

Community and Linguistic Statement

**DEMOLITION OF THE ABOVE GROUND PONDS COMPLEX STRUCTURES;
THE PERMANENT RETENTION OF BELOW-GROUND RADIOACTIVELY
CONTAMINATED STRUCTURES AND OF DEMOLITION ARISING
(INCLUDING RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED DEMOLITION WASTE)
EMPLACED IN BELOW GROUND VOIDS; AND RELATED CAPPING AND
DRAINAGE WORKS**

Trawsfynydd Nuclear Power Station, Blaenau Ffestiniog, LL41 4DT

AY Reference: AY/17C1000085/CLS/01

NRS (Client) Reference: TRAWS-23-044

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Report title: Community and Linguistic Statement

Prepared by: Avison Young (UK) Limited

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For and on behalf of Avison Young (UK) Limited

1. Introduction

Context

- 1.1 This Community and Linguistic Statement has been prepared to accompany and support a full planning application for the demolition of the Trawsfynydd Nuclear Licensed Site (NLS) ponds complex to ground slab level, infilling of its below-ground voids, capping of its footprint, and modifications to the surface water drainage.

Purpose of this Statement

- 1.2 In determining individual planning applications, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) are responsible for taking into account the use of the Welsh language, which is a material consideration¹.
- 1.3 This statement presents an assessment of effects of the proposed development on aspects of community life to establish the effects on the community in general and, more specifically, on the Welsh language and culture.
- 1.4 This statement has been informed by and should be read in conjunction with the Environmental Statement (Document Reference WSPE-XX-XX-RP-OE-00001_S3_P01.01) and Planning Statement (Document References AY/17C1000085/PS/01 & TRAWS-23-045) that have been prepared in support of this planning application.

Structure of this Statement

- 1.5 This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Development Policy 18: The Welsh Language and the Social and Cultural Fabric of Communities (18) of the Eryri Local Development Plan (ELDP) and National Park Authority's Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (June 2021). The remainder of the statement is, therefore, structured as follows:
- Section 2 provides an explanation of the background to the site, its location and a description of the proposals;
 - Section 3 provides a review of the legislation, policy and strategies of relevance to this assessment of impact on the Welsh language;
 - Section 4 sets out information on the community's linguistic profile, including population, infrastructure and engagement about the proposals;
 - Section 5 assesses the key impacts on Welsh Language, including recommended mitigation and enhancement measures; and
 - Section 6 provides an overview and conclusion to the linguistic impact of the proposed development.

2. Background, Site and The Proposed Development

Background

- 2.1 The Trawsfynydd site is operated by Nuclear Restoration Services (NRS) Limited. On 02 April 2024 Magnox Limited was rebranded to NRS. Hereafter the company is referred to as "the Applicant". NRS is the Site Licence Company and operates the Trawsfynydd site on behalf of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA), in order to carry out the decommissioning and remediation process. Trawsfynydd started generating electricity in 1965 and ceased generation in 1991; being permanently shut down in 1993. The site is currently undergoing decommissioning and waste management

¹ Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA) 1990 does not give any additional weight to the Welsh language above any other material consideration and decisions on all applications for planning permission must be based on planning grounds only and be reasonable.

operations. Decommissioning involves the systematic removal and management of plant, buildings and waste previously associated with electricity generation and subsequent operations.

Application Site

- 2.2 The Application Site mainly relates to the ponds complex, which comprises a complex of mainly contiguous buildings (some of which extend below-ground) located on the south-west side of the two reactor buildings. However, due to the proposed disposals including some redundant features outside of the ponds complex footprint, the Application Site encompasses a slightly broader “Disposal Area”. The extent and location of the site is shown on the site location plan at Appendix I.

Proposed Development

- 2.3 The proposals involve the demolition of the ponds complex to ground slab level, infilling of its below-ground voids, capping of most of its footprint, and modifications to the surface water drainage. The proposals also include the on-site disposal of some structures of the ponds complex that are contaminated with residual radioactivity, including using suitable radioactively contaminated arisings (concrete and masonry) from demolition of the above ground structures to infill unwanted voids (known as “disposal for a purpose”). Some voids will be partially infilled with clean concrete for structural reasons, and others may be partially infilled with clean concrete for groundwater impact mitigation reasons. Some additional near-by, but relatively minor, radioactively contaminated below-ground infrastructure will also become in-situ disposals, although these do not require any significant engineering operations.

3. Legislation and Policy Context

Preface

- 3.1 This statement has been prepared in response to relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks, guidance and strategies that recognise the importance of the Welsh language as a planning matter.
- 3.2 Section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) clarifies that considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language may be taken into account when determining applications for planning permission, so far as they are material to the application.
- 3.3 The following sections record the main provisions of the principal statutory planning legislation, documents and strategies of relevance.

National Planning and Language Legislation

The Planning (Wales) Act 2015

- 3.4 This Act became law in Wales on 6 July 2015 and makes wide-ranging provisions. Section 31 of the Act requires any considerations relating to the use of the Welsh language, so far as material to the application, be considered during the determination of applications for planning permission.

Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011

- 3.5 The Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011 (the Measure) modernised the existing legal framework regarding the use of the Welsh language in the delivery of public services. It includes provision about the official status of the Welsh language and establishes the office of the Welsh Language Commissioner which replaced the Welsh Language Board.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

- 3.6 The Act requires public bodies in Wales to think about the long-term impact of their decisions, to work better with people, communities and each other, and to prevent persistent problems such as poverty, health inequalities and climate change. One of its goals is to create a Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language where society promotes and protects culture, heritage and the Welsh language.

National Planning and Language Policy and Strategies

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (February 2021)

- 3.7 Future Wales – The National Plan 2040 sets the direction for development across Wales to 2040. It constitutes a national development plan with a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system, including sustaining and developing a vibrant economy, and improving the health and well-being of communities. Decarbonisation, health, prosperity and the Welsh language are common threads underpinning all Future Wales policies. The document is largely silent on the issue of waste disposal and makes no reference to radioactive waste management.
- 3.8 Policy 1 drives the delivery of the Future Wales Outcomes and ensures Future Wales’ policies and the planning system in general are committed to their achievement. Key issues, including decarbonisation, health, prosperity and the Welsh language, are core elements of policy 1 and are common threads underpinning all Future Wales policies.
- 3.9 The National Plan identifies Trawsfynydd in the North region where Welsh is the first language for many people. It states that development plans should contain settlement hierarchies and strategies to distribute growth in such a way that creates the conditions for Welsh to thrive and to be preserved as the community language in the many places where everyday life takes place through the medium of Welsh.

Planning Policy Wales (PPW) (Edition 12) (February 2024)

- 3.10 PPW sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government. This contains guidance for the preparation of Local Authority’s development plans, development management, and sets out the Welsh Government’s commitment to creating sustainable developments.
- 3.11 Paragraph 3.25 of PPW states that the Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric and its future well-being will depend upon a wide range of factors, particularly education, demographic change, community activities and a sound economic base to maintain thriving sustainable communities and places.

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

- 3.12 TAN 20 was published in October 2017 and provides guidance on how the planning system considers implications of the Welsh language. TAN 20 has been produced to assist local planning authorities in the preparation, monitoring and review of their Local Development Plans. The TAN emphasises that Section 70(2) the TCPA does not give any additional weight to the Welsh language above any other material consideration and decisions on all applications for planning permission must be based on planning grounds only and be reasonable.

Cymraeg 2050: Welsh Language Strategy - A million Welsh speakers (Welsh Government)

- 3.13 This Welsh Ministers’ strategy was released in July 2017 for the promotion and facilitation of the use of the Welsh language. The strategy seeks to reach one million Welsh speakers by 2050.
- 3.14 The strategy identifies that *“the challenge of achieving a million Welsh speakers by 2050 calls for far-reaching changes”*. Three strategic themes have been identified within the strategy to achieve its vision:
- increasing the number of Welsh speakers;
 - increasing the use of Welsh; and
 - creating favourable conditions – infrastructure and context.

Local Planning and Language Policy

Eryri Local Development Plan (ELDP) (February 2019)

- 3.15 The ELDP was adopted in February 2019 and includes strategic policies and development policies which will deliver the long term spatial vision for the future of Eryri National Park.
- 3.16 Development Policy 18: The Welsh Language and the Social and Cultural Fabric of Communities (18) requires applications that may have an effect on the future of the Welsh language to be supported by a Community and Linguistic Statement. Such a statement is required for windfall sites of 5 or more residential units; a commercial, industrial or tourist development with an area of 1000m² or more; a development which is likely to lead to the loss of community facilities or employment opportunities and a tourism development creating ten or more holiday units. The proposed development could be considered an industrial development and, since the concrete cap would measure more than 1000m², this Community and Linguistic Statement has been prepared in support of the application.

Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (June 2021)

- 3.17 This guidance note provides further detailed information on how the policies contained in the ELDP will be applied in practice by the National Park Authority. It provides detailed guidance about how the Planning Authority will deal with developments which may have an effect on the future of the Welsh language within communities.

4. Linguistic and Community Profile / Patterns

National Level

- 4.1 Based on the latest Census² (21st March 2021), the population of Wales was 3,107,500. This chart below shows how the number of people aged three or older able to speak Welsh has changed over the last century, with the number decreasing -reaching a low of 503,500 in 1981. Increases were seen between 1981 and 2001, but the number of people able to speak Welsh has since decreased.

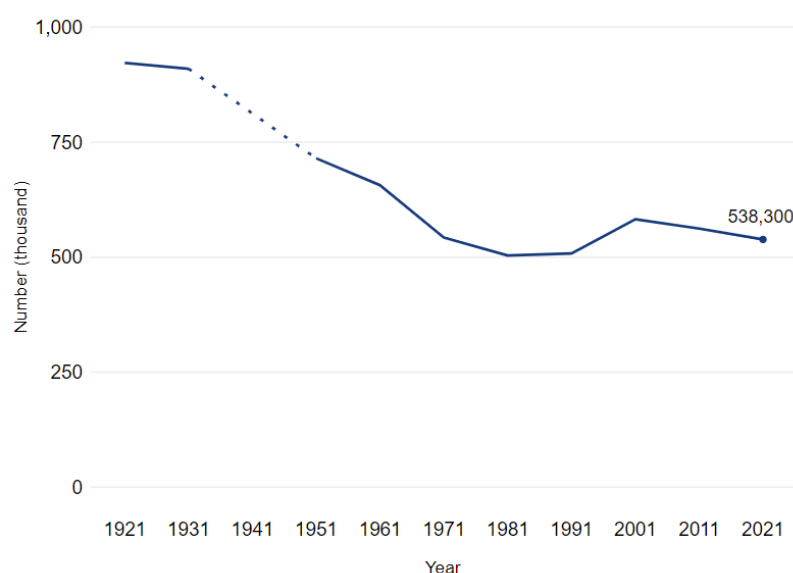


Figure 1: Number of people aged three years or older able to speak Welsh, 1921 to 2021

² Source: Office for National Statistics – Census 2021.

- 4.2 On Census Day, 21 March 2021, an estimated 538,300 usual residents in Wales aged three years or older reported being able to speak Welsh, or 17.8 percent of the population. This is a decrease of around 23,700 people since Census 2011, a decrease of 1.2 percent.
- 4.3 The percentage of people aged three years or older able to speak Welsh in 2021 was the lowest ever recorded in a census. The number of people aged three years or older able to speak Welsh in 2021 was the third lowest recorded in a census, higher than in both 1981 and 1991 only.

County Level – Gwynedd

- 4.4 Trawsfynydd is located within the county of Gwynedd, which can be considered as one of the heartland areas where the Welsh language is at its strongest, in comparison to other areas of Wales.
- 4.5 Between the last two censuses (held in 2011 and 2021), the population of Gwynedd fell by 3.7 percent, from just under 121,900 in 2011 to around 117,400 in 2021.
- 4.6 Between the last two censuses, the average (median) age of Gwynedd residents increased by three years, from 42 to 45 years of age.
- 4.7 The percentage of Welsh speakers in Gwynedd fell from 65.4 percent in 2011 to 64.4 percent in 2021. In 2021, there were just over 3,400 fewer Welsh-speaking Gwynedd residents (over the age of three years) compared with 2011. The number of people who did not speak Welsh decreased by fewer than 50.

Local Level – Trawsfynydd Ward

- 4.8 Whilst only 17.8 percent of the population of Wales spoke Welsh in 2021, the proportion of Welsh speakers in Trawsfynydd Ward was much higher (72.7 percent).
- 4.9 The following table provides a comparison of the Welsh language skills from the 2021 Census for the Trawsfynydd Ward compared with Gwynedd and Wales as a whole.

	Trawsfynydd	Gwynedd	Wales
All people 3+	1,400	121,900	3,107,500
Understand spoken Welsh	4.1%	7.1%	5.2%
Welsh speaking ability	72.7%	64.4%	17.8%
Can speak, read or write Welsh	74.5%	66.6%	20%

Table 1: Linguistic Comparison: Trawsfynydd, Gwynedd, Wales

- 4.10 The Census data provided in Table 1 demonstrates the strength of the Welsh language within the ward and across the County.

Community Composition

- 4.11 According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), Gwynedd (19.2 percent) has a much larger proportion of young people in the age group 18-30 compared to Anglesey (12.8 percent), Wales (16.6 percent) and the UK (16.4 percent). Gwynedd (22.3 percent) and Anglesey (22.7 percent) also have fewer 30 to 50-year-olds than the UK (27.1 percent) and Welsh (24.9 percent) population average. Anglesey (48.0 percent) has an older population (ages 50-90) when compared to the Welsh (41.2 percent) and UK (38.0 percent) averages.
- 4.12 The age structure for Trawsfynydd, Gwynedd and Wales are shown in the table below (2021 Census).

Age	Trawsfynydd (%)	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)
0-4	3.9	4.6	5
5-14	9.4	10.9	11.6
15-64	61	61.4	62.1
65-84	22.5	19.9	18.6
Over 85	3.2	3.2	2.7

Table 2: Age Composition: Trawsfynydd, Gwynedd, Wales

- 4.13 The Census data included in Table 2 show the working age population within Trawsfynydd (61 percent) and the wider county of Gwynedd (61.4 percent) is slightly lower than Wales (62.1 percent) as a whole. There is also a considerably higher number of people over the aged of 65 years, which are less likely to be in employment.
- 4.14 The proportion of people in employment in Gwynedd (70.2 percent) is below the national (72.8 percent) average. Despite having a smaller working population, unemployment in Gwynedd is only 0.1 percent below the national average (4.2 percent).

	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)
Economically active	74.6	76
In employment	70.2	72.8
Employees	59.4	63.5
Self employed	10.4	8.8
Unemployed	4.1	4.2

Table 3: Employment and unemployment for working age population (Oct 2020-Sep 2021) (%)

- 4.15 Development can influence the number, type and quality of local jobs available, dependent on the existence of local skills. The ONS provide data on employment by industry. Gwynedd shows a structure of occupations by industry which are broadly aligned with the averages for Wales (see Table 4 below). Key industries of difference for Gwynedd are: C: Manufacturing; I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities; N: Administrative and Support Service Activities; and Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities. These sectors vary by up to 6 percent in terms of differential from the national average, with C: Manufacturing showing the greatest contrast and a significantly smaller proportion of employee jobs compared to nationally.

	Gwynedd (%)	Wales (%)
B: Mining and Quarrying	0.5	0.2
C: Manufacturing	6	11.2
D: Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air	0.4	0.6
E: Water Supply	1.2	1
F: Construction	6	5.5
G: Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of motor vehicles	12	13.4
H: Transportation and Storage	2	3.7
I: Accommodation and Food Service Activities	14	8.5
J: Information and Communication	1.8	2.2
K: Financial and Insurance Activities	1.4	2.3

L: Real Estate Activities	1.8	1.5
M: Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	3.5	5.5
N: Administrative and Support Service Activities	3	7.3
O: Public Administration and Defence, Social Security	8	8.1
P: Education	12	9.2
Q: Human Health and Social Work Activities	20	15.9
R: Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	2.3
S: Other Service Activities	1.4	1.6

Table 4: Employee jobs by industry (2020) (%)

Local Business and Services Infrastructure

- 4.16 The proposed development may draw on service providers in the local economy. Particular needs may be for accommodation for temporary workers, potentially for construction materials, and for waste services to process non-radiological materials.
- 4.17 The availability of accommodation for workers has been assessed by applying criteria to select from the stock of local short-term accommodation reported on Google (see Table 5). There are thirteen hotels that meet the following criteria:
- Report a capacity of 25 people or more; and
 - Are located a maximum of 32km (20 miles) from the Trawsfynydd site.

Hotel	Approximate distance from the Trawsfynydd site (km)
Plas Tan y Bwlch, Maentwrog	7.7
Plas Weunydd, Blaenau-Ffestiniog	11.7
Portmeirion Village and Castell Deudraeth, Porthmadog	12.3
Aberdunant Hall Country Hotel, Porthmadog	13.8
Aberdunant Hall Holiday Park, Porthmadog	14.2
Royal Sportsman Hotel, Porthmadog	14.7
Tudor Lodge, Porthmadog	14.9
The Golden Fleece Inn, Porthmadog	15.7
The Queen's Hotel, Harlech	19.7
The Sandbanks, Barmouth	21.8
White Lion Royal Hotel, Bala	21.8
Royal Oak Hotel, Betws-Y-Coed	27.2
Waterloo Hotel, Betws-Y-Coed	28.6

Table 5: Hotels with capacity for 25 people or more and located within 32km of the Trawsfynydd site

- 4.18 Given the duration of the proposed works (18-24 months), long-term rentals may be a preference to hotel accommodation for any non-local contractors. Following a search of estate agencies in the locality,

within a 20-mile radius of the Trawsfynydd site, there are 15 furnished properties available at time of writing³.

- 4.19 For the processing and disposal of non-radiological waste which may arise from the proposed development, a commonly used directory of local services⁴ identifies 10 commercial entities which provide waste recycling and management services within 80km (50 miles) of the Trawsfynydd NLS.

Local Transport Infrastructure

- 4.20 The site is located north-west of Trawsfynydd in Gwynedd. The immediate surrounding area consists of forests, hills, Llyn Trawsfynydd and some isolated residential properties and farmhouses whilst the site access road also serves an activity centre and café.
- 4.21 Existing vehicle access is via a specific access road that meets the A470 at a standard priority junction. The A470, in turn, links the site with the A5 south of Betws-y-Coed and mid and South Wales and provides a connection to the A487 near Gellilydan and the A494 near Dolgellau.
- 4.22 The nearest mainline railway station is Blaenau Ffestiniog Railway Station located approximately 11.5km north of the site. The standard gauge railway has six southbound arrivals and northbound departures Monday-Saturday (approximately every three hours) with three trains each way on Sundays between May and early September.
- 4.23 The nearest bus stops are called “Trawsfynydd Power Station” and are located approximately 100m north of the site access on either side of the A470.
- 4.24 A National Cycle Route (NCR 82) which will run from Bangor to Fishguard when complete currently passes around the western and southern boundaries of the site. This section runs from Porthmadog to Machynlleth via Coed-y-Brenin and Tywyn.

Engagement with the Local Community

- 4.25 The full extent of engagement with the local community is documented within the Statement of Community Involvement, submitted with the planning application.
- 4.26 A letter (dated 21 December 2022 – included at Appendix III of the Statement of Community Involvement) was sent to local councillors and community councils advising them of the proposals and requesting their feedback.
- 4.27 Three public engagement events were organised at locations within an approximate 10-mile radius of the site where the venues chosen were located in the heart of the communities. The venues chosen were:
- Trawsfynydd - Neuadd Gyhoeddus y Pentref/Village Public Hall
 - Blaenau Ffestiniog - Y Ganolfan Gymdeithasol/Community Centre
 - Penrhyndeudraeth – Neuadd Goffa/Memorial Hall
- 4.28 Four additional, unstaffed events were organised to provide additional opportunities for the public to learn about the plans for the site. These events were hosted in local libraries located further afield but within the 20-mile radius of the site. The four libraries identified were:
- Llyfrgell Porthmadog/Porthmadog Library
 - Llyfrgell Dolgellau/Dolgellau Library
 - Hen Lyfrgell ac Institiwt Harlech/Harlech Old Library and Institute
 - Llyfrgell Bala/Bala Library

³ Source: www.home.co.uk (November 2023)

⁴ Thomson Local (2022). Recycling Services in Trawsfynydd, Blaenau Ffestiniog, Gwynedd [online] Available at: <https://www.thomsonlocal.com/search/recycling-services/trawsfynydd-gwynedd> [Accessed February 2022].

- 4.29 A Health Impact Assessment workshop was held 4th October 2023 at the Trawsfynydd visitor centre. This has been reported separately (Document Reference TRAWS-24-002).
- 4.30 The Town and Country Planning (Development Management Procedure) (Wales) Order 2012 (as amended) requires mandatory pre-application consultation to be undertaken in respect of major planning applications. The proposals are defined as being major. Accordingly, a consultation exercise must be undertaken in compliance with section 61Z of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The methodology and responses are detailed in the Pre-application Consultation (PAC) Report accompanying the planning application.
- 4.31 Notification of all events was provided bilingually and opportunities were provided for participants to respond to the consultation in Welsh if they so wished.
- 4.32 The planning application and key supporting documentation has also been translated into Welsh for breadth and scope of accessibility.

5. Assessing the Effects of the Proposed Development

Preface

- 5.1 To assess the impact of the proposed development on the Welsh language, consideration has been made against the relevant questions included within Appendix A: Community and Linguistic Statement of the National Park's Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (adopted June 2021). These questions relate to aspects of community life, as set out in Table 6 (below), and are derived from best practice guidance set out within Planning and the Welsh Language – the Way Ahead (2005).

Key Matters for Consideration

General (all types of development)	
Is the development consistent with local and national strategies/plans?	ELPD Policy 27 (Snowdonia Enterprise Zone) relates to the Trawsfynydd NLS. This is split into three parts. Part C (Trawsfynydd) supports specific development within or immediately adjacent to the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone allocation at Trawsfynydd and specifically includes works and uses associated with nuclear decommissioning. In addition, national planning policy is supportive of the proposals since the primary objective of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) is to ensure the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales, as required by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015 and the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The decommissioning of the NLS clearly needs to be progressed to enable the future uses defined within ELPD Policy 27 to come to fruition.
Is the development likely to satisfy local and community needs?	The proposed works involve the decommissioning and demolition of redundant buildings and structures contained within the security controlled NLS that serve no purpose to the local community. As such, their removal from the site will not immediately impact community needs. However, the decommissioning of the NLS clearly needs to be progressed to enable the future beneficial uses of the site.
Is the development likely to maintain or add to communal facilities?	The proposed development will not impact communal facilities and, therefore, the level of provision will be maintained.

Is the development sustainable in the long term?	The NDA is the strategic authority responsible for managing the effective and efficient clean-up of the UK's nuclear legacy, which includes the Trawsfynydd NLS. The ponds complex is a redundant facility, and its demolition is required in connection with the decommissioning process, which is acknowledged as being necessary by ENPA in the adopted ELPD. The decommissioning of the wider NLS needs to take place to allow for future uses (defined within ELPD Policy 27) to come to forward. Moreover, ENPA will support proposals for innovative and sustainable forms of waste management that facilitate re-use and recycling, reduces the amount of waste going to landfill, and reduces the need to transport waste in line with the ethos of the waste hierarchy. The proposals include the on-site disposal of some low-level radioactive wastes, such as leaving concrete structures in-situ or using suitable demolition arisings as backfill material. This reduces the need for off-site transport involving heavy-goods vehicle movements for off-site controlled burial of the waste, the avoidance of material imports to fill voids, and reduced worker doses. The proposals, therefore, accord with the national strategy for the management of radioactive waste (NDA Strategy 4). Furthermore, in order to be granted an environmental permit for the proposed disposals, NRW must be satisfied that such on-site disposal is safe and is the optimum waste management approach.
Is the development likely to be supported by the local community?	Since it is proposed to decommission and demolish a complex of redundant buildings and structures, replacing them with a concrete cap of minimal protrusion, the impact on the visual amenity of the surrounding area will not be demonstrably harmful and could, in fact, represent betterment. Whilst the on-site disposal of some suitable low-level radioactive wastes is proposed, this will reduce the need for off-site transport involving heavy-goods vehicle movements for off-site controlled burial of the waste, the avoidance of material imports to fill voids, and reduced worker doses. The proposals have, therefore, been planned to reduce impacts on the local community whilst enabling the on-going decommissioning the site's nuclear legacy.
Population Characteristics (all types of development)	
Will the development attract newcomers to the area?	The development will create a maximum requirement for 20-25 individuals for a period of approximately 18-24 months. This will provide the opportunity to employ people from the local area who can remain in their communities.
Will the development contribute to migration from the area?	No. The employment opportunities offered during the works phase are not expected to be extensively taken up by local labour due to the specialist nature of the work. However, the proposed development may assist to a small degree with direct and indirect employment in the area and, as such, could have a (albeit small) beneficial effect in reducing out-migration.
Residential	
Not applicable.	-
Employment	

Will the development call for labour skills which are available locally?	The workforce associated with the proposed development accounts for approximately 0.8 percent of construction industry employees in Gwynedd which is a very small proportion of the capacity of the main sectoral requirement with respect to the delivery of the works. Considering this context, there is unlikely to be any corresponding substantial change to indirect and induced employment opportunities as a result of the proposals. Nevertheless, it is anticipated that some of the skilled labour required is already in employment at the site. The remainder of the labour force has the potential to be filled by local people or more widely sourced.
Will the development create jobs for the local workforce?	The development will create a maximum requirement for 20-25 individuals for a period of approximately 18-24 months. It is possible that some of these roles can be filled by the local labour market. The procurement process that the Applicant follows means that social values / sustainability etc within the tender process must be considered. Opportunities for local employment, local community and also apprenticeships are all scored within the process and factor in the selection of the successful contractor.
Will the development attract workers from outside the National Park area?	It cannot be ruled-out that workers from outside the National Park will be required. However, the Applicant anticipates that a proportion of the workforce being sourced locally.
Will the development create new opportunities for the workforce?	Given the specialist nature of the proposed works, there may be an opportunity for training and upskilling of existing workers at the site to support the decommissioning and demolition of the ponds complex.
Will the development lead to further investment?	The Applicant intends to use local businesses wherever possible during the decommissioning and demolition of the buildings and structures and construction of the capping layer. The concrete for the capping layer will be sourced locally. It is anticipated the development will support the retention of jobs at local employers and the indirect benefits to the local community.

Table 6: Questions from Appendix A of Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (adopted June 2021)

Mitigation and Enhancement

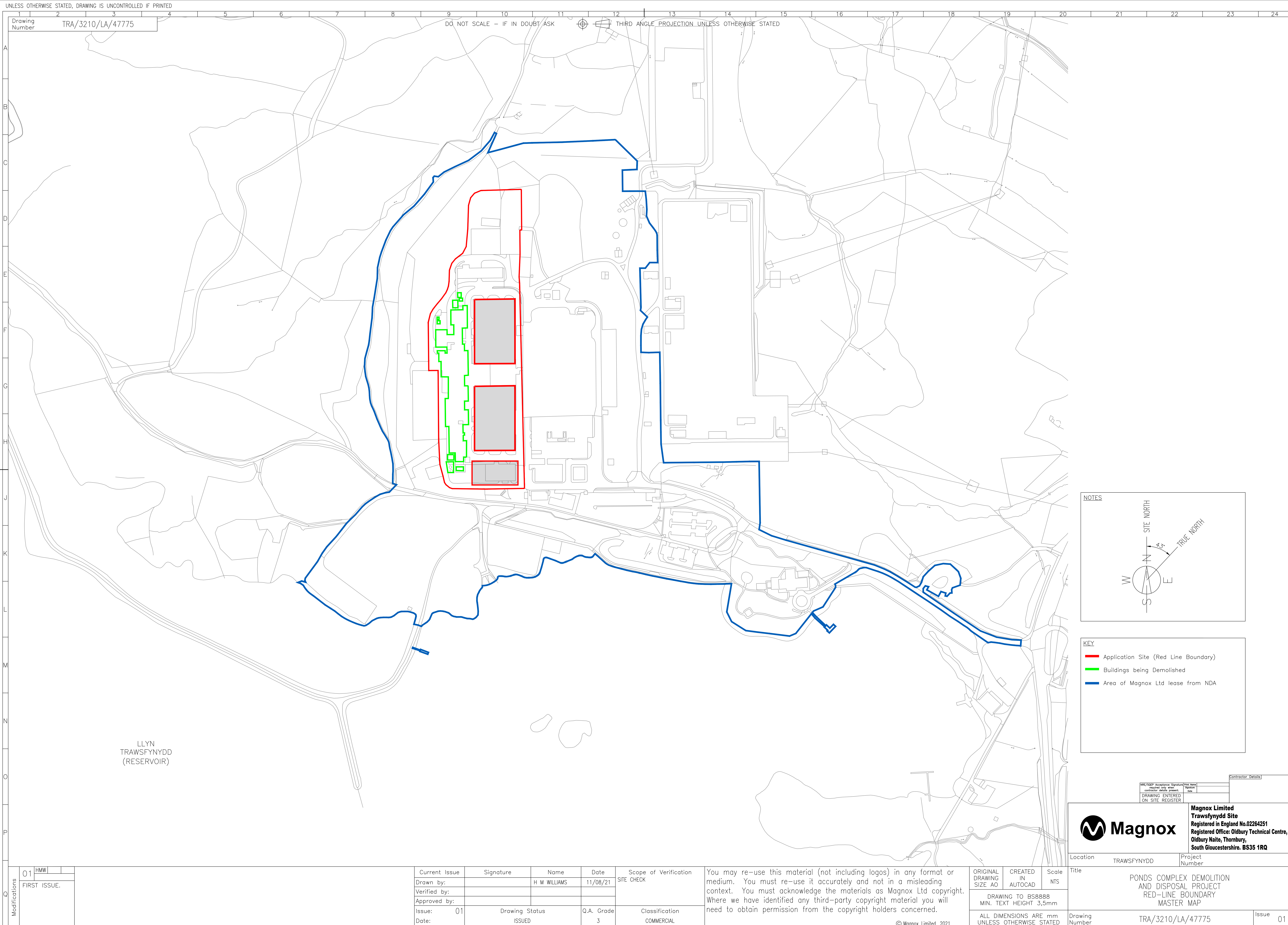
- 5.2 Further to those responses in Table 6 to the questions listed in Appendix A of the SPG: Planning and the Welsh Language, the SPG requires applicants to consider (in the event of negative effects from the proposed development) the opportunity for improvements or upgrading that would positively impact the language. In this case, however, there will be no negative effects from the proposed development on the Welsh language.
- 5.3 The Applicant is committed to utilising the Welsh language at Trawsfynydd site and will continue this practice as part of implementing the proposed development. The following measures will be implemented to enhance the development's positive impact:
- Committed to facilitating bilingual public meetings, providing an accessible experience with a blend of Welsh and English-speaking staff as well as the provision of a translation service.
 - Provision of bilingual literature.
 - All external correspondence will be provided in Welsh and English where possible.
 - Supporting the local supply chain (where possible), including sourcing construction services and operational labour locally.
 - Using bilingual signage where appropriate.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 This Community and Linguistic Statement has been prepared, on behalf of the Applicant to support a planning application for the demolition, backfilling and capping of the ponds complex at the Trawsfynydd NLS. The demolition works constitute a necessary engineering operation that must be undertaken to facilitate the continued decommissioning of the Trawsfynydd Power Station, but also enable the sustainable and safe disposal of the associated waste.
- 6.2 LPAs are responsible for taking into account the use of the Welsh language, which is a material consideration and forms part of the determination of planning applications for developments.
- 6.3 This statement has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Development Policy 18: The Welsh Language and the Social and Cultural Fabric of Communities (18) of the Eryri Local Development Plan and National Park Authority's Supplementary Planning Guidance: Planning and the Welsh Language (June 2021).
- 6.4 The assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the Welsh language demonstrates a neutral impact. The development will create up to 25 new jobs, some of which have the potential to be sourced from the local area. However, given the nature of the proposals, there may be a need to source some labour from outside the immediate area. Nevertheless, the development will result in some indirect benefits for locally based businesses that will enhance the local economy and assist with the retention of Welsh speakers in the community. The Applicant is also committed to promoting the Welsh language through the site's operation.

Appendix I

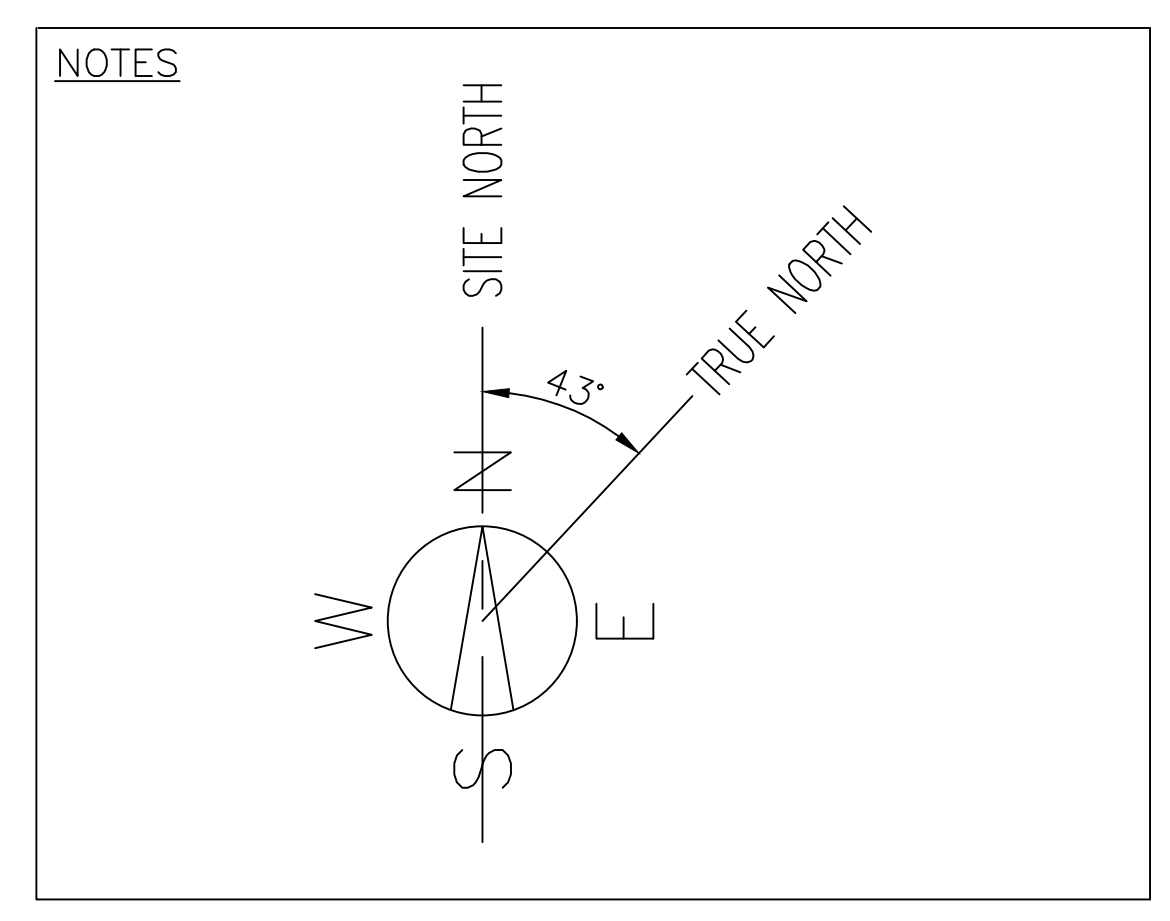
Site Location Plan



Drawing Number TRA/3210/LA/47775

DO NOT SCALE - IF IN DOUBT ASK
THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

LLYN TRAWSFYNYDD (RESERVOIR)



- KEY
- Application Site (Red Line Boundary)
 - Buildings being Demolished
 - Area of Magnox Ltd lease from NDA

MR/SGP Acceptance Signature	MR/SGP Date
Contractor Details	Signature
DRAWING ENTERED ON SITE REGISTER	Date



Magnox Limited
Trawsfynydd Site
Registered in England No.02264251
Registered Office: Oldbury Technical Centre,
Oldbury Haite, Thornbury,
South Gloucestershire. BS35 1RQ

Location TRAWSFYNYDD Project Number

Title
PONDS COMPLEX DEMOLITION
AND DISPOSAL PROJECT
RED-LINE BOUNDARY
MASTER MAP

Drawing Number TRA/3210/LA/47775 Issue 01

Modifications	01	HMW
FIRST ISSUE.		

Current Issue	Signature	Name	Date	Scope of Verification
Drawn by:		H M WILLIAMS	11/08/21	SITE CHECK
Verified by:				
Approved by:				
Issue: 01	Drawing Status	Q.A. Grade	Classification	
Date:	ISSUED	3	COMMERCIAL	

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