

Uwchraddio'r Grid

Pentir i Drawsfynydd

The Great Grid Upgrade

Pentir to Trawsfynydd

PTNO-AEC-ZZZZ-ZZZZZZ-RPT-ES-000031

Prosiect i Atgyfnerthu'r cysylltiad rhwng Pentir a Trawsfynydd

Pentir to Trawsfynydd Reinforcement Project

Community and Linguistic Statement: Trawsfynydd Works
September 2025

nationalgrid

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1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to the Community and Linguistics Statement

- 1.1.1 This Community and Linguistic Statement (CLS) has been prepared as part of a suite of documents which accompanies an application made by National Grid Electricity Transmission (plc) ('NGET') for full planning permission for the decommissioning of old equipment and upgrade of new infrastructure at the existing Trawsfynydd Substation, ('the proposed Trawsfynydd Works'). The application for works which form part of the Pentir to Trawsfynydd Reinforcement Project ('the Project') will be made to Eryri National Park Authority (ENPA) as the determining local planning authority.
- 1.1.2 In line with the ENPA Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (Ref. 1-1), a Community and Linguistics Statement has been prepared by a competent person. The competent person is an accredited member of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) with experience in assessing potential impacts of development proposals on communities. This includes considerations relating mobility of population, visual elements, quality of life, housing and employment, and drawing on their ability and experience in researching and assessing these in applicable local contexts.
- 1.1.3 The requirement to consider the Welsh Language in the planning process stems from legislation, national and local planning policy as well as local authority validation requirements. These requirements are discussed further in Section 2 of this Statement.
- 1.1.4 Wales is recognised as a bilingual nation where Welsh and English are both official languages. The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 (Ref. 1-2) is a legal provision that provides that the Welsh language cannot be treated less favourably than English in Wales.
- 1.1.5 Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh Speakers (Ref. 1-3) sets out the Welsh Ministers' strategy for the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language and describes the Welsh language as *"one of the treasures of Wales... [and is] part of what defines us as a people and as a nation"*. Cymraeg 2050: Welsh language strategy action plan 2024 to 2025 (Ref 1-4) is the action plan for the 2024 to 2025 financial year for implementing Cymraeg 2050's key targets which includes increasing the number of Welsh speakers to one million by 2050, and increasing the percentage of the population that speak Welsh daily to increase to 20% by 2050.
- 1.1.6 The Welsh language is embedded in Eryri, with 58.6% of the population being Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census (Ref. 1-1).
- 1.1.7 This CLS describes how the proposed Trawsfynydd Works aligns with relevant legislation, national and local policies and demonstrates that the proposed Trawsfynydd Works would not preclude the preservation or growth of the Welsh language in Eryri National Park Authority's jurisdiction.
- 1.1.8 The Welsh language is described in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (edition 12) (Ref. 1-5) as *'part of the social and cultural fabric and its future wellbeing will depend upon a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities and places'*.

- 1.1.9 Technical Advice Note (TAN 20) (Ref 1-6) supports PPW and states that the Welsh language is spoken by 19% of the population, and many others have some knowledge of the language or are in the process of learning it. There are substantial variations between the proportions of Welsh speakers in different communities, ranging from less than 8% in Blaenau Gwent to more than 85% in some parts of Gwynedd (the county district in which Trawsfynydd lies).
- 1.1.10 Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) should consider PPW and TAN 20 in their local development plans and when determining planning applications. The proposed Trawsfynydd Works are in the administrative boundary of Eryri National Park Authority, where the Eryri Local Development Plan (ELDP) is relevant (Ref 1-7). The ELDP emphasises the importance of considering the potential impacts of development on the Welsh language, whilst also considering the local community. Whilst the CLS is part of the planning submission for the proposed Trawsfynydd Works.

1.2 Structure of the Statement

- 1.2.1 This report is structured as follows:
- Chapter 1: Introduction
 - Chapter 2: Relevant Legislation and Policy
 - Chapter 3: Proposed Trawsfynydd Works Description
 - Chapter 4: Stakeholder Engagement & Consultation
 - Chapter 5: Community and the Local Area
 - Chapter 6: Key Considerations
 - Chapter 7: Mitigation and Conclusion
 - Chapter 8: Bibliography

1.3 Figures and Appendices

- 1.3.1 All figures are included in the body of this CLS and are referenced as Figure 1, Figure 2 etc.

2. Relevant Legislation and Policy

2.1 Relevant Legislation

Planning Wales Act (2015)

- 2.1.1 The Planning (Wales) Act (2015) (Ref. 2-1) ('the 2015 Act') came into force in 2015 and is a set of provisions which introduced a modern legislative framework for the operation of the planning system in Wales.
- 2.1.2 Part 2 of the 2015 Act, requires sustainable development to be carried out in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, with the purpose of ensuring development contributes to the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.
- 2.1.3 Part 3 of the 2015 Act requires the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) for Wales by the Welsh Ministers. The NDF sets out "*the land use priorities and infrastructure requirements for Wales*" and was created to strengthen the plan-led approach to planning. The NDF takes the form of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 ('Future Wales') (Ref. 2-2), includes overarching ambitions for the future of Wales, including growing the Welsh language by increasing the number of Welsh speakers to 1 million by 2050 which would be an approximate increase of 80% from current numbers. Key policies in Future Wales are discussed further below.
- 2.1.4 Part 3 Section 11 of the 2015 Act amends Section 61 (2)(a) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 to include the Welsh language as a matter for consideration when considering development management in local planning authority administrative areas. Part 3 Section 31 of the 2015 Act amends Section 70 of The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to direct local planning authorities to consider the Welsh language in the determination of planning applications.
- 2.1.5 The 2015 Act therefore creates provision for and supports the preservation and growth of the Welsh language, informing the framework which includes policies which detail how this can be achieved through development.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

- 2.1.6 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 ('the Future Generations Act') (Ref. 2-3) provides a legally binding common purpose for the national and local governments, local health boards and other specified public bodies. Through the specification of seven well-being goals, it aims to improve the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of Wales by influencing the way new development is planned for in Wales.
- 2.1.7 One of the seven well-being goals is: A Wales of Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language - "*A society that promotes and protects culture and the Welsh language*".
- 2.1.8
- 2.1.9 The Future Generations Act defines sustainable development as:

“The process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action, in accordance with the sustainable development principle, aimed at achieving the well-being goals.”

- 2.1.10 The Future Generations Act promotes the equality of each of the four aspects of well-being in enabling Wales to achieve sustainable development. Hence, the Welsh language is a key consideration in development, as this forms part of the cultural well-being of Wales.
- 2.1.11 The Act further includes a principle known as the ‘Five Ways of Working’ (FWoW) which sets out how the aspects of sustainable development should be actioned as follows:
- Long Term - The need to take a long-term approach by recognising the importance of short-term needs and balancing these with long-term needs;
 - Integration - Taking an integrated approach by each public body considering how their well-being objectives affect the well-being goals and their objectives as well as the objectives of other public bodies;
 - Involvement - Involving people with an interest in achieving the well-being goals and ensuring that those involved reflect the diversity of the area in which the body serves;
 - Collaboration - Collaborating with other people or parts of the public body that can help the body meet their well-being objectives;
 - Prevention - Focusing on prevention of problems occurring or escalating to help public bodies meet their objectives.
- 2.1.12 These principles require consideration when planning any actions which concern adhering to the well-being goals, which makes them relevant to the Welsh language.

2.2 Relevant Policy

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040

- 2.2.1 Future Wales (Ref. 2-2) was adopted in 2019 and is the NDF for Wales, holding development plan status. It is a spatial plan which sets a direction for where investment into infrastructure should be made and where development should occur for the benefit of Wales and its people. Future Wales focuses on issues, challenges and solutions at a national scale and is intended to be used as a framework which is built upon by regional and local level Development Plans.
- 2.2.2 As set out in paragraph 2.1.3 above, Future Wales sets out the Welsh Government’s ambitions to grow the Welsh Language over the next twenty years. It notes that all development plans should consider the Welsh language and for areas where Welsh is the everyday language for the community, development will be managed to ensure the Welsh language remains central to that community.
- 2.2.3 Policy 1: ‘Where Wales will grow’, details the Welsh Government’s support for sustainable growth across Wales provided it is appropriate. The policy highlights certain areas which are to be considered as National Growth Areas, these include the North of Wales where the Trawsfynydd Works are proposed. Policy 1 details the importance of delivering the outcomes of Future Wales in these areas to ensure the delivery of sustainable development. This is relevant to the Welsh language as there is national

effort through Government policy, including Future Wales, to conserve and grow the language.

- 2.2.4 Policy 19: Strategic Policies for Regional Planning, details the strategic priorities which should inform the development of Regional Strategic Development Plans. The policy highlights the role of regional strategies in informing local policy and further states the growth of the Welsh language as one of the key components of the Welsh Government's national ambition. The Policy further provides context as the North of Wales being home to a high concentration of Welsh speakers with many settlements where Welsh is spoken as the first language for much of the community. The policy details the relative importance of ensuring development is sympathetic to allowing the Welsh language to thrive.

Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 (PPW)

- 2.2.5 Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Ref. 1-4) was first published in 2002 and last updated in February 2024. PPW sets out the land use planning policies for Wales, together with the Technical Advice Notes. PPW aims to ensure the planning system delivers sustainable development which improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales.
- 2.2.6 The Welsh language is defined as part of the social and cultural fabric in Wales at paragraph 3.25. It goes on to direct that the planning system should consider the conditions which are critical to enable the Welsh language to thrive. Paragraph 2.27 of PPW 12 includes how far a development proposal supports the conditions that allow for the use of the Welsh language as a consideration in assessing the sustainable benefits of development.
- 2.2.7 Paragraph 3.28 of PPW reinforces that the use of the Welsh language can be used by decision makers as a material consideration to applications for planning permission. Paragraph 3.29 states:
- "if required, language impact assessments may be carried out in respect of large developments not allocated in a development plan which are proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance for the language. Any such areas should be defined clearly in the development plan."*

Technical Advice Note 20

- 2.2.8 TAN 20: Planning and the Welsh Language (Ref. 1-5) was published in 2017, and provides guidance on how the Welsh language should be considered in the planning system.
- 2.2.9 TAN 20 recognises the need for creating favourable circumstances which encourage the number of Welsh speakers and that the planning system has a role to play through enabling conditions which allow sustainable communities to thrive.
- 2.2.10 TAN 20 paragraph 3.1.2 draws attention to the Welsh language as a material consideration in the determination of planning applications although it notes under Section 70(2) TCPA there is no *"additional weight given to the Welsh language above any other material considerations and that planning permission must be based on planning grounds only and be reasonable"*.
- 2.2.11 Section 3.4 of TAN 20 highlights the need to consult the Local Development Plan (LDP) for any requirements for mitigation and enhancement measures in support of the Welsh

language. The developer should consult the LDP and follow any related guidance accordingly. TAN 20 states in paragraph 3.4.2 that:

“Mitigation measures may be applied to permissions either through conditions attached to a planning permission or through section 106 obligations”.

- 2.2.12 Therefore, developers can expect to incur conditions and measures should their development not comply with the requirements and expectations relating to the Welsh language as specified in the LDP. TAN 20 draws specific attention to the use of signs and advertisements in the promotion of the Welsh language, and advises developers to specifically check the LDP and any supplementary planning guidance for related policies.

Eryri Local Development Plan 2016-2031

- 2.2.13 The Eryri Local Development Plan (ELDP) (Ref 1-6) is the local development plan for Eryri National Park and was adopted in 2019. The ELDP identifies the area as a special place from a cultural perspective specifically noting the *“Welsh language [as] a fundamental part”* of this culture.
- 2.2.14 Therefore, the plan proactively seeks to support the use and protection of the Welsh language.
- 2.2.15 The ELDP specifies under Development Policy 18: The Welsh Language and the Social and Cultural Fabric of Communities (DP 18) that the needs and interests of the Welsh language must be accounted for in all planning applications. The policy details support will be given to *“development which maintains or enhances the integrity of the Welsh language”*.
- 2.2.16 DP 18 requires a Community and Linguistics Statement to accompany certain applications, although the proposed Trawsfynydd Works does not directly fall within these criteria. This is because the proposed Trawsfynydd Works does not constitute an unanticipated windfall site, residential, commercial, industrial, or tourist development; or development which would reduce community facilities or employment opportunities.
- 2.2.17 Strategic Policy A: National Park Purposes and Sustainable Development (A) (SP A) notes development will be refused where the proposal compromises the National park’s purpose, and that development should promote the principles of sustainable development, as well as conserving and enhancing the ‘special qualities’ of the national park. The Welsh language falls into several considerations as stated in the policy as it is part of the cultural heritage, local communities, and special qualities of the park. SP A encourages the use of the Welsh place names for new development and for signs to be bilingual or in Welsh only.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

Eryri Supplementary Planning Guidance

- 2.2.18 Planning and the Welsh Language is the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) (Ref. 2-4) published by Eryri National Park, adopted in 2021 which provides guidance on the assessment of the Welsh language and development in Eryri. The SPG is a material consideration when decisions are made on planning applications, and the document refers to DP 18 and SP A as the relevant policies in the ELDP. It reinforces the importance of the Welsh language stating it as:

“the heart of the National Park’s cultural and community identity as a living and sustainable language in these communities”.

- 2.2.19 The SPG explains the purpose of a Community and Linguistics Impact Assessment in enabling the LPA to determine the impact of certain developments on the Welsh language. It further specifies the importance of giving ‘careful consideration’ to the way in which new developments may impact the local culture and communities. It reinforces that failing to protect the local communities and Welsh language provides a basis for the refusal of planning applications. Note under paragraph 4.3 requests that under Policy DP 18 that:

“any proposals for signs and / or advertisements are at least bilingual”.

3. Proposed Trawsfynydd Works Description

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This chapter outlines why the proposed Trawsfynydd Works are required and describes the works which would be undertaken.

3.2 The Proposed Trawsfynydd Works

- 3.2.1 National Grid Energy Transmission (NGET) operates the electricity transmission system in Great Britain and owns the system in England and Wales. The system operates at 400 kilovolts (kV) and 275 kV, connecting electricity generators to substations where higher voltages are transformed to lower voltages, enabling the power to be distributed to homes and businesses by the Distribution Network Operators.
- 3.2.2 The Electricity System Operator is responsible for identifying how the national electricity transmission system needs to be adapted to meet challenges of connecting new generation and interconnectors to address reducing carbon emissions and improving energy security. Its analysis has demonstrated that there is insufficient transmission capacity in the existing electricity transmission network in North Wales to connect additional consented, forecasted and foreseeable large scale power generation developments, notably from renewable offshore energy in the Irish Sea off the north coast of Wales and west coast of England.
- 3.2.3 The existing double circuit electric line between Pentir and Trawsfynydd Substations is primarily overhead suspended from towers (pylons), and it presently operates by underground cables between Wern and Garth (known as 'the Glaslyn Cables'). Increasing capacity on the existing double circuit electric line between these substations has been identified as an urgently required action. This is recognised by Ofgem that has identified the necessary works as Accelerated Strategic Transmission Investment (ASTI).
- 3.2.4 The existing Trawsfynydd Substation is in Eryri (Snowdonia) National Park (ENP), North West Wales. It is approximately 1.2 kilometres (km) south of Gellilydan, in the administrative boundary of Gwynedd Council and Eryri National Park Authority. The site covers an area of approximately 3.05 hectares (ha) and the permanent development will be entirely contained in the existing substation footprint. The land in the Trawsfynydd Works site will comprise the access roads, office and welfare facilities, material storage areas, laydown areas and car parking.
- 3.2.5 The Trawsfynydd Works site is on relatively flat ground. The Trawsfynydd Substation has two access points, the main entrance is at the southern extent of the compound with a secondary entrance needing to be accessed via Nuclear Restoration Services (NRS) land along the western boundary. The remainder of the compound is bound by mixed, semi-natural woodland. There is Grade 4 and 5 agricultural land in the wider area, particularly to the north-west and north-east of the Trawsfynydd Works site.

- 3.2.6 The proposed Trawsfynydd Works would include the removal of existing electrical apparatus, the demolition of old concrete slabs and foundations and decommissioning and dismantling of old existing redundant 400 Kilovolts (kV) oil filled cables. The existing internal substation access road near to the new air insulated substation circuit bay is to be widened to accommodate the delivery of the shunt reactor. The works would also include the re-use of infrastructure (where suitable) for an existing circuit, and the 400 kV cables which run along the western boundary of the substation compound would be replaced. A new 400 kV cable would be routed along the existing substation access road, in parallel to the existing 400 kV cables approximately 40 m east.
- 3.2.7 New infrastructure would include reinforced concrete foundations, an air insulated substation circuit bay, shunt reactor and landing gantry and a 400 kV cable. The existing overhead lines would require some reconfiguration including the downloads from Tower 4ZC005 into the new gantry, and XO overhead line which connects to the Ffestiniog Power Station and ZK overhead line which runs between the Trawsfynydd and Connah's Quay Substations with a tee via the ZKA overhead line to Legacy Substation.
- 3.2.8 The construction period is expected to last three years from Quarter 2, 2026 to Quarter 2, 2029. Therefore, the likely effects will be of a medium-term temporary nature. Although the jobs generated are temporary, they represent a positive economic effect for a substantial period.
- 3.2.9 During the construction phase the existing access road from the A470 would be used. A compound in the existing Trawsfynydd Substation is proposed and would be positioned close to the compound entrance, two separate locations would be used for material storage and laydown, the first half way along the main access road and a second close to the area allocated to the new proposed air insulated substation circuit bay.
- 3.2.10 NGET estimates that the proposed works will require an average of 20 gross direct full time equivalent (FTE) construction jobs on site per day during the construction period, with a peak workforce of 40 in 2027. This is based on the construction activities required and will fluctuate during the period.

4. Stakeholder Engagement & Consultation

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 This chapter outlines the Stakeholder Engagement which has been undertaken to date, both in relation to the wider Project and the proposed Trawsfynydd Works. Stakeholder Engagement undertaken to date.
- 4.1.2 Throughout the Project, NGET has engaged with several key stakeholder groups ensured appropriate consideration is given to the Welsh language.
- 4.1.3 An initial phase of engagement was undertaken by the NGET. The purpose of this engagement was to introduce the Project to members of the public and to offer the opportunity for to learn more about the ongoing proposals in respect of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works and the wider Project. Local engagement will continue throughout the construction phase to keep local communities, businesses and stakeholders fully informed and will be undertaken bilingually.
- 4.1.4 This initial phase of engagement included:
- A newsletter distributed to residents living in the vicinity of where aspects of the work will take place, including in Porthmadog, Tremadog, Minffordd, Bryncir and Pentir. The newsletter explained the context and need case for the project, outlined the work proposed, the planning and consents processes, the project timeline, and provided the details of information events and project contact details to find out further details.
 - A website, containing the same information.
 - Five public information events, the first of a regular series where people could talk to members of the project team face-to-face about our work and discuss any queries. These were held at venues in Porthmadog (x2, including one on a Saturday morning to maximise availability), Tremadog, Bryncir/Garndolbenmaen, and Penrhyndeudraeth.
 - A dual-language virtual event held online for those unable to attend a physical event in-person.
 - Correspondence to elected representatives, including community councils, ward councillors, MP and Members of the Senedd informing them of engagement events and offering a meeting or briefing.
 - A dedicated project email address, and a dedicated freephone project enquiry telephone line where people could leave a message to be responded to typically between 9am and 5:30pm Monday to Friday.
- 4.1.5 The engagement information has been produced both in Welsh and English, including newsletters, letters and information panels. Welsh speakers have been and will continue to be available to engage at all events and via the project telephone line. All public correspondence, including emails and letters have been produced in both languages. Simultaneous translation has been made available where requested for meetings.

- 4.1.6 The project was presented throughout in its entirety to allow people to understand the Project and its interrelated elements 'in the round'.
- 4.1.7 This initial phase of pre-application engagement forms part of ongoing engagement with communities and elected representatives that will take place throughout the lifetime of the Project, including during construction. Parties involved include the Local Authority, The Local Town Council, The Health Board and the Community School with site and online meetings engaging their relevant stakeholders. Full details of engagement are set out in the Pre-Application Consultation Report accompanying the planning application. The application will also be subject to statutory Pre-Application Consultation (PAC), and the responses to this will be included in the PAC report.

5. Community and the Local Area

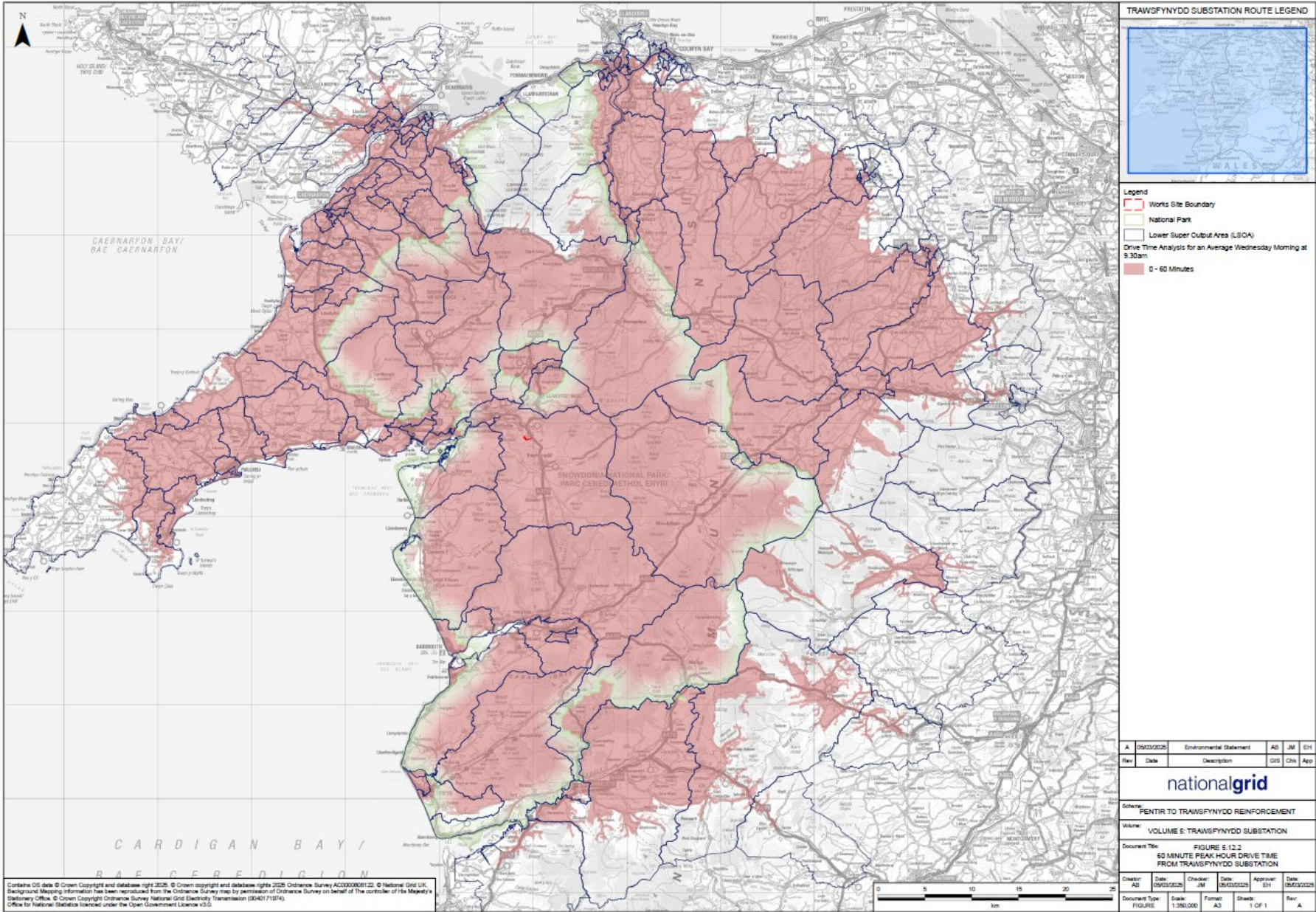
5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 This section comprises data collated for the assessment of socio-economics and tourism as part of the Environmental Statement (ES).
- 5.1.2 Socio-economic and tourism data is relevant to this Communities and Linguistic Statement as it helps better understand the potential impacts of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works on tourism, recreation, community and employment. This section also refers to other chapters of the ES where collated information is relevant to the Welsh language, e.g. transport.
- 5.1.3 Additional data specific to the Welsh language has been collated. Links to relevant reports and data are in the bibliography of this statement.

5.2 Community and Local Area

- 5.2.1 As part of the socio-economic assessment, a Principal Economic Impact Area (60-minute drive time) was defined, which is consistent with the 'area of influence', as required by the WLS SPG. This comprises 146 Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs). This takes in most of Gwynedd, a small part of Isle of Anglesey, large parts of Conwy, parts of Denbighshire, parts of Powys and parts of Ceredigion. The effects of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works on Public Rights of Way (PRoW), private and community assets are assessed according to a 500 metre (m) radius from the Trawsfynydd Works Site, whilst community facilities are assessed according to a 1 km radius from the site.
- 5.2.2 **Figure 1** shows the Trawsfynydd Works Site and the 60-minute drive time boundary which makes up the Principal Economic Impact Area of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works – see how the socio-economics chapter of the ES (**Volume 5, Chapter 12 – Socio-Economics**) for explanation on how this has been defined.

Figure 1: Trawsfynydd Works Principal Economic Impact Area



5.3 Population

- 5.3.1 According to the 2021 Census (Ref. 5-1), the Principal Economic Impact Area had a population of 245,949, which constituted approximately 7.9% of Wales' population (3,107,494). In this area, 24.9% of the population were aged over 65, a higher proportion than recorded for both Gwynedd (23.1%) and Wales (21.3%). Correspondingly, the Principal Economic Impact Area had recorded a somewhat smaller proportion of working age residents (60.1%) than Gwynedd (61.4%) and Wales (62.1%).
- 5.3.2 The 2019 Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (Ref. 5-2) presents deprivation data at LSOA level. There are 1,909 LSOAs across Wales; the average rank of the LSOAs comprising Gwynedd was 1,080 (with 1 being the most deprived). Scores are also given for each LSOA, with 0 being the least deprived and 100 the most deprived. The average score across the Gwynedd LSOAs was 16.8. Furthermore, the median deprivation decile for Gwynedd's LSOAs was 6; this indicates that the average LSOA in Gwynedd is less deprived than 60% of LSOAs in Wales. Overall, Gwynedd is relatively less deprived on average.

5.4 Welsh Speakers

- 5.4.1 The 2021 Census (Ref. 5-3) states that there were 121,549 people across the Principal Economic Impact Area that could speak Welsh (47.7% of the total Principal Economic Impact Area population). The previous 2011 Census data (Ref. 5-4) does not use the same 2021 LSOA boundaries, however, when reconciling the geographies using a NOMIS LSOA 2011 to 2021 comparison dataset (Ref. 5-5), it shows that 127,869 people, or 52.6% of the population, could speak Welsh. The 2011 Census dataset considers different categories of Welsh skills to 2021, hence the remaining 47.4% of the population includes those who may have other Welsh language skills, such as the ability to understand spoken Welsh or the ability to read/write.
- 5.4.2 **Table 5-1** outlines the age of the total Welsh speaking population of the Principal Economic Impact Area. In 2021, approximately 19.6% of the population of Welsh speakers in the Principal Economic Impact Area were under age 15, decreasing slightly from 20.1% in 2011. Similarly, in 2021, 59.3% of Welsh speakers in the Principal Economic Impact Area were of working age (16-64 years), decreasing slightly from 2011 (60.4%). The proportion of Welsh speakers aged 65 and over increased from 2011 (19.6%) to 2021 (21.2%).

Table 5-1: Percentage of Total Welsh Speakers by Age

	≤15 years	16-24 years	25-34 years	35-49 years	50-64 years	65+ years
2011 (%)	20.1	12.4	10.7	19.3	18.0	19.6
2021 (%)	19.6	11.2	11.7	16.8	19.6	21.2

Source: 2021 Census (Ref. 5-3), 2011 Census (Ref. 5-4).

5.5 Local Facilities and Services

- 5.5.1 There is one community facility, the Utica Chapel, within 1 km of the Trawsfynydd works site. The closest village of Gellilydan (approximately 1 km to the north west of the Trawsfynydd Works site) provides the nearest local amenities, including a pub, school, and guest house.
- 5.5.2 Agricultural land in the wider area, particularly to the north-west and north-east of the Trawsfynydd works site, has an Agricultural Land Classification (ALC) of predominantly Grade 4 (poor quality) with pockets of Grade 5 (very poor quality). Farms and residential properties are sparse, the closest being approximately 315 m north of the Trawsfynydd Works site.
- 5.5.3 There are four Public Rights of Way (PRoW) within 500 m of the Trawsfynydd Works site: Maentwrog No 18 footpath, 50 m north (of the access road entrance); Maentwrog No 5 footpath, 210 m west; Maentwrog No 21 footpath, 350 m north and Maentwrog No 21 bridleway, 290 m north-west. In addition, the Trawsfynydd to Gellilydan cycle route is under development and will connect into National Cycle Network (NCN) Route 82 Bangor to Fishguard when complete. The proposed NCN Route 82 is approximately 300 m west of the Trawsfynydd Works site
- 5.5.4 There are several bus routes within 1 km of the Trawsfynydd Works Site. This includes two stops running in both directions from Trawsfynydd Power Station (845 m south-west of the site) serviced by the T2 routes which go towards Caernarfon and Bangor. The closest train station is in Llandecwyn, approximately 7.3 km to the south-west of the site, which provides Transport for Wales services to Birmingham, Pwllheli, and Machynlleth.
- 5.5.5 The proposed Trawsfynydd Works are not expected to adversely impact the availability of public transport routes in the community. An assessment of potential effects on public transport has been undertaken as part of the ES (**Volume 5, Chapter 9 – Traffic and Transport**).

6. Key Considerations

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 **Table 6-1** sets out key considerations assessed relating to the proposed Trawsfynydd Works and the measures undertaken to protect and enhance the use of the Welsh language. A rating is then assigned and discussed overall in the conclusion.

Table 6-1: Key Considerations

Theme	Response	Rating
Language and Mobility of Population		
How will the development ensure opportunities for local people to stay in their communities?	<p>During the construction period, mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impact of construction activities on the local community.</p> <p>All employment associated with the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will be during construction, where an estimated peak of 40 FTE operative workers will be on site per day at Trawsfynydd. Whilst some of these jobs will likely be taken up by local residents, employment levels are sufficient only to carry out the works needed and overall represent a very modest change in local employment opportunities. As this slight change will only occur temporarily for construction, the employment opportunities to encourage local people to stay in their communities will be small.</p> <p>In terms of noise and vibration impacts, the ES (Volume 5, Chapter 11 – Noise and Vibration) states that works will be contained within the existing Trawsfynydd Substation boundary, and that there are no vibration sensitive receptors within 300 m of the substation. As a result, noise and vibration effects were scoped out of the ES. The contractor will also adhere to the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) (ES Volume 8, Appendix 5.2.A Outline Construction Environment Management Plan) which sets out Best Practicable Means (BPM) to control noise and vibration effects, such as using modern plant which complies with UK noise emission requirements and complying with set working hours.</p> <p>With regards to traffic and transport impacts during construction, embedded mitigation measures such as traffic controls and controlled access points to the site will be in place, hence no significant effects are anticipated for road users as identified in the ES (Volume 5, Chapter 9 – Traffic and Transport). Additionally, information will be provided to the relevant local authority and local residents to advise of potential noisy works that are due to take place. Combined, these measures will serve to minimise the likelihood of local people leaving the community due to negative noise impacts.</p>	Neutral

Theme	Response	Rating
	<p>There are four PRow within 500 m of the Trawsfynydd works site, however construction noise would only affect PRow users and leisure users for limited periods of time when they are close to a noise source. Given the dynamic nature of PRow users and leisure users, the range of noise impacts along the PRowS that forms the ambient noise environment, and their transient usage, a material change in the experience of PRow users as a result of construction noise emissions from the proposed Trawsfynydd Works is not anticipated.</p> <p>As a result, local people may experience some effects whilst travelling through the area, however these will be short term and are not expected to be significant, owing to the mitigation measures in place. Consequently, it is considered that local people will remain able to undertake their daily activities in the area, hence are likely to remain in their communities.</p> <p>Retaining, and where possible, improving the visual amenity in these local areas would potentially encourage people to stay in their communities and attract people outside of the immediate community and make use of the walks and cycling routes. Whilst these routes may attract visitors who are non-Welsh speakers it may also attract Welsh speakers from neighbouring communities.</p> <p>Finally, as is discussed below, the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will provide vital electrical infrastructure for the local area, helping to ensure that both residents and businesses can remain technologically equipped. This investment will reduce the likelihood of either group relocating due to outdated or insufficient infrastructure.</p>	
Is there a likelihood that local people will migrate from the community as a result of the development?	<p>During the construction phase there are planned mitigation measures, which will be secured in the CEMP, to reduce impacts on local people. During the operational phase, there will be no impacts on the local community.</p> <p>Once operational, the proposed Trawsfynydd Works would facilitate much needed improvements to the electrical infrastructure serving the local community. This will support and sustain the ability of the local community to function and develop. Without the required infrastructure delivered by the proposed Trawsfynydd Works, it is possible</p>	Neutral

Theme	Response	Rating
	<p>that the community may face disruption due to insufficient capacity in the National Grid network, which may lead to local people and businesses leaving the area.</p> <p>As discussed, the construction works will be short term with mitigation measures in place, no operational effects are anticipated, and the proposed Trawsfynydd Works comprises a key requirement for electrical infrastructure in the local community. It is unlikely that local people will migrate from the area due to the proposed Trawsfynydd Works.</p>	
Balance between Welsh speakers (including learners) and individuals that do not have any Welsh language skills	<p>During construction, up to 40 FTE operatives will be on site at one time, with supporting site staff and partner organisations also present. Where feasible, local workers will be sourced from the Principal Economic Impact Area, although given the isolation of the site from populated areas, it may not be possible to source all workers locally. As highlighted in Section 5.4, approximately a third (32.9%) of people in the Principal Economic Impact Area can speak Welsh. It is possible that workers who may be from the Principal Economic Impact Area may speak Welsh.</p> <p>To ensure that the proposed Trawsfynydd Works would not affect the balance between Welsh speakers and individuals without any Welsh language skills, signage and relevant communications will be prepared in both Welsh and English which would ensure both groups are adequately catered for.</p>	NA/
Is the development likely to lead to a change in the age structure within the population: more or less children, young people, middleage people, elderly?	All employment associated with the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will be during construction, when an estimated peak of 40 FTE operative workers will be on site per day at Trawsfynydd. Whilst some of these jobs will likely be taken up by local residents, employment levels are sufficient only to carry out the works needed and overall represent a very modest change in employment set in the context of the labour force in the study area generally. As this slight change will only occur temporarily for construction, there will be no permanent changes to the age structure in the local population.	Neutral
Is the change likely to be a permanent one or a temporary one?	The change to the infrastructure is permanent but it does not require permanent employment and no permanent changes to population characteristics are expected.	Neutral

Theme	Response	Rating
Visual Elements		
Will the development increase the visibility of the language?	During construction, project information and signage relating to the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will be displayed in both English and Welsh.	Neutral
Will the development provide signs and advertisements on the site that are within the planning remit?	During construction, project information and signage relating to the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will be displayed in both English and Welsh.	Neutral
Will the name of the development retain an old Welsh name or will be a new name derived from historical, geographical, or local ties to the area?	All existing names applicable to the site will be retained. As the proposed Trawsfynydd Works includes part of the existing Trawsfynydd Substation, there will be no opportunity or need to provide new named areas.	N/A
Quality of Life		
Will the development increase the demand on local facilities and services?	During construction, up to 40 FTE operatives will be on site per day at Trawsfynydd at its peak. As a result, it is likely that some workers may be required to stay in local hotels and use local facilities/services during the construction period.	Neutral
To what extent will the development have a positive or negative impact on existing facilities or services?	<p>The socio-economics chapter of the ES (Volume 5, Chapter 12 – Socio-Economics) has concluded that the local hotel, bed and breakfast and inns accommodation sector has the capacity to cater for the potential peak construction workforce of 40.</p> <p>Regarding local businesses, where owners and staff may speak Welsh, the presence of additional workers during the construction phase of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works could lead to increased visits to these establishments, thereby boosting business activity and benefiting the local community.</p>	

Theme	Response	Rating
	<p>In terms of demand arising on local transport networks during construction, the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will promote car sharing to reduce the number of vehicle trips generated, with 50% assumed to take part in this scheme, with the remaining 50% using private vehicles. It is unlikely there will be any negative impacts on public transport networks, and the increase in road traffic would be minimal.</p> <p>The above potential impacts are temporary in nature and not expected to have an adverse impact on the use of the Welsh language in the local community.</p>	
To what degree will the development create new opportunities to promote the Welsh language in local facilities and services such as halls, shops, and so on?	<p>During construction, the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will generate a peak workforce of up to 40 FTE jobs. Where feasible, local workers will be sourced from the Principal Economic Impact Area, although given the isolation of the site from populated areas, it may not be possible to source all workers locally.</p> <p>As highlighted in Section 5.4, nearly a half (47.7%) of people in the Principal Economic Impact Area can speak Welsh, 59.3% of whom are of working age (16-64 years). It is possible that workers who may be from within the Principal Economic Impact Area, and make use of local facilities and services, may speak Welsh, which would represent a small potential increase in Welsh speakers in the local community.</p> <p>Measures will be in place to ensure workers have a sound understanding of the importance of the Welsh language in the local community, such as providing lists of phrases to workers and creating opportunities in the area for adults to learn Welsh via educational schemes.</p>	Neutral
Employment		
How will the development contribute to current employment opportunities in the area, e.g. will it foster economic variability in the local area or not?	<p>As stated above, it is estimated that the proposed Trawsfynydd Works will generate up to 40 FTE on site at one time. This will increase employment opportunities and have a positive impact on the local economy but at a modest scale whereby no change is expected to the structure of the employment market in respect of labour mobility and wages.</p>	Positive (short- term benefit)

Theme	Response	Rating
	<p>As discussed, construction jobs are likely to be generated in the Principal Economic Impact Area, increasing employment opportunities for the working age population (16-64 years), comprising 59.3% of the Welsh speaking population.</p> <p>Construction staff are likely to require services from local businesses such as shops and restaurants. This will have a positive impact on the local economy during construction of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works.</p> <p>No new permanent jobs would be created by the proposed Trawsfynydd Works during operation.</p>	
Skills which are necessary for the business or organisation and how that compares with the labour skills of local people (within the travel to work area)	<p>A combination of local and national workers are anticipated to be required during the construction phase to provide the activities required.</p> <p>During operation, no new permanent jobs would be created by the proposed Trawsfynydd Works. Occasional checks and visits by individuals with a specific skillset from National Grid will be undertaken, who will likely travel from within the Principal Economic Impact Area.</p>	Neutral
Salaries that will be offered and how that compares with average wages in the area	As previously described, the construction phase will require up to 40 FTE jobs on site at one time. Information relating to anticipated wages is not available, however it is anticipated that these would be in line with national averages for the job types required, and the modest level of job creation overall would mean that no changes to local wage levels will occur.	Neutral
The labour skills of local people (within the travel to work area) and how likely it is according to the above assessment the posts will be filled from among the local population	As previously described, the construction phase is likely to generate up to 40 FTE jobs for local residents. Job roles will be assigned based on skills required, hence should local people fulfil this requirement, it is likely they would be able to fill these posts.	Neutral

Theme	Response	Rating
Is it likely that you will need to search outside the local area for employees, e.g. to obtain specialist skills?	As previously described, the construction phase is likely to generate up to 40 FTE jobs which could be taken up by local residents. Roles will be assigned based on the skills required, hence should local people not fulfil these requirements, it is likely that workers with the relevant skillset would be sought from outside the Principal Economic Impact Area.	Neutral
What type of Welsh language skills are essential and desirable for the jobs that will be created by the development? These will need to be defined as part of the development's Welsh language Plan (voluntary or statutory).	As previously described, no new permanent jobs would be created by the proposed Trawsfynydd Works. Infrequent maintenance activities may be undertaken by existing National Grid staff who may be based locally and are likely to speak Welsh.	N/A
Welsh Language skills that will be necessary for the workers and their dependents to integrate into the local community	As previously described, no new permanent jobs would be created by the proposed Trawsfynydd Works. Infrequent maintenance activities may be undertaken by existing National Grid staff, who may be based locally and are likely to speak Welsh.	N/A
The possible cumulative impact that the development could have, taking account of any other relevant recent development in the local area	The proposed Trawsfynydd Works are not expected to impact other developments in the area, as described in the ES (Volume 5, Chapter 12 – Socio-Economics). As previously described, the proposed Trawsfynydd Works are not anticipated to generate operational employment hence it would not result in any cumulative impact on employment.	N/A

7. Mitigation and Conclusion

- 7.1.1 This Community and Linguistic Statement has considered the potential effects of the proposed Trawsfynydd Works on the use of the Welsh language in the local community. The Key Considerations scored each category as positive (short-term), not applicable, or neutral, hence did not identify any adverse impacts on the use of the Welsh Language in the Principal Economic Impact Area.
- 7.1.2 Despite no adverse impacts identified in the assessment, measures will be implemented to ensure that use of the Welsh language is preserved. Measures will include the use of bi-lingual signage for the Project on affected road routes and PRoW. Additionally, as identified in the Key Considerations, the Project will provide resources for workers, such as key phrase lists, to help those who cannot speak Welsh.
- 7.1.3 Further consultation with the local community and key stakeholders will continue to take place across all project phases and will provide information in both Welsh and English, and where in person events take place, a Welsh speaker will be present. This will ensure language requirements of the local community are catered for and satisfy the standards of national and local policy with regards to the Welsh language.
- 7.1.4 National Grid considers that this Community and Linguistic Statement has sufficiently met the requirements of national and local policy, and it will implement measures to ensure the protection and enhancement of the Welsh language across the proposed Trawsfynydd Works.

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