anglesey will assist the IACC with its objective of providing policies which are more evidence-based and that in turn will support and create sustainable communities. This information will enable the IACC to:

- Contribute towards ensuring the social and linguistic balance in the composition of the island;
- Identify positive ways to promote the Welsh language;
- Promote new development that will encourage people to stay in their communities
- Encourage employment opportunities to support and create sustainable communities.

The IACC recognises that the Welsh language is an essential element of the fabric of Anglesey communities and is a reflection of traditions and culture. To ensure that communities develop in a sustainable manner, it is essential when considering a change to ensure that all new developments and influencing factors are appropriate and relevant. The Council is committed to raising the profile and developing the Welsh culture through promoting and ensuring a sustainable future for the Welsh language.

The sustainability of the Welsh Language is dependent on improving viable communities which have Welsh speakers and providing them with plenty of cultural and social opportunities to talk, learn and pass on the language. The opportunities will be provided by formal methods (e.g. the education system, language classes for learners) and informal methods (associations, clubs).

In considering the social and economic characteristics of the island and the need to promote and protect its interests by creating and supporting sustainable communities and developing the economy, the IACC recognises the need to create a sound evidence base about the Welsh language and its culture. This evidence base will shape, influence and support the process of delivering the IACC's (and its partners) plans and strategies based on evidence such as the Single Integrated Plan, the joint Local Development Plan and the Supplementary Planning Guidance for the new Nuclear Station at Wylfa.

The primary source of statistical information about the Welsh language is derived from the Census. The latest Census was held on 27 March 2011. The Office for National Statistics is responsible for the Census in England and Wales.

In the 2011 Census, the question ' Can you understand, speak, read or write Welsh? ' was asked – and you were able to answer by ticking one or more of five boxes (one per category and one for 'None of these') in any combination. Only in Wales was this question asked, and answers were

presented for people aged 3 and over. The Census did not collect information about how fluent or how frequently the person used the Welsh language.

This report will therefore presents preliminary results of the 2011 Census in terms of the Welsh Language on the Isle of Anglesey.

Demographics of Welsh

Welsh Speakers

According to 2011 census figures the number of Welsh speakers on the Isle of Anglesey has dropped from 38,893 (60.1%) in 2001 to 38,568 (57.2%) in 2011. This decrease of 325 individuals amounted to 0.8% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the county.

Between 2001 and 2011, there was an increase of about 3,000 in the county's population - an increase of 4.4 %. Given this increase in the population, the percentage of people speaking Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey has decreased from 60.1 % to 57.2 %.

It is likely that the reduction in the number and proportion of Welsh speakers on the Isle of Anglesey is as a result of demographic changes in the population (including fewer children, more older adults, and a loss of older cohorts with higher levels of Welsh speakers), people migrating, and changes in people's skills between the two Censuses. These changes are likely to be comparable to other areas of Wales.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of the population that can speak Welsh, by age group, in 2001 and 2011. Table 1 on the next page also contains information about the number of Welsh speakers by age group for both periods.

As shown in Figure 1, in 2011 relatively higher proportions of the population in the younger age groups could speak Welsh, with the highest proportion in the 5-15 year age group (80.1%). Of this age group onwards, the proportion who can speak Welsh continually decreases, reaching a minimum of 46.8% among the 60-64 year old population. Then, the proportion gradually increases, reaching 51.8% for the population aged 75 and over.

There was an increase in the proportion of 5-15 year olds who can speak Welsh from 77.8% in 2001 to 80.1% in 2011, an increase of 2.3 percentage points. Despite this increase in the proportion who can speak Welsh, a reduction of 924 individuals (12.6%) was witnessed in the number of Welsh speakers aged 5-15. This is the largest decline in the number of Welsh speakers among all age groups. It is probable that the fact that there were 1,426 fewer children aged 5-15 in 2011 than in 2001 contributes significantly to the situation.

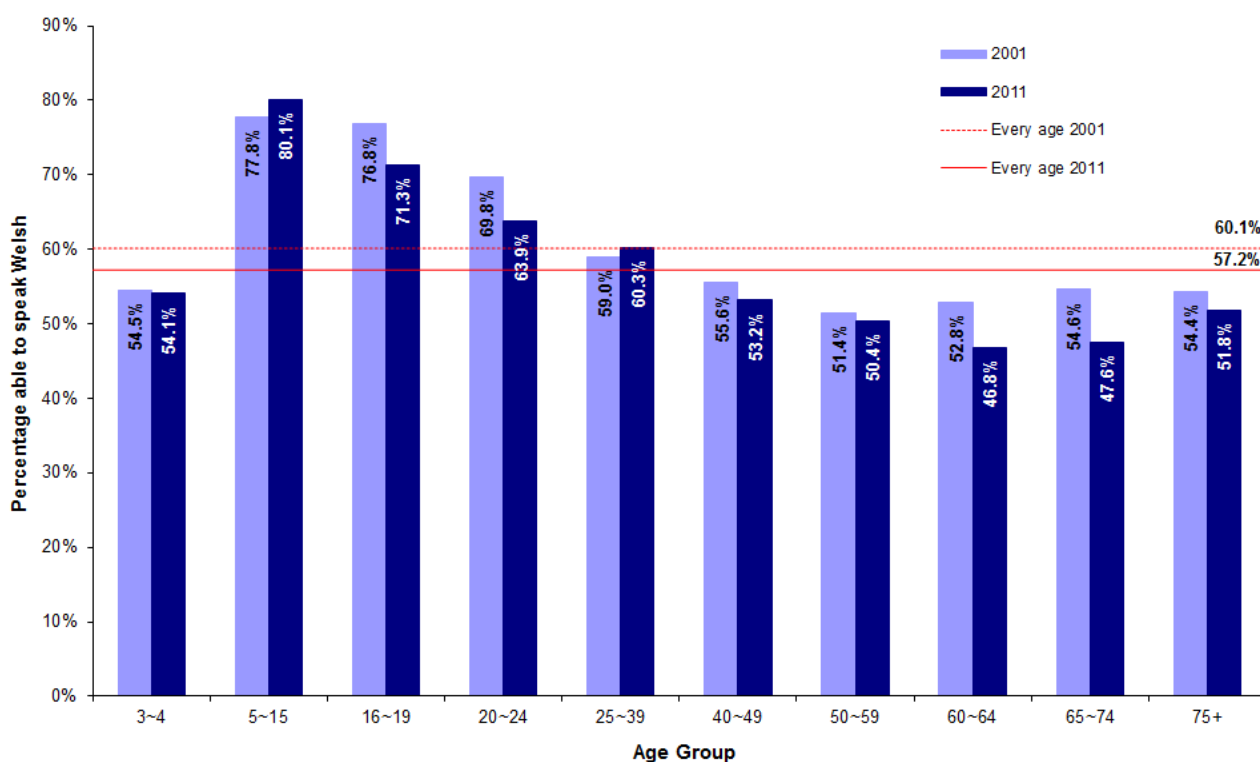
An increase of 1.3 percentage points was witnessed in the proportion of Welsh speakers among the 25-39 age group, changing from 59.0% in 2001 to 60.3% in 2011. Again, this increase in the proportion of Welsh speakers is not the same position in terms of the number of Welsh speakers. A reduction of 496 individuals (7.0%) was witnessed in the number of Welsh speakers aged 25-39 over a ten year period.

Apart from the two age groups 5-15 and 25-39 years old, all other age groups have seen a reduction in the proportion of Welsh speakers, as shown in Table 1 (column 'In percentage points).

As seen in Table 1, in terms of the change in the number of Welsh speakers, each age group except for those age 5-15, 16-19, 25-39 and 50-59 years have seen an increase in the number of people who can speak Welsh over the past decade.

In 2011 there were a slightly higher proportion of women (58.4%) able to speak Welsh compared to men (56.0%).

Figure 1: Proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011



Source: 2001 Census - Table CS146; 2011 Census - Table DC2203WA

Table 1: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by age group, 2001 & 2011

Age Group	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In percentage point
3-4	797	54.5%	827	54.1%	30	3.8%	-0.4%
5-15	7,318	77.8%	6,394	80.1%	-924	-12.6%	2.3%
16-19	2,371	76.8%	2,196	71.3%	-175	-7.4%	-5.5%
20-24	2,306	69.8%	2,467	63.9%	161	7.0%	-5.9%
25- 39	7,131	59.0%	6,635	60.3%	-496	-7.0%	1.3%
40- 49	4,854	55.6%	4,992	53.2%	138	2.8%	-2.4%
50- 59	5,105	51.4%	4,755	50.4%	-350	-6.9%	-1.0%
60- 64	2,144	52.8%	2,557	46.8%	413	19.3%	-6.0%
65- 74	3,693	54.6%	4,080	47.6%	387	10.5%	-7.0%
75+	3,174	54.4%	3,665	51.8%	491	15.5%	-2.6%
All ages (3+)	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%

Source: 2001 Census - Table CS146; 2011 Census - Table DC2203WA

Appendix 1 and **Appendix 2** show quickly the main trends for the Isle of Anglesey and Wales as a whole.

In April 2011, when the latest Census was conducted, there were 40 wards (electoral divisions) on the Isle of Anglesey. After a review of electoral arrangements for the County by the Local

Government Boundary Commission for Wales, the number of wards was reduced to 11 in 2013. The 11 new ward boundaries do not correspond to a combination of the previous 40 ward boundaries, so it is not possible to combine data from the 2011 Census to create information for the 11 new wards. This report will therefore, and the information presented in it, is based on the 40 wards before the changes in 2013.

Map 1 shows the proportion of people aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh according to the wards on the Isle of Anglesey in 2011, **Map 2** shows similar information for 2001.

Map 3 shows the change (as a %) in the number of people aged 3 and over who can speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011, while Map 4 shows the change (as a % point) in the proportion of people aged 3 over who can speak Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The complete data is shown in **Table 4**.

Table 2 and **Table 3** shows the distribution of the wards in terms of the proportion of people aged 3 and over who could speak Welsh in 2011 and 2001, respectively . The tables also show the number and proportion of Welsh speakers in each group.

In 2011, there were fewer wards in Anglesey with the majority of the population able to speak Welsh than in 2001. There were 27 wards (67.5 %) where over half the population could speak Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey in 2011. This is lower than the 31 wards (77.5 %) in 2001.

There was a reduction in the number of wards where over 70 % of the population can speak Welsh from 10 (25.0 %) in 2001 to 8 (20 %) in 2011.

In 2011, three wards had over 80 % of the population able to speak Welsh, and these three wards are located in Llangefni. Cyngar ward was the ward with the highest proportion of Welsh speakers (80.8%), followed by the wards of Tudur (80.7%) and Cefni (80.5%).

The lowest proportion of Welsh speakers in 2011 was in the ward of Rhosneigr, with only 36.0% of the population able to speak Welsh.

17 (42.5%) of the 40 wards on the Isle of Anglesey have witnessed a change in their language Group by falling to a lower language group in 2011 compared to their linguistic situation in 2001 . The 17 wards that have fallen to a lower language group in 2011 compared to 2001 are: Aberffraw, Amlwch Port, Bodorgan, Brynteg, Cadnant, Holyhead Town, Llaneilian, Llangoed, Llannerchymedd, London Road, Morawelon, Parc a'r Mynydd, Porthyfelin, Rhosneigr, Rhosyr, Trearddur and Tysilio. See **Appendix 3** for more detail.

Table 4 contains information relating to the number and proportion of people aged 3 and over who can speak Welsh for the 40 wards on the Isle of Anglesey in the 2001 and 2011 Census.

From Table 4 it can be seen that, apart from the wards of Moelfre and Cwm Cadnant, each ward on the Isle of Anglesey has seen a decline in the proportion of people who can speak Welsh since 2001. The largest decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers was experienced in Aberffraw, where there was a drop from 69.4 % in 2001 to 60.4 % in 2011.

11 of 40 wards (27.5 %) saw an increase in the number of Welsh speakers from 2001 to 2011. These 11 wards were: Bodorgan, Bryngwran, Cadnant, Cefni, Cwm Cadnant, Cyngar, Llanfaethlu, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Llanidan, Llanerchymedd and Tudur.

The largest increase in the number of Welsh speakers was in the ward of Cyngar, where there was an increase of 151 Welsh speakers from 1,425 in 2001 to 1,576 in 2011 (equivalent to a 10.6% increase in the number).

The largest decline in the number of Welsh speakers was witnessed in the ward of Porthyfelin, where there was a reduction of 156 Welsh speakers from 1,019 in 2001 to 863 in 2011 (equivalent to a reduction of 15.3% in number).

Table 2: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2011

% of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh	Number of wards	Proportion of wards	Number that can speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number that can speak Welsh
≤ 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 10 ≤20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 20 ≤30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 30 ≤40	5	12.5%	3,244	8.4%
> 40 ≤50	8	20.0%	5,441	14.1%
> 50 ≤60	11	27.5%	11,155	28.9%
> 60 ≤70	8	20.0%	8,727	22.6%
> 70 ≤80	5	12.5%	6,059	15.7%
> 80 ≤90	3	7.5%	3,942	10.2%
> 90 ≤100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	40	100.0%	38,568	100.0%

*Based on unrounded figures; ≤ Less or equal to; > More than
Source: 2011 Census - Table KS207WA*

Table 3: Distribution of wards by the percentage of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh, 2001

% of people aged 3 and over that can speak Welsh	Number of wards	Proportion of wards	Number that can speak Welsh	Percentage of the total number that can speak Welsh
≤ 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 10 ≤20	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 20 ≤30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
> 30 ≤40	1	2.5%	791	2.0%
> 40 ≤50	8	20.0%	5,833	15.0%
> 50 ≤60	12	30.0%	10,298	26.5%

A picture of the position of Welsh on the Isle of Anglesey

> 60 ≤70	9	22.5%	9,707	25.0%
> 70 ≤80	7	17.5%	8,499	21.9%
> 80 ≤90	3	7.5%	3,765	9.7%
> 90 ≤100	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	40	100.0%	38,893	100.0%

*Based on unrounded figures; ≤ Less or equal to; > More than
Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84*

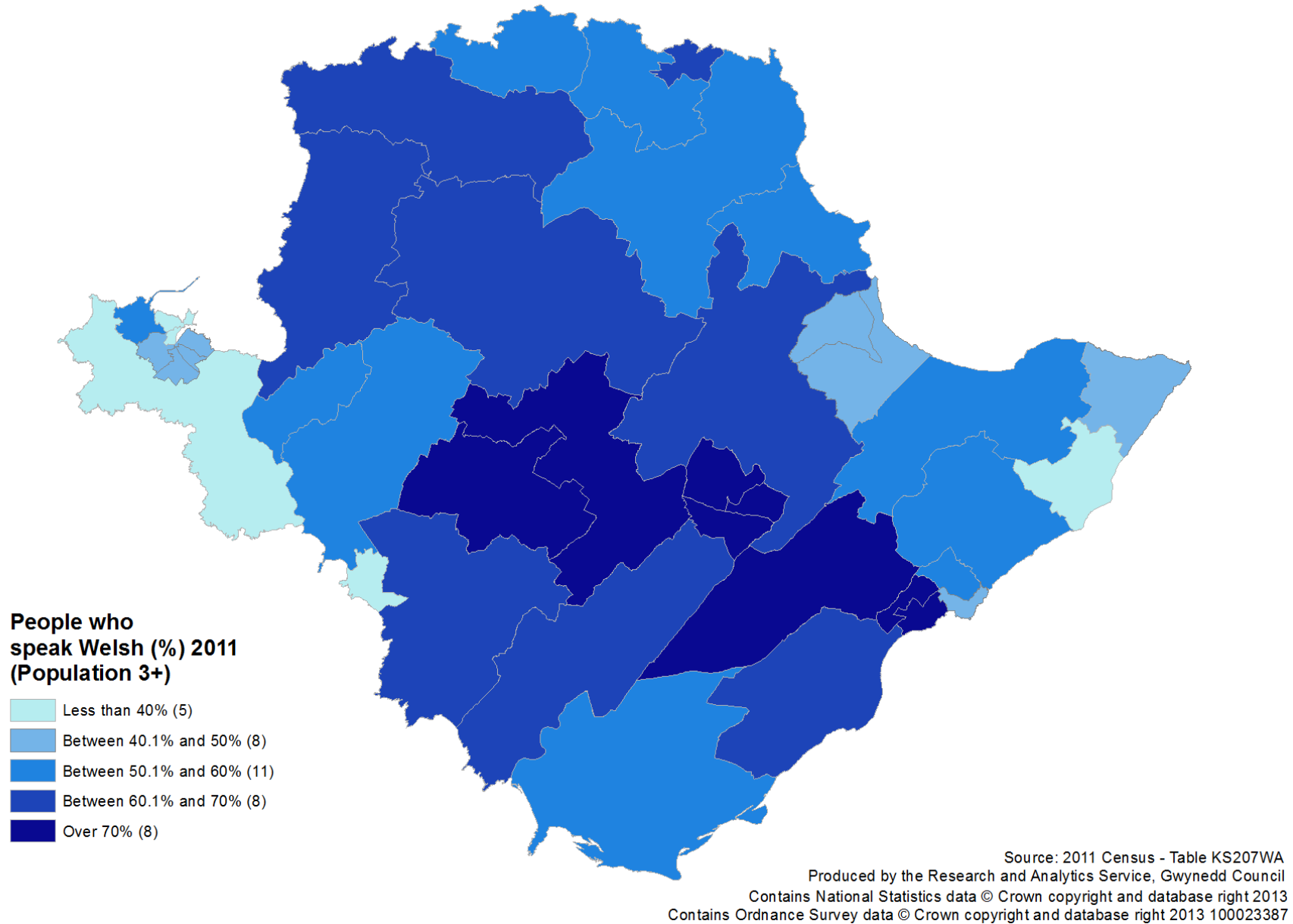
Table 4: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) that can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Aberffraw	878	69.4%	810	60.4%	-68	-7.7%	-9.0%
Amlwch Port#	906	67.3%	1,559	64.5%	#	#	#
Rural Amlwch	686	57.0%	675	54.3%	-11	-1.6%	-2.7%
Beaumaris	791	39.7%	748	39.5%	-43	-5.4%	-0.2%
Bodffordd	1,162	77.9%	1,098	73.3%	-64	-5.5%	-4.6%
Bodorgan	1,092	72.7%	1,130	68.3%	38	3.5%	-4.4%
Braint	1,113	77.1%	1,078	73.2%	-35	-3.1%	-3.9%
Bryngwran	1,234	76.1%	1,311	71.2%	77	6.2%	-4.9%
Brynteg	904	51.0%	890	48.7%	-14	-1.5%	-2.3%
Cadnant	539	51.8%	571	47.4%	32	5.9%	-4.4%
Cefni	1,151	83.1%	1,160	80.5%	9	0.8%	-2.6%
Cwm Cadnant	1,225	56.2%	1,261	57.5%	36	2.9%	1.3%
Cyngar	1,425	84.7%	1,576	80.8%	151	10.6%	-3.9%
Gwyngyll	1,118	73.9%	1,093	70.5%	-25	-2.2%	-3.4%
Holyhead Town	451	43.2%	447	39.1%	-4	-0.9%	-4.1%
Kingsland	660	48.0%	627	42.9%	-33	-5.0%	-5.1%
Llanbadrig	736	54.4%	690	52.4%	-46	-6.3%	-2.0%
Llanbedrgoch	710	45.5%	654	43.9%	-56	-7.9%	-1.6%
Llanddyfnan	881	69.9%	829	64.7%	-52	-5.9%	-5.2%
Llaneilian	1,337	61.5%	1,295	58.9%	-42	-3.1%	-2.6%
Llanfaethlu	1,021	67.1%	1,025	64.4%	4	0.4%	-2.7%
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,341	51.5%	1,396	50.5%	55	4.1%	-1.0%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,528	78.3%	1,479	75.8%	-49	-3.2%	-2.5%
Llangoed	676	54.6%	585	48.4%	-91	-13.5%	-6.2%
Llanidan	1,111	68.7%	1,162	65.1%	51	4.6%	-3.6%
Llannerch-y-medd	1,252	72.3%	1,294	69.9%	42	3.4%	-2.4%
London Road	742	51.8%	645	45.3%	-97	-13.1%	-6.5%
Maeshyfyrd	932	43.7%	885	40.6%	-47	-5.0%	-3.1%
Mechell	949	64.0%	918	61.1%	-31	-3.3%	-2.9%
Moelfre	564	51.4%	544	52.3%	-20	-3.5%	0.9%
Morawelon	676	45.3%	584	40.4%	-92	-13.6%	-4.9%
Parc a'r Mynydd	596	53.8%	563	50.4%	-33	-5.5%	-3.4%
Pentraeth	1,006	58.2%	987	54.8%	-19	-1.9%	-3.4%
Porthyfelin	1,019	45.7%	863	39.7%	-156	-15.3%	-6.0%
Rhosneigr	406	42.6%	351	36.0%	-55	-13.5%	-6.6%
Rhosyr	1,339	63.7%	1,272	59.3%	-67	-5.0%	-4.4%
Trearddur	979	42.6%	835	38.1%	-144	-14.7%	-4.5%
Tudur	1,189	83.6%	1,206	80.7%	17	1.4%	-2.9%
Tysilio	1,285	64.4%	1,219	59.2%	-66	-5.1%	-5.2%
Valley	1,283	55.0%	1,253	54.7%	-30	-2.3%	-0.3%
Isle of Anglesey	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%
Wales	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.7%

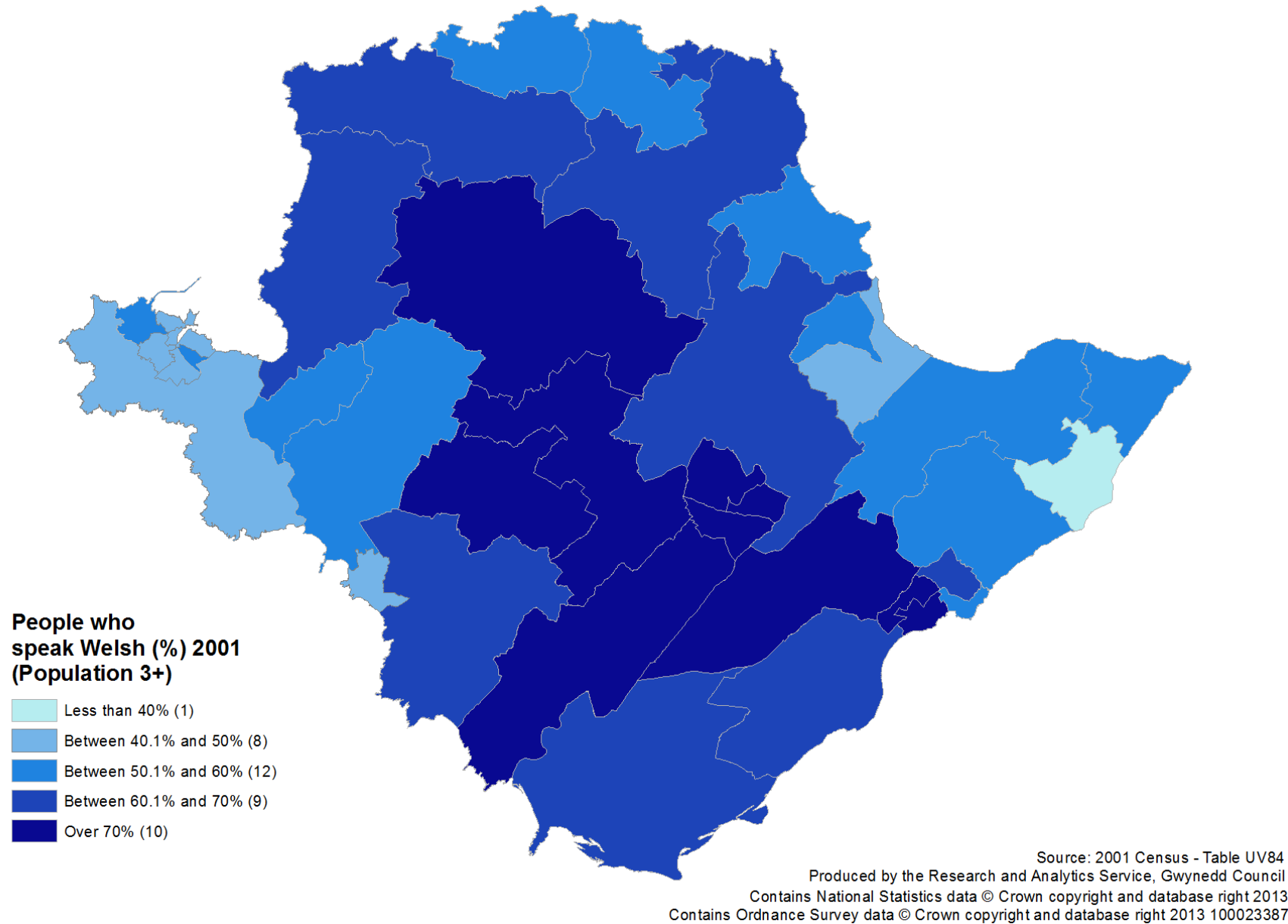
Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA

#Note: In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared

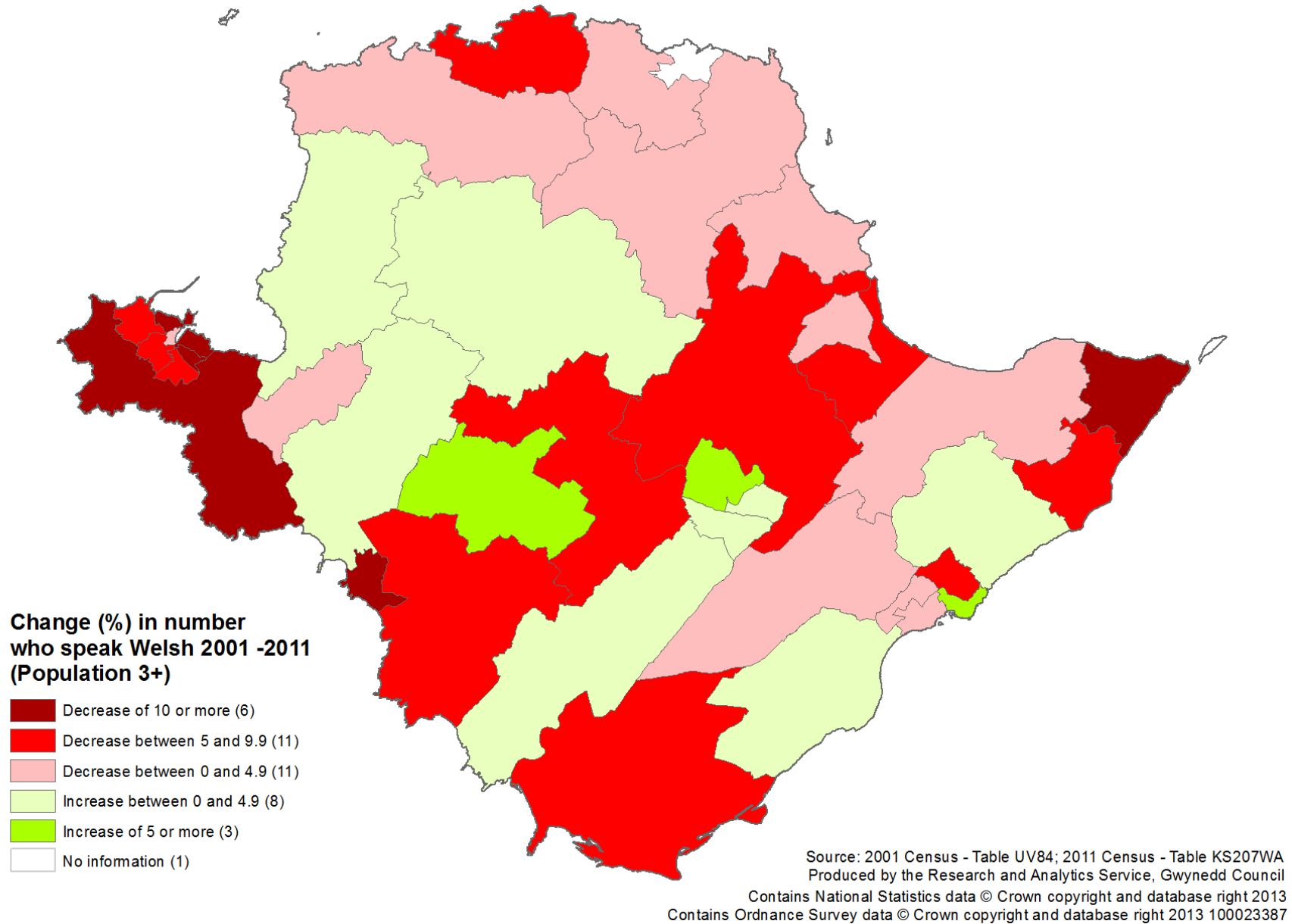
Map 1: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2011



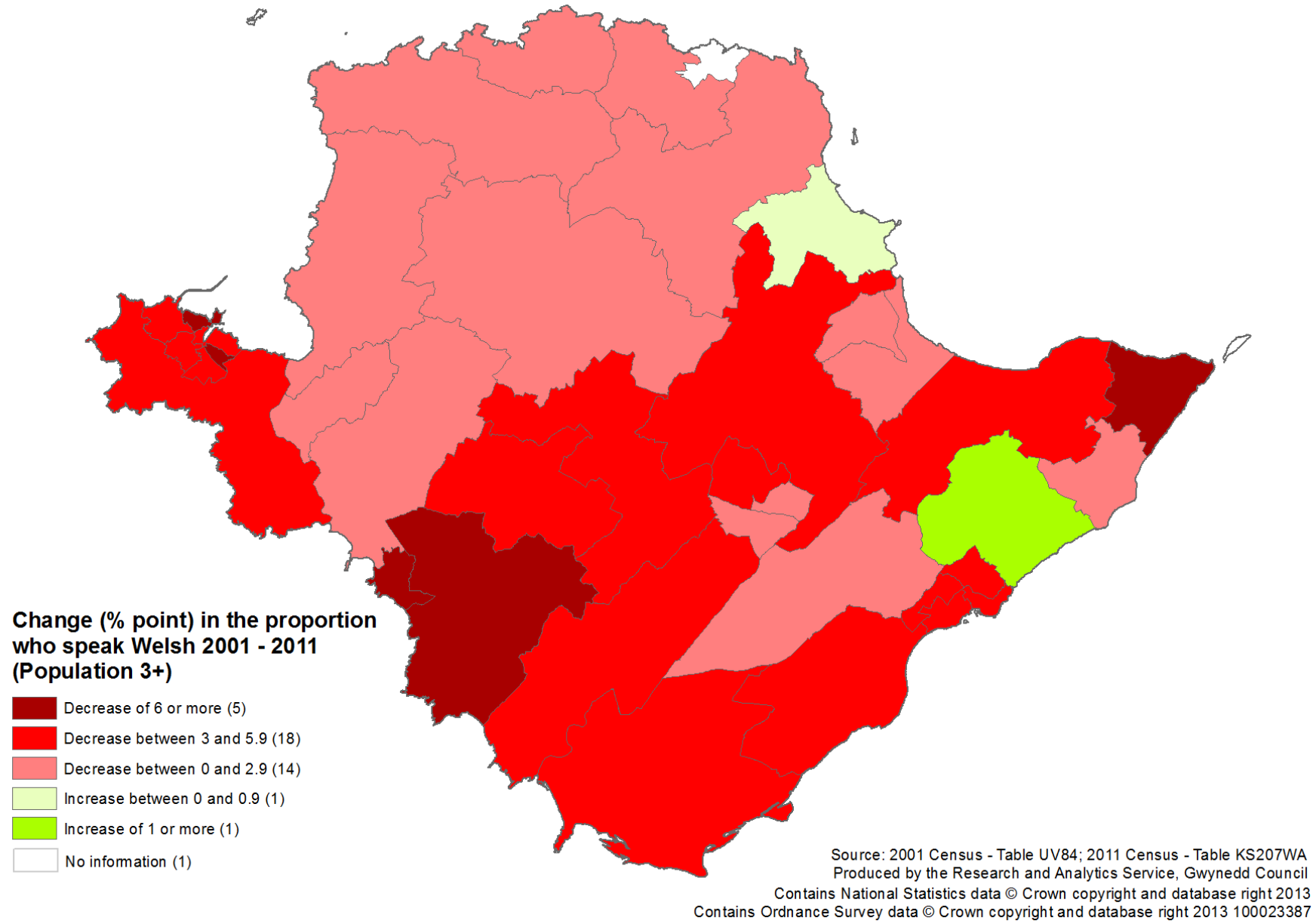
Map 2: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by ward, 2001



Map 3: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011



Map 4: Change (% point) in the proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011



Broader skills in Welsh

In terms of broader skills in Welsh a reduction was witnessed in the proportion of the population aged 3 and over with skills in Welsh between 2001 and 2011 on the Isle of Anglesey (Table 5).

Table 5: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with skills in Welsh, 2001 & 2011

Skills in Welsh	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Can speak, read and write Welsh	32,672	50.5%	30,756	45.6%	-1,916	-5.9%	-4.9%
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh	1,902	2.9%	2,905	4.3%	1,003	52.7%	1.4%
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh	4,135	6.4%	4,726	7.0%	591	14.3%	0.6%
Can understand spoken Welsh only	5,649	8.7%	7,215	10.7%	1,566	27.7%	2.0%
Other combination of skills in Welsh	1,176	1.8%	1,277	1.9%	101	8.6%	0.1%
One or more skills in Welsh	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
No skills in Welsh	19,145	29.6%	20,524	30.4%	1,379	7.2%	0.8%
Total population (3+)	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA

The one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3+

In 2011, nearly a third of the population aged 3 years and over (30.4 %) on the Isle of Anglesey had no skills in Welsh which is an increase of the proportion of 29.6 % in 2001. This equates to 1,379 more people with no skills in Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 7.2 % in terms of number of people).

For the same period 69.6 % had one or more skills in Welsh, which is a decline from the proportion of 70.4 % seen in 2001. Despite the decline in terms of proportion there has been an increase from 45,534 having one or more skills in Welsh in 2001 to 46,879 by 2011, a growth of 1,345 people (equivalent to an increase of 3.0% in number).

There has been a significant increase of 52.7 % in the number of people who can speak but cannot read or write Welsh (equivalent to an increase of 1,003 people). It is possible that a significant proportion of this increase is because people are less fluent or less confident in writing in Welsh, due to a lack of opportunities to make practical use of the language.

Although a slight increase of 2 percentage points in the proportion who can understand spoken Welsh only (from a proportion of 8.7 % in 2001 to 10.7 % in 2011), this is an increase of 1,566 (or 27.7 %) in number.

In general, therefore, it can be stated that Welsh language skills on the Isle of Anglesey have declined over the past decade.

Table 6: Number and percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by age group, 2001-2011

Age Group	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
3-4	977	66.8%	1,033	67.5%	56	5.7 %	0.7 %
5-15	8,092	86.0%	7,150	89.6%	-942	-11.6 %	3.6 %
16-19	2,670	86.5%	2,598	84.4%	-72	-2.7 %	-2.1 %
20-24	2,724	82.4%	3,000	77.7%	276	10.1 %	-4.7 %
25- 39	8,925	73.8%	8,362	75.9%	-563	-6.3 %	2.1 %
40- 49	5,956	68.2%	6,483	69.0%	527	8.8 %	0.8 %
50- 59	6,171	62.1%	6,105	64.7%	-66	-1.1 %	2.6 %
60- 64	2,422	59.7%	3,167	58.0%	745	30.8 %	-1.7 %
65- 74	4,125	61.0%	4,796	55.9%	671	16.3 %	-5.1 %
75+	3,472	59.5%	4,185	59.2%	713	20.5 %	-0.3 %
All ages (3+)	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0 %	-0.8 %

Source: 2001 Census - Table CS133; 2011 Census – Table DC2106WA

The one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3+

Compared to the older age groups, the younger age groups tend to contain a relatively higher proportion of the population having one or more skill in Welsh. In 2011, the highest proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh was amongst the 5-15 year old age group (89.6%), while the lowest proportion was amongst the 65-74 year old age group (55.9%).

Half of all age groups have seen an increase in the proportion that have one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011, with the other half having seen a decline, as shown in **Table 6**.

Over the past decade, six age groups have seen an increase in the numbers who have one or more skill in Welsh. The greatest increase was among the 60-64 age group, with 745 more people having one or more skill in Welsh in 2011 compared to 2001 (equivalent to an increase of 30.8% in number).

The age groups 5-15; 16-19; 25-39 and 50-59 year olds have seen a decline in the number of people having one or more skill in Welsh since 2001. The largest decline was among the 5-15 year age group, where there were 942 fewer people possessing one or more skill in Welsh in 2011 compared to 2001 (equivalent to a decline of 11.6% in number).

Map 5 shows the percentage of people aged 3 and over who have one or more skill in Welsh by wards on the Isle of Anglesey in 2011, with **Map 6** showing similar information for 2001.

Map 7 shows the change (as a %) in the number of people aged 3 and over with one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011, whilst **Map 8** shows the change (as % points) in the percentage of people aged 3 and over who have one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The complete data is shown in

Table 7.

Table 7 contains information relating to the number and percentage of people aged 3 and over who have one or more skill in Welsh for the 40 wards in Anglesey in the 2001 and 2011 Census.

From Table 7 it can be seen, except for 7 wards, the rest of Anglesey has seen a decline in the proportion of people who have one or more skill in Welsh between 2001 and 2011. The largest decline in the proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh was experienced in Aberffraw, where the proportion declined from 76.8% to 71.6% over the period.

Since 2001, 7 wards have experienced a slight increase in the proportion of the population that possesses one or more skill in Welsh. The seven wards are: Beaumaris, Cwm Cadnant, Llanelian, Llanfair-yn-Neubwll, Maeshyfyd, Moelfre and Valley. Cwm Cadnant witnessed the largest increase in the proportion of people having one or more skill in Welsh, increasing from 67.6% in 2001 to 69.8% in 2011.

19 of the 40 wards, almost half (47.5%), saw an increase in the number of people having one or more skill in Welsh from 2001 to 2011. The largest increase in terms of number was witnessed in the ward of Cyngar, where there was an increase of 199 people having one or more skill in Welsh (from 1,503 in 2001 to 1,702 in 2011, representing an increase of 13.2% in number).

The largest decline in terms of number was witnessed in Trearddur where there has been a decrease of 88 persons possessing one or more skill in Welsh (from 1,249 in 2001 to 1,161 in 2011, representing a decline of 7.0% in the number).

Table 7: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 & 2011

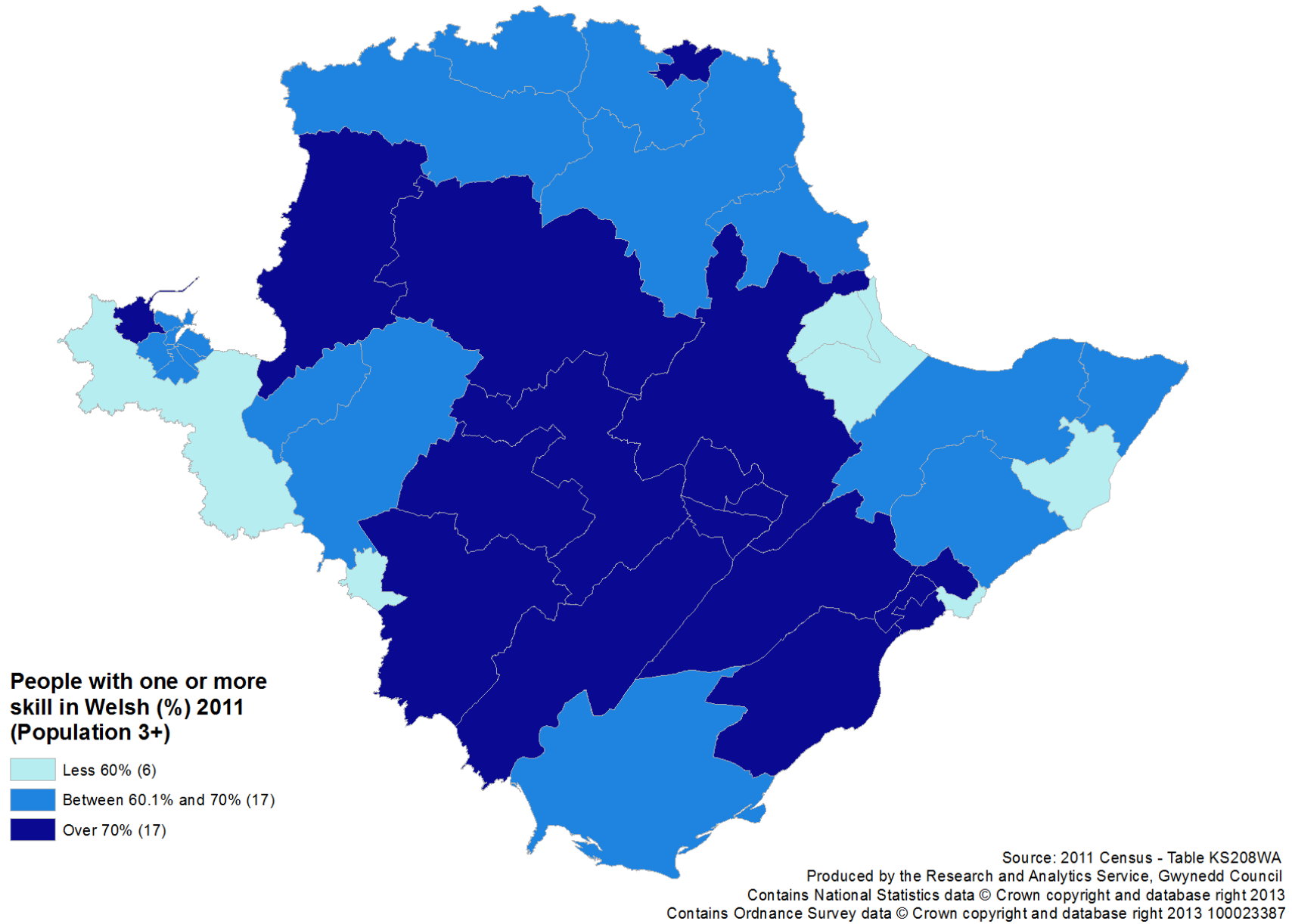
Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Aberffraw	972	76.8%	961	71.6%	-11	-1.1%	-5.2%
Amlwch Port#	1,035	76.8%	1,862	77.1%	#	#	#
Rural Amlwch	799	66.4%	798	64.3%	-1	-0.1%	-2.1%
Beaumaris	1,123	56.4%	1,082	57.2%	-41	-3.7%	0.8%
Bodffordd	1,249	83.8%	1,208	80.7%	-41	-3.3%	-3.1%
Bodorgan	1,183	78.8%	1,255	75.8%	72	6.1%	-3.0%
Braint	1,206	83.5%	1,205	81.8%	-1	-0.1%	-1.7%
Bryngwran	1,326	81.8%	1,441	78.3%	115	8.7%	-3.5%
Brynteg	1,071	60.4%	1,065	58.3%	-6	-0.6%	-2.1%
Cadnant	641	61.6%	721	59.8%	80	12.5%	-1.8%
Cefni	1,220	88.1%	1,254	87.0%	34	2.8%	-1.1%
Cwm Cadnant	1,473	67.6%	1,529	69.8%	56	3.8%	2.2%
Cyngar	1,503	89.4%	1,702	87.3%	199	13.2%	-2.1%
Gwyngyll	1,233	81.5%	1,223	78.9%	-10	-0.8%	-2.6%
Holyhead Town	636	61.0%	691	60.4%	55	8.6%	-0.6%
Kingsland	912	66.4%	943	64.6%	31	3.4%	-1.8%
Llanbadrig	881	65.1%	838	63.7%	-43	-4.9%	-1.4%
Llanbedrgoch	860	55.2%	789	52.9%	-71	-8.3%	-2.3%
Llanddyfnan	968	76.8%	930	72.5%	-38	-3.9%	-4.3%
Llaneilian	1,479	68.1%	1,515	69.0%	36	2.4%	0.9%
Llanfaethlu	1,121	73.7%	1,153	72.4%	32	2.9%	-1.3%
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	1,537	59.0%	1,668	60.4%	131	8.5%	1.4%
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	1,661	85.1%	1,630	83.6%	-31	-1.9%	-1.5%
Llangoed	789	63.7%	747	61.8%	-42	-5.3%	-1.9%
Llanidan	1,240	76.7%	1,356	76.0%	116	9.4%	-0.7%
Llannerch-y-medd	1,368	79.0%	1,424	76.9%	56	4.1%	-2.1%
London Road	1,014	70.8%	946	66.5%	-68	-6.7%	-4.3%
Maeshyfryd	1,331	62.3%	1,396	64.1%	65	4.9%	1.8%
Mechell	1,043	70.3%	1,030	68.6%	-13	-1.2%	-1.7%
Moelfre	670	61.1%	645	62.0%	-25	-3.7%	0.9%
Morawelon	945	63.4%	915	63.2%	-30	-3.2%	-0.2%
Parc a'r Mynydd	800	72.2%	806	72.1%	6	0.8%	-0.1%
Pentraeth	1,191	68.8%	1,210	67.1%	19	1.6%	-1.7%
Porthyfelin	1,453	65.2%	1,377	63.4%	-76	-5.2%	-1.8%
Rhosneigr	498	52.3%	483	49.5%	-15	-3.0%	-2.8%
Rhosyr	1,484	70.6%	1,482	69.1%	-2	-0.1%	-1.5%
Trearddur	1,249	54.3%	1,161	52.9%	-88	-7.0%	-1.4%
Tudur	1,284	90.2%	1,335	89.3%	51	4.0%	-0.9%
Tysilio	1,522	76.3%	1,528	74.2%	6	0.4%	-2.1%
Valley	1,564	67.0%	1,575	68.7%	11	0.7%	1.7%
Isle of Anglesey	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
Wales	797,717	28.4%	787,854	26.7%	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%

Source: 2001 Census – Table KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA

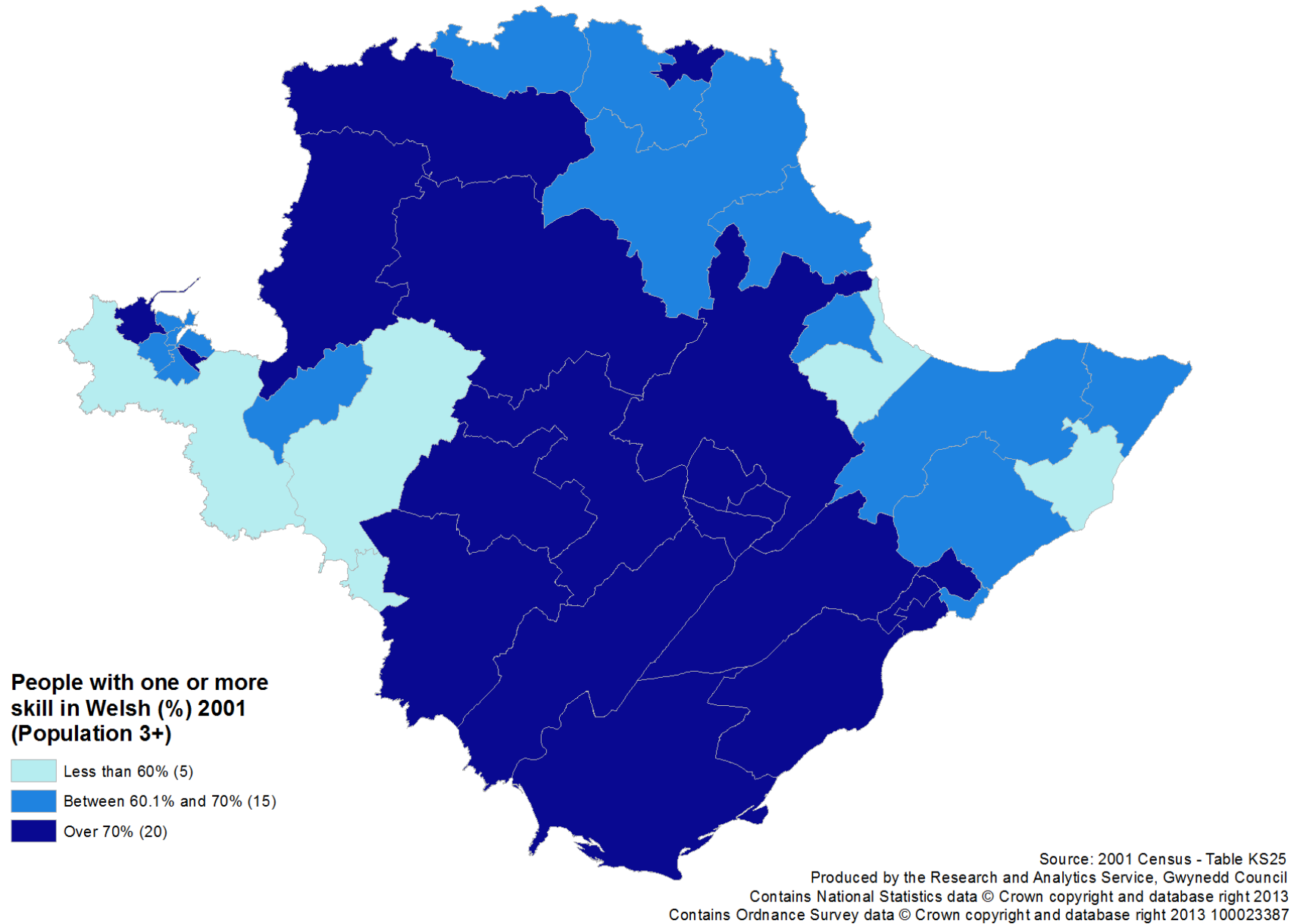
For 2001 the one or more skills in Welsh figure is calculated by deducting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged 3+

#Note: In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared

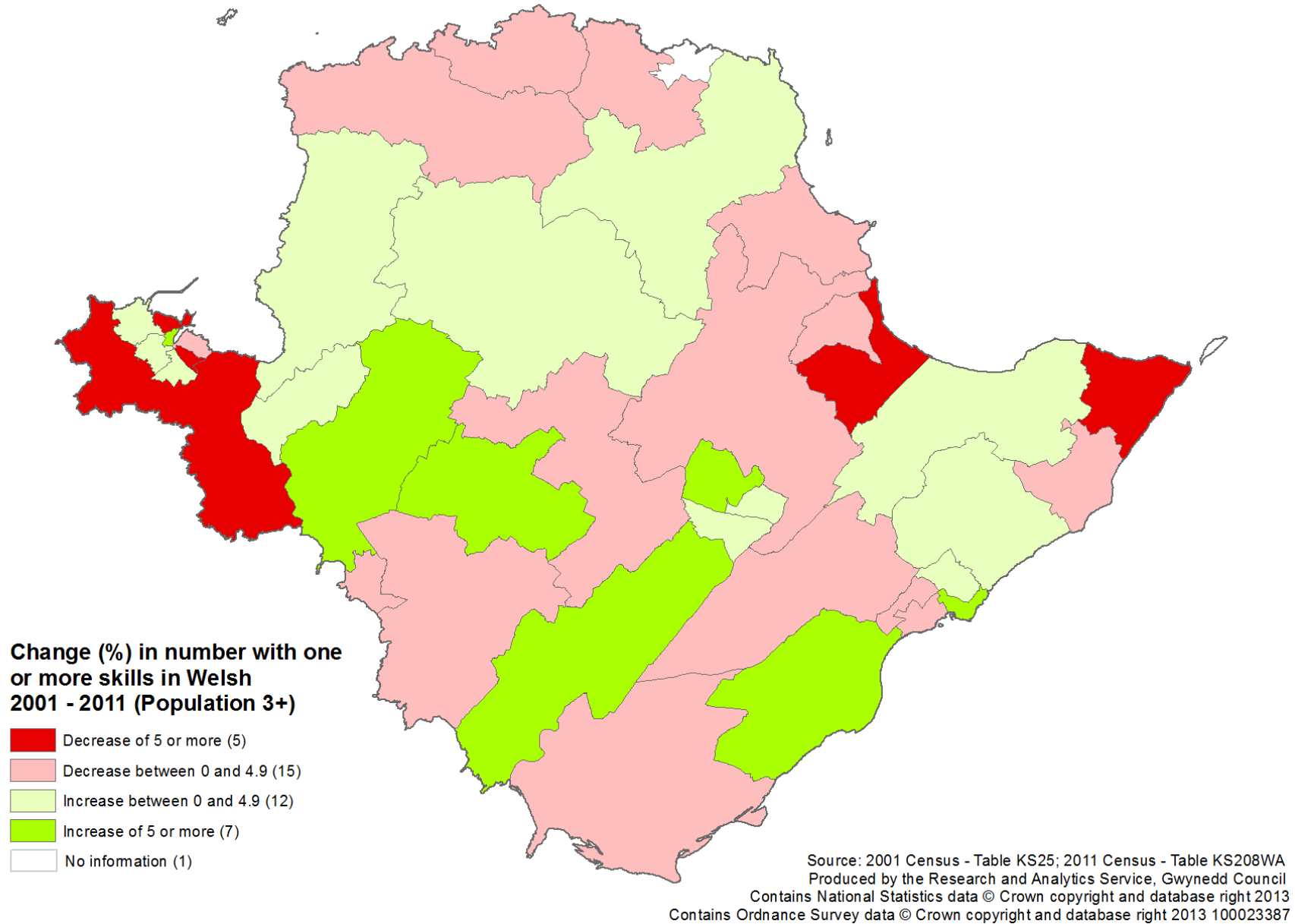
Map 5: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2011



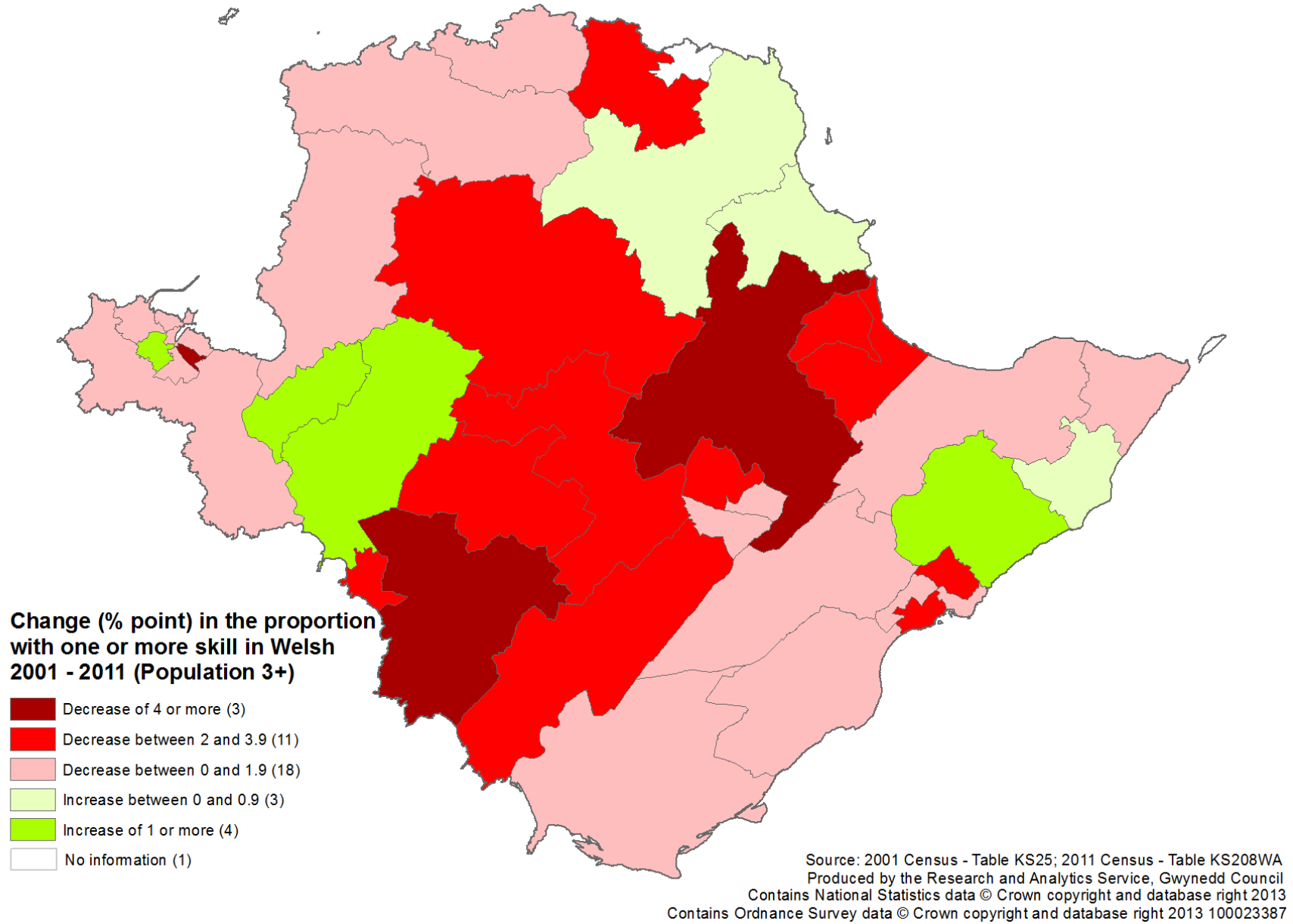
Map 6: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001



Map 7: Change (%) in the number of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001-2011



Map 8: Change (% point) in the percentage of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skill in Welsh, by ward, 2001 - 2011



The Welsh - Effects of Migration

The population of Anglesey increased by 2,922 during the period between 2001 and 2011. Based solely on natural change (i.e. births and deaths), the county's population would not have grown over this period. Therefore, this change in the population is due to the impact of migration - including internal migration (within the UK) and migration from abroad.

The statistics on internal migration from the rest of the UK and international migration is limited. Immigration from abroad to the UK is a politically sensitive issue, and recently considerable attention has been given to how to measure its size and the steps that have already been taken, or are in hand, to improve the reliability of the statistics. However, the main focus has been placed on improving statistics on a UK level, and the statistics on immigration to Wales from abroad are not very reliable or likely to be as good as the statistics at the UK level (Jones, 2012). The statistics at the local authority level in Wales are therefore less reliable, and should be treated with care.

Throughout the last decade (mid-2001 to mid-2011) on average 2,350 people every year immigrate into Anglesey from the rest of the UK (This is equivalent to the population of Valley moving into the county each year¹). This is the gross immigration. People have also been moving out of the county each year, but as less have been moving out each year than have been moving in, generally the positive net migration each year has been about 150 people².

In Anglesey, the highest negative net migration is among the 15-29 age group, with an average of approximately 180 more people in this age group moving out of the county than moved into it³. The reasons for this may include full-time students moving away to study and recent graduates and young people going beyond Anglesey in order to pursue careers.

The highest positive net migration is among the 45-59 age group, with an average of around 130 more people in this age group moving into the county than moving out of it⁴. It is likely that the main reason for this is that people choose to live in Anglesey after they retire.

As there are no indigenous communities of Welsh speakers overseas, with the exception perhaps of Welsh settlements in Argentina, it is most probable that the majority of immigrants whether they are from other British countries or other countries overseas are non-Welsh speaking. Therefore, even if the number who can speak Welsh is stable, one result of in-migration would be that percentage able to speak Welsh reduces (Jones, 2012).

Obviously Welsh speaking immigrants would be those Welsh speakers returning from having emigrated in previous years (Jones, 2012). Using 2001 Census data we can estimate that about 491 Welsh speakers immigrated into Anglesey during the 12 months before the census⁵, mainly, probably, Welsh students returning to the county after studying in university.

¹ The population of Valley was 2,361 in 2011; 2011 Census – Table KS101EW

² Analysis by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Internal migration within the UK statistics. Data available at StatsWales: <https://statswales.wales.gov.uk/Catalogue/Population-and-Migration/Migration/Internal/MigrationBetweenWalesAndTheRestOfTheUK-by-LocalAuthority-Flow-PeriodOfChange>

³ As above.

⁴ As above.

⁵ 2001 Census – Table ST146. Based on the percentage that could speak Welsh amongst those aged 15 and over.

It is likely that there is net out-migration of Welsh speakers, that is, that more Welsh speakers move out of Anglesey than move back in, but it is more difficult to estimate the number of Welsh speakers that emigrate. In the 12 months before the 2001 Census, there may have been around 849 Welsh speakers who emigrated from Anglesey⁶. Using the estimate for the immigrants previously given, that would suggest that just over 42% emigrate from the county and do not return.

Whatever the size of the net out-migration, the significance in terms of the sustainability of the Welsh language among the population of Anglesey is that there is net out-migration. That means that there is a must, if the present number of speakers is to be maintained, to reproduce (through intergenerational language transmission) or produce (by education) more Welsh speakers each year than the number that die, to maintain the balance.

One variable that can be viewed in terms of migration statistics and the Welsh language is the country of birth of the population in terms of their Welsh language skills. On Anglesey, the proportion of the population born outside Wales has increased from 32.4% (21,670 people)⁷ in 2001 to 33.6% (23,448 people)⁸ in 2011.

⁶ Based on number who emigrated from Anglesey in the year before the 2001 Census (2001 Census – Table ST008) and the percentage able to speak Welsh fluently aged 5-15 years of age from the 2002/2003 School Census (46.5%).

⁷ 2001 Census – Table KS005

⁸ 2011 Census – Table KS204EW

Table 8 and Table 9 show the number and proportion of Welsh speakers and the number and proportion with one or more skills in Welsh by country of birth in 2001 and 2011. As expected, in 2011, a lower proportion of Anglesey's population born outside Wales could speak Welsh (17.6%) compared with those born in Wales (78.2%). A lower proportion of the population born outside Wales possess one or more skills in Welsh (30.6%) compared with those born in Wales (90.2%).

Despite the decline in the proportion of Welsh speakers, in terms of numbers, the numbers who were born outside Wales but could speak Welsh on Anglesey has increased by 65 people (equivalent to an increase of 1.6%) over the last 10 years. In comparison, the number of people able to speak Welsh born in Wales has decreased by 390 people (equivalent to a reduction of 1.1%) in the last ten years, reducing from a proportion of 80.8% in 2001 to 78.2% in 2011.

With regard to those people who have one or more skills in Welsh, the situation is more positive. The number has increased since 2001 among those born in Wales along with those people who were born outside Wales. Indeed, the biggest increase, in terms of the proportion of increase, was amongst those born outside Wales, increasing by 9.2% (equivalent to an increase of 598 persons).

Anglesey's Education Authority operates a bilingual policy in all schools in the county, and the impact of this policy is definitely a positive one in terms of the ability of children born outside Wales in Welsh. In 2011, 71.9%⁹ of the population 3 to 15 years old on Anglesey born outside Wales possessed one or more skills in Welsh. This is an increase from 2001, where the equivalent proportion was 66.3%¹⁰.

⁹ 2011 Census – Table DC2206WA

¹⁰ 2001 Census – Table TT015 & ST133

Table 8: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who can speak Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011

Country of Birth	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Born in Wales	34,855	80.8%	34,465	78.2%	-390	-1.1%	-2.6%
Born outside Wales	4,038	18.7%	4,103	17.6%	65	1.6%	-1.1%
All ages (3+)	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%

Source: 2001 Census - Table CT009; 2011 Census - Table DC2206WA

Table 9: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) with one or more skills in Welsh, by country of birth, 2001 & 2011

Country of Birth	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Born in Wales	39,008	90.4%	39,755	90.2%	747	1.9%	-0.2%
Born outside Wales	6,526	30.3%	7,124	30.6%	598	9.2%	0.3%
All ages (3+)	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%

Source: 2001 Census – Table CT006; 2011 Census - Table DC2206WA

In terms of integrating immigrants there are activities and resources that have been established within the local Welsh networks to educate and raise the awareness of immigrants of the linguistic and cultural background of the area. One project that helps newcomers to learn more about the area, to get information about learning Welsh and how to help their children as they are educated in Welsh is the 'Blas ar Gymru' (Taste of Wales) project which is a joint project by Menter Iaith Môn and Anglesey's Language Centres (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 17)

In 2008 Menter Iaith Môn implemented an integration scheme in the south-west area of Anglesey with the aim of 'creating opportunities for immigrants to be part of their local communities.' The evaluation of the project showed that this type of investment can create significant change in not only reducing alienation/fear among newcomers, but in terms of moving towards 'belonging' to the area/ neighbourhood, and in changing attitudes towards Welsh significantly (the most difficult type of change to create). Given the desire to avoid "parallel language communities", it is certain that this type of action can contribute significantly towards that (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Page 4).

Social and Cultural Flurry

Table 10 provides some examples of the Welsh medium creative and social opportunities that exist on Anglesey. The table shows that there is a strong existence of traditional Welsh organisations in the county that help to conduct and promote Welsh cultural and creative networks along with promoting the experience of being part of a lively community.

Table 10: Organisations / Activities which promote Welsh social and cultural flurry

Organisation / Activity	Notes
Efo Babi? Efo Pram?	Guided walks for parents with young children along the Anglesey coastal path. The purpose of the project is to provide opportunities for parents to converse in Welsh together, promote keeping fit and providing opportunities and support to parents who are learning Welsh or are non-Welsh speakers. The project is implemented by Menter Iaith Môn in partnership with TWF and the Isle of Anglesey County Council (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 17).
Amser Tŵf	A ??(mwytho) baby session, lullaby singing and storytelling through the medium of Welsh, an opportunity for refreshments at the session, get to know Welsh speakers, and for them to transfer the language to babies from non-Welsh speaking families (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Page 4).
Rhannu Rhigwm	TWF Officers conduct 'Rhannu Rhigwm' sessions weekly, in a pattern with other partners, in all libraries (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Page 4).
Baby Clubs	These are led by health visitors, but several organisations are invited to the group occasionally. An opportunity to transfer the message, and give examples on how to transfer the language, singing, storytelling and showing CYW sessions, books, advice on Ti a Fi circles and nursery groups to attend (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012 Pg. 4).
Cylchoedd Ti a Fi (baby and toddler groups)	<p>The purpose of the cylch Ti a Fi is to offer parents and carers an opportunity to meet regularly to enjoy playing with their children and socialize over a cuppa!</p> <p>The cylch Ti a Fi provides activities promoting the development of children from birth to school age. It's a brilliant opportunity for parents/carers to meet to socialise and share experiences in an informal Welsh atmosphere.</p> <p>By attending the cylch Ti a Fi children will have the opportunity to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enjoy playing and making new friends • Enjoy playing with toys • Learn to sing simple Welsh songs that can be sung together at home • Listen to Welsh stories and look through books • Play with sand and clay (Mudiad Meithrin, Online)
Cylchoedd Meithrin (Playgroups)	The aim of the cylch meithrin (playgroup) is to promote the education and development of children from two years old to school age. Children will be able to learn through play and socialise under the guidance of professional, qualified and dedicated staff.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are over 500 cylchoedd meithrin in Wales • Over 13,000 children attend and enjoy learning through play in the playgroups • Welsh is the language of the cylch meithrin, but every child is welcomed to attend the cylch meithrin whatever the language spoken at home. <p>Play is very important to every aspect of a child's development. Therefore, the experiences and activities offered in the cylchoedd Meithrin are based on learning through play. There is a special emphasis on language development and the personal, social and emotional development of children in the cylchoedd.</p> <p>All children are warmly welcomed to the cylchoedd whatever their colour, race, social class, family status or additional needs. Children with additional needs are given extra support in order to enable them to join in all the cylch's activities. (Mudiad Meithrin, Online).</p>
Cymraeg o'r Crud / Hwyl i'r teulu	<p>Informal Welsh lessons, through Coleg Menai and Coleg Harlech, at various locations on the island, up to 10 this season. TWF promotes them and attend the first and the last, and provide advice on the groups to attend to practice Welsh after the course (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 4).</p>
Youth Clubs	<p>The County Council is responsible for 38 youth clubs on Anglesey. The provision is available bilingually (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg 10).</p>
Menter Iaith Môn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio project in the secondary schools to promote Welsh music and develop the media skills of young people; • Sports and outdoor recreation workshops for young people; • Music making workshops for young people; • Guided pram walks to promote the transfer of the language and promote opportunities to socialise; • Taste of Wales project in partnership with Welsh language centres to help newcomers to the area (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg 11).
Yr Urdd	<p>The Urdd has 5 staff in Anglesey and around 150 volunteers. The Urdd is supported by a committee of enthusiastic volunteers. Anglesey is divided into 4 districts which are Cefni, Glannau Menai, Eilian and Alaw/Cybi. A district committee exists in each district which comprises of a team of volunteers in their departments who come together to discuss and arrange the district's activities. District committees are supported by the Regional committee who are a team of people from across the region who have contact with the organisation. Each committee has a chair, secretary and treasurer.</p> <p>Committees are the backbone of the organisation on the island. The committee members organise and attend fundraising nights and events to support the work of the officers within the Region. Activities such as Auction of Promises, fashion shows and fundraising days in a supermarket (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 11).</p>

	<p>Sports - Over the year, 2,780 (compared with 2,716 last year), an increase of 2.3% will compete in the Urdd sports competitions within the region with 108 of those in the secondary school age, an increase of 31.7%. These include primary/secondary swimming, rugby, football, netball, gymnastics, athletics, rounders and cross country. A104 of those of secondary school age were given the opportunity to represent the District in Provincial and National competitions such as swimming, football and gymnastics.</p> <p>Sports courses (16+) - Through the sports officer several young people from Anglesey have seized the opportunities to gain National Sports qualifications as well as First Aid training including :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSLA Course - 3 • Gymnastics Course A -Z - 1 • Starter out course- 10 • Athletics Course - 3 <p>Eisteddfod - This year, 6,417 children and young people competed in dance, art, literature, music, instrumental or reciting competitions in 5 District Eisteddfods and 3 Regional Eisteddfods.</p>
Federation of Young Farmers	<p>The Federation of Young Farmers remains an important and popular organisation on Anglesey with a total of 177 members in the 6 clubs (Rhosybol, Bodedern, Dwyran, Llangefni, Penmynydd and Llangoed). All activities are implemented through the medium of Welsh, and there are opportunities to enjoy the annual rally and compete in the gigs and 'eisteddfodau' (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 11).</p>
Merched y Wawr	<p>'Merched y Wawr' provides an opportunity to socialize and do something positive through the medium of Welsh. This is an opportunity to promote Welshness and have fun doing it. 'Merched y Wawr' campaign for Welsh language rights and women's rights. In Anglesey, there are 21, 20 clubs and 1 branch: Amlwch, Benllech, Bodedern, Bodwrog, Brynsiencyn, Holyhead, Cemaes, Gaerwen, CG Y Gors Goch, Llandeusant, Llandegfan, Llanfair PG, Llanfechell, Llangefni, Llannerchymedd, Maelog, Menai Bridge, Rhosmeirch , Rhosybol, Talwrn and Valley (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 13).</p>
Chapels and Churches	<p>The Chapels and Churches of Anglesey Associations are active in organising evenings for the local community, afternoon tea and a range of fundraising activities. The Welsh tradition of holding 'Cymanfaoedd Canu' (singing festivals) continues with a number held throughout the year. There are also a few Sunday Schools throughout the county (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 13).</p>
Community Papers	<p>There are 4 community newspaper serving Anglesey. In partnership with the Association for the Blind, selections of the contents of most of the local papers have been read by volunteers and are available as a recorded tape. This is one of the most important primary sources that should be looked at when formulating a language profile for a particular area. They include extensive information about has taken place locally in Welsh, local advertisements for upcoming events and provide information about various events within schools, chapels, town councils and local communities (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012 , Pg. 14).</p>

<p>Eisteddfodau, Holidays and Local Events</p>	<p>The Anglesey Eisteddfod is held annually in different areas throughout the Island.</p> <p>Anglesey has a growing number of various holidays - Welsh-medium and bilingual. Among the holidays that promotes Welsh music and entertainment is Gŵyl Cefni (Welsh only) and Copperfest and Viking Festival (bilingual) in Amlwch. These two festivals are free.</p> <p>There is a Walking Festival in May-June with a selection of Welsh medium and bilingual tours and trips for learners.</p> <p>A variety of food festivals, such as the Oyster Festival at Trearddur Bay is held every October and there is a monthly farmers' market in Menai Bridge (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 13).</p>
<p>Theatr Ieuencid Môn</p>	<p>A performing arts provision that was re-established in 2002 by the Menter Iaith and with over 120 members between 7-18 years old attend. They host acting and performing skills learning groups of every kind in 4 locations on the Island - Bodedern, Amlwch, Llangefni and Menai Bridge. There are 3 small teams (7-11yrs) and a Large Team for those aged 11-18. The provision is entirely through the medium of Welsh and provides opportunities for members to visit annually shows, stage their own shows and perform in local and national eisteddfods (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 11).</p>

Language transmission in the home

Language transmission from one generation to the next is considered to be one of the two most important areas of language planning, as well as education. “It is unlikely that Welsh will thrive as a community and social language if it is dependent on the education system alone as a means for new speakers to learn the language. It needs to be the language of the home for as many children as possible – and there is no doubt that learning the language in this way is a natural and effective way to become a fluent Welsh speaker.” (Welsh Government, 2012, Pg. 25).

Table 11 shows the key results regarding language transmission in the home looking at the available data from the 2011 and 2001 Census. The information is based on a single family household with children aged 3-4 years old and the transfer rate is defined as the proportion of children aged 3-4 years old in the family who can speak Welsh.

There is a body of evidence to suggest that the language is less likely to be used in families where there is only one adult who can speak Welsh, and the data in Table 11 supports this suggestion.

Table 11: Welsh language transmission rates, 2001 & 2011

Single family households with children aged 3-4 years old	Isle of Anglesey		Wales	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
Couple - Two adults can speak Welsh	79.0%	80.1%	82.0%	82.2%
Couple - One adult can speak Welsh	49.1%	47.5%	39.9%	45.4%
Couple - No adults can speak Welsh	15.5%	20.6%	8.6%	13.2%
Lone parent - Adult can speak Welsh	69.8%	60.8%	55.3%	53.3%
Lone parent - Adult cannot speak Welsh	25.2%	25.4%	9.8%	14.4%

Source: 2001 Census – Table C0156; 2011 Census - Table DC2601WA

The statistics in Table 11 shows that the transmission rate in Anglesey for couple households where two adults can speak Welsh has increased from 79.0% in 2001 to 80.1% in 2011. Across Wales as a whole the transmission rate has remained stable at approximately 82%.

The transmission rate for couple households where one adult can speak Welsh has decreased from 49.1% in 2001 to 47.5% in 2011 on Anglesey. By contrast, the rate for the whole of Wales has increased from 39.9% in 2001 to 45.4% in 2011.

Since 2001 there has been a decline in Anglesey and Wales as a whole in terms of the transmission rate for single parent households where an adult can speak Welsh. Anglesey witnessed a decline from a rate of 69.8% in 2001 to 60.8% in 2011.

A variety of factors can influence the decisions of parents / carers with regards to language transmission. “The evidence suggests that choice is largely intuitive with parents/carers using the language they know best, or the language that is ‘inclusive’ of their partner. In terms of influences on the language choice of the child, this includes their ‘community’ of speakers – including parents/carers, siblings, grandparents, teachers and friends – in addition to other social influences such as the media and community activities” (Ibid. Pg. 25-26)

Over the last ten years, previously known as the Welsh language Board invested considerable energy and expertise in the field of language transmission. Its main venture was Twf, which is a wide-ranging and innovative project which aims to encourage Welsh speaking parents / carers to speak Welsh speaking with their children. The Twf project conveys to parents / carers, prospective parents / carers and the public the benefits of speaking Welsh at home, as well as the cultural and economic advantages of raising children bilingually (Ibid. Page 26).

The Twf project is active on Anglesey with two field officers who organise activities and clubs and visit clinics to discuss with parents and assist them by promoting the benefits of introducing Welsh from the cradle (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Pg. 4). In addition there are a range of activities that exist on the Island which support parents' example Rhannu Rhigwm, Twf time; baby clubs; baby and toddler clubs and Welsh from the cradle/family fun sessions. More information can be seen in Table 10.

Education

The early years provision

Since September 2004, all children aged 3 have had the offer of half time education for free. That education can be provided either in a maintained school or in a location which is funded (Jones, 2012, Pg. 64). The Isle of Anglesey County Council Early Years Development Plan ensures nursery education provision from the start of term following a child's 3rd birthday. The nursery education offered is free of charge for at least 2 hours a day and starts at the beginning of the term following the 3rd birthday to the September following the 3rd birthday. This provision is by the voluntary sector. The provision from the September following the 3rd birthday is within maintained schools in some areas and in the voluntary sector in other areas. The specific objective of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's nursery education is to ensure that all children are given a firm foundation in Welsh to enable them to achieve the goal of being fully bilingual (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Page 7).

The Isle of Anglesey Education Authority supports the provision for children from 3 years old upwards in one of two ways (Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2011-2012, Pg. 3):

- Providing grant support for 44 non-maintained locations - 36 through the Mudiad Meithrin and 8 through the Wales Pre-school Providers Association. The above provision is made on the understanding that the locations implement the LEA's Language Policy.
- Funding the schools through the Fair Funding formula to maintain a nursery class. In September 2012, 39 schools had a nursery class for XX pupils.

The standard of provision of the Welsh Language in the non-maintained locations was evaluated during the 2012 Summer Term. The provision was evaluated as being good at 33 locations, satisfactory at 8 and unsatisfactory at 3. The Authority has sent these 3 locations an official letter encouraging them to collaborate with the Authority to improve Welsh development provision. Unless improvement occurs, the Authority will consider whether to maintain the financial support. (Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2011-2012, Pg. 4)

74 child minders have been registered on the Isle of Anglesey with a majority of them being non-Welsh speakers. There are ten nurseries on the island; nine of them are privately run despite links with a voluntary organization in four of them. The other is run through a Communities First committee at Holyhead. Evaluation of quality of Welsh provision is a matter for consideration by the Authority (Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2011-2012, Pg. 4).

A voluntary organisation that specialises in early years care and education are the Mudiad Meithrin. Established as Mudiad Ysgolion Meithrin (MYM) back in 1971 to set up playgroups and support and promote Welsh-medium education (Mudiad Meithrin, Online), the organization adopted a new name, Mudiad Meithrin in 2011. The aim of Mudiad Meithrin is to provide every young child in Wales with an opportunity to benefit from early years services and experiences through the medium of Welsh.

In terms of the Mudiad Meithrin on Anglesey, two development officers are employed - one in charge of playgroups in the northern side of the island and the other on the southern side of the island. Also a language officer works to support groups with a high number of non-Welsh speaking

children and there is a travelling Ti a Fi officer working within groups in specific areas (Menter Iaith Môn, 2012, Page 5).

Primary and Secondary Education

Anglesey's Education Department operates a bilingual education policy throughout all schools on the county. The Education Department's Language Policy sets the ambitious objective of ensuring that all pupils in the County possess appropriate Welsh and English language skills, so as to equip them to become well-rounded members of their bilingual community. This is compatible with the principal objective of the Welsh Strategy Plan, namely to improve the skills of all Isle of Anglesey pupils in Welsh. In order to achieve this ambitious agenda, the following matters will be prioritized by the LEA on Anglesey (Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2011-2012, Pg. 1):

- Set robust foundations in Welsh in the Early Years, ensuring that pupils from an English background have an opportunity to learn Welsh as soon as possible.
- At KS1/FP, build on the foundations established at the nursery and reception phase through continuing to develop pupils' grasp of Welsh, and commence the process of developing their skills in English.
- At KS2, continue to develop pupils' grasp of Welsh focussing on developing their skills in both languages. Pupils' progress in Welsh as First Language and English is assessed at the end of the key stage.
- At KS3, ensure that every pupil who has attained level 3+ at the end of KS 2 continues to follow Welsh as First Language so as to ensure appropriate progression and follow-up.
- At KS4, ensure that every pupil studies Welsh as a subject up to the end of Y11 and is assessed in Welsh language proficiency at the end of KS4.
- Ensure that pupils who are Welsh learners at KS2 and KS3 learn Welsh as soon as possible.
- Improve pupils' knowledge and understanding of the cultural, economic, environmental, historical and linguistic features of Wales, developing them to become responsible citizens who make a good contribution to their bilingual community.

The majority of children who are learning Welsh as a first language at school will be assessed in Welsh at the end of Key Stage 1, Foundation Stage since 2011 (which is the end of Year 2).

Comparing the percentages assessed in Welsh at the end of Key Stage 1 / Foundation Phase to the percentage assessed in Welsh at the end of Key Stage 2 provides a measure of how consistent the continuity of teaching medium is through the primary school years as Year 6 is the end of Key Stage 2 (Jones, 2012, Pg. 66).

As seen from **Figure 2**, the linguistic progression through primary education is good on Anglesey. Although not exactly the same children that would have been at school, probably due to migration, 74.9% were assessed at the end of Key Stage 2 in 2013. We can consider this as a sign that

nearly all children who are learning Welsh as a first language in Year 2 continue to learn Welsh as a first language to the end of their time at primary school.

However, this linguistic continuity declines as pupils transfer from primary school to secondary school. On Anglesey 61.8% were assessed at the end of Key Stage 3 in 2013, which compares with 74% assessed at the end of Key Stage 2 three years earlier in 2010. This is the same trend seen across Wales.

In January 2013, 45% of pupils on Anglesey were fluent in Welsh whilst 41.4% spoke Welsh but not fluently and 13.4% could not speak Welsh, as shown in **Table 12**.

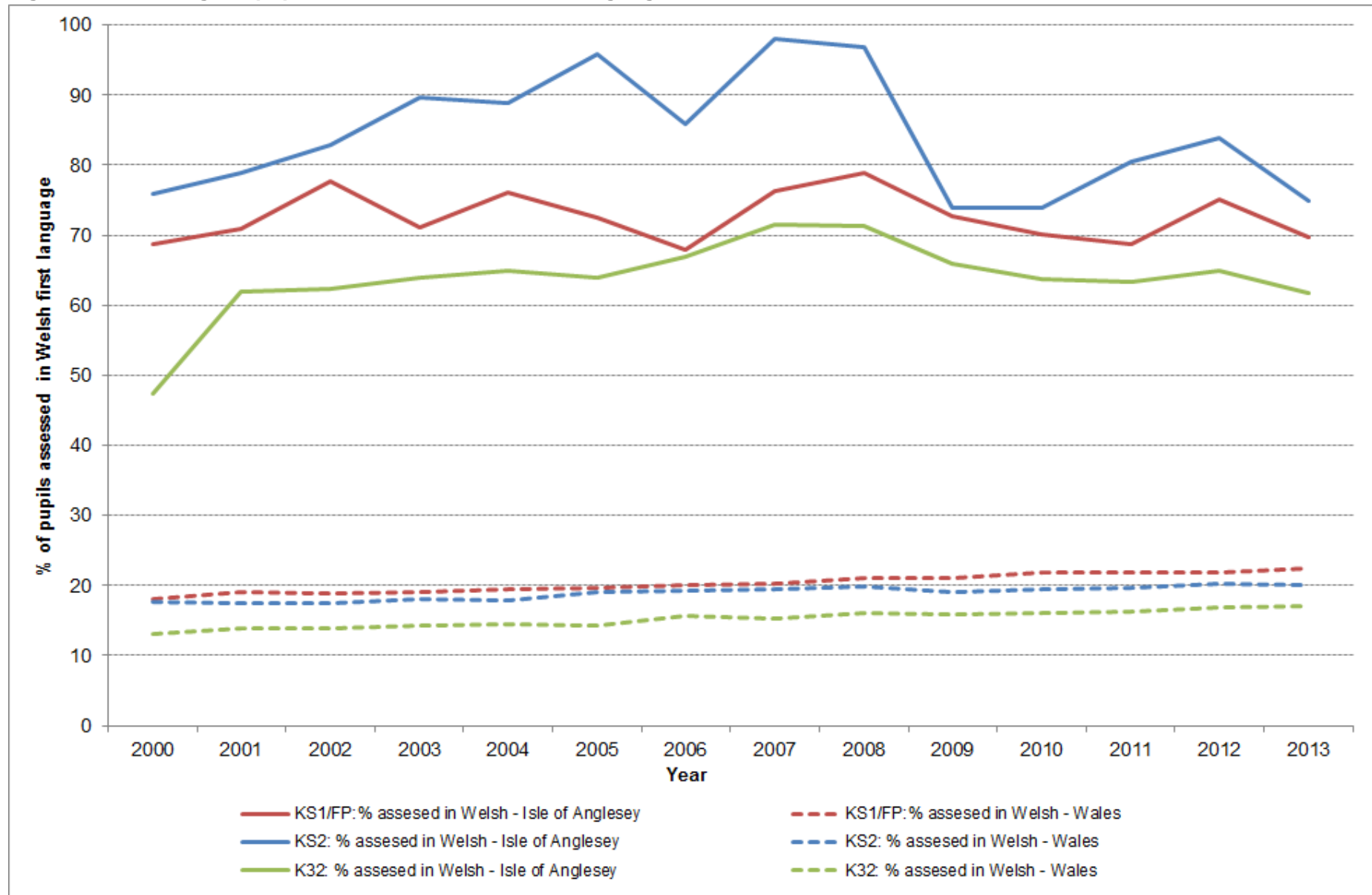
These figures are for pupils who are taught on Anglesey by the local education authority and therefore do not include children who live in the county but who are educated outside the county or children in independent private schools. The figures also include a few children who live outside of Anglesey, but are taught in an Anglesey education authority school. It must be noted here that these statistics primarily represent parents' perceptions of their child's fluency and is therefore not necessarily the same as the ability shown by a pupil in their school work.

Table 12: Pupils speaking Welsh on Anglesey, January 2013

	Every School		Primary		Secondary	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Every pupil	9,485		5,508		3,977	
Speaks Welsh fluently	4,265	45.0%	2,223	40.4%	2,042	51.3%
Speaks Welsh but not fluently	3,923	41.4%	2,047	37.2%	1,876	47.2%
Cannot speak Welsh	1,271	13.4%	1,217	22.1%	54	1.4%
No information	26	0.3%	21	0.4%	5	0.1%

Source: Pupil Level Annual School Census

Figure 2: Percentage of pupils assessed in Welsh first language at the end of KS1/FP/KS2/KS3, 2000-2013



Source: National Curriculum Assessments

Health and Wellbeing

Table 13 and **Table 14** show the general health of Welsh speakers on Anglesey along with the number and proportion of Welsh speakers on the Island who have a limiting long term health problem or disability, and the change that has been between 2001 and 2011.

In 2011, 81.1% (31,268 people) of the population aged 3+ who could speak Welsh on Anglesey stated that their health was good or very good while 13.8% stated fair health and 5.1% stating bad or very bad health. Since 2001 the general health of the population aged 3+ who speak Welsh on Anglesey has improved, with an increase of 14.3% in the number stating that their health status was good or very good.

A higher proportion of the population that can speak Welsh (81.1%) reported having good or very good health compared to the total population (78.6%) on Anglesey in 2011.

Table 13: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh on Anglesey by general health, 2001 & 2011

General health	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Good or very good health	27,358	70.3%	31,268	81.1%	3,910	14.3%	10.8%
Fair health	8,018	20.6%	5,330	13.8%	-2,688	-33.5%	-6.8%
Bad or very bad health	3,517	16.8%	1,970	5.1%	-1,547	-44.0%	-11.7%
All ages (3+)	38,893		38,568		-325	-0.8%	

Source: 2001 Census – Table TT039; 2011 Census – Table DC3202WA

One fifth (20.9%) of the population aged 3+ that could speak Welsh in 2011 reported having a long-term health problem or disability which is slightly lower than the total population of Anglesey (23.1%) and is the same trend as that ten years previously.

Table 14: Number and proportion of people (aged 3 and over) who speak Welsh on Anglesey by limiting long term health problem or disability, 2001 & 2011

Limiting long-term health problem or disability	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	Number	%	Number	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
With a limiting long term health problem or disability	7,873	20.2%	8,076	20.9%	203	2.6%	0.7%
Without a limiting long term health problem or disability	31,020	79.8%	30,492	79.1%	-528	-1.7%	-0.7%
All ages (3+)	38,893		38,568		-325	-0.8%	

Source: 2001 Census – Table TT039; 2011 Census – Table DC3202WA

The workplace and the economy

The workplace and workforce

As individuals we spend a significant portion of our time at work, so the workplace is one of the key areas that determine the language that people use. A significant number of respondents to the Local Government consultation on the strategy *A living language: a language for living - Welsh Language Strategy 2012-17* agreed “that the workplace also has a role in building the confidence of Welsh speakers to use the language in other areas of their lives, and that developing the status of the language in the workplace was important in terms of underlining the value of Welsh-medium education” (Welsh Government, 2012, Pg. 37).

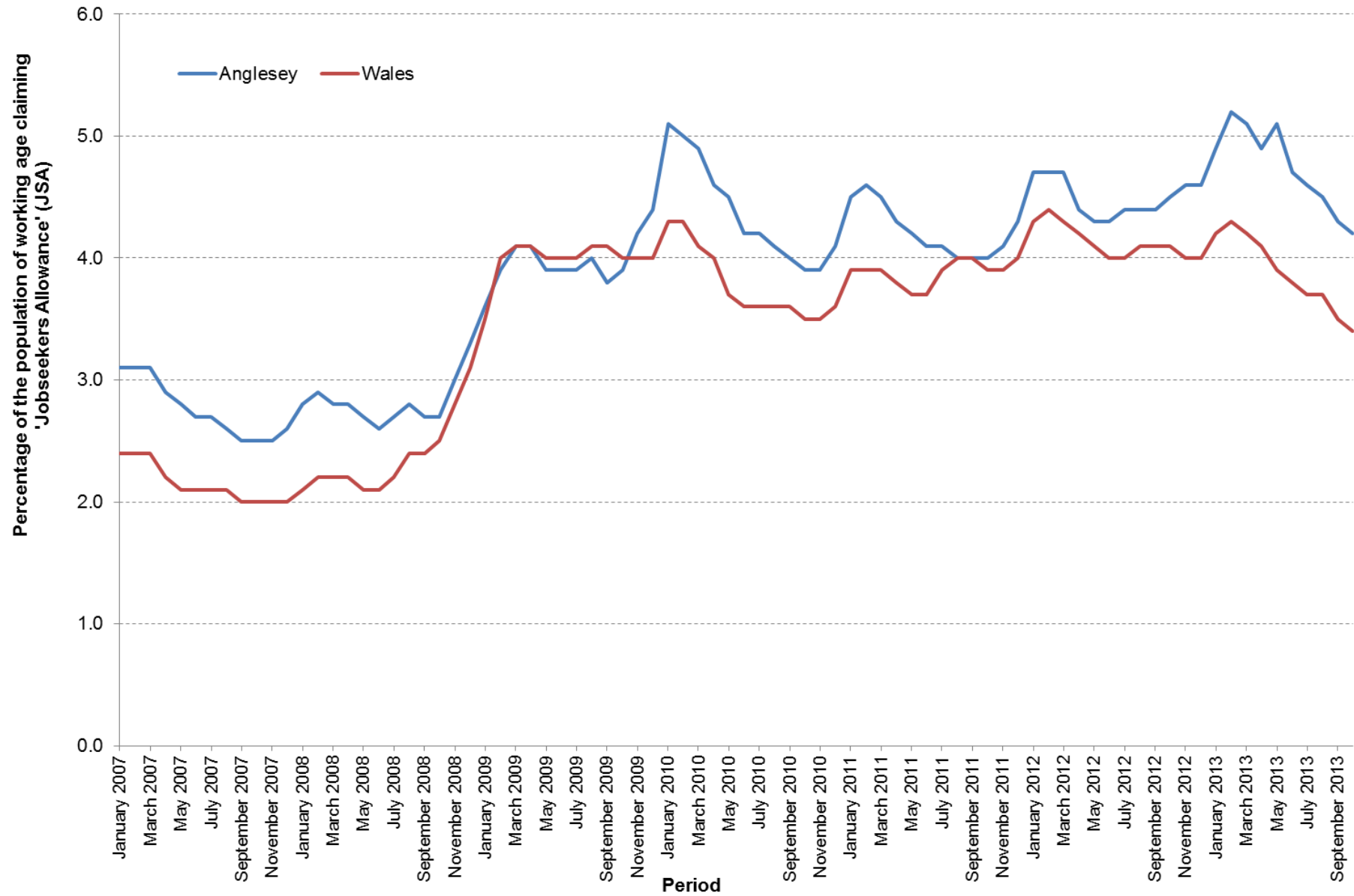
A “a number of different factors influenced the use of Welsh in the workplace, including long-established practices which favour the use of English; matters relating to proficiency in Welsh language skills, and organisational reasons such as insufficient institutional support for the use of the language; and the extent to which an organisation’s culture facilitates or promotes the use of Welsh.” (Ibid. Page 38).

In 2012¹¹, 76.2% (30,800 people) of the working age population (16-64 years old) on Anglesey were economically active compared to 73.5% in Wales and 76.8% in the United Kingdom. Of those economically active 94.8% (29,200 people) are in work which is a slightly higher proportion than Wales (91.5%) and the UK (92.0%).

Monthly information by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in terms of the number of Jobseekers Allowance claimants is an indicator of unemployment among the resident population in the area. **Figure 3** shows the change in the proportion of working age people who are claiming JSA on Anglesey and throughout Wales since January 2007 up to the latest period of October 2013. Although the trend in unemployment on Anglesey follows the same trend seen across Wales, the unemployment rate is slightly higher on the island compared to the rate for Wales, with the rate of JSA claimants on Anglesey in October 2013 being 4.2% compared with 3.4% in Wales. Overall the number of JSA claimants on Anglesey in October 2013 was 30.9% higher than the figure for January 2007.

¹¹ ONS Annual Population Survey, Jan 2012 – Dec 2012

Figure 3: Unemployment figures, January 2007 – October 2013



Source: ONS Claimant Count

Employment Industries & Occupations

The distribution of Welsh speakers by industry and occupation in an area reflects the types of job opportunities that exist for them and **Table 15** and **Table 16** shows the structure of industry and occupations on Anglesey according to Census 2011.

Generally, Anglesey in terms of industry is dependent on the public sector (namely Public administration and defence; compulsory social security, education, human health and social work activities) with 35.1% of all usual residents aged 16 + in employment working in the public sector in 2011 compared with 32.4% in Wales.

Another important employment sector on Anglesey is the agriculture, energy and water industry with 7.2% of employees working in this sector in 2011 compared to 3.8% in Wales.

58.3% of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment could speak Welsh on Anglesey. Of these, the proportions working in every industry is very similar to the overall picture on the Island as seen from **Figure 4**.

Table 15: Industry of employment and Welsh speakers, 2011

Industry	Isle of Anglesey				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+ in employment	30,726		17,920			
A, B, D, E Agriculture, energy and water	2,200	7.2%	1,512	8.4%	3.8%	6.7%
C Manufacturing	2,363	7.7%	1,223	6.8%	10.5%	6.3%
F Construction	2,711	8.8%	1,758	9.8%	8.2%	8.1%
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	4,423	14.4%	2,441	13.6%	15.6%	13.4%
H Transport and storage	1,614	5.3%	835	4.7%	3.9%	3.1%
I Accommodation and food service activities	2,105	6.9%	1,072	6.0%	6.2%	6.0%
J Information and communication	470	1.5%	243	1.4%	2.3%	2.2%
K Financial and insurance activities	339	1.1%	195	1.1%	3.0%	2.2%
L Real estate activities	336	1.1%	192	1.1%	1.3%	1.1%
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	1,105	3.6%	539	3.0%	4.3%	4.0%
N Administrative and support service activities	983	3.2%	485	2.7%	4.0%	2.8%
O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,764	9.0%	1,520	8.5%	7.9%	8.8%
P Education	3,425	11.1%	2,401	13.4%	10.1%	16.2%
Q Human health and social work activities	4,610	15.0%	2,796	15.6%	14.4%	14.0%
R, S, T, U Other	1,278	4.2%	708	4.0%	4.6%	5.1%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC6110EW & Table DC2611WA

In terms of occupations, the highest proportion of Anglesey employees work in skilled trade occupations (16.9%) followed by professional occupations (15.3%). The lowest proportions of workers are process, plant and machine operatives (7.5%) or working in sales and customer service occupations (7.8%).

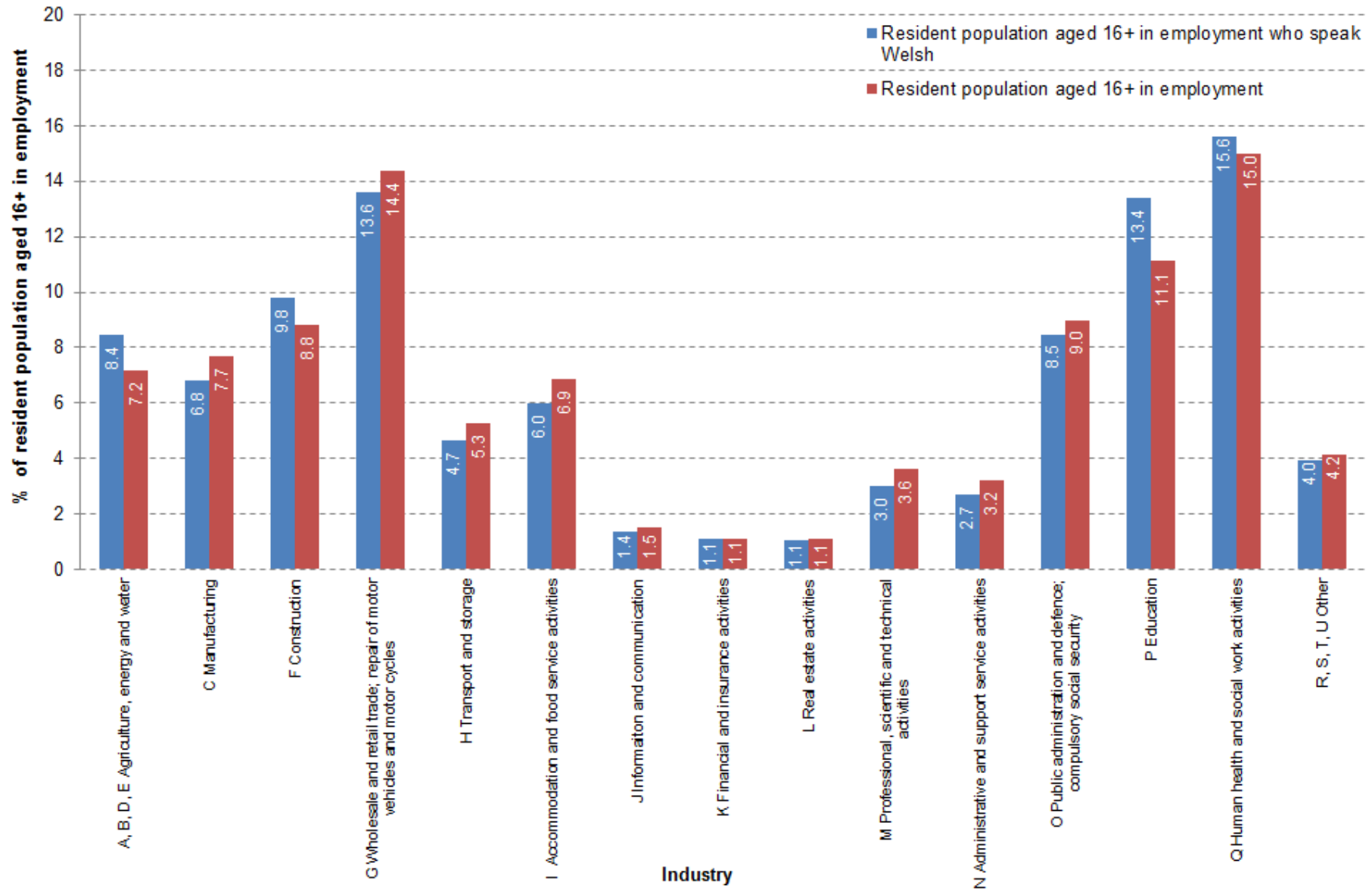
Again there are similar proportions of Welsh speaking employees working in occupations compared to the overall picture for each employee as shown in **Figure 5**.

Table 16: Occupations and Welsh speakers, 2011

Occupations	Isle of Anglesey				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+ in employment	30,726		17,920			
1. Managers, directors and senior officials	3,009	9.8%	1,304	7.3%	9.3%	7.6%
2. Professional occupations	4,693	15.3%	2,780	15.5%	15.8%	19.9%
3. Associate professional and technical occupations	3,099	10.1%	1,624	9.1%	10.8%	10.6%
4. Administrative and secretarial occupations	3,041	9.9%	1,872	10.4%	11.1%	10.4%
5. Skilled trades occupations	5,179	16.9%	3,270	18.2%	13.5%	15.4%
6. Caring, leisure and other service occupations	3,570	11.6%	2,351	13.1%	10.5%	11.9%
7. Sales and customer service occupations	2,399	7.8%	1,293	7.2%	9.0%	7.9%
8. Process, plant and machine operatives	2,310	7.5%	1,420	7.9%	8.1%	6.1%
9. Elementary occupations	3,426	11.2%	2,006	11.2%	11.9%	10.1%

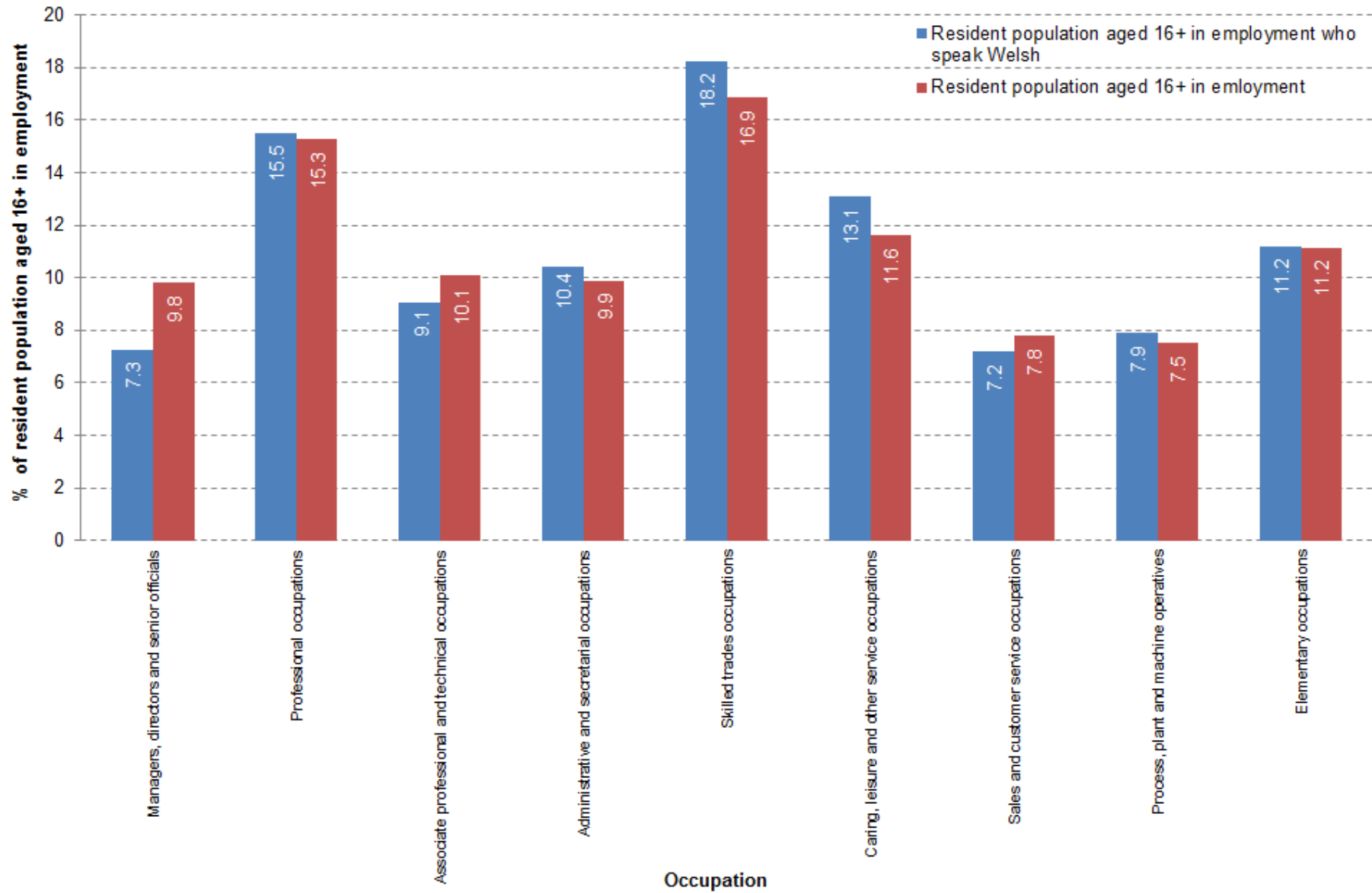
Source: 2011 Census - Table DC6112EW & Table DC612EW

Figure 4: Industry of Employment on the Isle of Anglesey, 2011



Source: 2011 Census - Table DC2611WA

Figure 5: Employment Occupations on the Isle of Anglesey, 2011



Source: 2011 Census - Table DC612EW

Socio-economic Classification (NS-Sec)

The Socio-Economic Classification (NS-SEC) denotes socio-economic situation based on occupation and is one of the standard classifications used by ONS.

To determine the NS-SEC category for an individual, the title of their vocation is combined with information about their employment status, whether employed or self-employed and whether supervising other employees. Students who are in full-time education are recorded in the category of 'student in full-time education' whether they are working or not.

Table 17: Socio-economic classification and Welsh speakers, 2011

NS-Sec	Isle of Anglesey				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+	57,890		31,347			
1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations	4,685	8.1%	1,994	6.4%	7.6%	7.6%
2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations	11,643	20.1%	6,275	20.0%	19.4%	23.0%
3. Intermediate occupations	6,491	11.2%	3,639	11.6%	12.1%	11.8%
4. Small employers and own account workers	6,996	12.1%	3,524	11.2%	9.5%	11.1%
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	5,092	8.8%	2,773	8.8%	8.3%	7.1%
6. Semi-routine occupations	9,295	16.1%	5,165	16.5%	16.0%	13.5%
7. Routine occupations	6,839	11.8%	3,976	12.7%	13.3%	10.1%
8. Never worked and long-term unemployed	3,408	5.9%	1,716	5.5%	5.8%	4.0%
Uncategorised (Full-time students)	3,441	5.9%	2,285	7.3%	8.1%	11.9%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC2613WA

Qualifications

As can be seen from Table 18, overall the resident population aged 16+ on Anglesey is more qualified than Wales as a whole with a higher proportion (38.0%) having a level 3 or higher qualifications compared to the proportion in Wales (36.8%).

Table 18: Qualifications and Welsh speakers, 2011

Qualifications	Isle of Anglesey				Wales	
	No.	%	Speak Welsh		%	% Speak Welsh
			No.	%		
All usual residents aged 16+	57,890		31,347			
No qualifications	13,991	24.2%	7,715	24.6%	25.9%	20.2%
Level 1 Qualifications	7,342	12.7%	3,890	12.4%	13.3%	11.6%
Level 2 Qualifications	9,406	16.2%	5,401	17.2%	15.7%	18.1%
Apprenticeship	2,739	4.7%	1,499	4.8%	3.9%	3.4%
Level 3 Qualifications	6,887	11.9%	3,996	12.7%	12.3%	13.7%
Level 4 Qualifications and above	15,098	26.1%	7,749	24.7%	24.5%	30.2%
Other qualifications	2,427	4.2%	1,097	3.5%	4.3%	2.8%

Source: 2011 Census - Table DC501Wala

Note:

No qualifications: No academic or professional qualifications

Level 1 Qualifications: 1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (any grades), Entry Level, Foundation Diploma, NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic/Essential Skills

Level 2 Qualifications: 5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/ 2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Intermediate/Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma; Apprenticeship;*

Level 3 Qualifications: 2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ AS Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma, NVQ Level 3; Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma;

Level 4 Qualifications and above: Degree (for example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (for example MA, PhD, PGCE), NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher level, Foundation degree (NI), Professional qualifications (for example teaching, nursing, accountancy);

Other qualifications: Vocational/Work-related Qualifications, Foreign Qualifications (not stated/level unknown).

Income

In 2013 the median household income on Anglesey (£23,937) was 3.9% below the figure for Wales (£24,909) and 13.0% less than the figure for Great Britain (£27,512).

For the same period Anglesey's lower quartile household income (£13,112) was 15.9% below the figure for Wales (£15,597) and 23.0% below the figure for Great Britain (£17,024).

Table 19: Median and Lower Quartile Household Income, 2013

	Isle of Anglesey	Wales	Great Britain
Median household income	£23,937	£24,909	£27,512
% of Great Britain	87.0%	90.5%	100%
Lower quartile household income	£13,112	£15,597	£17,024
% of Great Britain	77.0%	91.6%	100%

Source: CACI Paycheck 2013

Map 10 shows median household income at the ward level on Anglesey for 2013. During 2013, the lowest median household income of £16,304 was seen in the ward of Tudur in Llangefni whilst the highest figure of £29,749 was in the Gwyngyll ward.

In terms of lower quartile household incomes (**Map 11**) the minimum of £10,899 was in the ward of Holyhead Town and the maximum of £17,504 in the ward of Cwm Cadnant.

The low income threshold most commonly used is a household income that is 60% or less of the GB median household income in that year. Given the figures in **Table 20**, over a third of the Island's households (34.2%) are below the 60% median for Great Britain in 2013.

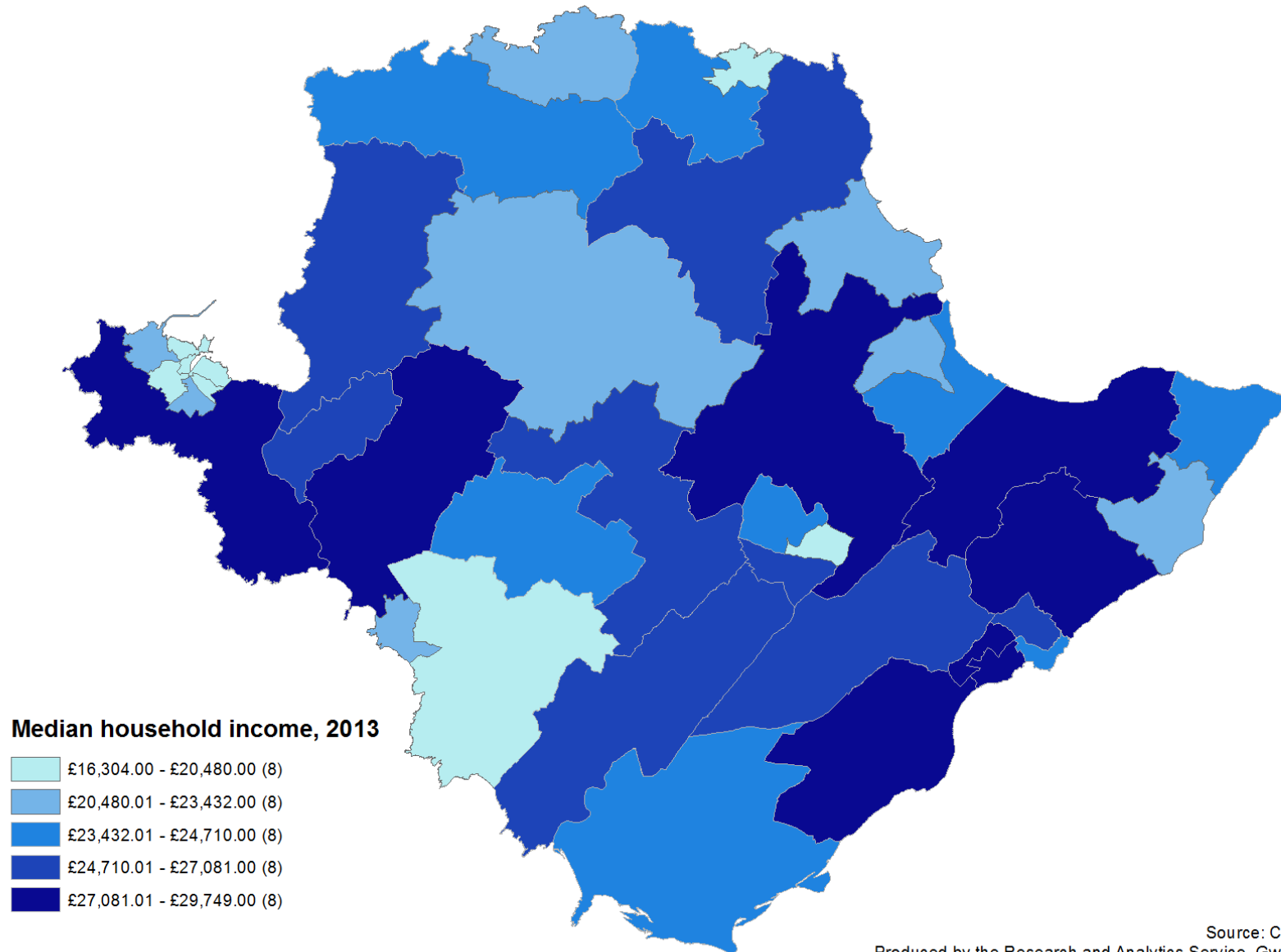
Table 20: Number and percentage of households in the area under 60% of the GB median, 2013

Area	Total Households	Households under 60% of GB median	
		Number	%
Isle of Anglesey	31,150	10,640	34.2%
Wales	1,332,201	368,119	27.6%
Great Britain	26,323,250	6,222,620	23.6%

Source: CACI Paycheck 2013

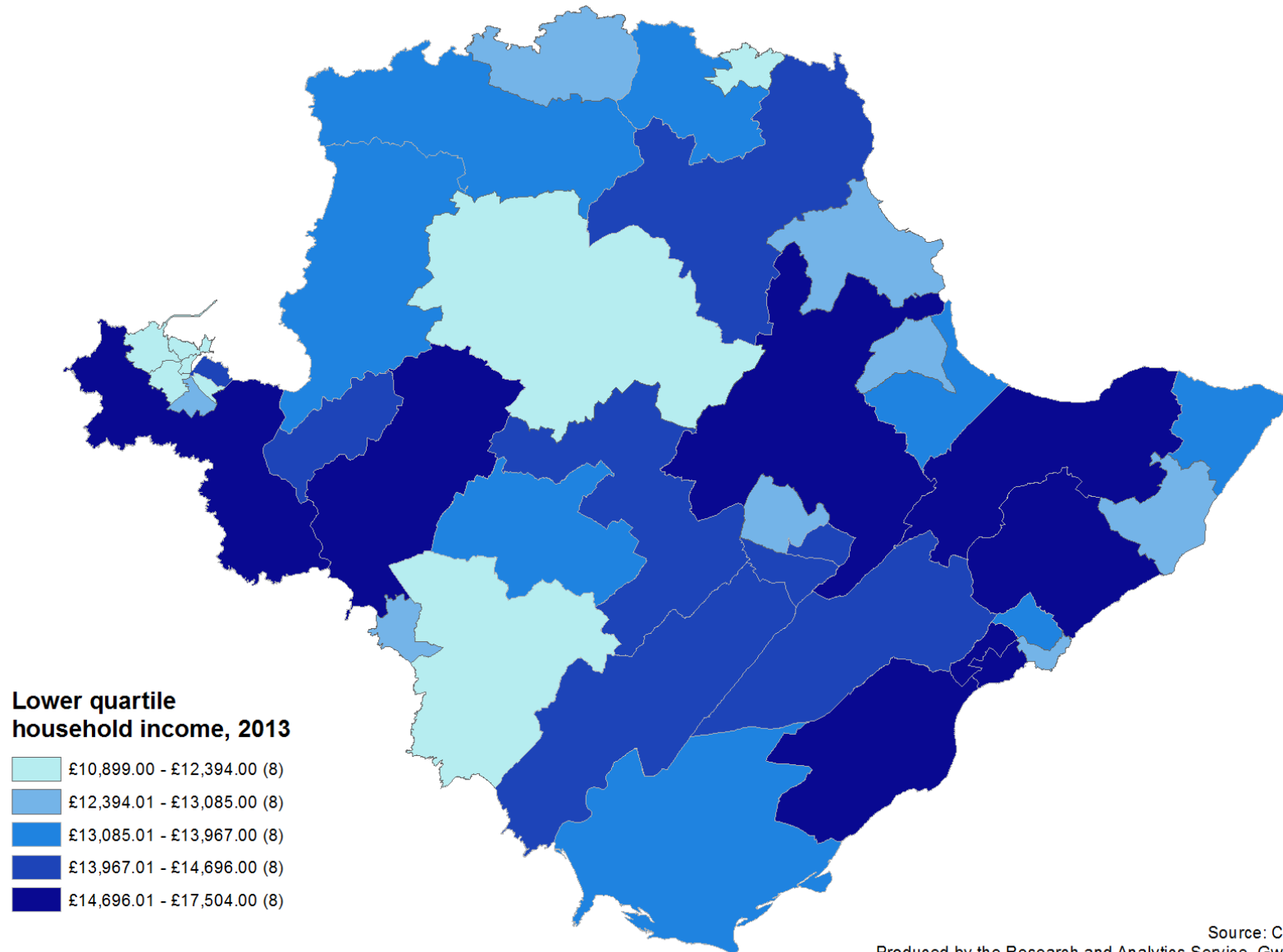
Map 11 the percentage of households with a household income that is below 60% of the GB median for 2013 at the ward level on Anglesey. The lowest proportion of 23.3% was in the ward of Cwm Cadnant whilst the highest proportion of 50.5% was in the ward of Tudur in Llangefni.

Map 9: Median household income, by ward, 2013



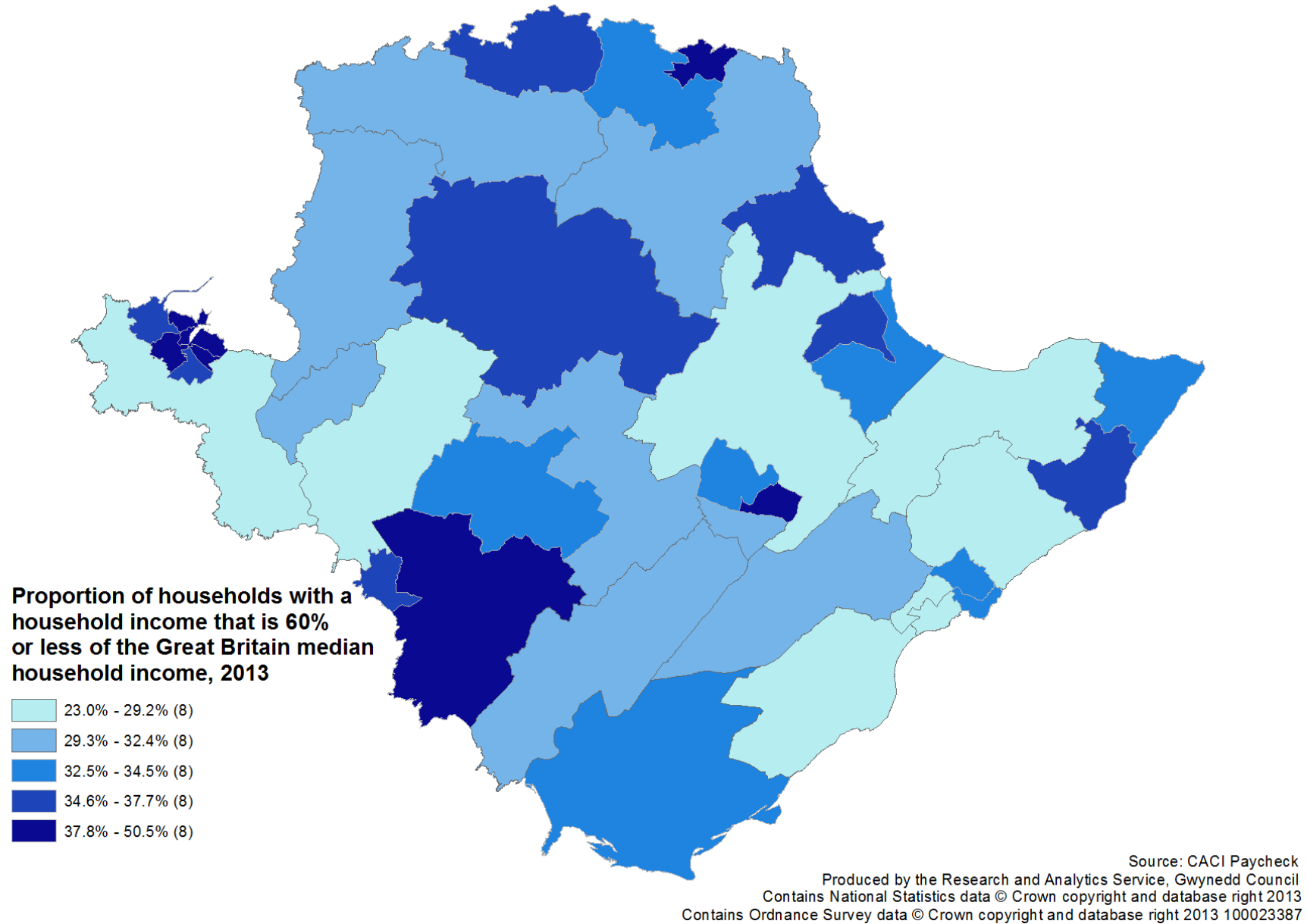
Source: CACI Paycheck
Produced by the Research and Analytics Service, Gwynedd Council
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Map 10: Lower quartile household income, by ward, 2013



Source: CACI Paycheck
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Map 11: Percentage of households with a household income of 60% or less of GB median, by ward, 2013



Housing and households

Homes by type and tenure

A home (household space) is accommodation occupied by a single household or, if unoccupied, available as an individual home. The accommodation type describes the type of accommodation occupied by a single household, or if no one occupies the space, available as a single household home, for example whole terraced house or flat in a block of flats that has been purposely built¹².

The latest information on homes by type of accommodation comes from the 2011 Census as shown in **Table 21**. Anglesey's housing stock is characterized by detached properties (47.9%) with the proportion of this type of accommodation being higher on Anglesey compared to the figure for Wales. Compared to Wales there is a slightly higher proportion of caravans or other mobile or temporary structures (0.9%) on Anglesey.

Between 2001 and 2011 the number of household spaces increased by 3,140 (10.1%) on the Isle of Anglesey. 1,313 of this increase (41.8%) was in the number of detached properties and 1,050 (33.4%) of the increase was in the number of semi-detached properties.

Table 21: Homes by accommodation type, 2011

Accommodation Type	Isle of Anglesey		Wales
	No.	%	
Total Household Spaces	34,183		1,385,521
Whole house or bungalow: Detached	16,382	47.9%	27.7%
Whole house or bungalow: Semi-detached	7,281	21.3%	31.0%
Whole house or bungalow: Terraced (including end-terrace)	7,620	22.3%	27.8%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Purpose-built block of flats or tenement	1,661	4.9%	9.6%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: Part of a converted or shared house (including bed-sits)	563	1.6%	2.4%
Flat, maisonette or apartment: In a commercial building	352	1.0%	1.0%
Caravan or other mobile or temporary structure	324	0.9%	0.4%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

Occupancy levels and empty homes

2011 Census

There is a need for some levels of empty homes in the housing stock, to allow for turnover in the housing market. There is no optimal level of empty homes, as the housing market in each area is different and changes over time.

A home (household space) with no usual residents can still be used by short-term residents, visitors who were present on census night or a combination of short-term residents or visitors.

¹² Office for National Statistics definition

Empty homes and second homes used as second addresses are classified in the census results as 'household spaces with no usual residents'.

In terms of empty homes in 2011, Anglesey had the 3rd highest proportion of all Welsh local authorities after Gwynedd (14.1%) and Pembrokeshire (12.5%). With a proportion of household spaces with no usual residents of 10.5%, this was more than the average for Wales.

Table 22: Homes by type of occupancy, 2011

Occupancy	Isle of Anglesey		Wales	England and Wales
	No.	%		
Total Household Spaces	34,183		1,385,521	24,429,618
With at least one usual resident	30,594	89.5%	94.0%	95.6%
With no usual resident	3,589	10.5%	6.0%	4.4%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS401EW

Anglesey Council Tax Register

The Council Tax register can provide some of the latest figures and the share figures for vacant dwellings and second homes / holiday homes on Anglesey, as shown in **Table 23**.

According to figures for 2013, there were 725 of taxable dwellings empty on Anglesey, which is 2.1% of all taxable dwellings, whilst 6.2% of all taxable dwellings, which is 2,158 properties, were second / holiday homes.

Table 23: Taxable dwellings by type of occupancy, April 2013

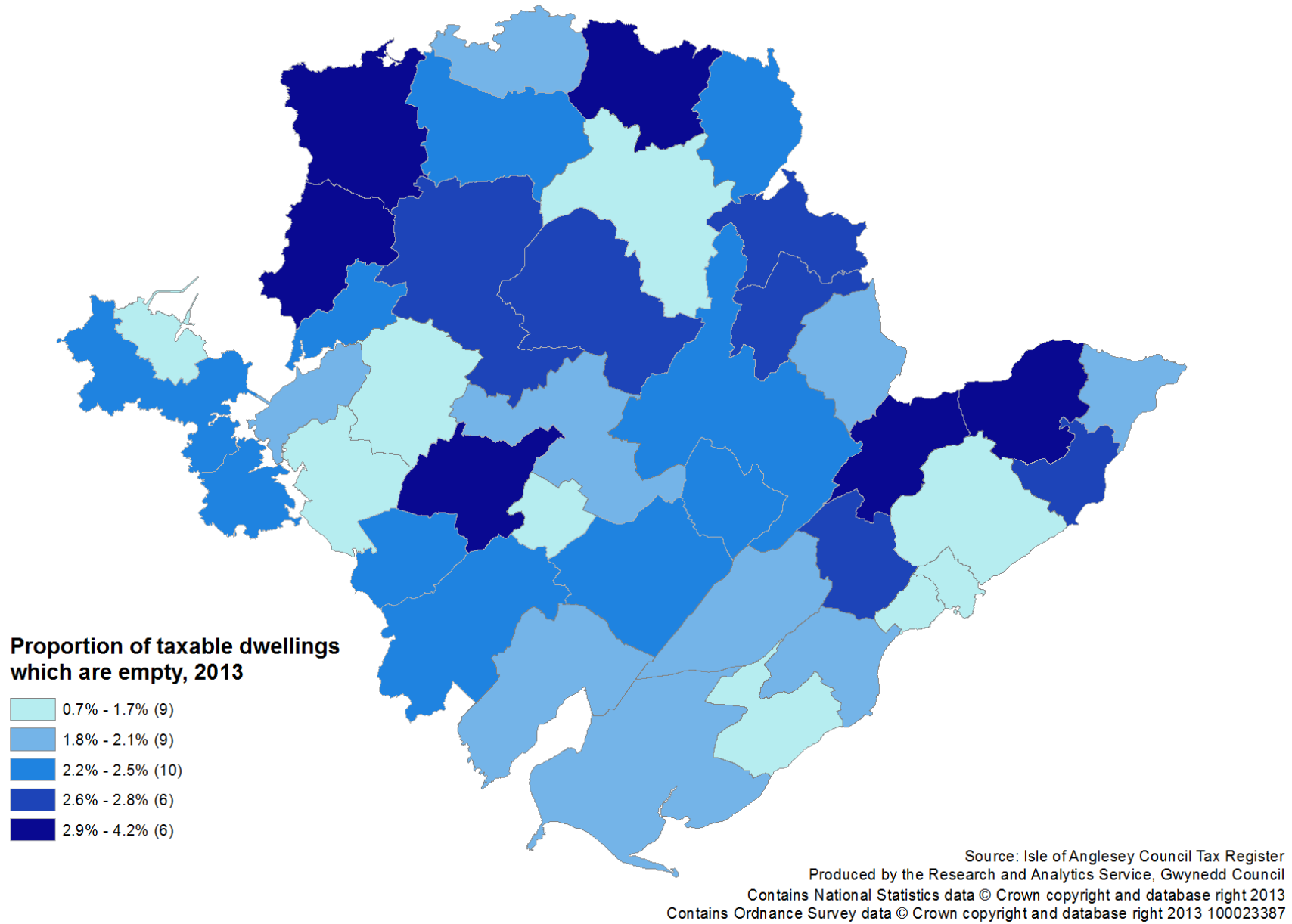
Occupancy	Isle of Anglesey	
	No.	%
Total Taxable Dwellings	34,655	
With usual residents	31,772	91.7%
Empty	725	2.1%
Second / holiday home	2,158	6.2%

Source: Council Tax Register, Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2013

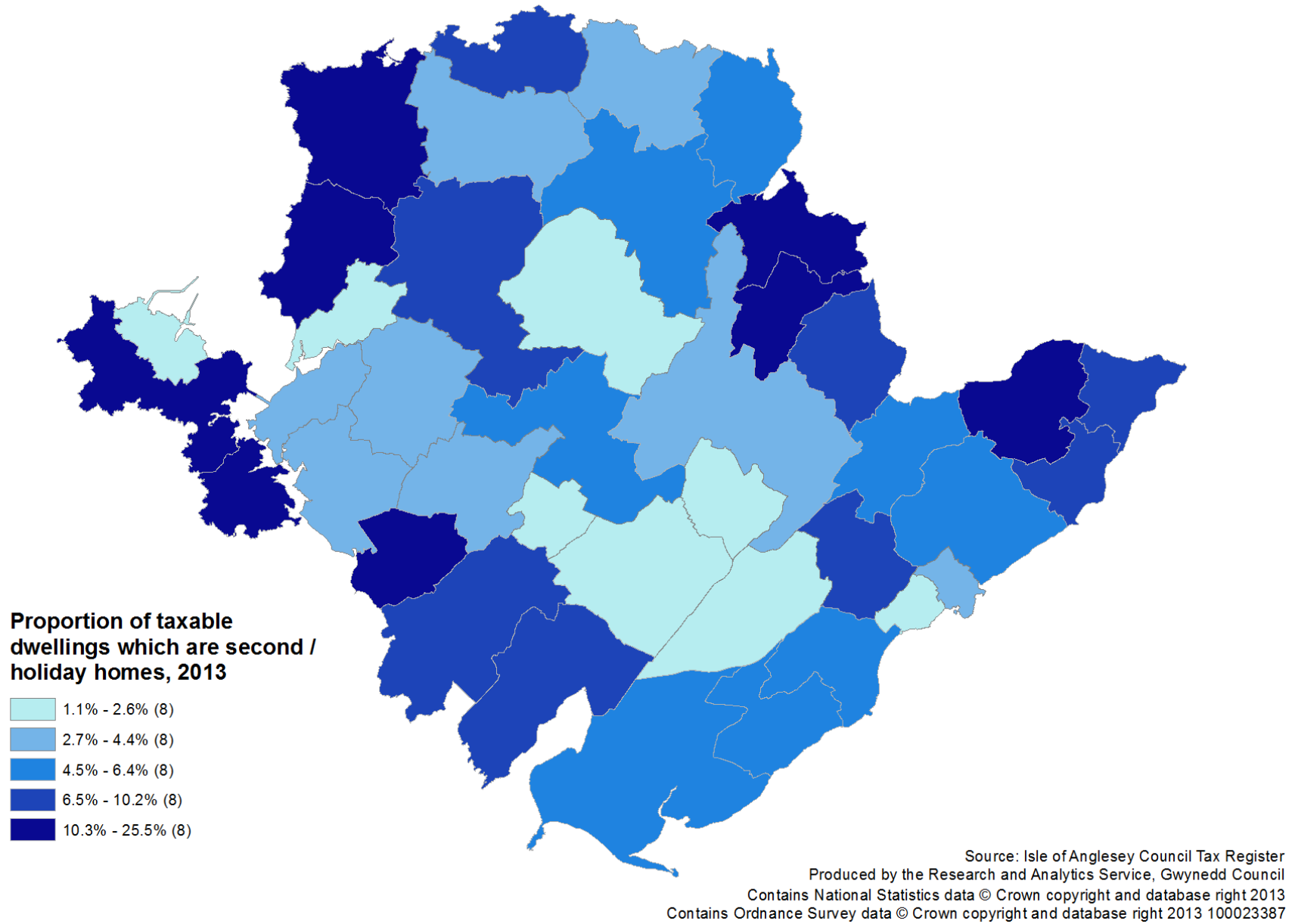
Map 12 shows the percentage of taxable dwellings which were empty on Anglesey in 2013, by community. The three highest proportions of taxable dwellings which were empty were found in the communities of Llanfaethlu (4.2%), Cylch y Garn (4.0%) and Bryngwran (3.5%) whilst the three lowest proportions were in the communities of Trewalchmai (0.7%), Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (0.8%) and Bodedern (1.0%).

Map 13 shows the percentage of taxable dwelling which were second / holiday homes per community on Anglesey as recorded on the Council Tax Register in 2013. The three highest proportions of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes can be found in the communities of Llanfaelog (25.5%), Trearddur (25.3%) and Rhoscolyn (21.6%) whilst the three lowest proportions are seen in the communities of Llangefni (1.1%), Holyhead (1.5%) and Llanfairpwllgwyngyll (1.6%).

Map 12: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are empty, by community, 2013



Map 13: Percentage of taxable dwellings which are second / holiday homes, by community, 2013



Homes by tenure

From the 2011 Census comes also the most robust information about housing tenure, and this information is presented in **Table 24**. The data show slightly lower levels of social renting in Anglesey and slightly higher levels of private renting and outright home ownership compared to Wales on the whole.

Table 24: Household tenure, 2011

Tenure	Isle of Anglesey		Wales
	No.	%	
All households	30,594		1,302,676
Owner occupied			
Owned outright	12,444	40.7%	35.4%
Owned with a mortgage or loan	8,527	27.9%	32.0%
Shared ownership ¹	63	0.2%	0.3%
Rented			
Local Authority	3,899	12.7%	9.8%
Housing associations / registered social landlord (RSL)	588	1.9%	6.6%
Private landlord or letting agency	3,699	12.1%	12.7%
Other	1,374	4.5%	3.1%
Total owner occupied	21,034	68.8%	67.8%
Total social rented	4,487	14.7%	16.5%
Total rented privately	5,073	16.6%	15.7%

Source: 2011 Census, Table KS402EW

Note: ¹ Part owned and part rented

The current information (December 2013) available on Welsh speakers and tenure is based on statistics covering the household reference person. In 2011, 15,893 (51.9%) household reference persons could speak Welsh on Anglesey. As can be seen from **Table 25**, compared to the entire population of household reference persons, in 2011 a slightly larger proportion of household reference persons who speak Welsh on Anglesey rented socially.

Table 25: Household reference persons speaking Welsh by tenure on Anglesey, 2011

Tenure	Total		Speak Welsh	
	No.	%	No.	%
Total Household Reference Persons ¹	30,594		15,893	
Owned or shared ownership ²	21,034	68.8%	10,911	68.7%
Social rented	4,487	14.7%	2,676	16.8%
Private rented or does not pay rent	5,073	16.6%	2,306	14.5%

Source: 2011 Census, Table DC2402WA

Note: ¹ The Household Reference Person is a single person within the home who operates as a point of contact for gathering further statistics and for characterising the entire home based on the chosen reference person

² Part owned and part rented

Household numbers and growth

A household is one person living alone, or a group of people living at the same address with the same living arrangements - that is, sharing either a living room or at least one meal a day¹³.

The number of households and the different types of households within that total gives some idea of the type of housing that may be required. Household projection figures can help plan for future housing needs.

Table 26: Household estimates, 2011

Household composition	Isle of Anglesey		Wales
	No.	%	
All households	30,594		1,302,676
Population in private households	68,941		3,011,182
Average household size	2.25		2.31
One person household	9,888	32.3%	30.8%
Aged 65 and over	4,802	15.7%	13.7%
Other	5,086	16.6%	17.1%
One family household only	18,952	61.9%	62.8%
No children	8,621	28.2%	26.1%
Couple households	7,322	23.9%	25.3%
Dependent children	5,297	17.3%	18.4%
All children non-dependent	2,025	6.6%	6.8%
Lone parent household	3,009	9.8%	11.4%
Dependent children	1,826	6.0%	7.5%
All children non-dependent	1,183	3.9%	3.8%
Other households	1,754	5.7%	6.5%
Dependent children	640	2.1%	2.2%
All aged 65 and over	122	0.4%	0.3%
Other	992	3.2%	3.9%
Households with dependent children	7,763	25.4%	28.2%
Households where all are aged 65 and over	8,177	26.7%	22.9%

Source: 2011 Census - Table KS105EW

In 2011 there were 30,594 households on Anglesey. The estimates of the number and types of households shows, due to the relatively high proportion of single-person households, that average household size on Anglesey is lower than the whole of Wales.

The proportion of single-person households on Anglesey is 1.5 percentage points higher than the all Wales figure while the proportion of households with children was 2.8 percentage points lower. Households consisting only of people aged 65 and older make up a much higher proportion on Anglesey (26.7%) compared to Wales as a whole (22.9%).

¹³ Office for National Statistics definition

Table 27: Change in type of households on Anglesey, 2001 & 2011

Household Composition	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In number	In number (%)	In % Point
Total households	28,356		30,594		2,238	7.9%	
Population in private households	66,167		68,941		2,774	4.2%	
Average household size	2.33		2.25				
One person household	8,289	29.2%	9,888	32.3%	1,599	19.3%	3.1%
Households with dependent children	8,120	28.6%	7,763	25.4%	-357	-4.4%	-3.2%
Families – No children	7,981	28.1%	8,621	28.2%	640	8.0%	0.1%
Families – All children non-dependent	3,003	10.6%	3,208	10.5%	205	6.8%	-0.1%
Other households	963	3.4%	1,114	3.6%	151	15.7%	0.2%

Source: 2001 Census – Table KS020; 2011 Census - Table KS105EW

As can be seen from **Table 27** the number of households has increased by 2,238 (7.9%) between 2001 and 2011 on the Isle of Anglesey. In the same period the average household size fell from 2.33 in 2001 to 2.25 in 2011.

Household growth rates are higher than the rates of population growth. The reason for this is probably that the long-term trend towards smaller households, along with population growth, affects the number of households within the population.

By far the largest factor affecting the number of households and the average household size in 2011 is the growth in the number of single person households. This is not a trend unique to Anglesey, but its impact is more pronounced here because of the relatively high number of older people in the population of the area.

Pensioners living alone are the majority of single person households. In 2011, it was estimated that there were 4,802 households containing single pensioners on Anglesey - representing 15.7% of all households, and 48.6 % of all single person households. As people's life expectancy increases, we can expect to see an increase in the number of households containing single pensioners.

Other factors that have led to smaller households on average over the past decades are the trend towards smaller families, and the increase in the incidence of divorce. These trends are expected to continue.

These figures suggest that new housing developments need to focus primarily on the provision of 1, 2 and 3 bedroomed dwellings to meet the need. Consideration should also be given to providing suitable housing to meet the needs of an aging population, with special emphasis on the needs of single pensioner households.

The housing market

As can be seen from **Table 28**, 702 homes were sold on Anglesey in 2012, a decrease of 17 properties or 2.4% since 2011.

The median price for a house on Anglesey in 2012 was £150,000 which is a decrease of £10,000 or 7.1% since 2011. Detached homes are the most expensive type of housing with a median price of £180,000, whilst terraced housing is the cheapest with a median price of £99,950.

The median prices of detached and semi-detached houses have fallen since 2011, with the largest decrease among the median price of detached homes, which has reduced by £5,000 or 2.7%. The median price of terraced houses and apartments has increased since 2011.

There is a very wide range of housing prices on Anglesey with the lower quartile house price in 2012 being £110,000; upper quartile price being £192,625 and the 90th percentile price being £249,950.

Table 28: House prices on Anglesey, 2012

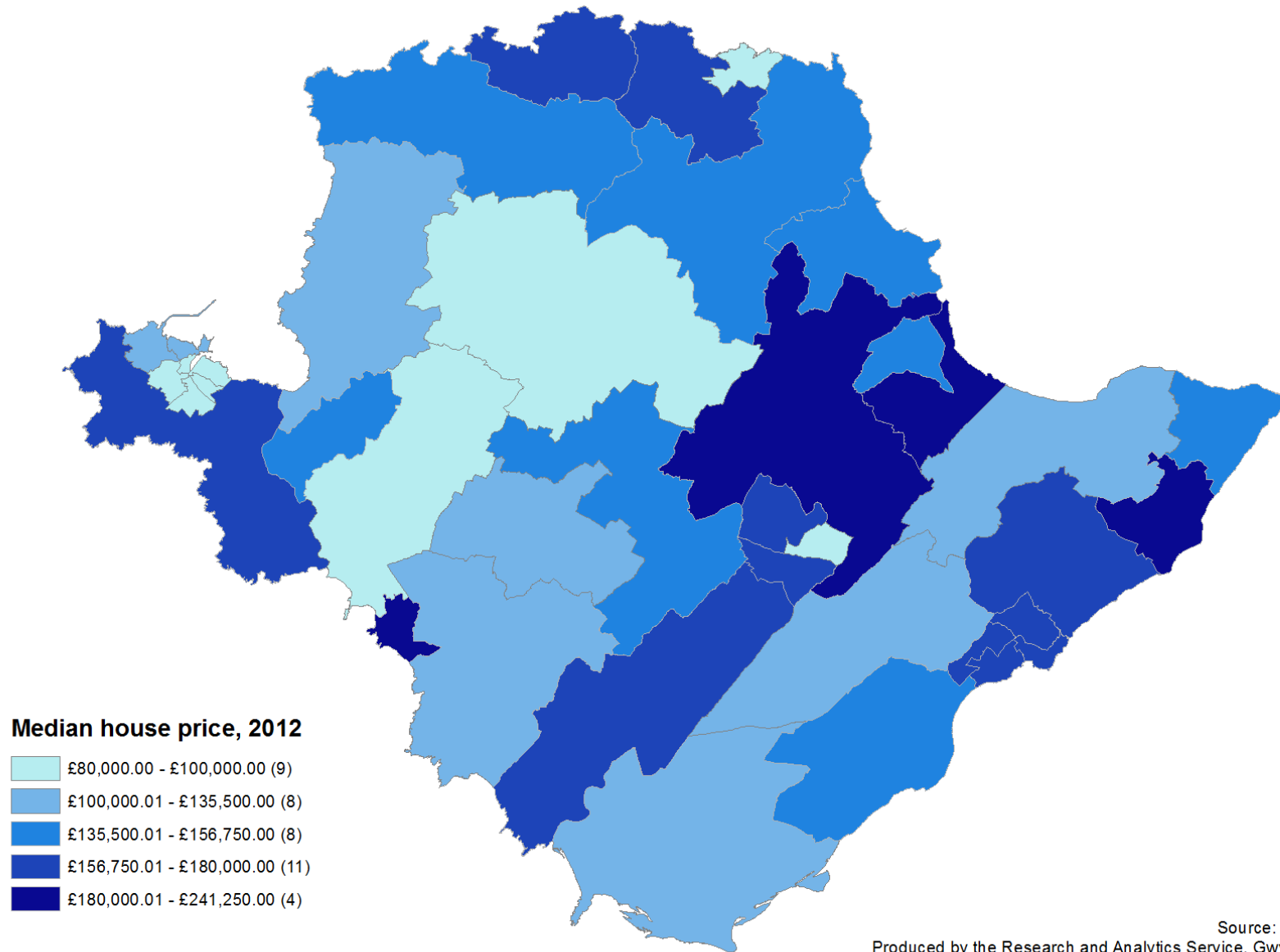
House Type	Number of sales	House Prices			
		Median	Lower Quartile	Upper Quartile	90 th Percentile
Detached	343	£180,000	£150,000	£229,000	£280,000
Semi Detached	137	£123,000	£100,250	£153,500	£182,800
Terraced	176	£99,950	£75,750	£130,000	£160,600
Flat/Apartment	46	£155,000	£97,500	£176,250	£407,465
Total	702	£150,000	£110,000	£192,625	£249,950

Source: Land Registry, 2012

Map 14 shows the median house prices on Anglesey at the ward level for sales during 2012. During 2012, the lowest median price of £80,000 was found in the ward of Holyhead Town and the highest median price of £241,250 was in the ward of Rhosneigr.

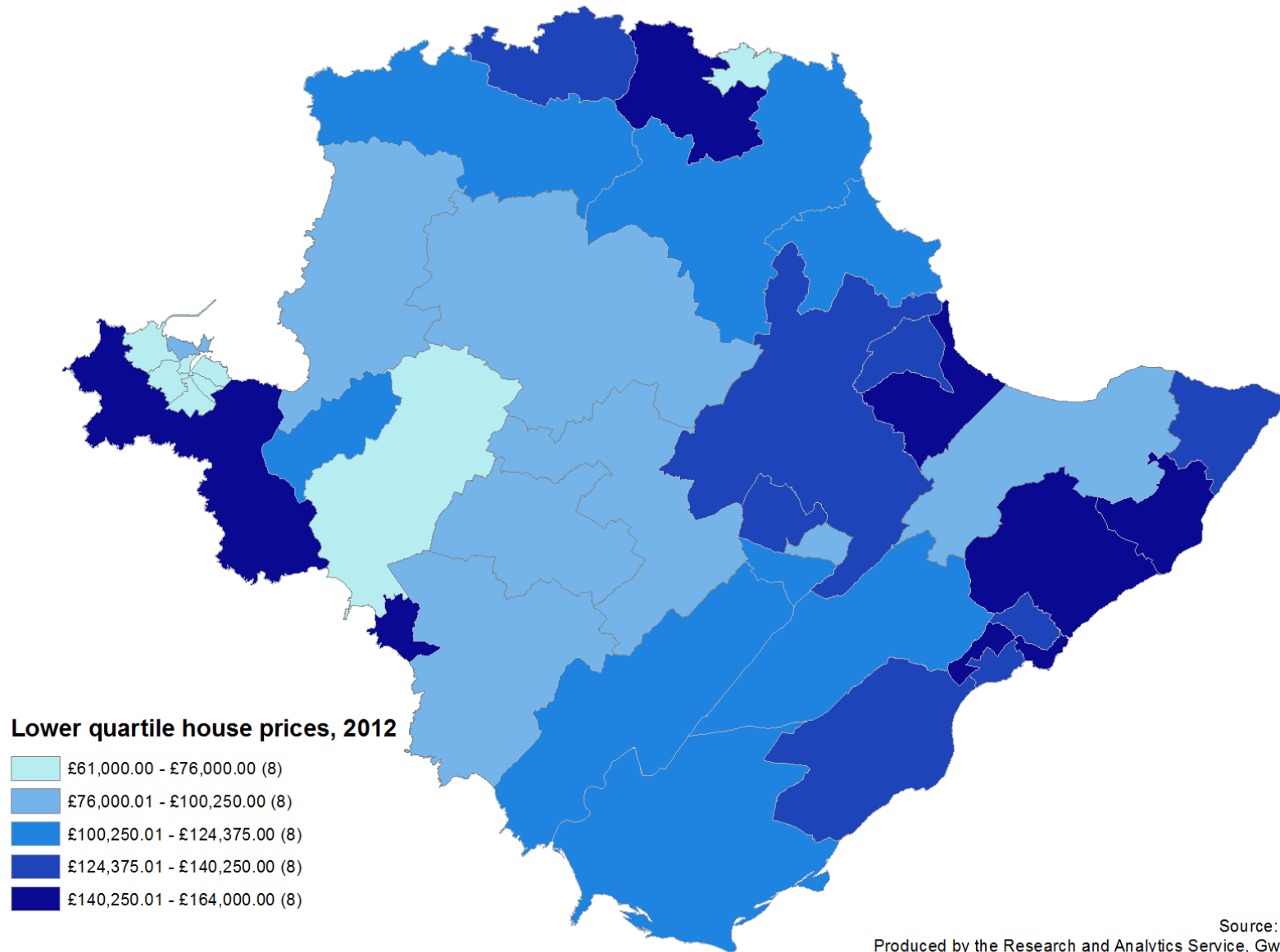
In terms of lower quartile house prices (**Map 15**) the lowest quartile price of £61,000 was again seen in the ward of Holyhead Town ward and the highest lower quartile price of £164,000 was in the ward of Llanbedrgoch.

Map 14: Median house prices, by ward, 2012



Source: Land Registry
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Map 15: Lower quartile house prices, by ward, 2012



Source: Land Registry
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Affordability

One way of measuring housing affordability is to look at the ratio of house prices to household income. This measure of affordable housing provides a general indication of whether or not house prices are affordable in relation to incomes. Table 29 shows the ratio of house prices to household income based on the median and lower quartile figures. From the table it can be seen that the median house price in 2012 was 6.3 times the median household income, while the lower quartile house price is 8.8 times the lower quartile household income.

The median ratio has been relatively stable since 2008 but the lower quartile ratio has been increasing annually from a ratio of 6.9 in 2008 up to a ratio of 8.8 in 2012, which suggests that it has become increasingly more difficult for households with lower quartile household incomes to be able to afford their own property.

Table 29: House price to household income ratios on Anglesey

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Median Household Income	£25,128	£26,210	£24,353	£24,733	£23,770
Median House Price	£150,250	£149,999	£150,000	£140,000	£150,000
Median Ratio	6.0	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.3
Lower Quartile Household Income	£15,906	£16,693	£14,373	£14,198	£12,504
Lower Quartile House Price	£110,000	£110,000	£103,000	£100,000	£110,000
Lower Quartile Ratio	6.9	6.6	7.2	7.0	8.8

Sources: CACI Paycheck; Land Registry

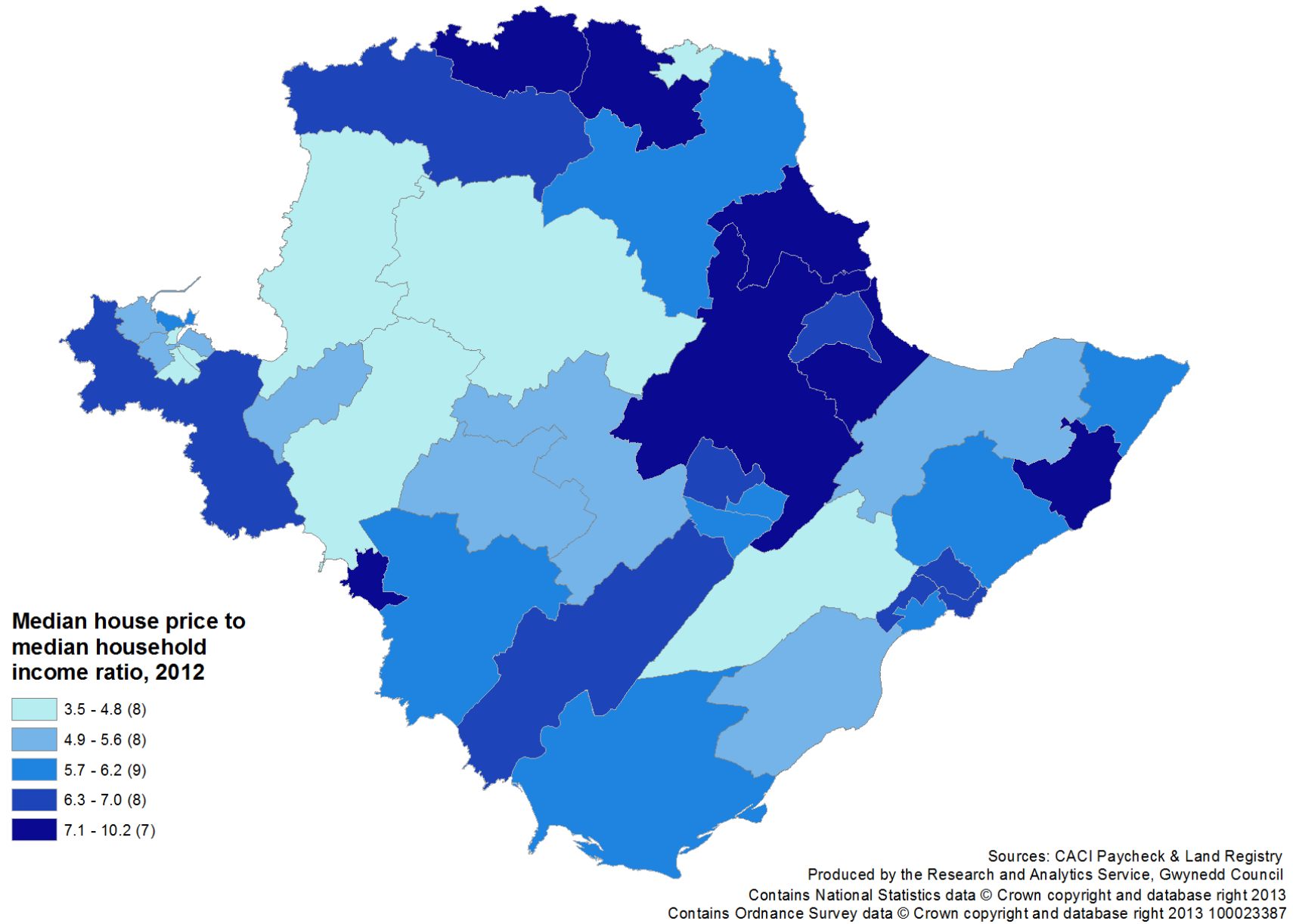
It can also be seen in Table 29 that the median annual household income fell by £963 between 2011 and 2012 to £23,770. In the same period, things became increasingly worse on households with the lowest incomes - the lower quartile household income fell by £1,694 to just £12,504. Those households with low household incomes suffer the most from lack of affordability in the housing market.

Map 16 shows the ratios of median house prices to median household incomes amongst wards on Anglesey in 2012. It is clear that vast differences exist among the ratios, with the lowest ratio of 3.5 in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll which includes the villages of Bodedern, Caergeiliog and Llanfihangel yn Nhowyn, and the highest ratio of 10.2 in the ward of Rhosneigr.

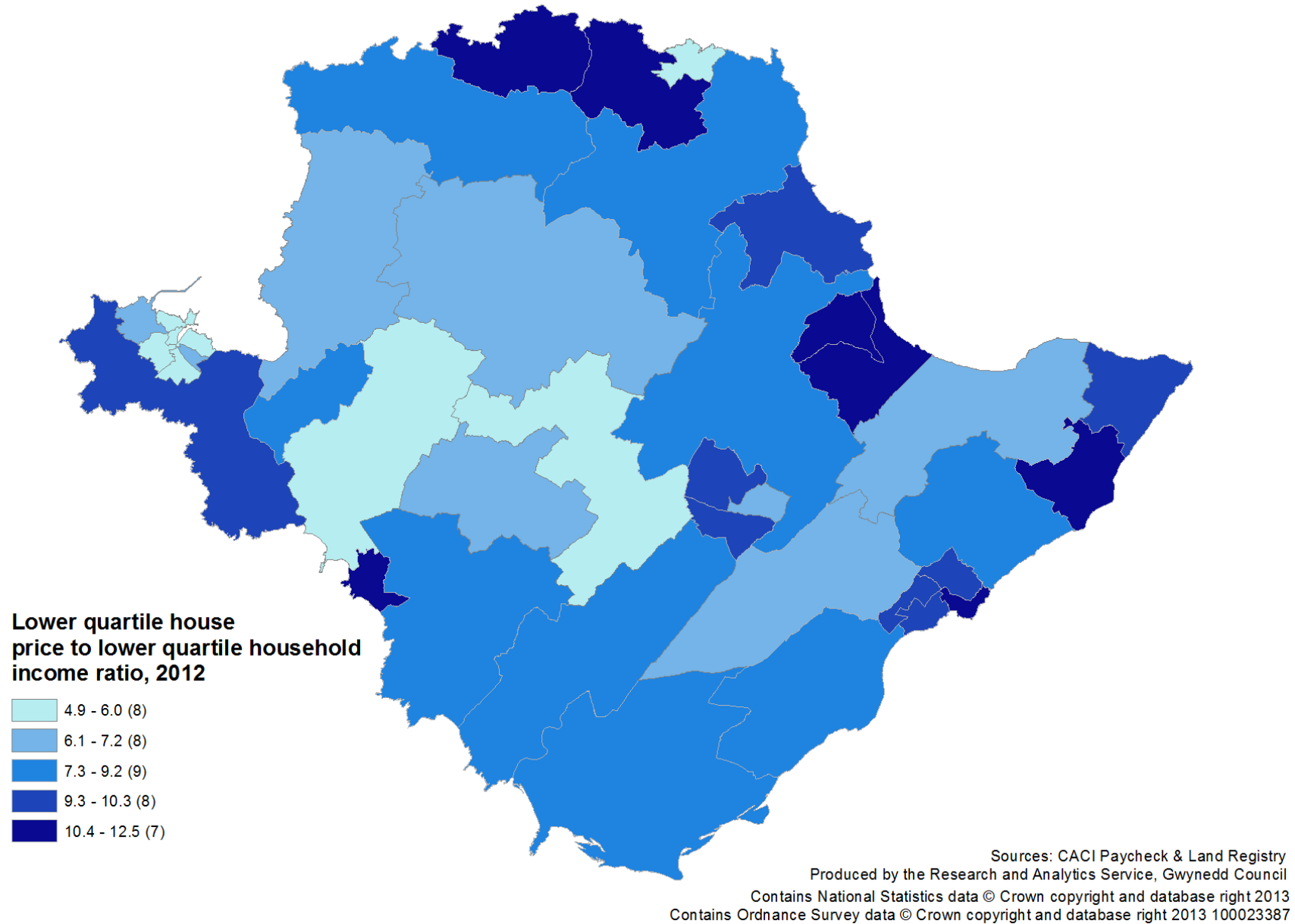
High median house price to income ratios are witnessed in North Anglesey in the wards of Amlwch Rural and Llanbadrig and in East Anglesey in the wards of Llanddyfnan, Moelfre, Llanbedrgoch and Beaumaris. This may be related to the fact that high proportions of homes in these wards have no usual residents, which includes second / holiday homes.

In terms of lower quartile house price to lower quartile household income ratios again the lowest ratio of 4.9 is in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll and the highest ratio of 12.5 in the ward of Rhosneigr (See **Map 17**).

Map 16: Median house price to median household income ratios, by ward, 2012



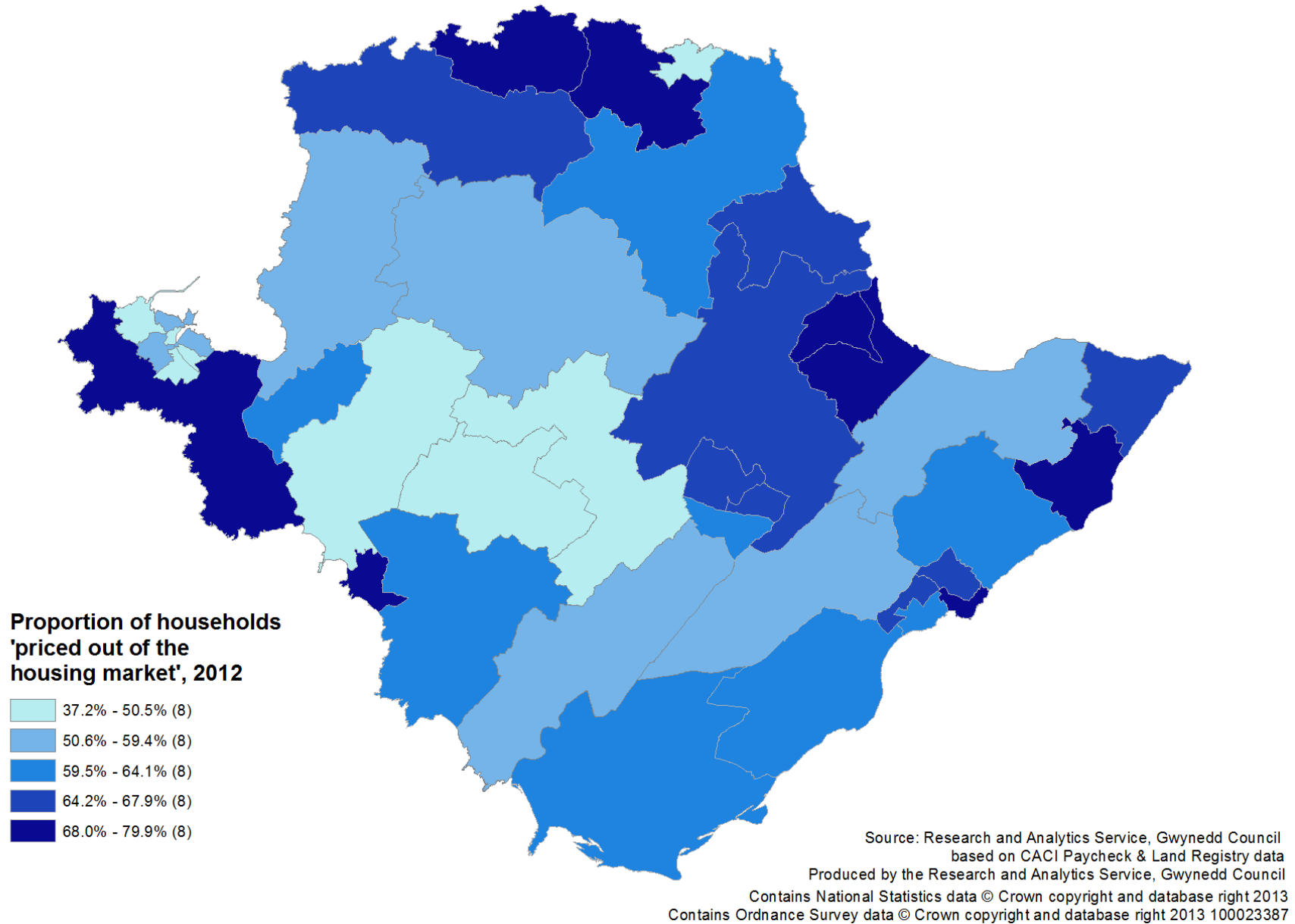
Map 17: Lower quartile house prices to lower quartile household income ratios, by ward, 2012



Another estimate of affordability within the housing market is the proportion of households who cannot afford to buy an entry-level house, which is a lower quartile priced house. The lower quartile house price is divided by 3.5 to calculate the household income threshold that would be needed to afford an entry-level house. Households under this threshold are considered to be 'priced out of the market'.

On Anglesey 68.2% of households (21,433 households) were 'priced out of the market' in 2012. **Map 18** shows the proportion of households 'priced out of the market' amongst the wards on Anglesey in 2012. The lowest proportion of 37.2% was in the ward of Llanfair-yn-Neubwll whilst the highest proportion of 79.9% was in the ward of Llanbedrgoch.

Map 18: Percentage of households 'priced out of the housing market', by ward, 2012



Planning Policies

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20

The Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: The Welsh Language – Unitary Development Plans and Planning Control was published in June 2000.

When a survey was conducted in 2004, a number of planning officers felt that TAN 20 (edition 2000) did not provide sufficient guidance to enable planning officers to satisfactorily assess the likely impact of development on the Welsh language and culture. The reluctance to take risks and the implications of having to pay costs following unsuccessful appeals have led to local planning authorities being extremely careful. This means that the issue of the Welsh language has tended to be seen as a sub-factor, and not as the one which decides applications (Jones, 2011).

Due to the shortcomings of TAN 20 (2000 edition) in 2003 a partnership of 16 public bodies as well as the Assembly, the Welsh Language Board and the Federation of House Builders, commissioned research to try to develop a methodology that could be used to help planning authorities to make language impact assessments. Another aim of the study was to develop a language policy and a register of relevant information sources (Ibid.). The research proved to be very challenging because it was investigating into something where there were no models available and primary research resources were limited (Consortium of organizations, 2005, Page 5).

A product of the research was the publishing of a document entitled Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward in December 2005. The conclusions and recommendations of this document are shown in Table 30 and Table 31.

Table 30: Conclusions of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)

Conclusions of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)
1. Some local planning authorities have adopted a consideration of the Welsh language in the community impact assessment.
2. There are no practical examples of Language Impact Assessments in other countries.
3. There is very little use of the Technical Advice Note 20 (2000 edition)
4. The wording in TAN 20 (2000 edition) is unclear with a lack of evidence
5. The language policy in the Denbighshire Adopted Unitary Plan is innovative by making it mandatory for a developer to prepare a language assessment where damage to the language is likely because of the development intended. The Federation of House Builders opposed the proposed policy but the inspectors supported the Council's position following a Public Inquiry.

Source: Jones, 2011, Page 5

Table 31: Recommendations of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)

Recommendations of the document Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward (2005)	
1.	The context of community strategies should be considered when designing planning policies.
2.	A language profile should be created as a starting point to define ‘language sensitive areas’ – refer to a threshold of 25%.
3.	Developers should prepare a Language Statement to accompany the planning application within language sensitive areas
4.	In some special circumstances, developers should prepare a Language Impact Assessment, modelling it on the methodology used in the report
5.	Specifically, the report includes recommendations to the Welsh Government, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none">i. The ideas and suggestions in the report should be evaluated and their implications to Wales Planning Policy and TAN 20 be considered.ii. There should be consideration of whether further research is needed to avoid duplication including reviewing – in conjunction with the Welsh Language Board – how useful are the data sources.iii. The above should be made in consultation with key stakeholders.

Source: Jones, 2011, Page 5 & 6

In October 2013 the revised Technical Advice Note (TAN) 20: Planning and the Welsh Language was released. According to a statement by Carl Sargeant, the Housing and Regeneration Minister “This revised TAN provides local authorities with clarity regarding how Welsh language considerations should feed into the preparation of their Local Development Plans. The guidance means that local planning authorities, who have identified the language as an important local issue, must in future take the language into consideration as part of their Local Development Plan (LDP) and must consult the Welsh Language Commissioner when preparing and reviewing the Plan. In this way planning authorities will be able to use their LDP to mitigate the impacts on the language that can result from new development.” (Welsh Government, 2013)

Since the publication of the revised TAN 20 many have criticized the weaknesses of the revised document together with its appropriateness. Concern has been noted that ‘a large number of authorities have adopted their local development plans already, and the guidelines do not address that problem’ (BBC News, 2013). Also ‘the fact that the note states that authorities should not conduct language impact assessments on individual planning applications’ is seen by some to be very strange (Ibid.).

Joint Local Development Plan (Isle of Anglesey and Gwynedd)

In terms of planning policy on Anglesey, in 2010 the decision was made to merge the Gwynedd Council Planning Policy Unit and the Isle of Anglesey County Council Planning Policy Unit. The Unit was formally set up in May 2011.

The current adopted development plans¹⁴ for the Anglesey Local Planning Authority Area is the Gwynedd Structure Plan and the Ynys Môn Local Plan. The Stopped Unitary Development Plan is also used as a material planning consideration. The current adopted development plans are supported by a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPGs). Work is now underway on the Joint Local Development Plan (following the Welsh Government's acceptance). (Isle of Anglesey County Council, Online).

All Local Planning Authorities must prepare a Local Development Plan (LDP). Once adopted, decisions about planning applications must be made in accordance with it, unless there is material consideration indicating otherwise.

Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council have decided to prepare a Joint Local Development Plan for Anglesey and the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area.

A LDP is a land use development strategy for a period of 15 years which concentrates on sustainable development. It will aim to achieve the following:

- Guide the development of housing, retail, employment and other uses
- Include policies which will aid the Local Planning Authority's decision with regard to planning applications
- Protect areas to ensure the maintenance and enrichment of the natural and built environment

In order to ensure that the Joint LDP does not have a detrimental impact on the Welsh language, it is intended to undertake a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) of the Plan as it develops (IACC & Gwynedd Council 2013, Pg. 14). Undertaking a WLIA of the JLDP will ensure that any adverse effects of development will be minimised and mitigated. It should be noted that the WLIA methodology is a subjective process intended to establish the probable impacts stemming from a development proposal or policy. A WLIA of the Preferred Strategy has been undertaken and an Executive Summary is available (IACC, Appraisals and Assessments, Online)

According to the WLIA - Favorite Strategy "Overall, the Preferred Strategy is unlikely to have an adverse impact upon the Welsh language. The assessment has shown that the spatial and growth strategies are not likely to lead to significant changes in the socio-economic structure of the area that might affect the viability of the Welsh language. The range of opportunities provided by the Strategy including: a mix of housing types (including affordable housing) that meet local needs, local economic growth, community facilities, environmental improvements as well as the protection and enhancement of cultural assets including the Welsh language should improve the desirability of the area. In turn, this should help retain the existing Welsh speaking population and even attract Welsh speaking residents back to the area" (Isle of Anglesey & Gwynedd Council 2013, Pg. 11).

Because of the level of detail that is included in the preferred strategy it was possible for the Joint Planning Policy Unit to use the 18 questions from the document " Planning and the Welsh

¹⁴ This paper was published January 2014

Language: The Way Forward (2005)" as a framework for assessing the impact on the Welsh language. Table 32 provides a summary of the linguistic impact assessment from the preferred strategy based on these 18 questions.

Table 32: Summary of the Language Impact Assessment of the Preferred Strategy based on the 18 questions from “Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Forward” (2005)

	Language Impact Assessment
<p>1. Is the strategy likely to lead to a population increase / decrease that might:</p> <p>a) Affect the balance of English / Welsh speakers (in a negative / positive way)?</p> <p>b) Lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers?</p>	<p>Population movement has been considered in the preparation of the emerging Preferred Strategy. There is a general need for more housing to satisfy the needs of the growing population. The Housing and Population topic paper assessed the past, existing and projected population patterns in the Plan Area which has helped establish the housing requirement for the plan Area.</p> <p>Certain types of new development, particularly housing, have a direct and indirect influence on an area’s population. New development, particularly new housing can lead to the influx of a proportionally large number of non-Welsh speaking residents to an area and is likely to undermine predominantly smaller Welsh speaking communities. On the other hand, It may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help retain the existing population. The emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. The distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities.</p> <p>The strategy also facilitates the provision of economic opportunities throughout the Plan area. This should also help retain young people in communities, particularly some of the more rural ones, thus sustaining or improving the demographic balance within communities.</p> <p>Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p> <p>In addition, the situation regarding the Welsh language was a key factor that was considered as part of the process in determining the settlement strategy.</p> <p>Overall, therefore, it is considered that the housing requirements as outlined in the emerging Preferred Strategy are not likely to lead to significant population increases or decreases that might affect the balance of English / Welsh speakers.</p>

2. Is the strategy likely to lead to increased in-migration?

- a) Might this result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh speaking households?
- b) Will the change be permanent or temporary?

As noted in criterion 1 above, new development, particularly new housing can lead to the influx of a proportionally large number of non-Welsh speaking residents to an area is likely to undermine predominantly smaller Welsh speaking communities making assimilation difficult. On the other hand, It may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help retain the existing population.

The emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. This proportionate distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities. The strategy will provide for the anticipated population growth

The exact impact of housing growth on the Welsh Language is uncertain at this stage. It may be possible that the level of growth will have indirect positive effects on the Welsh language as lower housing prices and more affordable homes may help retain the existing population. Conversely they may also encourage an incoming non-Welsh speaking population. Whether a change in migration patterns affects the number of Welsh speakers depends to a great extent on the area and the type of proposals to that area. The tables included in the baseline analysis above, show that the majority of people who move into new homes, already live in either Gwynedd or Anglesey, which suggests that any impact upon the Welsh language is unlikely to be significant.

The strategy also facilitates the provision of economic opportunities throughout the Plan area. This should also help retain young people in communities, particularly some of the more rural ones, thus sustaining or improving the demographic balance within communities.

Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.

It is of vital importance that the Plan provides a sufficient housing supply to meet local needs in order to retain the population in their communities. It is considered that the strategy provides for the changes that are forecast in the population during the Plan period.

3. Is the strategy likely to lead to out-migration?

a) Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh speaking households?

b) Will any change be permanent or temporary?

The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area, including the countryside, should help support community vitality by providing housing, facilities and services locally, where they are required and accessible by a variety of modes of transport. In turn, this should promote the retainment of the indigenous population and therefore the use of the Welsh language.

Policy PS3 (Settlement Strategy) outlines the hierarchy for service provision and investment, the spatial distribution of housing and Policy PS8 provides the framework to distribute employment growth throughout the Plan area. The emerging Preferred Strategy recognises that smaller centres and villages, if they are to remain sustainable, have the opportunity to accommodate new development. This will protect the level of facilities and services in existing settlements. In order to address the local need for housing in more rural areas, clusters that can accommodate small scale infill development are also identified. Overall, the Policy ensures the scale of development is appropriate to the size of the settlement and that linguistic capacity is accounted for. In addition, the Policy stipulates that no open market housing sites will be allocated in some types of Villages and in all Clusters which should make it easier for local people to purchase new homes and in turn, encourage young Welsh speaking people to remain in or return to their communities.

Policy PS11 (A balanced housing provision) and PS12 (Affordable housing) directly facilitate an adequate amount of housing to satisfy the needs of local communities in terms of type and affordability. They also facilitate the development of a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all sections of the population including older people's housing. This will help create sustainable and inclusive communities.

The emerging Preferred Strategy also aims to safeguard sites or make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside. This should help retain young people in their communities, thus benefitting the Welsh language.

Strategic policies relating to the economy, namely PS8, PS9 and PS10 should benefit communities by facilitating local economic development which will improve community vitality, thus helping to retain the existing population.

4. Is the strategy likely to lead to a changing age structure of the community?

a) Lead to young / middle-aged / older Welsh speaking people leaving / moving into the area, leading to:

i) Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?

ii) Social tensions / break-up of traditional social networks

The emerging Preferred Strategy recognises that the population is getting older. The proportionate distribution of development facilitated under the preferred spatial option is likely to encourage younger people to remain in or return to their communities, thus creating more balanced communities which will subsequently improve community viability and cohesion in the Plan Area as a whole. This will be achieved by offering a variety of housing, including affordable housing as well as the provision for a range of employment needs that are distributed across the Plan Area. Policy PS12 on Affordable Housing, in particular, aims to facilitate the development of affordable housing that meets local needs which should encourage young people to remain in their communities.

The emerging Preferred Strategy aims to safeguard sites or make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the Urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside. This should also help retain young people in their communities, thus benefitting the Welsh language.

To address the ageing population, it is important that a range of suitable housing is provided, as well as a provision of residential care development so that the older population can remain in their communities. A significant proportion of the forecast future increase in households will be of people aged over 65, so a provision of suitable housing for older people, especially within larger development schemes will be sought.

However, as many key services (e.g. health services and facilities) are located in the key settlements, older people within rural communities may find it difficult to access these. The exact impact will depend on the location of development (housing as well as health related development) in relation to an effective transport network.

Overall, however, it is difficult to predict the exact range of possible impacts upon the age structure of the population in the Plan Area. Much will depend on a variety of factors including the provision of facilities and services in settlements, house prices and employment opportunities.

<p>5. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the health of local people?</p> <p>a) Increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?</p> <p>b) Potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems / stress of the local Welsh speaking population.</p>	<p>The proposed strategy and proposals are not considered likely to have a negative effect on the health of the population for a number of reasons.</p> <p>The proportionate distribution of development throughout the Plan area addresses the needs of the urban as well as the rural population and ensures that a wide proportion of the population have good access to socio-economic services and facilities. The overall health benefits would therefore be apportioned equally throughout the Plan Area. By facilitating new housing and providing for economic development, the Strategy will improve community vitality and well-being.</p> <p>The strategy will help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities. Policies to help achieve this outcome include PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions), PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects), PS20 (Community Infrastructure) and PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility). These will help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities, which means respecting and enhancing the Welsh language and culture.</p> <p>Focusing the majority of development in the main centres, will also mean that residents would be closer to services, facilities and employment opportunities, thus reducing the need to travel which should help reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with private transport and improve the health of the general population.</p>
<p>6. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the amenity of the local area?</p> <p>a) Deteriorate the environmental quality, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?</p>	<p>New development, properly managed, should maintain areas of historic/ cultural importance or improve the quality of the existing built environment. As the Preferred Spatial option allows a more proportionate distribution of development, the potential impact on the environment including landscapes and townscapes will be more dispersed across the Plan Area. Limited new development will be permitted in most settlements which will contribute to natural settlement growth patterns which subsequently will be less likely to impact on amenity values of local areas.</p> <p>Even though the dispersed pattern of development may reduce the contributions by developers to facilities and public amenities, the true impact will very much depend on the scale, nature and location of new development in relation to townscapes and landscapes of value. Development would need to be designed to a high standard incorporating existing townscape and rural character.</p>

	<p>The strategy aims to maintain the plan area's special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character. The individual character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development, improvements to the public realm, to public transport facilities, and to pedestrian / cycle links. The strategy will help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to sustain and enhance communities.</p> <p>Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development), PS15 (Conserving and enhancing the natural environment) and PS16 (Protecting and enhancing cultural and heritage assets) aim to: promote the improvement of the built, historic and natural environment; conserve and enhance the natural environment; and protect and conserve cultural and heritage assets respectively; all of which should have a beneficial impact upon amenity.</p>
<p>7. Is the strategy likely to lead to the threat of increased crime or violence in the community?</p> <p>a) Increase the risk of crime or violence, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?</p>	<p>Social deprivation is inexplicably linked to crime. Areas of deprivation are usually characterised by high unemployment rates, poor quality housing and a lack of community facilities and services. A proportionate distribution of development is likely to reduce deprivation in the Plan Area as a whole through the direct provision of new housing, economic development and community facilities and new infrastructure needed to sustain and enhance communities, which will help reduce crime, antisocial behaviour and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Policy PS6 (Proposals for large infrastructure projects) and Policy PS7 (Nuclear related development at Wylfa) facilitate large scale developments which will lead to an influx of workers from outside the area. This could lead to the manifestation of antisocial behaviour caused by social tensions within communities. On the other hand, a criterion within the policy does specify the requirement for proposals to include appropriate measures for promoting social cohesion and community safety.</p> <p>In addition, any anti-social behaviour will be mitigated to some degree by Strategic Policy PS1 (Sustainable Development) which specifically promotes high standards of design to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and the fear of crime.</p>
<p>8. Is the strategy likely to have a detrimental impact on local businesses?</p>	<p>The exact impact upon local businesses will depend on the scale, nature and location of new development in relation to existing businesses in the area. The emerging Preferred Strategy promotes employment opportunities in settlements within urban as well as rural areas which should contribute to diverse economic</p>

<p>a) Potentially lead to local – Welsh speaking – businesses closing down, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decline in overall local population? • An increase of non-Welsh speaking residents? • An increase in harmful / helpful competition? 	<p>development. The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs as well as to provide for the formation of new businesses. Policy PS8 (Providing opportunity for a flourishing economy) in particular, supports economic development throughout the Plan Area as well as providing for education and training opportunities.</p>
<p>9. Is the strategy likely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs?</p> <p>a) Create jobs for the local – Welsh speaking – population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh speaking people having the right skills)?</p> <p>b) Threaten jobs of the local – Welsh speaking – population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses).</p>	<p>The emerging Preferred Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs in the plan Area. The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs and to provide for the formation of new businesses, which should help retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce and attract previous working age residents to return to the area.</p> <p>As the preferred spatial option facilitates a proportionate distribution of development, it will allow the economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements. This will lead to the provision of employment opportunities for a geographically wide range of the population and help improve disparities between income groups. The Strategy safeguards sites and make specific employment allocations mainly within the Regional Sub Centre and the urban Service centres and some allocations within the Rural Service Centres. Appropriate small scale employment opportunities are also supported in and around Villages, clusters and the countryside.</p> <p>The Strategy also facilitates a range of initiatives to achieve higher skills, including promoting apprenticeships, retaining locally more graduates from the area’s university, and negotiating agreements with developers to provide workforce training.</p> <p>Strategic policies PS8 (Providing for a flourishing economy) directly support economic development throughout the Plan Area as well as providing for education and training opportunities, whilst Policy PS9 (The visitor economy) also supports tourism developments which should also benefit local communities and support the local economy. Policy PS10 (Town centres and retail) safeguards shops and services in rural</p>

	<p>service against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multipurpose community services are supported. Policy PS7 (Nuclear development at Wylfa) will facilitate the provision of employment opportunities for local communities both in the short and longer term.</p> <p>An increase in the resident population may also have the effect of increasing demand for shops and commercial services, thus creating a viable local economy. However, the exact impact on employment will depend on the location and level inward investment to the area.</p>
<p>10. Is the strategy likely to lead to greater economic diversity?</p> <p>a) Potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local – Welsh speaking – population due to economic diversification?</p> <p>b) Lead to increased in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?</p>	<p>As the preferred spatial option facilitates a more proportionate distribution of development, it would allow the economic development of both the main centres and the more rural settlements. This will lead to the provision of employment opportunities for a geographically wider range of the population and help improve disparities between income groups.</p> <p>The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy promotes diverse economic development in the Plan Area and highlights the need to increase economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs. The Strategy allocates employment land to achieve these objectives.</p> <p>The figure for employment land provision on industrial and business sites is based on calculations included in the Anglesey and Gwynedd Employment Land Review (2011). The employment land provision figures exceeds what is likely to be built which will offer choice to developers and occupiers which should help facilitate a diverse pattern of economic development.</p> <p>However, employment opportunities could attract non-Welsh speaking workers to the area. On the other hand, the lack of economic opportunities is one of the main reasons why young people migrate, so the provision of new opportunities will help retain the young population in their communities. Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development and requires a financial contribution through a Section 106 agreement in appropriate circumstances.</p> <p>See also criteria 9 and 8 above.</p>
<p>11. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on local wage / salary levels?</p>	<p>The emerging Preferred Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on salary levels in the Plan Area. The economic strategy contained in the emerging Preferred Strategy highlights the need to increase</p>

<p>a) Potentially increase / decrease wage / salary levels due to increase work force / business competition?</p>	<p>economic output from a variety of sectors, raising the number of jobs and to provide for the formation of new businesses, which should help retain the existing Welsh-speaking workforce.</p> <p>See also criteria 8, 9 and 10 above.</p>
<p>12. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the average cost of housing?</p> <p>a) Force local – Welsh speaking – people to leave the community?</p> <p>b) Potentially lead to an increase in homelessness / housing stress amongst local – Welsh speaking households?</p> <p>c) Prevent local Welsh speaking people from returning to the area / community?</p>	<p>It is difficult at this stage to determine the exact impact the emerging Preferred Strategy will have upon house prices in the Plan Area. However, the Strategy should increase the availability, affordability and range of housing in the Plan Area.</p> <p>The housing strategy facilitates the provision of affordable houses of an appropriate design and size.</p> <p>Based on the preferred Growth Scenario forecasts of housing requirements, the Strategy provides for 7,665 additional homes during 2011-2026 in the plan area, which provides opportunities for a realistically/ manageable higher rate of development than delivered during the last decade. A proportion of new homes will be ‘affordable housing’, either intermediate or social rented homes, subject to viability. This should make it easier for prospective homeowners to purchase or rent new homes, especially therefore residents with local connections.</p> <p>Indeed, the emerging Preferred Strategy places great emphasis on providing housing opportunities to meet the needs of the local community particularly those of young people and the elderly. The distribution of housing across the Plan Area will provide more choice and greater flexibility for people to remain in their communities. The strategy also facilitates the provision of housing and economic opportunities in rural areas. This should also help retain young people in these communities.</p> <p>The following strategic policies contained in the Strategy should help promote the development of affordable housing that meets the requirements of the local population:</p> <p>i) Policy PS1 Sustainable Development – aims to ensure that housing units meet the needs of the local population throughout their lives in terms of quality, types of tenure and affordability.</p> <p>ii) Policy PS3 (Settlement Strategy) ensures the scale of development is appropriate to the size of the settlement and that linguistic capacity is accounted for. In addition, the Policy stipulates that only no open market housing sites employment sites will be allocated in Villages and clusters which should make it easier</p>

	<p>for local people to purchase or rent new homes.</p> <p>iii) Policy PS11 (A balanced housing provision) and PS12 (Affordable housing) – directly facilitates an adequate amount of housing to satisfy the needs of local communities in terms of type and affordability. It also facilitates the development of a range of housing types and tenures to meet the needs of all sections of the population including older people’s housing. This will help create sustainable and inclusive communities.</p> <p>iv) Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p>
<p>13. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on local schools?</p> <p>a) Threaten / secure local schools due to an increase / decrease of student rolls?</p> <p>b) Alter the balance between Welsh-speaking and non-Welsh speaking students?</p>	<p>It is difficult at this stage to determine what the likely impact of the emerging Preferred Strategy upon local schools will be as the impact will depend on the scale and location of new development.</p> <p>Unplanned development of additional new houses in the catchment area of schools can place excessive and unacceptable pressure on their ability to operate effectively, due to the additional children that will need to be supported. Collaborative working and phasing of development can mitigate the effects. Planning obligations, which ensure contributions from developers towards local schools can be a means of overcoming this. Policy PS5 (Infrastructure and developer contributions) directly refers to the requirement for planning conditions or obligations as part of developments in appropriate cases.</p> <p>New development can also lead to an influx of non-Welsh speakers which can disturb the linguistic balance of schools. Developments that are more likely to have an unacceptable impact upon the language are usually those which are significant in size in relation to the existing structure of the community/ a community’s ability to absorb new housing development/ the type of housing market operating in the area, i.e. some housing market areas are more likely to be attractive to residents who already live in the Plan area as opposed to attracting second/ holiday home owners.</p> <p>However, as part of the process of developing the emerging Preferred Strategy key facilities in settlements including local schools and their capacities have been considered. Settlements have also been categorised into a hierarchy that take into consideration the presence of schools and their ability to absorb new development in terms of their social character. In addition, Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant</p>

	<p>harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p>
<p>14. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on health care provision?</p> <p>a) Threaten / secure local – Welsh medium – facilities / services?</p>	<p>Health care provision has been considered as part of the process of developing the emerging Preferred Strategy. It is recognised that an increase in the resident population is likely to put additional pressure on the capacity of existing healthcare facilities. However, this impact could be alleviated through requiring developers to contribute towards such services.</p> <p>The majority of key health services and facilities are located within the main centres. This means that the preferred spatial strategy of focusing a higher proportion of development in the main centres, will allow the majority of the population to have good access to these facilities.</p> <p>On the other hand, however, access to health services in some rural areas is poor. The draft Settlement Strategy in Policy PS3 directs development to a network of settlements that are supported by a, sustainable transport network, thus trying to ensure that the residents of new housing units have reasonable access to facilities and services. It is important that the plan facilitates the development of a sustainable transport network that improves accessibility in these areas. Policy PS22 (Sustainable transport, development and accessibility) also facilitates an improvement in access to services and facilities. In addition, the emerging Preferred Strategy directly facilitates the provision of new health care facilities.</p>
<p>15. Is the strategy likely to have an impact on the provision of local services, such as shops</p> <p>a) Threaten / secure local shops / post offices / banks / pubs in Welsh speaking communities, therefore forcing certain sections of the population out of the area / community e.g. the elderly or disabled, or the young?</p>	<p>The Strategy is unlikely to have a detrimental impact on the provision of local services such as shops at this stage. The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan’s Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area’s special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>The emerging Preferred Strategy has taken into account the availability of services in settlements. Settlements have been categorised in a hierarchy based on the availability of services to meet the requirements of residents. This should ensure that services within communities should not be detrimentally affected by inappropriate levels of development.</p> <p>The Strategy also seeks to ensure that the individual character and complementary roles of town centres will be enhanced through development, improvements to the public realm, to public transport facilities, and to pedestrian / cycle links. It will also help ensure the provision of infrastructure, services and facilities needed to</p>

	<p>sustain and enhance communities. In particular, Policy PS10 (Town centres and retail) specifically aims to safeguard shops and services in rural service against their unnecessary loss and proposals for multipurpose community services are supported.</p>
<p>16. Will the strategy potentially lead to social tensions, conflict or serious divisions within the – Welsh speaking – community?</p> <p>a) Have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others?</p> <p>b) Violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?</p>	<p>The exact impact upon different parts of communities will depend on the location and type of development. However, the proportionate distribution of development could potentially reduce inequalities by facilitating a more equal distribution of development in spatial terms. It permits limited new development, particularly housing in most settlements and contributes to organic settlement growth which subsequently will not adversely impact on community viability. It will also help support community vitality and support social inclusion and in turn help maintain cultural values within those communities.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan’s Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area’s special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>Policy PS14 (Welsh language and culture) also, directly promotes and supports the use of the Welsh language in the Plan area and seeks to avoid any significant harm to the character and language balance of a community caused by inappropriate development.</p>
<p>17. Will the strategy potentially lead to changes in local – Welsh – traditions / cultures?</p> <p>a) Result in local – Welsh speaking – households moving away from the areas?</p> <p>b) Lead to significant increase of non-local – non-Welsh speaking – households?</p>	<p>Overall, the Strategy is unlikely to lead to significant changes in local Welsh traditions and cultures that may detrimentally impact upon the language.</p> <p>The Strategy seeks to ensure that development will be distributed to strengthen the network of settlements in accordance with the roles that will be set out in the Plan’s Settlement Hierarchy. This approach will help maintain the plan area’s special mixed urban / rural character as well as its distinctive linguistic and cultural character.</p> <p>As discussed in previous sections, the emerging Preferred Strategy helps retain young Welsh speaking</p>

<p>c) Lead to an erosion of family ties or other social networks?</p> <p>d) Lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles?</p> <p>e) Impact on local – Welsh speaking – households by introducing / accelerating social change?</p>	<p>residents in their communities by facilitating the development of affordable housing and by providing employment opportunities. Community vitality and viability is also enhanced through various policies in the Strategy. These will help support initiatives that build stable, safe, healthy and strong communities, which means respecting and enhancing the Welsh language and culture.</p>
<p>18. Is the strategy likely to have a potential impact on local voluntary / activity / youth groups?</p> <p>a) Force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An increase in unemployment / economic stress? • An increase in house prices / housing stress? 	<p>See assessment of criteria 9 and 12.</p>

Source: Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2013², Appendix 5

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (Isle of Anglesey County Council, 2007)

The Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG): Planning and the Welsh Language (2007) gives guidance on how the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Local Planning Authority will take into account the wellbeing of the Welsh Language in the development process and the supporting information that may be required to allow an adequate assessment of individual planning applications. The SPG was adopted by the Isle of Anglesey County Council in September 2007.

In terms of the Development Control Process, it will normally be the case that the linguistic impact of many land use designations will have been assessed in the process of preparing the development plan, as with the Ynys Mon UDP. However on specific development proposals that were not formally allocated in the plan the authority will need to assess the effects of a development on a local community. This will be achieved through initially requesting the submission of a Language Statement with the planning application. The developer will be required as a minimum to provide the statement based on the relevant parts of the information requirements, as seen in **Table 34**. This will allow the local planning authority to screen the application for more significant linguistic affects.

It may be the case that once a language statement has been prepared and analysed by the Local Planning Authority it may decide that a more detailed language impact assessment is required. If this is the case the Local Planning Authority will clearly state their reasons and what issues should be included in a Language Impact Assessment. The detailed language impact assessment will be based on the model shown in **Appendix four**. The council may retain expert advisors as necessary to assess the evidence submitted as part of a language statement or a linguistic impact assessment.

A language statement will be required with all applications except for householder and other minor applications. The Isle of Anglesey Planning Service has identified the following development thresholds seen in **Table 33** as criteria where a fuller linguistic impact assessment is required when an application is submitted. The council may however require linguistic impact information, for developments beneath these thresholds, if the cumulative effect of development proposals is becoming a concern in any given area.

Table 33: Development thresholds requiring a fuller linguistic impact assessment on Anglesey

Type of Development	Development thresholds requiring a fuller linguistic impact assessment	
a) Residential	Main Centres	Housing development involving more than 50 dwellings
	Secondary Centres	Housing development involving more than 25 dwellings
	Villages	Housing development involving more than 5 dwellings
b) Employment	Employment generating proposals involving more than:	Land – 2 hectares or more Jobs created – 50 or more jobs
c) Tourism	Proposals which trigger the environmental impact assessment regulations should also include linguistic impact assessment.	
d) Other Developments / Projects	Advice will be given by the Authority on a case by case basis but will be based on:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) provide for significantly more than local needs, on their own or cumulatively b) are relatively large in comparison with local market demand c) will attract a relatively significant influx of non-Welsh speakers d) provide for the continuation of past trends which are known to be detrimentally affecting the wellbeing of the language.

Source: Isle of Anglesey County Council (2007)

Table 34: Information which could be required in a language statement

Information which could be required in a language statement	
1. Employment (including retail)	<p>1.1 Does the employment meet primarily local needs?</p> <p>1.2 Does the proposal comply with local and national strategies?</p> <p>1.3 How many jobs will be created and how many will be sourced locally?</p> <p>1.4 Are the required labour skills available locally (within TTW area)?</p> <p>1.5 For tourism developments, which is the expected catchment area?</p> <p>1.6 Are there other similar developments with planning permission in the area?</p> <p>1.7 Is the proposal likely to result in further investment of a similar kind?</p> <p>1.8 What training is required to re-skill the local workforce and will this include Welsh Language Training by the developer?</p> <p>1.9 How will new wage levels compare with the average wage levels in the area?</p> <p>1.10 Will the proposal compete or complement existing tourism attractions?</p>
2. Housing	<p>2.1 What is the expected market price for the houses and how does this compare with local household income?</p> <p>2.2 Have there have been similar developments in scale completed in the past 5 years? If yes, have they met primarily local needs?</p> <p>2.3 Does the development include for an appropriate element of affordable housing to meet local need?</p> <p>2.4 How will the development be phased?</p> <p>2.5 Does the proposal comply with the type and demand for housing forecasted in the development plan?</p> <p>2.6 What has been the rate of residential growth in the community in the past 5 years?</p> <p>2.7 What has been the percentage occupancy by local people of new dwellings completed in the past 5 years?</p>
3. Education	<p>3.1 Is the proposal likely to result in the need for additional school places?</p>
4. Infrastructure	<p>4.1 Would the development significantly improve accessibility into the LSA and reduce travel times from larger surrounding conurbations?</p>
5. General	<p>5.1 Are there appropriate local services such as shops, residential/community facilities to serve the development?</p> <p>5.2 Will the proposal create new opportunities to promote the language and local initiatives in the community?</p> <p>5.3 How will the development promote the use of the language in the community?</p> <p>5.4 What are the proposed mitigation measures?</p>

Source: Isle of Anglesey County Council (2007)

Appendix 1: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language on the Isle of Anglesey, 2001-2011

	2001		2011		Change in number	Change in number (%)	Change in Percentage Point
Welsh language skills							
Population aged 3+	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	
No skills in Welsh	19,145	29.6%	20,524	30.4%	1,379	7.2%	0.8%
Can understand spoken Welsh only	5,649	8.7%	7,215	10.7%	1,566	27.7%	2.0%
Can speak Welsh	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh	4,135	6.4%	4,726	7.0%	591	14.3%	0.6%
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh	1,902	2.9%	2,905	4.3%	1,003	52.7%	1.4%
Can speak, read and write Welsh	32,672	50.5%	30,756	45.6%	-1,916	-5.9%	-4.9%
Other combination of skills in Welsh	1,176	1.8%	1,277	1.9%	101	8.6%	0.1%
Welsh language profile by broad age groups							
Population aged 3+	64,679		67,403		2,724	4.2%	
Aged 3-15	10,871	16.8%	9,513	14.1%	-1,358	-12.5%	-2.7%
Aged 16-64	41,205	63.7%	42,244	62.7%	1,039	2.5%	-1.0%
Aged 65 and over	12,603	19.5%	15,646	23.2%	3,043	24.1%	3.7%
Can speak Welsh (3+ oed)	38,893	60.1%	38,568	57.2%	-325	-0.8%	-2.9%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 3-15	8,115	74.6%	7,221	75.9%	-894	-11.0%	1.3%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 16-64	23,911	58.0%	23,602	55.9%	-309	-1.3%	-2.1%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 65 and over	6,867	54.5%	7,745	49.5%	878	12.8%	-5.0%
One or more skills in Welsh (3+ oed)	45,534	70.4%	46,879	69.6%	1,345	3.0%	-0.8%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 3-15	9,069	83.4%	8,183	86.0%	-886	-9.8%	2.6%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 16-64	28,868	70.1%	29,715	70.3%	847	2.9%	0.3%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 65 and over	7,597	60.3%	8,981	57.4%	1,384	18.2%	-2.9%

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025, Table CS146 & Table CS133; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA & Table KS208WA

Appendix 2: Initial statistics on the Welsh Language in Wales, 2001-2011

	2001		2011		Change in number	Change in number (%)	Change in Percentage Point
Welsh language skills							
Population aged 3+	2,805,701		2,955,841		150,140	5.4%	
No skills in Welsh	2,007,984	71.6%	2,167,987	73.3%	160,003	8.0%	1.8%
Can understand spoken Welsh only	138,416	4.9%	157,792	5.3%	19,376	14.0%	0.4%
Can speak Welsh	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.7%
Can speak but cannot read or write Welsh	79,310	2.8%	80,429	2.7%	1,119	1.4%	-0.1%
Can speak and read but cannot write Welsh	38,384	1.4%	45,524	1.5%	7,140	18.6%	0.2%
Can speak, read and write Welsh	457,946	16.3%	430,717	14.6%	-27,229	-5.9%	-1.8%
Other combination of skills in Welsh	83,661	3.0%	73,392	2.5%	-10,269	-12.3%	-0.5%
Welsh language profile by broad age groups							
Population aged 3+	2,805,701		2,955,841		150,140	5.4%	
Aged 3-15	489,771	17.5%	448,681	15.2%	-41,090	-8.4%	-2.3%
Aged 16-64	1,811,156	64.6%	1,944,616	65.8%	133,460	7.4%	1.2%
Aged 65 and over	504,774	18.0%	562,544	19.0%	57,770	11.4%	1.0%
Can speak Welsh (3+ oed)	582,368	20.8%	562,016	19.0%	-20,352	-3.5%	-1.8%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 3-15	184,407	37.7%	168,750	37.6%	-15,657	-8.5%	-0.1%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 16-64	299,517	16.5%	302,334	15.5%	2,817	0.9%	-1.0%
Can speak Welsh: Aged 65 and over	98,444	19.5%	90,932	16.2%	-7,512	-7.6%	-3.3%
One or more skills in Welsh (3+ oed)	797,717	28.4%	787,854	26.7%	-9,863	-1.2%	-1.7%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 3-15	224,704	45.9%	208,218	46.4%	-16,486	-7.3%	0.5%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 16-64	437,191	24.1%	446,684	23.0%	9,493	2.2%	-1.2%
One or more skills in Welsh: Aged 65 and over	135,822	26.9%	132,952	23.6%	-2,870	-2.1%	-3.3%

Source: 2001 Census - Table KS025, Table CS146 & Table CS133; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA & Table KS208WA

Appendix 3: Percentage of people (aged 3 and over) able to speak Welsh and Language Group, by ward, 2001 & 2011

Ward Name	% Speak Welsh 2001	Language Group 2001	% Speak Welsh 2011	Language Group 2011	Change in Percentage Point	Change in Language Group
Aberffraw	69.4%	>60% to ≤70%	60.4%	>50% to ≤60%	-9.0%	↓
Amlwch Port#	67.3%	>60% to ≤70%	64.5%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.8%	↓
Rural Amlwch	57.0%	>50% to ≤60%	54.3%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.7%	↔
Beaumaris	39.7%	≤40%	39.5%	≤40%	-0.2%	↔
Bodffordd	77.9%	>70%	73.3%	>70%	-4.6%	↔
Bodorgan	72.7%	>70%	68.3%	>60% to ≤70%	-4.4%	↓
Braint	77.1%	>70%	73.2%	>70%	-3.9%	↔
Bryngwran	76.1%	>70%	71.2%	>70%	-4.9%	↔
Brynteg	51.0%	>50% to ≤60%	48.7%	>40% to ≤50%	-2.3%	↓
Cadnant	51.8%	>50% to ≤60%	47.4%	>40% to ≤50%	-4.4%	↓
Cefni	83.1%	>70%	80.5%	>70%	-2.6%	↔
Cwm Cadnant	56.2%	>50% to ≤60%	57.5%	>50% to ≤60%	1.3%	↔
Cyngar	84.7%	>70%	80.8%	>70%	-3.9%	↔
Gwyngyll	73.9%	>70%	70.5%	>70%	-3.4%	↔
Holyhead Town	43.2%	>40% to ≤50%	39.1%	≤40%	-4.1%	↓
Kingsland	48.0%	>40% to ≤50%	42.9%	>40% to ≤50%	-5.1%	↔
Llanbadrig	54.4%	>50% to ≤60%	52.4%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.0%	↔
Llanbedrgoch	45.5%	>40% to ≤50%	43.9%	>40% to ≤50%	-1.6%	↔
Llanddyfnan	69.9%	>60% to ≤70%	64.7%	>60% to ≤70%	-5.2%	↔
Llaneilian	61.5%	>60% to ≤70%	58.9%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.6%	↓
Llanfaethlu	67.1%	>60% to ≤70%	64.4%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.7%	↔
Llanfair-yn-Neubwll	51.5%	>50% to ≤60%	50.5%	>50% to ≤60%	-1.0%	↔
Llanfihangel Ysgeifiog	78.3%	>70%	75.8%	>70%	-2.5%	↔
Llangoed	54.6%	>50% to ≤60%	48.4%	>40% to ≤50%	-6.2%	↓
Llanidan	68.7%	>60% to ≤70%	65.1%	>60% to ≤70%	-3.6%	↔
Llannerch-y-medd	72.3%	>70%	69.9%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.4%	↓
London Road	51.8%	>50% to ≤60%	45.3%	>40% to ≤50%	-6.5%	↓
Maeshyfryd	43.7%	>40% to ≤50%	40.6%	>40% to ≤50%	-3.1%	↔
Mechell	64.0%	>60% to ≤70%	61.1%	>60% to ≤70%	-2.9%	↔
Moelfre	51.4%	>50% to ≤60%	52.3%	>50% to ≤60%	0.9%	↔
Morawelon	45.3%	>40% to ≤50%	40.4%	≤40%	-4.9%	↓
Parc a'r Mynydd	53.8%	>50% to ≤60%	50.4%	>40% to ≤50%	-3.4%	↓
Pentraeth	58.2%	>50% to ≤60%	54.8%	>50% to ≤60%	-3.4%	↔
Porthyfelin	45.7%	>40% to ≤50%	39.7%	≤40%	-6.0%	↓
Rhosneigr	42.6%	>40% to ≤50%	36.0%	≤40%	-6.6%	↓
Rhosyr	63.7%	>60% to ≤70%	59.3%	>50% to ≤60%	-4.4%	↓
Trearddur	42.6%	>40% to ≤50%	38.1%	≤40%	-4.5%	↓
Tudur	83.6%	>70%	80.7%	>70%	-2.9%	↔
Tysilio	64.4%	>60% to ≤70%	59.2%	>50% to ≤60%	-5.2%	↓
Valley	55.0%	>50% to ≤60%	54.7%	>50% to ≤60%	-0.3%	↔
Isle of Anglesey	60.1%	>60% to ≤70%	57.2%	>50% to ≤60%	-2.9%	↓
Wales	20.8%	>20% to ≤30%	19.0%	>10% to ≤20%	-1.8%	↓

Source: 2001 Census - Table UV84; 2011 Census - Table KS207WA
≤ Less or equal to; > More than

↔ No change to language group; ↓ Move to a lower language group

#Note: In 2001, 450 Census forms were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to an undercount of 1,035 in the population of the ward. This means that 2001 and 2011 figures cannot be compared

**Appendix 4: Language Impact Assessment,
Isle of Anglesey County Council (2007) Supplementary Planning Guidance: Development and
the Welsh Language.**

ASSESSING THE LIKELY IMPACTS OF A DEVELOPMENT ON COMMUNITY AND LANGUAGE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Where the LPA considers that the Language Statement provides insufficient information to properly assess language impact or where significant harm is likely, the following more detailed methodology should be used in preparing a full Linguistic Impact Assessment within the defined Language Sensitive Area (LSI).

2. PURPOSE

2.1 The purpose of the Linguistic Impact Assessment Methodology is to enable local planning authorities to make assessments of the potential impacts of a development on a local community in general and on the Welsh language in particular. A linguistic impact assessment is essentially a process of assessing the probably future impacts of its various components and policies, and of the cumulative effects of the whole and elements of an application or policy, on a range of community attributes.

2.2 Having provided a Language Statement and demonstrated the importance of the Welsh language to communities, local planning authorities may require developers on individual planning applications to prepare Linguistic Impact Assessment. The assessment places the Welsh language within the context of the characteristics of places and the desire to create sustainable communities. They themselves can also use the methodology to develop policies and trust the implications of new land use allocations.

2.3 The Linguistic Impact Assessment Methodology comprises a checklist to allow the developer local planning authorities to make an assessment of the likely impact of a development proposal against five aspects of community life:

- a) Population (levels and the characteristics of that population)
- b) Quality of life (therefore providing the impetus for people to remain, leave or move to the community)
- c) The economy (affecting employment opportunities for different groups as well as the cost of living and, more specifically, the cost of housing)
- d) Infrastructure (needed to sustain the community, particularly schools, health care and essential services)
- e) The social and cultural like of the community (expressed through the viability of cultural institutions, particularly those affecting younger people).

2.4 Population stability or moderate growth, combined with a high quality of life, a strong economy, high quality infrastructure and a vibrant social and cultural life are all central to community cohesion and sustainability. Where the Welsh language forms a part of the social fabric of a community, its fate and wellbeing is inexorably tied to the wider fortunes of that community. If a development is likely to be detrimental to any one of these aspects, it may also have an adverse impact on the Welsh language. However, if it is sensitive to the local context e.g. supporting the local economy, then the impact is far more likely to be positive.

2.5 The checklist provides guidance on assessing the likely impact of a development against the five aspects of community, with a view to establishing both its effects on the community in general and its impact on the Welsh language more specifically. It is a guide for those responsible for establishing likely impacts, designing policy and advising on development decisions.

2.6 Developers and Local planning authorities will need to search relevant statistics available locally and nationally to make a clear assessment of the data sources for the five community aspects. A list of the most pertinent data sources and their access websites is included in Appendix D. Most of the data is readily accessible and free, and some types of data may be accessed for particular named communities via online search engines.

3. METHODOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT

3.1 The Linguistic Impact Assessment Methodology has been devised taking into account the form of impact assessment methodologies already applied to different aspects of planning and development. These methodologies normally comprise either a tick/cross scoring in answer to each question, or a numeric scoring.

Scoring the Checklist

3.2 The Linguistic Impact Assessment Methodology is a subjective process intended to establish the probable impacts stemming from a development proposal or policy. When officers use the checklist, each question should be answered with a positive, negative or neutral score reflecting the perceived impact of the development against the five sets of issues. Numerals need to be inserted as the answer to each checklist question, with numeral +1 representing a perceived positive impact, numeral 1 a perceived negative impact, and numeral 0 for a perceived neutral impact.

3.3 Gradually, scores of +1, 1 and 0 will be inserted as the answers to each checklist question across the five sets of community life topics. The ability to compare options is important in undertaking an assessment, guiding the assessor to the 'best' overall choice. The impact assessment helps to inform decisions about which checklist topics perform better than others against the five community life issues by revealing the potential impacts. The ultimate choices have to be made by the assessor. An inability to answer any of the questions suggests that assessors will need to construct new data and evidence to search for an answer. In the assessment process, a lack of answer to a question (i.e. a blank return) will be deleted from the overall calculation. The final Overall Impact Index Assessment matrix (see below) will indicate which options have more harmful impacts or, conversely, beneficial contributions.

3.4 It is not suggested that the addition and comparison of these impacts will make the overall choice for the developer/local planning authority. However, a matrix that identifies those impacts that have a relatively high positive or negative impact, and is accompanied by a commentary, will help

decision makers to determine the most sustainable option. The importance or weight to be given to a checklist question will vary for different policies and development proposals, and that judgment is for those making the assessment. The developer and local planning authority will need to make a judgment on how much weight to give those checklist answers that are concerned with the shorter or longer term, for example.

3.5 There will be many cases when this categorization is not possible and these should be recorded as a 'don't know' or query. In addition there will be cases where the policy cannot be categorized because the way it is worded means that its likely outputs cannot be determined. This too should be treated as a query (see box below). Such policies should be reformulated so that they can be measured through a suitable target or indicator.

3.6 Much of the appraisal flowing out of the proposed methodology is at least partially qualitative and relies on the judgment of the appraisers. For this reason the approach promoted is one which makes use of text entries to the appraisal framework rather than relying solely on a system of symbols. Often the issues raised by the text will result from 'thought association' rather than directly from the appraisal framework. Such associations are frequently very valuable, making interconnections between different areas of impact, which a symbols only appraisal would not bring out.

Calculating and Overall Impact Index

3.7 The final part of the assessment methodology is an Overall Impact Assessment Index. This comprises a measurable summary table that permits the assessor to develop a positive, negative or neutral score relating to the perceived impacts likely to occur. The score will then form a material consideration in the assessment of an application for planning permission within development control, or an indicator in the assessment of whether or not to adopt a policy or proposal.

3.8 Each of the questions within each of the five sets of community life components population characteristics, quality of life, economic factors, infrastructure supply, social and cultural aspects produces a range of scores known as the base index. These 18 scores may then be used to calculate an Overall Base Index Score, which is simply the average score across all the answers. An Overall Base Score of between 0.1 and 1.0 denotes a positive impact; a score of 0 denotes a neutral impact; a score between 1.0 and 0.1 denotes a negative impact, with actual figures representing the relative perceived severity.

3.9 The summary table automatically calculates a dimensional index, which is a mean score for each of the community life components a mean for population; a mean for quality of life; a mean for economic factors; a mean for infrastructure; and a mean for social issues. This enables assessors to compare the mean score for each of the five components, recognizing the perceived greater impacts, and possible trade-offs, between one component over another.

3.10 Depending on the policy priorities of the local planning authority, the objectives of the development plan, and the socioeconomic profile of the community where the development is proposed, the assessor may give greater weight to one or more of the five components at this stage of the assessment when the Overall Impact Index is utilized as a decision tool. The choice of which component to attach greater weight to is a matter for the local planning authority, justified on local circumstances and policy priorities. Alternatively, the assessor may regard each of the five components as being of equal significance and therefore of equal weight.

3.11 The Overall Base Index Score may then be used to calculate Language Impact Scores. These scores are divided into three variations to represent the degree of importance of the language in that particular location: if the language is considered to have 'high' importance; if the language is considered to have 'middle' importance; and if the language is considered to have 'low' importance. These figures are calculated automatically. The use of 'high', 'middle' and 'low' significance for language importance is a matter for the local planning authority, and is determined about where the development is intended to be located and the results of the Linguistic Profiling exercise.

4. USING THE LANGUAGE IMPACT SCORES IN PLANNING

4.1 When the methodology is applied to an application for planning permission in development control, the results of the assessment will be a material consideration in the determination of that application. When the methodology is applied to a policy or proposal intended to be included within a development plan or strategy, the results of the assessment will provide an indication of whether the local planning authority should decide to proceed with the, policy or not.

4.2 The Language Impact Score (and overall impact assessment) is partly a matter of judgment; the score provides a considered opinion on the part of the local developer/planning authority specifically to language and community wellbeing, and the developer/local planning authority would be expected to justify and give reasons for their utility of the assessment methodology in individual cases.

4.3 On occasions, it will be necessary to make decisions that protect the language against other social and economic interests. Where the local planning authority determines that the likely impact of a development proposal or policy is detrimental to the wellbeing of the community and pose as a possible threat to the language, the local planning authority should demonstrate through the assessment methodology's results why the Welsh language, as an interest of acknowledged importance, would be demonstrably harmed if the development proceeded.

4.4 The sophistication of the linguistic impact assessment methodology will ensure that a firm base based on evidence is provided to decision makers when utilized in planning policy formulation and in development control. Initially, the Welsh Linguistic Impact Assessment will need to be recognized in national planning policy by the Welsh Assembly Government in order to provide security to local planning authorities and to enable the use of the methodology in practice.

4.5 Local authorities should use this note as a guide for their own assessments, in terms of the data used and the linkages identified between developments and their impacts. However, the assessment methodology will be considerably strengthened through the monitoring of local developments and gauging their impacts across the five aspects of community life. This will allow authorities to make more confident predictions of likely community and language impact.

4.6 The checklist set out here should be seen as a starting point and a guide for future impact assessment. It needs to be used in conjunction with a wide range of local and national data and local knowledge. The assessment methodology should lead to more informed judgments over the community impacts of development, and therefore more appropriate policy and decision-making. However, it cannot provide a definitive or quantitative statement on the effects of development.

4.7 The choice of checklist questions and community life issues by which the linguistic impact assessment process is to be analysed should be determined by, and linked to objectives that are specifically related to intent, rather than to description. The number of checklist and community topics should be limited for practical and financial reasons, avoiding the potential of information overload. They should be kept to a minimum, and an essential criterion is that data should be available to assist in making a reasoned judgment of each at a reasonable cost. It is essential that progress with implementing the linguistic impact assessment is monitored and its effectiveness reviewed in terms of the objectives for the Welsh language and sustainable communities.

4.8 A prerequisite of linguistic impact assessment is clear: the checklist questions must be sufficiently specific in their intentions to enable them to be assessed. Providing that the scope and nature of linguistic impact assessment is consistent with the advice set out in Planning Policy Wales and relevant Technical Advice Notes, it should be capable of being implemented and utilized in policy formulation, policy appraisal and development control. Where the linguistic impact assessment methodology is unable to provide a clear indication of the potential impacts of a particular policy or proposal, this will be an indication that the policy or proposal is unclear and insufficiently specific and consequently will indicate a need to be revised.

Checklist Questions on Community and Language Impacts

Please complete the following questionnaire, providing as much detail as possible. After the main question, there is an opportunity to add further comments on key issues. Part (a) after each question is an opportunity to make an overall assessment; Part (b) is a statement of evidence, normally based on prior experience; Part (c) is your evidence based assessment of general community impact, and part (d) deals with possible mitigation measures. The numerical assessment provided in Part (c) of each question will need to be fed into the overall impact tool at the end of the questionnaire.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to lead to a population increase / decrease that might:

Affect the balance of English / Welsh speaker (in a negative / positive way) or
 Lead to an absolute or proportional decline in the number of Welsh speakers

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local/national case studies drawing on the UK Census for 1991 and 2001)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

2. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to lead to an increased in-migration?

Might this result in a permanent increase in the proportion of non-Welsh speaking households?
 Will the change be permanent or temporary?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local/national case studies drawing on the UK Census for 1991 and 2001)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

3. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to lead to an increased out-migration?

Is the process of out-migration likely to result in a loss of Welsh speaking households

Will the change be permanent or temporary?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local/national case studies drawing on the UK Census for 1991 and 2001)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

4. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to lead to a changing age structure of the community? Might it:

Lead to young / middle-aged / older Welsh speaking people leaving / moving into the area, leading to:

Changes in traditional activity patterns, resulting in an increasing desire to move away?

Social tensions / break-up of traditional social networks?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local/national case studies drawing on the UK Census for 1991 and 2001)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

QUALITY OF LIFE

5. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on the health of local people? Might it:

Increase the risk of illness, therefore reducing the desirability to live in the community?

Potentially make life more expensive, therefore increasing the risk of financial problems / stress of the local Welsh speaking population?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies or index of Deprivation)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

6. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on the amenity of the local area? Might it:

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

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local environmental assessments or residents' surveys)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

7. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to lead to the threat of increased crime or violence in the community? Might it:

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

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local crime figures / police records from areas subject to similar developments)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

ECONOMIC FACTORS

8. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have a detrimental impact on local businesses? Might it:

Potentially lead to local – Welsh speaking – businesses closing down due to:

- A decline in overall local population?
- An increase of – non Welsh speaking – residents?
- An increase in harmful / helpful competition

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local business surveys or economic assessments)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a

POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole

d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

9. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have a detrimental impact on local jobs? Might it:

Create jobs for the local – Welsh speaking – population (perhaps by virtue of local Welsh speaking people having the right skills?)

--

Threaten jobs of the local – Welsh speaking – population (perhaps by causing the closure of local businesses)

--

a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment

--

b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies)

--

c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole

--

d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

--

10. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to lead to greater economic diversity? Might it:

Potentially lead to a greater number of different jobs for the local – Welsh speaking – population due to economic diversification?

--

Lead to increased in-migration of non-Welsh speakers?

--

a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment

--

b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies or UK Census)

--

c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole

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d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

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11. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on local wage/salary levels? Might it:

Potentially increase / decrease wage / salary levels due to increase work forces / business competition?

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a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment

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b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies or Index of Income Deprivation)

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c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole

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d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

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12. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on the average cost of housing? Might it:

Force local – Welsh speaking – people to leave the community?

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Potentially lead to an increase in homelessness / housing stress amongst local – Welsh speaking - households?

Prevent local Welsh speaking people from returning to the area / community?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies of estate agents or information gathered through HNAs)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

INFRASTRUCUTRE SUPPLY

13. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on local schools? Might it:

Threaten / secure local schools due to an increase / decrease of student rolls?

Alter the balance between Welsh speaking and non-Welsh speaking students?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies and data from LEAs)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

14. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on health care provision? Might it:

Threaten / secure local – Welsh medium – facilities / services?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies and information from Local Health Trusts)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

15. Is the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have an impact on the provision of local services, such as shops / post offices / banks / pubs? Might it:

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

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment

- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies, commercial information available from business directories / VAT office, or business rating register)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL ASPECTS

16. Will the policy / plan / programme / project potentially lead to social tensions, conflicts or serious divisions within the – Welsh speaking – community? Might it:

Have a significant uneven effect on different parts of the local community, potentially advantaging some groups and disadvantaging others?
Violate traditional values of certain parts of the community?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies / assessments)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

17. Will the policy / plan / programme / project potentially lead to changes in local – Welsh traditions / culture? Might it:

Result in local – Welsh speaking – households moving away from the areas?
Lead to significant increase of non-local – non-Welsh speaking – households?
Lead to an erosion of family ties or other social networks?
Lead to significant changes to the economic or social context, threatening traditional lifestyles?
Impact on local – Welsh speaking – households by introducing / accelerating social change?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies / assessments)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

18. Will the policy / plan / programme / project likely to have a potential impact on local voluntary / activity / youth groups? Might it:

Force local people active in local groups to move out of the community, due to:
Drive and increase in unemployment / economic stress?

Drive and increase in house prices / housing stress?

- a) Please DESCRIBE your overall assessment
- b) Please STATE previous evidence (local studies / assessments / Indexes of Deprivation)
- c) Please STATE whether you consider that the development will have a POSITIVE (1), NEUTRAL (0) or NEGATIVE (-1) impact on the COMMUNITY as a whole
- d) How might any NEGATIVE impact be mitigated or any POSITIVE impact enhanced?

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