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CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

Mrs Annwen Morgan
Prif Weithredwr – Chief Executive
CYNGOR SIR YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL
Swyddfeydd y Cyngor - Council Offices
LLANGFNI
Ynys Môn - Anglesey
LL77 7TW

Ffôn / tel (01248) 752500
Ffacs / fax (01248) 750839

RHYBUDD O GYFARFOD	NOTICE OF MEETING
PWYLLGOR SGRIWTINI PARTNERIAETH AC ADFYWIO	PARTNERSHIP AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
DYDD MAWRTH, 9 TACHWEDD, 2021 am 2.00 o'r gloch yp	Tuesday, 9 NOVEMBER, 2021 at 2.00 pm
CYFARFOD RHITHIOL (AR HYN O BRYD NID OES MODD I'R CYHOEDD FYNYCHU'R CYFARFOD)	VIRTUAL MEETING (AT PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ARE UNABLE TO ATTEND)
Swyddog Pwyllgor	Mrs. Mairwen Hughes 01248 752516 Committee Officer

AELODAU / MEMBERS

Cynghorwyr / Councillors:-

Y Grwp Annibynnol/ The Annibynnol Group

Gwilym O. Jones (**Cadeirydd/Chair**), Dafydd Roberts

Plaid Cymru / The Party of Wales

T Ll Hughes MBE, Vaughan Hughes, Alun Roberts, Margaret M. Roberts, Nicola Roberts

Annibynnwyr Môn/Anglesey Independents

Kenneth P Hughes, R Ll Jones

Plaid Lafur Cymru/Wales Labour Party

Glyn Haynes (**Is-Gadeirydd/Vice-Chair**)

Aelodau Ychwanegol/Additional Members (gyda hawl pleidleisio ar faterion addysg/with voting rights in respect of educational matters)

Ms. Anest Gray Frazer (Yr Eglwys yng Nghymru/The Church in Wales), Mr Dyfed Wyn Jones (Rhiant Llywodraethwr – Sector Ysgolion Cynradd/Parent Governor – Primary Schools Sector), Mrs Llio Johnson-(Rhiant Llywodraethwyr – Sector Ysgolion Uwchradd ac ADY/Parent Governor – Secondary Schools Sector and ALN) and Mr. Keith Roberts (Yr Eglwys Babyddol Rufeinig/The Roman Catholic Church)

Aelod Cyfetholedig/Co-opted Member (Dim Hawl Pleidleisio/No Voting Rights)

Mr. Dafydd Gruffydd (Rheolwr Gyfarwyddwr/Managing Director - Menter Môn)

AGENDA

1 **APOLOGIES**

2 **DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

To receive any declaration of interest by any Member or Officer in respect of any item of business.

3 **MINUTES** (Pages 1 - 6)

To submit, for confirmation, the minutes of the meeting held on 20 September, 2021.

4 **WELSH LANGUAGE** (Pages 7 - 112)

- **Language Strategy: 2021/26 – review**

To submit a report by the Head of Democratic Services in relation to the above.

- **Welsh in Education Strategic Plan**

To submit a report by the Director of Education, Skills and Young People in relation to the above.

5 **JOINT LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN - REVIEW REPORT** (Pages 113 - 176)

To submit a report by the Head of Regulation and Economic Development in relation to the above.

6 **FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME** (Pages 177 - 184)

To submit the Committee's Forward Programme.

7 **ITEMS FOR INFORMATION** (Pages 185 - 218)

- Public Services Board – Governance Arrangements

- North Wales Economic Ambition Board Qtr2: 2021/22 Progress Review

PARTNERSHIP AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

Minutes of the virtual meeting held on 20 September 2021

- PRESENT:** Councillor Gwilym O Jones (Chair)
- Councillors T LI Hughes MBE, K P Hughes, R LI Jones, Alun Roberts, Dafydd Roberts and Margaret M Roberts.
- IN ATTENDANCE:** Chief Executive,
Deputy Chief Executive,
Director of Social Services,
Director of Education, Skills and Young People,
Head of Democratic Services,
Committee Officer (MEH).
- APOLOGIES:** Councillors Glyn Haynes, Vaughan Hughes and Nicola Roberts.
Mrs Anest Frazer (The Church in Wales).
- ALSO PRESENT:** Leader of the Council – Councillor Llinos M Huws (in respect of Item 4);
Councillor Carwyn Jones – Portfolio Holder for Major Projects and Economic Development (in respect of Item 4);
Councillor R Meirion Jones – Portfolio Holder for Education, Libraries, Culture and Youth (in respect of Item 5).
-

The Chair said that Mrs Sioned Rowe, the Scrutiny Officer has recently given birth to twin girls. Members of the Committee extended their congratulations and best wishes to Mrs Rowe and the family.

In the absence of the Vice-Chair, Councillor K P Hughes was elected Vice-Chair for this meeting only.

1 APOLOGIES

As noted above.

2 DECLARATION OF INTEREST

None received.

3 MINUTES

The minutes of the following meeting were confirmed as correct:-

- Minutes of the meeting held on 15 June, 2021;
- Minutes of the meeting held on 28 June, 2021.

4 NORTH WALES ECONOMIC AMBITION BOARD PROGRESS REPORT - QUARTER 1 : 2021/2022

Submitted – a report by the Chief Executive in relation to the above.

The Leader of the Council said that the Quarter 1 performance report provides an overview of progress on the Growth Deal programmes and projects. However, she noted that whilst it is not evident within the report, considerable work has been undertaken in the background with regards to governance procedures and arrangements to ensure the success of the Growth Bid. This quarter saw the first Outline Business Case considered and approved by the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and the assurance process for the project has since been approved by Welsh Government. The Morlais Tidal Energy Project run by Anglesey social enterprise Menter Môn will now move to the next phase and submit a Full Business Case for consideration once the consenting process has been completed.

The Chief Executive said that processes are put in place by both the UK Government and Welsh Government are stringent to assure that the projects within the Growth Bid are scrutinised as significant financial resources have been afforded by both Governments. She was pleased that the first project to be approved was a project on the Island - the Morlais Tidal Energy Project.

The Deputy Chief Executive reiterated the comments of the Chief Executive as to the Morlais Tidal Energy Project. He further said that two further Outline Business Cases – the Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub led by Grwp Llandrillo Menai and the Digital Signal Processing Centre led by Bangor University have started the approval process. Both these projects have completed their independent Gateway Reviews and will be reported formally within the Quarter 2 progress report to this Committee. The majority of the programmes are currently reporting as Amber following revising the business case development timetables resulting in a delay compared to the timetable outlined in the Portfolio Business Case. This is primarily due to the processes taking longer than originally estimated due to complexity as regards to planning permission, financial consideration, governance and procurement process. He further said that the North Wales Economic Ambition Board has appointed a new strategic communications partner – Ateb Cymru – to support communications and marketing activities whilst Hatch Regeneris has been appointed to provide general business case consultancy to the Portfolio Management Office. Wavehill has also been commissioned to support the development of an economic case for the Smart Local Energy Project and Real Wireless to deliver a scoping study to support the Connected Corridors project within the Digital Programme. The Deputy Chief Executive further said that the priority is to see as many of the projects within the Growth Bid implemented and capital works in place as soon as possible.

The Portfolio Holder for Major Projects and Economic Development said that a substantial amount of work is required to move forward the Growth Bid and he was pleased that the Morlais Tidal Energy Project has now moved forward to the next stage. He further said that both UK and Welsh Governments, private businesses as well as the Ambition Board are involved in moving forward the projects within the Growth Bid.

The Committee considered the report and made the following main points:-

- Reference was made that the Economic Ambition Board has appointed four consultants to support the work of the Board. Questions were raised as to whether the Board will appoint further consultants in due course. The Deputy Chief Executive responded that expertise in different aspects of the projects needs to be appointed to ensure that projects add value and support the regional team;
- Reference was made that the timetable for the development of some of the Business Cases has slipped up to six months in some cases. It was noted that the Portfolio Management Office has put arrangements in place to ensure that Business Cases are of a required standard. Questions were raised as to why this process was not put in place at the beginning of the Growth Bid process. The Chief Executive responded that lessons have been learnt during the first project that has been progressed to the next stage. The Gateway Reviews have taken longer than expected with regard to the Outline Business Case but the new timetables produced are more realistic to be able to realise the projects within the Growth Bid. The Deputy Chief Executive said that the governance processes set by both UK and Welsh Governance are stringent processes to comply with the release of major funding towards the projects within the Growth Bid;
- Reference was made that it is noted within the report that some projects are currently reporting as Red due to either risks to the project scope or significant delays to project timetables. Concerns were raised that funding towards the projects within the Growth Bid may not materialise and specifically reference was made to the Holyhead Gateway (Land and Property Programme) that the scope of the project is under review due to concerns regarding the cost of the project and the commercial case. The Deputy Chief Executive responded that the Holyhead Gateway is an important project within the Growth Bid and both Governments are in consultation with Stena with regard to the re-building works required to the Breakwater at Holyhead and the increase in capacity within the Holyhead Port to increase the economic growth of the Port. He noted that arrangements can be made to update the elected members for the Holyhead area as regards to this project in due course;
- Questions were raised whether both UK and Welsh Government were collaborating with the regards to the Growth Bid as the costs of affordability has increased as construction costs have increased significantly recently. The Leader of the Council responded that due to the substantial financial resources afforded by both Governments towards the Growth Bid they are part of the Bid and Officers from both Government are present during meetings with Officers of the Regional Board;
- Reference was made to the Full Fibre at Key Sites and Connected Campuses (Digital Programme) which notes that the business case development timetable has been pushed back to allow programme capacity to focus on initial two Portfolio Management Office projects. Questions were raised whether there is capacity within the Regional Team to manage all the projects. The Deputy Chief Executive responded that the Growth Bid is a project of 10 years and the recruitment process within the Regional Teams is increasing with experienced Officers appointed to move the projects within the Growth Bid.

It was RESOLVED:-

- **To note the progress made during Quarter 1 – 2021/22;**
- **That a letter be sent to the North Wales Economic Ambition Board expressing concerns as regards to the financial resilience to allow the projects within the Growth Bid to materialise.**

ACTION : As noted above.

5 SCHOOLS' PROGRESS REVIEW PANEL - PROGRESS REPORT

Submitted – a progress report on the work of the School Progress Review Panel.

The Chair said that it was decided to introduce a temporary programme during the pandemic with the initial focus on scrutiny of the Learning Service's response to the Covid 19 and the arrangements put in place during the emergency period. The work to monitor the standards of individual schools is well established, and continues to develop. He referred that an update on the Welsh Language within the Anglesey's Education System was afforded by the Primary Senior Manager to the Panel. Reference was also made to the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan which is a 10 year plan with 7 outcomes which was outlined within the report. The Chair further referred to the Self-Evaluation of the Panel's work undertaken and it has been noted that the Panel's work has had a very positive impact and has held schools to account, challenge and assist in their continued development and improvement. In terms of the areas for further development, it was felt that adequate follow-up did not occur after Panel Members visited individual schools. It would be advisable to arrange a follow up visit approximately six months after the original visit to see if any developments or improvements have been implemented.

The Chair further said that a verbal report was presented to the Panel on the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 focusing on the implications of the act locally. The main changes were outlined in that the age has now extended from 0-25 years, and that there is a 7 week period to determine whether an individual has Additional Learning Needs, which is much sooner than the requirements of the previous act. Reference was made to the innovative work in that the Council has an IDP system, with every school on the Island having access to the system, which means that the data is live and current. It was noted that Anglesey and Gwynedd are the only two counties in Wales that have such a system and therefore lead the way in that regard. The Chair noted that a letter has been sent to Welsh Government to express concern that there is a lack of Welsh Psychologist from North Wales being trained currently, which will lead to a staff shortage in the years to come. Furthermore, the Panel received input from two Additional Learning Needs Co-ordinators and the points raised during their presentation was noted within the report. It was noted that the Panel will receive regular updates to monitor the progress against the requirements of the Act.

The Portfolio Holder for Education, Libraries, Culture and Youth said that the Panel has received important reports as regards to the Additional Learning Needs Service and the Welsh Language within the Anglesey's Education System recently. He wished to thank the Panel for their work but the priorities of education is continuing

to change and especially during the pandemic. The Portfolio Holder challenged the Panel to demonstrate as to how it has developed since it was established over 8 years ago. The Chair responded that firstly he considered that the Schools' Progress Review Panel has convinced Head teachers that they are critical friends rather than seen as a group that was there to criticise the education within schools. However, the existence of the Panel proves that there is accountability and a clear structure in terms of reporting and it is important that the Panel continues to challenge the schools to improve standards within the Islands schools. The Committee considered the report and made the following main points:-

- Reference was made whether the priorities of the Schools' Progress Review Panel needs to be reviewed following its work to improve the standards with schools and especially during the pandemic. The pandemic has raised issues of the welfare needs of pupils having to receive their education digitally from home. The Director of Education, Skills and Young People responded that it is imperative that the work of the Panel continues towards the journey of excellence within schools. He noted that the priorities is to be able to afford the best education for the pupils of the Island;
- Reference was made that the aim is to see the schools on the Island achieving excellence. Questions were raised as to what procedures can be put in place to achieve that all schools on Anglesey are recognised by Estyn as reaching 'Green' and that no school is classified as 'Red'. The Chief Executive said that she agreed that the aim is to see the schools on Anglesey achieving excellence but she emphasised that the definition of excellence by Estyn will entail that the Council needs to demonstrate that it will be able to lead other counties;
- Reference was made that the Panel has considered that the well-being of the pupils is paramount and especially that the 'voice of the child' is listened to;
- The Chief Executive said that the Education Service will receive a visit from Estyn in the near future and she questioned whether the Schools' Progress Review Panel will be viewed as a sector leading in respect of excellence in schools. The Director of Education, Skills and Youth expressed that the education services is striving to achieve excellence within the schools on Anglesey. He noted that Estyn representatives have met with the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Schools' Progress Review Panel to discuss the work achieved in the improvements of schools. The Director of Education, Skills and Youth further said that it is imperative that the work programme of the Schools' Progress Review Panel continues prior to the pandemic. He noted that the visits to the schools needs to be resumed to review the work achieved within the schools and to report back to the Panel on specific areas of work that needs to be addressed;
- Reference was also made to the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan which is a 10 year plan with 7 outcomes which was outlined within the report. Questions were raised as to whether the Schools' Progress Review Panel was to receive a progress report on the outcomes as regards to the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan. The Chair responded that the outcomes from the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan will be discussed at a future meeting of the Panel;
- Reference was made that the pandemic has had an immense effect on education and especially pupils in Years 10, 11, 12 and 13 with GCSE and A education been affected. It was expressed that it is imperative to gauge the pupils education levels and that pupils are given support with regards to any

shortfalls within their education and to make sure that they succeed in their examinations if they are to take place next Summer.

It was RESOLVED to note:-

- **The progress to date with regard to the work of the School Progress Review Panel in terms of achieving its work programme which includes to robustly challenge the performance of individual schools;**
- **The areas of work that were given attention through the new arrangements made as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic;**
- **The robustness of the Panel's monitoring work to date.**

ACTION : As noted above.

6 FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Submitted – a report by the Scrutiny Manager.

It was RESOLVED:-

- **To agree the current version of the forward work programme for 2021/22.**
- **To note progress thus far in implementing the forward work programme.**

The meeting concluded at 3.35 pm

**COUNCILLOR GWILYM O JONES
CHAIR**

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL Scrutiny Report Template	
Committee:	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Date:	9 November 2021
Subject:	Welsh Language Promotion Strategy
Purpose of Report:	To propose to the Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee that it recommends approval of both appended documents to the Executive
Scrutiny Chair:	Councillor Gwilym O. Jones
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Ieuan Williams
Head of Service:	Annwen Morgan Chief Executive
Report Author: Tel: Email:	Ffreuer Owen, Policy and Welsh Language Manager 01248 752 561 ffreuerowen@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	N/A

1 - Recommendation/s

R1 – The Scrutiny Committee is requested to recommend to the Executive the publication of the following on the corporate website:

- i. Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report (draft).

R2 – The Scrutiny Committee is requested to recommend to the Executive the approval of the following:

- ii. Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) and authorise the relevant officers, in consultation with the portfolio holder, to undertake any further revision of the draft strategy.

Reasons

In accordance with the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015, the Isle of Anglesey County Council (the Council) is required to prepare a Welsh language promotion strategy. The purpose of a promotion strategy is to outline how the Council intends to promote the language and facilitate its wider use on Anglesey. It must include a target for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in the area by the end of the five year period in question.

The implementation period of the Council's first promotional strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, ended in 2021. The author of the report, in consultation with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Welsh Language Forum), has been working purposefully over the past few months to produce a draft promotion strategy for the period 2021-2026 (ii). An assessment was undertaken of the first strategy (i) which contributed to the preparation of the draft promotion strategy.

The main challenge of preparing the draft promotion strategy is the lack of current data on the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey. The document has been prepared as an interim strategy to bridge the period from the end of 2021 to the full publication of Census data during 2023. It is proposed that further analysis is undertaken at that time to review the strategy and ensure that the target for increasing/maintain the number of Welsh speakers is appropriate.

The Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) builds on the foundations of the first strategy and adopts a consistent target and priority areas. It also includes an action plan for the first year. Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the action plan. A report on the implementation of the strategy will also be included in the annual Welsh language standards report presented to the Scrutiny Committee in June.

Subject to the approval of the Scrutiny Committee, it is proposed that the appended documents be put before the Executive at its meeting on 29 November 2021. It is intended that the Welsh Language Strategy 2021-2026 (draft) will be put before the full Council at its meeting on 7 December 2021.

2 – Link to Council Plan / Other Corporate Priorities

The Council Plan 2017-2022 recognises the importance of our Welsh heritage and culture and states that protecting the language is a high priority for the Council. The Welsh Language Policy reflects the Council's responsibility to promote the language in the community, and as an employer to attract and retain Welsh speakers to maintain the high standard of services.

The implementation of a promotional scheme also contributes to the fulfilment of several duties (statutory and policy) placed upon the Council. Specifically:

- The Welsh Government's national language strategy, Cymraeg 2050: A million speakers
- The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
- The Welsh Government's national framework for the health and care sector, More than just words
- Welsh in Education Strategic Plan
- Strategic Policy PS1 of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan

3 – Guiding Principles for Scrutiny Members

To assist Members when scrutinising the topic:-

3.1 Impact the matter has on individuals and communities [focus on customer/citizen]

3.2 A look at the efficiency & effectiveness of any proposed change – both financially and in terms of quality [focus on value]

3.3 A look at any risks [focus on risk]

3.4 Scrutiny taking a performance monitoring or quality assurance role [focus on performance & quality]

3.5 Looking at plans and proposals from a perspective of:

- Long term
- Prevention

- Integration
- Collaboration
- Involvement

[focus on wellbeing]

3.6 The potential impacts the decision would have on:

- protected groups under the Equality Act 2010
- those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (when making strategic decisions)
- opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

[focus on equality and the Welsh language]

4 - Key Scrutiny Questions

1. Are there any particular risks or concern regarding the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey that have not been addressed?
2. What are the main challenges facing the Welsh language locally?
3. Is there additional data that would add value to the appended documents?

5 – Background / Context

The Council received its compliance notice from the Welsh Language Commissioner on 30 September 2015. In accordance with promotion standard 145 the Council is required to prepare and publish a five year promotion strategy. Under promotion standard 146 we are required to assess the implementation of the strategy at the end of the five year period and publish that assessment on our website.

6 – Equality Impact Assessment [including impacts on the Welsh Language]

6.1 Potential impacts on protected groups under the Equality Act 2010

One of the main purposes of the Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 draft) is to outline how the Council intends to create opportunities for Welsh speakers to use the language in different contexts. This applies to all Welsh speakers on Anglesey, including Welsh speakers belonging to groups protected under the Equality Act 2010.

6.2 Potential impacts on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (strategic decisions)

Lack Welsh language ability may create socio-economic disadvantage by preventing some individuals from getting good jobs locally and, in exceptional cases, adversely affect life chances. Increasing the rates of language transmission and immersion and creating opportunities to learn the language are some of the main objectives of the promotion strategy. These opportunities in turn may have a positive impact on the socio-economic circumstances of some residents by offering them the opportunity to develop Welsh language skills and apply for better jobs where proficiency in the language is an advantage. Research shows that bilingualism can have a positive impact on children's academic development and attainment.

6.3 Potential impacts on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

The purpose of the draft promotion strategy is to outline how the Council intends to promote the Welsh language and facilitate its wider use on Anglesey. Its implementation will lead to increased opportunities to use the language locally and contribute to the Welsh Government's target of a million Welsh speakers by

2050. This will ensure that we operate in accordance with the core principles of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, namely:

- Welsh should not be treated less favourably than English in Wales; a
- persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they so wish.

7 – Financial Implications

N/A

8 – Appendices

- i. Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report (draft).
- ii. Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 (draft)

9 – Background papers (please contact the author of the report for any further information)

- [Compliance Notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language \(Wales\) Measure 2011](#)
- [Welsh Language Policy](#)
- [Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021](#)



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COUNTY COUNCIL

POLICY AND WELSH LANGUAGE

Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report

Our assessment of our first five year strategy to promote and facilitate the use of Welsh language on Anglesey.

www.YnysMon.gov.uk



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Publication date: [Dyddiad]

Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report

Overview

This is the Isle of Anglesey County Council's (the Council's) assessment of its first five year strategy to promote the Welsh language and facilitate the wider use of the language on Anglesey, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021. It was prepared in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015.

Further information

Please refer any enquiries about this document to:

Ffreuer Owen
Policy and Welsh Language Manager
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
Llangefni
LL77 7TW

Telephone: 01248 75 00 57

Email: FfreuerOwen@ynysmon.gov.uk

Additional copies

This document is available on the Council's website at ynysmon.gov.uk. It is also available in other formats by request using the above contact details.

Related documents

Compliance Notice under Section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011; Welsh Language Policy; Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021; Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026. All available on the Council's website at anglesey.gov.uk/en/Council/Welsh-language-standards/Language.



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Draft



1. Portfolio holder's foreword

It is a pleasure to publish this assessment of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's first five year Welsh language promotion strategy. This report summarises the work we and our partners carried out as a direct result of the strategy between 2016 and 2021. Although we have a long history of providing quality Welsh language services to our residents, implementing such a strategy is a new and challenging requirement. I would like to thank our officers and partners for their efforts over the past five years. This assessment is an opportunity to acknowledge all the hard work that has gone into realising our vision for the Welsh language on Anglesey.

When we published our strategy in 2016, we decided to include an ambitious, but realistic, target to reverse the fall in the number of Welsh speakers on the island from 60.1% of the population in 2001 to 57.2% in 2011. We will not know the true number of current Welsh speakers until the latest census data is published in 2022 and 2023. The emphasis of this assessment is therefore on the work undertaken during the strategy period to create opportunities and increase the use of Welsh in our area.

Despite the hard work has taken place as a result of this strategy, it would be remiss not to acknowledge the impact of the coronavirus pandemic on our efforts. It appears almost inevitable that the demography of some of our communities will be affected as a result of the crisis. This is likely due to the housing market boom of 2020 and 2021 and remote working allowing relocation from urban to rural and coastal areas. Immigration has been a historic challenge to the prosperity of the Welsh language on Anglesey and we must prepare for a further and deeper change in the linguistic dynamics of some communities.

Pandemic restrictions also impacted opportunities for Welsh speakers and learners to use the language together socially and at work. We hope to see Welsh language social activity resume with renewed enthusiasm as we emerge from this challenging period. The pandemic has caused us to think of new and innovative ways of using and promoting the language and we will continue to benefit from these developments as we move to implement our new strategy, Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021- 2026.

Although the context of our work has changed dramatically since our first strategy was published, our priorities remain the same. By working together to create more opportunities to use the language on Anglesey our aim is to reverse the fall in the number of Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census and make a tangible contribution to the Welsh Government's national target of a million speakers by 2050.

[Llofnod]

Councillor Ieuan Williams, Deputy Council Leader

Portfolio Holder – Service Transformation and the Welsh Language

[Mis] 2021



2. Introduction and context

Requirement of the promotion standards

Preparing a five year strategy to promote the Welsh language on Anglesey is a statutory and strategic requirement stemming from the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. In addition to giving the language official status in Wales, the Welsh Language Measure established the role of Welsh Language Commissioner who has the authority to impose standards of conduct that relate to the use of the Welsh language on a range of organisations.

The Council received its compliance notice from the Welsh Language Commissioner on 20 September 2015. This document outlines the 160 standards that we must meet.¹

The promotion standards are a particular class of standards imposed on local authorities and the national parks for the purposes of placing a strategic emphasis on increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers on a particular area. Standard 145 requires us to prepare a five year strategy outlining how we intend to promote Welsh and facilitate the wider use of the language on Anglesey:

Standard 145

You must produce, and publish on your website, a 5-year strategy that sets out how you propose to promote the Welsh language and to facilitate the use of the Welsh language more widely in your area; and the strategy must include (amongst other matters) –

- a) a target (in terms of the percentage of speakers in your area) for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in your area by the end of the 5 year period concerned, and
- b) a statement setting out how you intend to reach that target; and you must review the strategy and publish a revised version on your website within 5 years of publishing a strategy (or of publishing a revised strategy).

Imposition day: 30 March 2016

Our first five year promotion strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021² was approved by the Council on 27 September 2016. Its implementation period came to an end in September 2021.

In accordance with promotion standard 146 we must undertake and publish an assessment of the strategy at the end of the five year period in question. This

¹ Welsh Language Commissioner, Compliance notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

² Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

document is our assessment of Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 in accordance with the requirements of the standard:

Standard 146

Five years after publishing a strategy in accordance with standard 145 you must –

- a) assess to what extent you have followed that strategy and have reached the target set by it, and
- b) publish that assessment on your website, ensuring that it contains the following information –
 - i. the number of Welsh speakers in your area, and the age of those speakers;
 - ii. a list of the activities that you have arranged or funded during the previous 5 years in order to promote the use of the Welsh language.

Imposition day: 30 March 2016

Policy context

The strategy was implemented in parallel with several other policy commitments all aimed at protecting or increasing the use of the Welsh language in our area. The Council Plan 2017-2022³ states that protecting the language is a high priority for us and our Welsh Language Policy⁴ reflects our responsibility to promote the language when delivering services and within our internal administration.

The strategy's implementation also contributed towards realising the Welsh Government's national strategy, Cymraeg 2050: A million speakers, and meeting one of the well-being goals of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015, 'A Wales with a vibrant culture where the Welsh language thrives'. We were set expectations to provide care and social services through the medium of Welsh and to make a 'proactive offer' of Welsh language service to our service users as part of the national framework, More than just words.

National planning policy advises that particular consideration should be given to Welsh language communities when deciding on and formulating policies relating to land use. We did this by acting in accordance with Strategic Policy PS1 (Welsh Language and Culture) and Supplementary Planning Guidance: Sustaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities linked to our joint Local Development Plan with Gwynedd Council.

The implementation of the strategy also coincided with the delivery of our Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP), our Schools Welsh Language Policy and the national Siarter Iaith (Language Charter) framework.

³ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Council Plan 2012-2022, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

⁴ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Policy, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

3. Implementing the strategy

The strategy was the outcome of purposeful collaboration with Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Welsh Language Forum). Its target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers was based research and profiling of the state of the language locally. We gathered that setting a target to increase the number of Welsh speakers in the area by 325 was a realistic and achievable goal. Achieving this target would mean reversing the fall in the number of speakers between the 2001 and 2011 census.

The forum was also responsible for identifying the strategy's priorities. They were chosen to correspond with the Welsh Government's strategic themes in relation to the language as outlined in, A living language, a language for living: Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017.⁵ We chose to concentrate on fewer priorities to target our efforts and ensure that a difference was made. The strategic themes chosen were:

1. Children, young people and the family
2. The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure
3. The community

In relation to each priority area, we identified:

- relevant aims,
- desired outcomes, and
- progress indicators.

This involved identifying a baseline from language profiling work and planning progress strategically. We used relevant data in our possession to provide indicators to measure progress and create an action plan for the first year of the strategy, to be reviewed annually.

We used the PESTLE analysis framework to identify the risks and opportunities of relevant political, economic, social, technological and environmental factors in determining the priorities of our yearly action plans. Each action plan contained aims and objectives relating to the three priority areas together with details of specific projects for us and our partners to deliver during the period.

The forum was responsible for monitoring the progress of the annual action plans and as part of its remit we were required to report back to the forum on progress against the targets of the strategy. At the end of each period the forum gave the progress red, amber or green RAG status. The forum was also a vehicle for identifying annual projects for collaboration between members, including our service departments. Details of these projects were also incorporated into our action plans.

At the end of each year we recorded the activity that took place during the period as a result of implementing the strategy. These records largely form the basis of our

⁵ Welsh Government, A living language, a language for living: Welsh Language Strategy 2012-2017, available at lyw.cymru.

assessment. Section four of this report summarises the outcomes of each action plan, together with details of activities organised or funded by us to promote the use of Welsh during the strategy's implementation period.

Strategy focus

Against each of the priority areas we identified aims, the desired outcomes of implementing the strategy, and the indicators we would use to measure progress:

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

The Language Strategy's first priority area is focused on children and young people and family as language transfer from one generation to another, together with education, are seen as two of the most important areas in terms of language planning. The strategy's focus is also on ensuring opportunities for children and young people to use Welsh socially.

Aims

- An increase in the number of families where Welsh is used as the main language with children, with an increase in the opportunities and support for it to be used socially and to ensure progress
- Ensuring that all children have the right to be fully bilingual by the age of 16
- Increasing the capacity and the use of Welsh as a medium of communication and learning among children and young people in education and in social activities

The desired outcome

- An increase in the number of children and young people who use the language every day at school and socially An increase in the number of families who use Welsh as the main language with their children

Indicators

- 100% of schools have identified priority to the Welsh language and the Siarter Iaith within their Development Plans and are experiencing progress
- Minimum % receiving a Welsh first language assessment in May 2017:
 - Foundation stage 76%
 - KS2 76%
 - KS3 68%
 - KS4 66%
- Increasing by 10% (on the basis of the year's cohort) in 3 years the percentage of pupils studying Welsh first language, and further progress of 5% by 2022
- Increasing by 5% the percentage of learners who study at least 5 subjects other than Welsh through the medium of Welsh to GCSE by 2020 and further progress of 5% by 2022
- Increasing by 5% the percentage of learners aged 16-19 studying further education courses through the medium of Welsh or bilingually by 2020
- Increasing the numbers of children taking part in the Welsh-medium swimming lessons
- Number of sports and leisure activities that mainstream the Welsh language



Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

<p>The Language Strategy's second priority area focuses on the workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure. The objective here is to identify opportunities to plan purposefully to mainstream Welsh naturally into these priority areas.</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote and increase the availability of Welsh language services, increase opportunities / expectations to use Welsh in the workplace and work together to identify opportunities to mainstream the language into developments and activities. 	<p>The desired outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased use of Welsh as the County Council's language of administration. An increase in the profile of the Welsh language as a catalyst for change by Anglesey County Council and Town and Community Councils.
	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the use of Welsh in the administration of the county council as a spoken/and or written language 100% of language impact assessments are carried out on any housing, economic / business developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of language policies by developers and the impact of policy implementation within * month/s % increase in those taking Welsh Learning Courses Number following Welsh Language Learning Courses Increase in employment for local people in the major developments

Priority area three: The community

<p>The Language Strategy's third priority area focuses on promoting the Welsh language at community level.</p>	<p>Aims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting and marketing the value and importance of Welsh Promote and identify opportunities to strengthen the Welsh language within the communities and identify gaps in provision. 	<p>The desired outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain the wards where 70% of the population speak Welsh and increase the percentages of the other, remaining wards
	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in wards with over 70% speaking Welsh An increase in wards with over 50% speaking Welsh Number of activities undertaken to integrate Welsh learners Number of Welsh in the community or Welsh for the family classes An increase in the number involved in Welsh-medium volunteer activities Increased use of the translation app 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase in the number of meetings held in Welsh within the County Council Number of visits to the Web site that advertises Welsh-medium activities Number of developments that comply with the policies of the Local Development Plan Number of empty houses on the island brought back into use as permanent housing Number welcome packs distributed to immigrants / downloaded

4. Year one progress report

At the end of the first year, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2016/17 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- 250 parents indicated that they are working on changing their language habits in the home.
- 500 talks held by Menter Iaith Môn with parents about the benefits of bilingualism for their children.
- Sessions run by Menter Iaith Môn in 10 childcare settings about the benefits of using Welsh with children.
- Welsh language promotional material distributed by Menter Iaith Môn to every Cylch Meithrin and Cylch Ti a Fi in the area.
- Schools Welsh Language Policy revised and adopted by all schools under Council control.
- All but one school achieved bronze Siarter Iaith status.
- All schools prioritised the development of Welsh in their school development plans with GwE monitoring progress.
- 15 classroom assistants received language awareness training, including intensive language immersion training for assistants in three primary schools that will feed into Ysgol Cybi, Holyhead (a new Welsh medium 21st century school) in September 2017.
- Learn Welsh North West courses widely promoted amongst the education workforce and course provision exceeded national target. Training also successfully delivered to Learning department officers.
- 550 [555] foundation phase pupils (out of a total of 763) received a Welsh first language assessment, 9% more than the target. 480 key stage two pupils (out of a total of 619 [677]) received a Welsh first language assessment. End of year Welsh language results were as follows:
 - Foundation phase: 85.6% D5 + [90.3%]
 - Key stage 2: 83.33% [88.3%]
 - Key stage 3: 88.8% [Level 5 + 95%] [Level 6 + 72.6%]
- 63.7% of secondary pupils sat Welsh first language examinations.
- £486,000 distributed to GwE to develop the workforce to support Welsh in education.
- 100% of new schools designated as Welsh medium.
- 80% of swimming lessons held in Welsh and training to support swimming instructors successfully delivered.
- Seminar on Welsh language standards requirements held for 38 Youth Service officers.
- 3 full time youth officers received Welsh language confidence building training.
- Welsh language action plans prepared by all youth clubs.

- Urdd membership at its highest ever (3,000 members) following a successful social media campaign.
- A new 'aelwyd yr Urdd' established at Holyhead High School which meets weekly and encourages members to use Welsh when socialising.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Rolling programme established to increase the use of Welsh within the Council's administration.
- Intensive work undertaken with Housing officers as the first phase of the rolling programme. A questionnaire was distributed to establish a baseline of language use among officers and, following analysis of the results, an action plan was prepared for the department.
- A network of language champions identified within the Housing department in order to take ownership of the rolling programme and create informal opportunities for officers to hear and practice the Welsh language at work.
- Regular meetings held to support the language champions.
- Resources prepared and shared to support the language champions, including a bank of Housing related terms, working language resources and guidance on using Cysgeir and Cysill spelling and dictionary software.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, charring bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- Action plan prepared by Social Services in relation to the Welsh Government framework, More than just words.
- Work to raise awareness of the proactive offer undertaken through training and induction programmes for Social Services officers.
- Full time language tutor from appointed by Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board from January 2017.

Priority area three: The community

- The Council's corporate website updated to try and attract individuals back to Anglesey to work.
- Welcome packs containing information about the Welsh language on Anglesey commissioned and arrangements put in place by Menter Iaith Môn to distribute to a targeted audience.
- Volunteers contributed to the preparations for the 2017 National Eisteddfod on Anglesey.
- Responsibility for leisure centre marketing materials transferred to the corporate Communications teams to ensure services are marketed bilingually.
- Progress made towards ensuring that all leisure centre self-service machines operate bilingually.
- Initial scope for the Supplementary Planning Guidance relating to the Joint Local Development Plan prepared for public examination.

- 91 long term empty homes of more than 6 months brought back into use.
- Supply of 19 Council houses added to Anglesey's housing stock.
- 10 affordable homes marketed on the Tai Teg site.

Draft

5. Year two progress report

At the end of the second year, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2017/18 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- 70% of schools achieved silver Siarter Iaith status.
- 88.3% of foundation phase pupils received a Welsh first language assessment, an increase of 15.6% since 2017.
- 10% increase in social use of Welsh according to language web questionnaire data.
- All schools planning and taking appropriate action in relation to linguistic needs.
- Estyn reports note that nearly all schools inspected made good progress in promoting Welsh and Welshness.
- Schemes derived from workforce development grant funding realised and had an impact on promoting Welsh language transmission in the Holyhead area.
- Co-ordinator appointed to monitor the progress of Ysgol Cybi's Welsh-medium provision and ensure that the needs of teaching staff are identified.
- A minimum of 200 sessions (five sessions a week) for parents held by Menter Iaith Môn about the benefits of bilingualism for their children.
- 150 mixed language families targeted by Menter Iaith Môn with one-to-one attention and resources about the benefits of bilingualism.
- Implementation of youth club action plans assessed by five Youth Service area officers.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- 100% of new Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board staff received an induction on the requirements of the Welsh language standards and the More than just words framework.
- Intensive work continued with the Housing service as part of the rolling programme to increase the use of Welsh within the Council's administration.
- Rolling programme extended to Public Protection and Leisure service departments. Baseline of language use established and action plans prepared for both departments.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- Language champions identified in three town and community councils.
- National Centre for Learning Welsh targets for Anglesey achieved.

- A summary of the requirements of the Welsh language standards and the More than just words framework prepared for officers of the Social Services Provider Unit.

Priority area three: The community

- Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan adopted.
- Construction of 30 new council houses has commenced.
- 60 long term empty homes of more than 6 months brought back into use.

Draft



6. Year three progress report

At the end of year tree, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2018/19 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- 87.5% of foundation phase pupils received a Welsh first language assessment. National data highlighted that there had been a general decline in the number of primary pupils receiving such an assessment compared to previous years. The main reason for this was a change to new, challenging language outcomes, as part of the foundation phase assessment framework. The national decline was reflected in Anglesey's results.
- In 81% of schools that assess through the medium of Welsh, data showed good progress between the assessment on admission to school and the assessment at the end of the foundation phase. The expected national progress for pupils was three outcomes within the period. The average increase in Anglesey of 3.67 outcomes over the period was higher than expected.
- 86.7% of key stage two pupils received a Welsh first language assessment, an increase of 5.5% since 2017.
- 72.5% of key stage three pupils have received a Welsh first language assessment, compared with 69.9% in 2018.
- Language awareness training provided to year 10 pupils at Holyhead High School by Mudiad Meithrin in order to promote Welsh as an important skill for the childcare workforce.
- Immersion training provided during a language conference for schools.
- 100% of pupils in the language units achieved level two or better in spoken Welsh at the end of the summer term. 88% achieved the same level in written Welsh and 75% in reading.
- Target of holding a minimum of 150 Welsh for Children sessions in Llangefni, Amlwch, Holyhead and Rhosneigr achieved.
- Programme of Clwb Cwtsh sessions held at Ysgol y Tywyn in Llanfihangel-yn-Nhowyn, Valley, Holyhead and Cemaes.
- Three new cylchoedd meithrin opened as part of Mudiad Meithrin's set up and succeed scheme, namely Tywyn, Ysgol Bro Santes Dwynwen and Llangoed.
- 150 mixed language families and 150 non-Welsh speaking families targeted by Menter Iaith Môn with information and resources about the benefits of bilingualism to their children.
- 600 talks held by Menter Iaith Môn with parents about the benefits of bilingualism to their children.
- A meeting of the Welsh for Families Partnership (a sub-group of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn) was held every quarter to improve collaboration between partners working with parents and families in the area.
- 20 visits by Menter Iaith Môn to promote Welsh language apps for children.

- Cymraeg for Kids resources on the benefits of Welsh medium education and care distributed to prospective parents by health visitors, midwives and the Family Information service.
- 5 cylchoedd meithrin committed to promoting linguistic consistency and the correct use of language patterns as part of Mudiad Meithrin's language immersion scheme, Crossing the Bridge.
- Seren Iaith programme to increase awareness and use of Welsh socially piloted successfully by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai.
- Coleg Menai lecturers reported greater confidence when teaching bilingual courses in the fields of health and care, public services and sport.
- Progress made towards achieving the Leisure service's target of holding 90% of swimming lessons in Welsh. Welsh language training provided to one swimming instructor.
- Welsh language action plans implemented by all youth clubs.
- Duke of Edinburgh's award expeditions, evidence and feedback from attendees in provided Welsh.
- Bilingual Twitter and Instagram social media accounts set up by the youth service and a 50% increase in followers of their Facebook page.
- 50 cultural, 70 social and 50 sports activities held by the Urdd.
- 50 cultural activities, 70 social activities, 10 sporting activities and a successful eisteddfod held by the Young Farmers.
- 150 sessions run by Anglesey Youth Theatre.
- Every secondary school visited by Urdd roadshow.
- Lunch club run by the Urdd at Holyhead High School Urdd together with seasonal activities at the other four secondary schools.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Confidence boosting course at Nant Gwrtheyrn attended by 60 Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board staff members and 10 hour online course completed by 75 members of staff.
- Written guidance on internal administration and designating Welsh language skills provided to the Council's workforce.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- 31 language champions identified in the three service departments that are part of the rolling programme to increase the use of Welsh in the Council's administration.
- Intensive support given to the three departments as part of the rolling programme.
- Welsh hour held every Wednesday morning by the Housing department.
- Word of the day and say something in Welsh campaigns carried out by the Public Protection department.
- Working Welsh badges embroidered on Leisure officers' uniforms.
- Housing language champions' contact details included on posters and in the service newsletter.

- Cuppa and chat sessions held regularly.
- Office equipment and items labelled with Welsh names to assist learners.

Priority area three: The community

- Evidence given on the importance of developing local workforce and jobs, supporting local supply chains and legacy as part of the Wylfa Newydd development consent order process
- Intensive support given to five businesses by Menter Iaith Môn.
- Intensive action plans to promote the Welsh language developed by 10 new businesses with the help of Menter Iaith Môn.
- 20 houses purchased to add to the Council's housing stock.
- Construction of 40 new council houses has commenced.
- 10 affordable homes marketed on the Tai Teg site.
- 5% increase in MônFM's Welsh language offer compared to the 2018 baseline level.
- 50% of MônFM's articles and publications in Welsh in accordance with the conditions of its broadcast license.
- Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn's terms of reference reviewed.

7. Year four progress report

At the end of year four, progress against the action plan was given amber RAG status. There was broad acknowledgment amongst Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn members that targets relating face-to-face to activities could not be met due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. Concern was expressed about the impact of lockdowns on numbers attending community provisions such as youth clubs, Urdd activities and the Young Farmers.

Plans to increase the use of Welsh within the Council's administration were affected as a result of social distancing and the change to remote working.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2019/20 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- Fun morning held by the Council including sessions by Menter Iaith Môn. In particular, a language awareness session for foster parents; three sessions to promote the use of Welsh language apps in childcare settings; and a training session for 11 early years practitioners on using Welsh apps with children.
- Seven events for parents on the benefits of language immersion for children held by Menter Iaith Môn between January and the start of March 2020. An average of 16 parents attended each event.
- Language awareness training provided by Menter Iaith Môn to 14 Medrwn Môn officers.
- Menter Iaith Môn's Welsh medium St David's Day celebrations expanded.
- 25 businesses benefited from the support of Menter Iaith Môn's Helo Blod officer to use Welsh for the first time.
- Information about the Helo Blod service shared with 70 businesses.
- 48 sessions run by Anglesey Youth Theatre between January and March 2020.
- 21 school pupils attended the first meeting of the Language Forum in the Holyhead area as part of implementing the Siarter Iaith framework. Attendees at the meeting included two pupils from each school and a discussion was held on encouraging greater use of Welsh in the community and by businesses.
- Youth service officer awarded Welsh Learner of the Year at the Council's Excellence Awards.
- Over 1,000 young people attended a virtual gig organised by the Urdd, Young Farmers and the Youth service through the Welsh Government youth support grant to celebrate St David's Day.
- 25 sessions on the importance of Welsh as a skill for the world of work held in youth clubs.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Meetings of the County Council, the Executive and the Planning Committee were held virtually with the assistance of remote simultaneous translation from the Translation unit.
- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.

Priority area three: The community

- First meeting of town and community council language champions held, facilitated by the Council.
- Work completed on 49 new social housing.
- 20 affordable homes added to the Council's housing stock.
- 141 applicants from Anglesey registered on the Tai Teg website.
- Construction of 21 Council houses completed.
- Construction of 34 new Council houses commenced.
- Three houses purchased and refurbished for sale as part of a shared equity scheme. Two of the houses were sold during the period.
- Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn continued to meet virtually.

8. Year five progress report

COVID-19 pandemic restrictions continued to affect the strategy's annual plans. The activity of the period was considerably lower as a result.

The following summarises the outcomes of the action plan against each priority area at the end of the 2020/21 academic year.

Priority area one: Children, young people and the family

- Report on the Council's Welsh in education strategic plan provided to the Welsh Government.
- Caru Iaith intranet developed for the education workforce to facilitate collaboration on the Welsh in education strategic plan and other schemes relating to the language.
- Sabbatical Welsh language training courses attended by members of the education workforce.
- Remote language immersion education offered by the language centres over lockdown periods and learners welcomed back in November 2020 and March 2021.
- Accelerated Welsh language plan produced in conjunction with GwE, Siarter Iaith and Learning department. Mass training and a website to support the scheme offered to all schools.
- Joint response issued by Fforwm Iaith Môn and the Learning department to a consultation on the language categorisation of schools.

Priority area two: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- A comprehensive package of training provided to officers including language awareness, skills development and language improvement, chairing bilingual meetings, and on Welsh language standards and the proactive offer.
- Work undertaken to resume the rolling programme to increase the use of Welsh in the Council's administration and to adapt it to virtual working conditions. Including extending the programme to three new service departments, Finance, Regulation and Economic Development and Adult services.
- Work undertaken to identify new language champions amongst council officers.

Priority area three: The community

- Comprehensive profile of the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey produced by Menter Iaith Môn with the assistance of members of Fforwm Iaith Môn.

9. Conclusion

It is clear from the progress reports that significant work has been undertaken as a result of implementing the strategy. We made good progress against a number of indicators. In relation to the first priority area, we succeeded in ensuring that all of our schools prioritised the implementation of the Siarter Iaith framework as part of their development plans. We exceeded our targets for ensuring that primary pupils from foundation phase to key stage three received a Welsh first language assessment by the third year of the strategy. We also managed to increase the number of swimming lessons held in Welsh.

In relation to the second priority area, we made good progress in the use of the Welsh language within our administration by working with and supporting officers from the Housing, Public Protection and Leisure departments as part of our rolling programme. A comprehensive package of Welsh language training was offered to our officers and a number of language awareness sessions were held.

We adopted a Joint Local Development Plan with Gwynedd Council and in implementing it, we made progress towards achieving the objectives of the third priority area relating to the community. As part of our house building and refurbishment programme over 200 affordable homes were added to the local stock. Many of the island's long-term empty properties have been returned to permanent use.

However, it is also clear that the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic have significantly affected the momentum of the work during the last two years of the strategy. Many of the social activities that create valuable opportunities for children, young people and adults to hear and use Welsh together in our communities were stopped. Our rolling programme was affected by the change to remote working and opportunities for officers to use the language informally at work, in popular cuppa and chat sessions, were hampered. The work of assessing pupils' linguistic ability came to an end as a result of the lock down periods.

In addition to the effects of the pandemic, one of the main obstacles to preparing this assessment is the lack of current data on the number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey. In the absence of current census data, we are unable to fully quantify our progress against the strategy target of increasing the number of Welsh speakers in the area to 60.1% of the population, as it was during the 2001 Census period. We will not know whether the target has been met until 2021 Census data is published in 2022 and 2023.

The results of the Annual Population Survey, the National Survey for Wales and the Welsh Language Use Survey published during 2020 and 2021 suggest that there is some room for optimism. All three surveys showed a national increase in participants' ability in Welsh and positive attitudes towards the language. The results of the Annual Population Survey in relation to Anglesey were encouraging showing that 66.3% reported that they could speak Welsh. However, the results of these surveys tend to form a more optimistic picture of the state of the Welsh language compared to the census results. For this reason the Welsh Government does not

use these results to measure progress towards its target of one million Welsh speakers.

Census data is the most important, most comprehensive source of information on the number of Welsh speakers in our area. Although the data contained in the appendix shows that the number of Welsh speakers has remained relatively static since 1961, as the area's population increases year on year the number of speakers as a percentage of the population has steadily declined. We need to be realistic and prepare for a deeper change to the demography of the island as a result of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Possible factors include the prosperity of the housing market, increased investment in second and holiday homes, remote working which allows relocation from urban to rural and coastal areas.

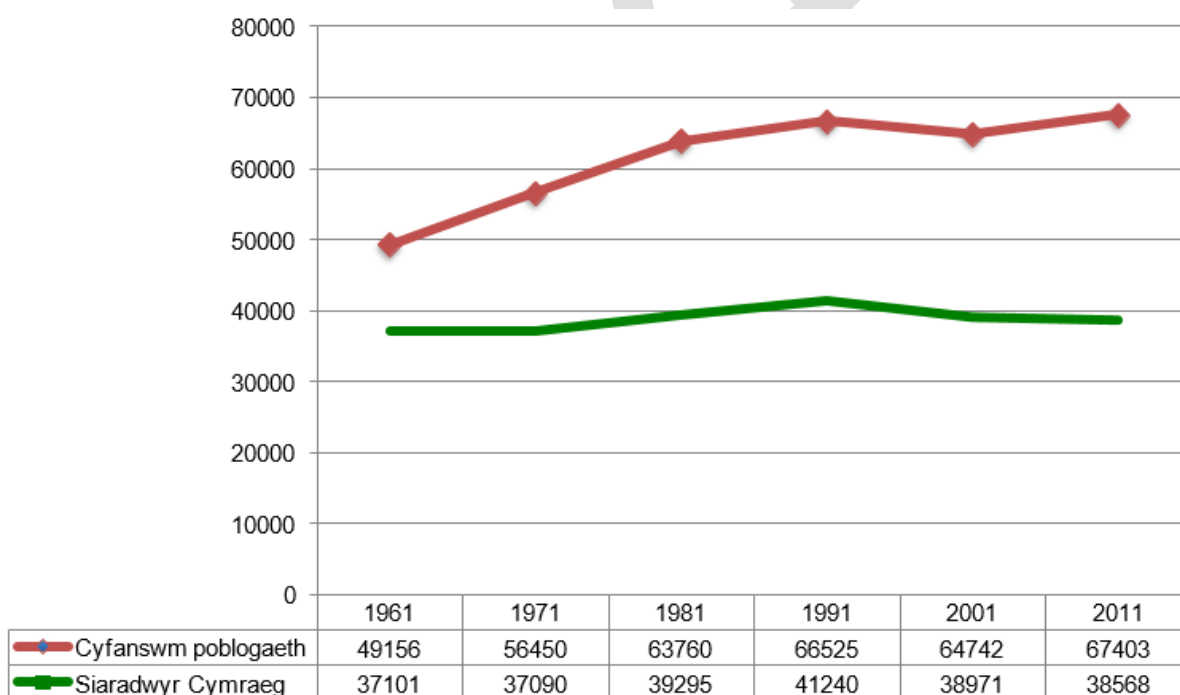
Implementing our second promotion strategy from 2021 to 2026 will allow us to address the above challenges. We intend to build on the foundations of our first strategy and will deliberately adhere to our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in our area. Following a full analysis of the 2021 Census results we will revisit the strategy to assess whether or not our target has been, that it remains appropriate moving forward and to ensure that our plans adequately respond to any changes the linguistic dynamics of the island.

10. Appendix: Number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey

Census data

10.1 The most significant and comprehensive information source about the number of Welsh speakers in our area is the census. Data gathered since 1961 shows that the number of Welsh speakers has remained relatively static. However, as the island's population increased, the number of Welsh speakers has consistently declined as a percentage of the population.

10.2 Chart: Population and number of Welsh speakers 1961-2011



10.3 Despite the most recent census being conducted in 2021, no significant new data will be available until the results are analysed and published during 2022 and 2023. Therefore, the following analysis of the number of Welsh speakers on Anglesey according to age is based on 2011 Census results.

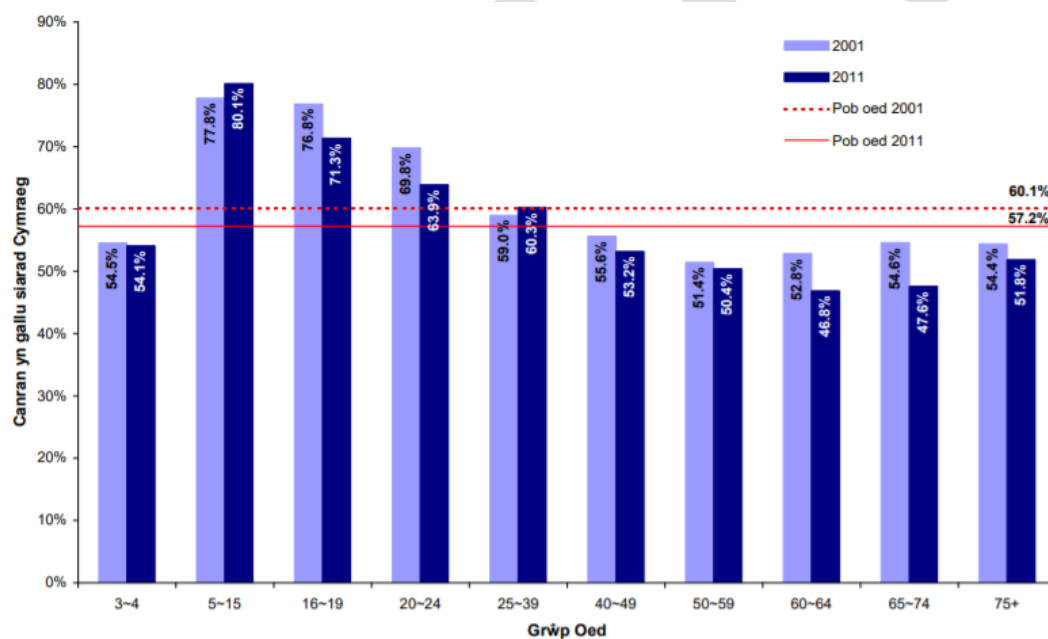
10.4 Anglesey's population in 2011 was 67,403. According to census figures the number of Welsh speakers fell from 38,971 (60.1%) in 2001 to 38,568 (57.2%) in 2011. This decrease of 325 individuals was equivalent to a 0.8% reduction in the number of Welsh speakers in the area.

10.5 Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers (three years and older) by age group, 2011

Age group	Number	Percentage
3-4	827	54.1%
5-15	6,394	80.1%
16-19	2,196	71.3%
20-24	2,467	63.9%
25-39	6,635	60.3%
40-49	4,992	53.2%
50-59	4,755	50.4%
60-64	2,557	46.8%
65-74	4,080	47.6%
75+	3,665	51.8%

Source: 2011 Census, table DC2203WA

10.6 Chart: Proportion of Welsh speakers (three years and older) by age group, 2001 and 2011



Source: 2001 Census, table CS146; 2011 Census, table DC2203WA

10.7 Table: Proportion of Welsh speakers (three years and older) by ward, 2001 a 2011

Ward	2001		2011		Change 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In no.	In %	In % point
Aberffraw	972	76.8%	961	71.6%	-11	-1.1%	-5.2%
Amlwch – Ward y Porth*	1,035	76.8%	1,862	77.1%	*	*	*
Amlwch – Rural Ward	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 Rd	1,014	70.8%	946	66.5%	-68	-6.7%	-4.3%
Maeshyfyd	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%
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 – KS25; 2011 Census - Table KS208WA

**Note: In 2001 450 o census were not processed by the Office for National Statistics which lead to miscalculating the population of the word 1,035. Figures form 2001 and 2011 cannot be compared as a result.*

10.8 In terms of wider Welsh language skills, the proportion of the population aged three and over with Welsh language skills decreased between 2001 and 2011.

10.9 Table: Number and percentage of people (three years and older) with Welsh language skills, 2001 a 2011

Welsh language skills	2001		2011		Chabe 2001-2011		
	No.	%	No.	%	In no.	In %	In % point
Can speak, read and write	32,672	50.5%	30,756	45.6%	-1,916	-5.9%	-4.9%
Can speak and read but not write	1,902	2.9%	2,905	4.3%	1,003	52.7%	1.4%
Can speak but not read or write	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%
Any other combination of skills	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	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

'One or more skills in Welsh' Figure calculated by subtracting the number with no skills in Welsh from the total population aged three and over.

Annual Population Survey

- 10.10 The main data in relation to the Welsh language published since the 2011 Census are the results of the Annual Population Survey. This quarterly survey is conducted by the Office for National Statistics and provides useful data on Welsh language trends between at local authority level.
- 10.11 The Annual Population Survey's estimates in relation to people's Welsh language ability are generally higher than those generated by the census. For this reason its results are not considered as reliable as those of the census in order to count the number of Welsh speakers. The Welsh Government makes clear in *Cymraeg 2050: A million speakers* that its national Welsh language strategy is based on census data. Census data is also the Welsh Government's basis for monitoring and assessing outcomes against the survey's targets.
- 10.12 The Annual Population Survey was conducted by telephone only from March 2020 onwards. As a result, the Office of National Statistics found that a slightly different type of respondent participated in the survey. The organisation has changed the way it weights the survey to account for this and revised its surveys for the previous two quarters, July 2019 to June 2020 and April 2019 to March 2020.
- 10.13 In summary, the results of the survey show a steady increase in the estimates of the number and percentage of Welsh speakers on Anglesey.⁶
- 10.14 **Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers, September 2021**

	Total people three years and over	Yes, can speak Welsh	No, cannot speak Welsh	Percentage who say they can speak Welsh
Wales	3,034,400	884,300	2,147,800	29.2%
Anglesey	68,100	45,100	22,900	66.3%

National Survey for Wales

- 10.15 The National Survey for Wales collects information on the ability of adults aged 16 and over to speak Welsh, as well as their fluency and frequency of speaking the language.
- 10.16 As with the Annual Population Survey, the National Survey estimates of the number of Welsh speakers are historically higher than those produced by the census.

⁶ Welsh Government, Annual Population Survey, available at statscymru.llyw.cymru.

10.17 Survey data will be used as a source for national well-being indicator for future generations number 36, 'Percentage of people who speak Welsh daily and can speak more than a few words of Welsh'.

10.18 **Table: Percentage of adults 16+ who can speak Welsh**

	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	% of adults (16+)	Max confidence interval	Min confidence interval	% of adults (16+)	Max confidence interval	Min confidence interval	% of adults (16+)	Max confidence interval	Min confidence interval
Wales	19%	19%	20%	18%	17%	19%	16%	15%	16%
Anglesey	61%	55%	67%	53%	47%	59%	55%	50%	61%

10.19 **Table: Percentage of adults 16+ who can speak Welsh (including percentage who cannot speak Welsh and percentage who can speak some Welsh)**

	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19		
	Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	Some Welsh speaking ability	Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	Some Welsh speaking ability	Can speak Welsh	Cannot speak Welsh	Some Welsh speaking ability
Wales	20%	71%	9%	19%	69%	12%	18%	67%	15%
Anglesey	62%	32%	*	61%	34%	*	53%	33%	14%

Anglesey Welsh Language Profile

In 2021 Menter Iaith Môn a language profile, a comprehensive picture of the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey based on a variety of data sources and research. It is available to view at mentermon.com.⁷

⁷ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn, available at mentermon.com.



CYNGOR SIR
YNYS MÔN
ISLE OF ANGLESEY
COUNTY COUNCIL

POLICY AND WELSH LANGUAGE


Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026

What we will do during 2021 to 2026 to promote and facilitate the use of the Welsh language on Anglesey.

Draft

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Publication date: [Dyddiad]

Welsh Language Promotion Strategy

Overview

This is the Isle of Anglesey County Council's (the Council's) strategy for promoting and facilitating the use of the Welsh language on Anglesey. It was produced in accordance with the requirements of Schedule 4 of the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015 and replaces the Council's first promotion strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021. Welsh Language Promotion Strategy 2021-2026 sets out how the Council proposes to promote the Welsh language and facilitate the use of the language more widely during the five-year period in question.

Further information

Please refer any enquiries about this document to:

Ffreuer Owen
Policy and Welsh Language Manager
Isle of Anglesey County Council
Council Offices
Llangefni
LL77 7TW

Telephone: 01248 75 00 57

Email: FfreuerOwen@ynysmon.gov.uk

Additional copies

This document is available on the Council's website at ynysmon.gov.uk. It is also available in other formats by request using the above contact details.

Related documents

Compliance Notice under Section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011; Welsh Language Policy; Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report. All available on the Council's website at anglesey.gov.uk/en/Council/Welsh-language-standards/Language.

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Draft

Portfolio holder's foreword

The Welsh language has a special place on Anglesey. It is a living language spoken by over half our resident population in homes, workplaces and in our communities. We are fiercely proud of our distinctive culture which makes our island a Welsh language stronghold.

However, the situation is far from ideal. The results of the 2011 Census confirmed that the national picture of steady decline also applies to us. In numeric terms, there were 325 fewer Welsh speakers here in 2011 compared with 2001, and 0.8% in terms of percentage. This has been the trend for over half a century.

The main challenge of preparing this strategy is the lack of current data about the state of the language on Anglesey. The situation will be revealed to us in 2023 when the results of the 2021 Census are published in full. However, we do know that the language continues to face the historical challenges of migration, with younger people leaving rural areas in search of work, and the failure to pass on the language from one generation to the next. There are also newer obstacles. Time will tell what the impact of the coronavirus pandemic will be on rural communities as workers turn their back on city life and take advantage of the ability to work remotely.

In the face of these challenges, working hard to ensure that Welsh remains a living language in our communities is as important as ever. As a Council we have the will and commitment to do so. We welcome the opportunity that preparing this strategy has given us to strategically reconsider the state of the Welsh language locally. It is vital that there are sufficient opportunities for children, young people, adults and families to learn and use Welsh at school, at work, in business and in leisure. We also want to ensure that newcomers are aware of our culture and that opportunities are available for them to learn the language.

This strategy builds on the priorities of our first from 2016-2021. It is the result of sustained and purposeful collaboration with our key partners who regularly meet under the auspices of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn (Anglesey Welsh Language Forum). We are also particularly grateful to Menter Iaith Môn for its comprehensive profile of the Welsh language on the island which has been an invaluable evidence base to this strategy.

By working together to create more opportunities to use the language on Anglesey our aim is to reverse the fall in the number of Welsh speakers according to the 2011 Census and make a tangible contribution to the Welsh Government's national target of a million speakers by 2050.

[Llofnod]

Councillor Ieuan Williams, Deputy Council Leader

Portfolio Holder – Service Transformation and the Welsh Language

[Mis] 2021



Our vision

At least 325 more Welsh speakers on Anglesey by 2026

This is our target for increasing the number of Welsh speakers in our area during the period of this strategy. Our aim in setting this target is to reverse the fall in the number of speakers on the island from 60.1% of the population in 2001 to 57.2% in 2011. This means that we must work strategically to create the conditions that will lead to at least a further 325 Welsh speakers on Anglesey by 2026.

Achieving our vision

This strategy builds on the foundations of our first, from 2016-2021, and we have deliberately set a consistent target. Our reason for doing this is that it is not yet clear whether our previous aim of increasing the number of Welsh speakers by the end of the first five-year period has been achieved.

We have also decided to frame our target this time as a particular number of Welsh speakers. This is to account for the increase in the island's population since the target was first set as a percentage. Anglesey's population increased by 2,922 between 2001 and 2011 and data suggests that there has been a further increase of 1,800 in the ten years since.¹

The results of the 2021 Census will not be available in full until 2023. It is this data that will confirm the size of the population and tell us whether there has been a change in the number of Welsh speakers. If the results show that we have met the target, this does not mean resting on our laurels. We must work hard to ensure that the increase in the number of speakers is sustained. If the target has not been met we will need to work to understand why. For these reasons **we will revisit the strategy after analysing the 2021 Census data in full** to ensure that our target is appropriate.

This is a target and a strategy for the whole of Anglesey and not for one organisation alone. Our success relies on strategic and purposeful collaboration with our key partners who make up *Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn*.² As with our first strategy, we will focus on fewer priorities to ensure that a difference is made and build upon the three priority areas, which are:

1. **Children, young people and the family**
2. **The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure**
3. **The community**

¹ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn (2021), p. 40. Available at mentermon.com.

² Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn member list, available in appendix 1.

1. Children, young people and the family

- Language transmission within the family
- The early years up to five years of age
- Compulsory education
- Post-compulsory education and preparing for the world of work

2. The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

- Internal administration
- Training and development
- Technology
- Designing and promoting Welsh language services

3. The community

- Town and country planning
- Housing
- Tourism and businesses
- Non-Welsh speakers and newcomers
- Community activities

Under each of the three priority areas we will consider:

- what we want to see on Anglesey,
- what are the challenges are locally,
- what needs to happen next to ensure that what we want to see on Anglesey happens, and
- what indicators can we use to measure the success of our efforts.

When addressing these priority areas we will also be considerate of the strategic themes of Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers. This is to ensure that our local efforts locally contribute towards achieving the Welsh Government's national vision. The strategic themes are:

- 1. Increasing the number of Welsh speakers**
- 2. Increasing the use of Welsh**
- 3. Creating favourable conditions – Context and infrastructure**

Supporting children, young people and families to use Welsh will be key to achieving our vision. Above all else we must ensure that parents understand the value of the language and use Welsh with their children. Data shows that children benefit from being surrounded with the language before even reaching the classroom if they are to become fluent users as adults. This is where we need to focus our efforts.

Our successful education system means that there are more Welsh speaking 15-19 year olds here than in any other part of the country. Our challenge is to ensure that our young people benefit from the skills they learnt at school and continue to use the language outside of the classroom.

The workplace also has an important role to play in increasing Welsh speakers' confidence to use the language at work and in their personal lives. As the island's main employer, we have a duty to promote the use of Welsh within our internal administration and to develop the language skills of our workforce. We will build upon the success of our six year rolling programme to increase our use of Welsh and will extend it to new service departments. We will also be mindful of the opportunities that technology can offer to increase the use of the language. This will be particularly important as we adjust to post-pandemic life and the new emphasis on working and communicating virtually. We must continually strive to raise awareness of our Welsh language services and encourage their use.

We want to ensure that as wide an audience as possible is made aware of the value of Welsh and the benefits of using the language. This means reaching out to newcomers, developers, businesses and communities that are less familiar with Welsh. We will use our influence to share information and resources to raise awareness of the importance of the language locally. We aim to create a sense of belonging where all our residents feel ownership of the Welsh language and are proud to live in a vibrant, truly bilingual community.

Effects of the COVID-19 pandemic

This strategy was prepared in the shadow of one of the biggest events to affect the way we live and work. Developments during 2020 and 2021 led to growing concerns about the state of the Welsh language nationally and calls for action to protect the language. Factors included housing market boom, increased investment in second and holiday homes, remote working allowing relocation from urban to rural and coastal areas, and cases of traditional house names being changed to English. All these effects were felt on Anglesey.

Lockdowns led to an increase in local house prices and almost certainly more people moving to the area to take advantage of the opportunity to work remotely. Inward migration presents a historic challenge to the prosperity of the Welsh language in rural areas, and it is not yet clear what the true impact of the pandemic will be on the linguistic demography of our island.

Restrictions and social distancing reduced opportunities for Welsh speakers and learners to use the language together informally at work. Despite their value, some virtual meeting platforms lack simultaneous translation facilities; a barrier that has impacted the general use of Welsh in meetings.

We must also acknowledge that there may be fewer opportunities to use the language post COVID-19 due to the winding down of groups or events. Less frequent users may have lost confidence due to diminished opportunities to practice the language in person with others.

As life recovers from the pandemic, we hope to see social activity resume with renewed enthusiasm. Remote working may also offer some advantages such as enabling Welsh speakers to continue working from home on Anglesey, wherever

their jobs are located. We also hope to see former residents attracted back to the area.

In his 2020-2021 assurance report, [Stepping Forward](#)³, the Welsh Language Commissioner outlined the importance of considering the impact of COVID-19 on the Welsh language when preparing this strategy. As well as addressing what we already know about the pandemic's implications on the way we work and interact, we will continue to revisit this strategy as we understand more about the effects on the island's demography. This is to ensure that our plans adequately respond to any changes in linguistic dynamics and are fit for purpose in the 'new normal'.

Draft

³ Welsh Language Commissioner, [Stepping Forward: Assurance Report 2020-2021](#), available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

Context

Formulating a five year strategy to promote the Welsh language on Anglesey is a statutory and strategic requirement stemming from the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011. The Welsh Language Measure gave Welsh official status in Wales and established two key principles relating to language which affect all aspects of public life, which are:

- that the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language in Wales; and
- that persons in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of the Welsh language if they choose to do so.

Requirements of the promotion standards

The Welsh Language Measure also established the role of Welsh Language Commissioner, who has the authority to impose standards of conduct that relate to the use of the Welsh language on a range of organisations. The Council received its [compliance notice](#)⁴ from the Welsh Language Commissioner on 30 September 2015. This is the document outlining the 160 standards that we must meet.

The standards are broadly divided into five classes that relate to different functions:

- service delivery standards;
- policy making standards;
- operational standards;
- record keeping standards; and
- promotion standards.

The final class, the promotion standards, place a duty on local authorities to support and encourage the use of Welsh in the communities they serve. Promotion standard 145 is the standard that requires us to produce and this strategy. It prescribes that we must prepare and publish on our website a five year strategy explaining how we intend to promote Welsh and facilitate the wider use of the language on Anglesey. The strategy must include, among other things:

- a target for increasing or maintaining the number of Welsh speakers in the area by the end of the five year period; and
- a statement outlining how we intend to meet that target.

At the end of the five year period we must review and republish the strategy. Our assessment of our first promotional strategy, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021, is available on our website.⁵

⁴ Welsh Language Commissioner, Compliance notice under section 44 of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011, available at welshlanguagecommissioner.wales.

⁵ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021: Assessment report, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

Policy context

This strategy does not exist on a vacuum. The Council has an established record of providing quality Welsh language services to our residents and the language is prominent in our schemes. Our [Council Plan](#)⁶ acknowledges the importance of our Welsh heritage and culture and states that protecting the language is a key priority. Our [Welsh Language Policy](#)⁷ reflects our duty to promote the language in our communities and our responsibility as an employer to attract and retain Welsh speakers to maintain our high standards of service.

In addition to our commitment to using and considering the language in our services and schemes, a number of other duties and responsibilities also contribute towards promoting the Welsh language in our area.

Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers

The Welsh Government's aims and objectives for achieving its vision of a million Welsh speakers by 2050 are set out in its national language strategy, [Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers](#)⁸. The strategy identifies a need to create opportunities for Welsh speakers to use their skills easily at work, as part of the education system, and socially. It is also clear that favourable conditions must be created to encourage the number of Welsh speakers. Our strategy will contribute to achieving this national vision for Wales.

Well-being of Future Generations Act (Wales) 2015

The main aim of the Well-being of Future Generations Act is to improve the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. It sets out a well-being duty that we must meet and seven well-being goals that we must work towards. One of those goals is, 'a Wales with a vibrant culture where the Welsh language thrives'. As part of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board we have developed a [Well-being Plan](#)⁹ for both counties in order to work together towards achieving the aims of the act.

More than just words

[More than just words](#)¹⁰ is the Welsh Government's strategic framework for improving Welsh language services in the health, social services and social care sectors. It requires us to provide social care services in Welsh and to make an active offer to our service users so that they do not have to ask to use the language with us.

Planning and the Welsh language

National planning policy advises that particular consideration is given to Welsh language communities when making decisions and policies about land use. We have

⁶ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Council Plan 2017-2022, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

⁷ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Language Policy, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

⁸ Welsh Government, Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers, available at llyw.cymru.

⁹ Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board, Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Well-being Plan, available at lesiantgwyneddaron.org.

¹⁰ Welsh Government, More than just words: Strategic framework for Welsh language services in health, social services and social care, available at wales.nhs.uk.

developed a joint [Local Development Plan](#)¹¹ with Gwynedd Council which focuses on local issues and objectives including the language. The plan's first strategic policy, [PS1 \(Welsh Language and Culture\)](#), promotes and supports the use of the language. It prescribes that information on specific types of developments must be gathered in order to reach a conclusion about the likely impact on the Welsh language. [Supplementary Planning Guidance: Maintaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities](#)¹² provides further guidance on giving due consideration to the Welsh language in order to meet the criteria of Strategic Policy PS1.

Welsh in education strategic plan

The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013 requires us to prepare a [Welsh in education strategic plan](#) or [WESP](#).¹³ The vision of our WESP is that all of our children and young people are fully bilingual and can use both Welsh and English with equal proficiency at the end of their school or college careers. The plan sets out our aims for achieving this vision.

As the above makes clear, there is a significant policy base relating to the promotion of the Welsh language that we must be mindful of. It highlights the importance of having appropriate policies and strategies in place to protect, promote and increase the use of the language nationally and locally.

¹¹ Gwynedd Council and Isle of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan 2011-2025, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

¹² Gwynedd Council and Isle of Anglesey County Council, Supplementary Planning Guidance: Maintaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

¹³ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032, available at ynysmon.gov.uk.

The Welsh language on Anglesey

The most valuable and comprehensive source of information about the number of Welsh speakers in our area is the census. Although the most recent census was carried out in 2021, no significant new data available will be available until the results are published during 2022 and 2023. Therefore, the following overview of the state of the Welsh language on Anglesey is based on 2011 Census data.

Main census results

19% of the Welsh population can speak the language. On Anglesey the figure is 57.2%, or 38,568 people. This means that 6.8% of all Welsh speakers live here. Although this means we have the second highest rate of Welsh speakers in the country, this figure is a decrease of 0.8% compared to the situation in 2001. At that time 60.1% of the population (38,893) could speak the language. This means that there were 325 fewer Welsh speakers on Anglesey in 2011 compared to 2001. This is part of a long-term pattern of steady decline since the mid-twentieth century.

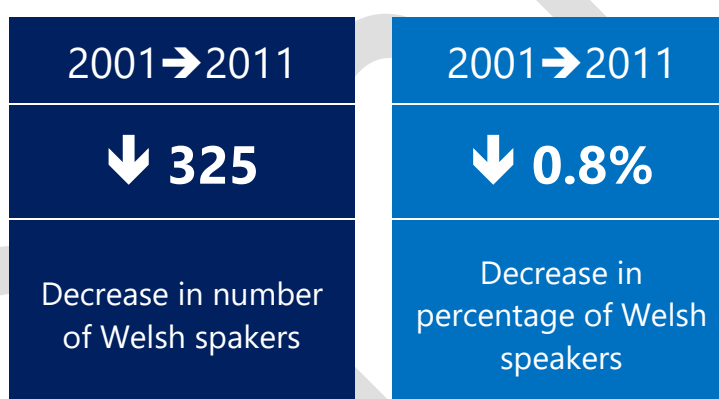


Table: Number and percentage of Welsh speakers

Year	Anglesey	Wales
1951	38,443 (80.0%)	714,700 (28.9%)
1961	37,101 (75.0%)	656,000 (26.0%)
1971	37,135 (66.0%)	542,400 (20.8%)
1981	39,229 (61.0%)	508,200 (18.9%)
1991	41,240 (61.9%)	500,000 (18.5%)
2001	38,893 (60.1%)	582,368 (20.7%)
2011	38,568 (57.2%)	562,016 (19%)

As the map below shows, the use of the language varies considerably on the island, with many more Welsh speakers in central areas compared to the coast. Over 70% can speak Welsh in almost all inland communities.

Map: Percentage of Welsh speakers over three years of age 2011

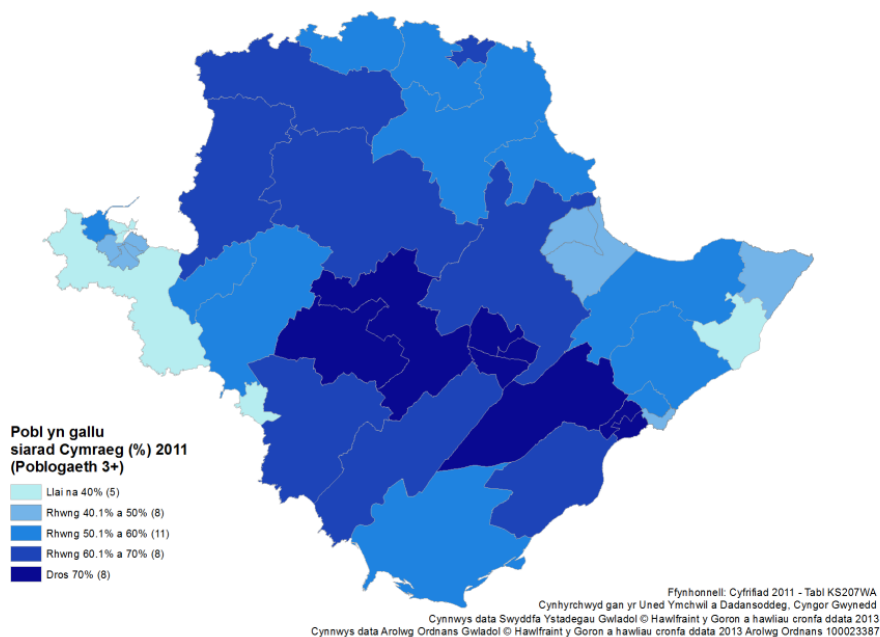


Table: Wards with the highest number of Welsh speakers

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

Table: Wards with the lowest number of Welsh speakers

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

Welsh language ability also varies with age. Over 72.8% of our 15-19 year olds can speak Welsh, which is the highest percentage of speakers in that category across the whole of Wales. Over 61% of 25-29 year olds can speak Welsh, which is the second highest percentage of speakers in that category across the country. This probably reflects the influence of the education system on the language skills of school-age children.

The number of Welsh speakers is lower for the 30-34 age group (60.2%), the 50-54 age group (50.6%), the 70–74 age group (49.6%) and the 85+ age group (50.8%).

Migration

Anglesey's population increased by 2,922 between 2001 and 2011. The main reason for the increase was not natural change due to births and deaths, but inward migration. Over the period an average of 2,350 people migrated to Anglesey each year from the rest of Britain. This is equivalent to the population of Valley moving into the area annually.

Outward migration is highest among 15-29 year olds with on average about 180 more people from this age group moving out of the area than moving in. This is the age when young people tend to move away to study or pursue career paths. Inward migration is highest among the 45-59 age group with an average of 130 more people from this age group moving into the area than moving out. This is probably due to people choosing to move to Anglesey to retire.

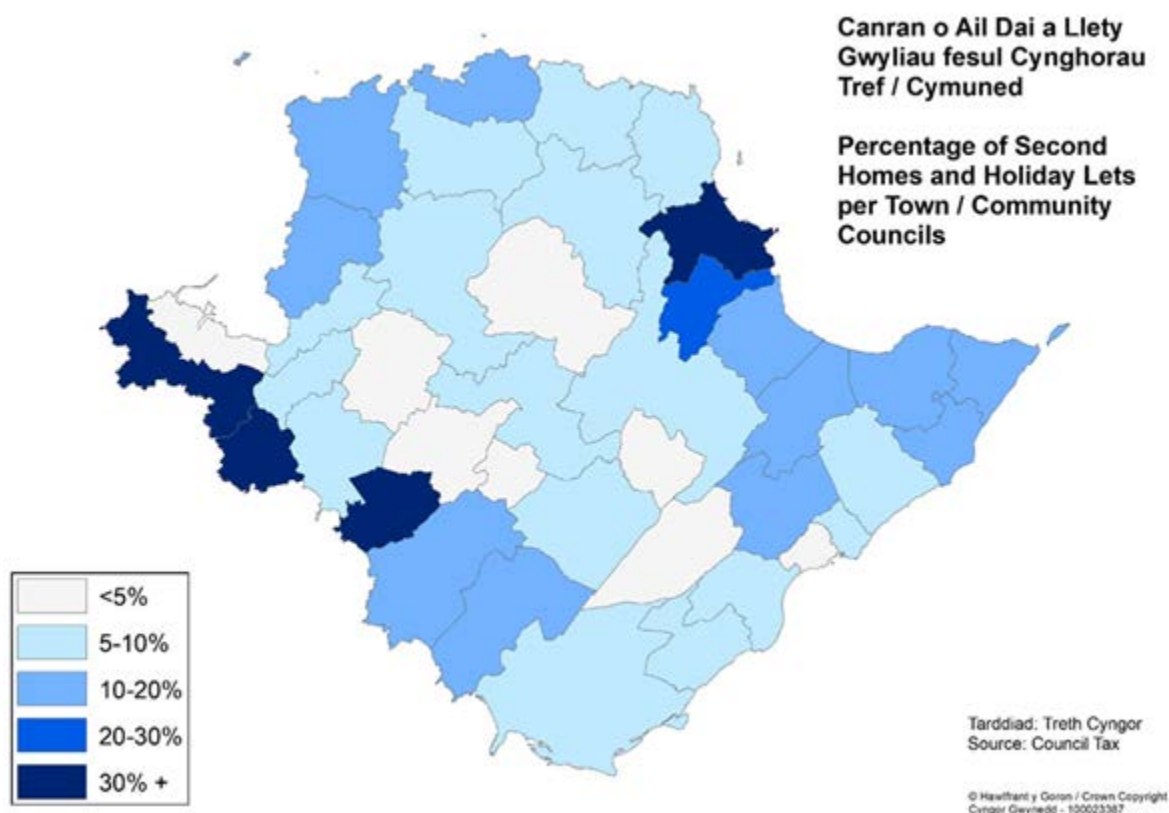
Although the exact impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration rates is not yet known, the table below of Council tax data from summer of 2020 shows a greater concentration of holiday and second homes on Anglesey when compared to Wales as a whole.

Table: Total holiday homes

	Anglesey	Wales
Number of residential units	35,195	988,418
Number of second homes	2,719	18,547
Total holiday accommodation (non-domestic business units)	861	6,906
Total	3,580	25,453
Combined percentage of holiday homes	9.9%	2.56%

It appears from the map below (also from 2020 Council tax data) that there is some correlation between levels of holiday homes and the proportion of Welsh speakers on some areas. Communities where there is a high proportion of holiday accommodation and second homes are broadly communities where the general use of Welsh is lower.

Map: Percentage of second homes and holiday lets per town/community council 2020



The above provides a snapshot of the use of the language in our area based primarily on 2011 Census data. In 2021 Menter Iaith Môn published a language profile, a comprehensive picture of the state of the language on Anglesey based on a variety of data and research sources.¹⁴ A copy is available on the Mentermon.com website. The main messages arising from the language profile are:

- The results of the 2011 Census provide a relatively mixed picture of the language locally. Although the impact of inward migration is clearly visible and the language continues to lose ground in the Holyhead area, the centre of the island remains one of the 'Welshest' parts of Wales.
- There has been little change in the state of the language between 2001 and 2011. Despite the relatively small decrease in the number of Welsh speakers, it is part of a national pattern of steady decline over the last half century.
- The Holyhead area saw the greatest decline, with 500 fewer Welsh speakers here overall. Unlike other parts of the island, the cause was not inward migration as a high proportion of the local population was born in Wales.

¹⁴ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn, available at mentermon.com.

- The influence of inward migration is clearly visible along most of the island's coastline with over 40% of the population born outside Wales in many areas.
- The vast majority (78.2%) of Welsh-born Anglesey residents can speak Welsh.
- Llangefni is one of the 'Welshest' towns in Wales with more Welsh speakers living here than anywhere else, except for the Caernarfon area.
- The increase over the last fifty years in the island's population has led to a decline in the number of Welsh speakers. Despite this, the language has held its ground well given the level of inward migration to the area.

Draft

Priority area 1: Children, young people and the family

Our first priority area focuses on children, young people and the family. This is because passing on Welsh from one generation to the next is crucial to maintaining and protecting the language in our communities. Education also has a key role to play in creating opportunities for children and young people to learn, hear and use Welsh in the classroom and beyond the school gates.

The vision

- More families recognising the value of Welsh and using the language with their children.
- More children and young people using the language every day at school and socially.
- More parents choosing Welsh medium education for their children.
- More pupils continuing to practice their Welsh language skills when moving from primary to secondary school and into post-compulsory education.
- The right of all pupils to be fully bilingual by the time they finish school at 16.
- More newcomers choosing Welsh medium education for their children and seeing the value of language immersion.
- More newcomers who are parents choosing to learn Welsh themselves.
- Greater awareness amongst young people of the value of the Welsh language as a skill and asset in the world of work.

The challenges

Passing on the language within the family

Failure within families to pass on the language to the next generation is a particular barrier to the prosperity of Welsh on Anglesey. In homes where only one parent (of a couple) can speak Welsh, only 38.1% of three year olds can speak the language. Even where both parents speak Welsh, the equivalent figure for three year olds is 76.7%.

Despite the challenge, this is also our greatest opportunity to create new Welsh speakers. National data shows where Welsh is passed on to children in the home, 80% remain fluent as adults. This compares with 49% of those who learned in

nursery school, 26% in primary school, and 8% in secondary school.¹⁵ Therefore, the earliest a child acquires that language the greater the chance of retaining it into adulthood.

Non Welsh-speaking households

Some families choose not to speak the language and may intentionally seek to avoid Welsh medium care or education by sending their children to non-controlled settings or to settings in other parts of the region.

Misconceptions about the value of Welsh

Myths and misconceptions about the value of Welsh and bilingualism persist. These include the misconception that hearing two languages is confusing and that it is better to introduce only one language to a child at first. There is also the mistaken assumption that Welsh-medium care or education is unsuitable for non-Welsh speaking children because they cannot express themselves. Some old fashioned beliefs that Welsh is not useful in the world of work and that studying through the medium of the language is a barrier to success in subjects such as maths and science also remain.

Losing Welsh after leaving school

Education has a powerful influence on school age children and young people's Welsh language ability. We are particularly fortunate that Anglesey has the highest proportion of Welsh speakers in the 15-19 age group throughout Wales. Our challenge is to ensure that this ability is not lost as our young people transition out of the education system into the world of work and life as adults.

The statistics

- 80.1% of Anglesey's three to four year olds who come from homes where both parents speak Welsh can themselves speak the language.
- 86.8% of Anglesey's primary school pupils were mainly educated through the medium of Welsh in 2012-20.
- In 2020, 72.7% of Anglesey's secondary school pupils gained A *-C grades in GCSE in first language Welsh.
- According to Cymraeg 2050: A million Welsh speakers, over half of Welsh learners leave school at 16, moving on to further education, apprenticeships or employment.

¹⁵ Menter Iaith Môn, Proffil Iaith: Darlun o sefyllfa'r Gymraeg ar Ynys Môn (2021), pp. 58-61. Available at mentermon.com.

What next?

We will ensure:

- that families appreciate the value of Welsh;
- that quality Welsh medium care and education is available to all;
- that our young people realise how Welsh language skills benefit them; and
- that children and young people can have fun in Welsh language activities.

If we are serious about creating new, natural Welsh speakers, we must focus on creating positive language associations early in children's lives. We need to reach out to prospective parents during pregnancy and maternity/paternity periods to reinforce positive messages about the benefits of introducing and passing on Welsh to their babies. Evidence suggests that this is a golden opportunity to educate parents about the advantages of Welsh as they are particularly eager to establish good habits for the benefit of their children.¹⁶ Our early years' practitioners will have an influential role in many new parents' lives so it is important that they also understand the benefits. We will work with Menter Iaith Môn as part of the [Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership](#) to equip them with appropriate information and resources. The partnership (a sub-group of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn) includes representatives from the health, care, education and third sectors who collaborate on projects with a specific focus on local Welsh language provision for families.

Our Flying Start officers offer targeted support for children under three years of age and their families as part of the Welsh Government's early years programme. The programme's primary focus is to promote social, emotional, cognitive and language skills, physical development and the early identification of additional needs. We will ensure that positive messages about the benefits of using Welsh with their children are shared with parents who come into contact with the service.

Although many early years settings offer an element of their care in Welsh on Anglesey, we need to work to increase language immersion opportunities, a way of introducing Welsh as a second language to infants and young children who do not hear the language at home. This will also involve working with Flying Start, Menter Iaith, Mudiad Meithrin, Cymraeg for Kids and schools, to ensure that providers receive the support they need to positively influence the language patterns of the young children in their care.

By creating more informal play opportunities more children will be surrounded by the language and pick it up naturally. We are fortunate that Mudiad Meithrin (the leading provider of language immersion opportunities) has a strong presence on the island. As well as the many Cylchoedd Meithrin and Cylchoedd Ti a Fi that operate here, one of the organisation's day nurseries is located in Llangefni. Mudiad Meithrin's work on the island is vital as the key to starting the bilingual journey from the

¹⁶ Welsh Government, Flying Start– Annexe: Guidance on Speech, Language and Communication (2017), p. 34. Available at llyw.cymru.

antenatal period (through the Cymraeg for Kids programme and collaboration with the health sector) through to the Cylch Ti a Fi and then the Cylch Meithrin. We need to build on our relationship with the organisation to ensure that all parents, regardless of their ability in Welsh, have access to welcoming settings that understand the benefits of language transmission and immersion in every part of the island.

We must similarly ensure that high quality Welsh medium education is available across the island and that we promote its benefits to all our communities. All but two of Anglesey's primary schools are community schools under the Council's control. This means that Welsh is the main medium of instruction for 86.8% of primary pupils. There are five community comprehensive schools for secondary pupils on the island, four of which are bilingual. One (Holyhead High School) is an English medium school with a significant proportion of Welsh provision. Welsh is the main medium of education for 34.8% of our secondary pupils. 39.2% receive some Welsh as part of their education, and 24.6% are educated in English. Welsh is the main language communication and administration of our special education school for pupils aged 3-19, Canolfan Addysg y Bont. The school places particular emphasis on the bilingual skills of its pupils.

As in the early years, we need to promote the benefits of language immersion for school age children. Our Language Centre is located on two sites in primary schools in Moelfre and Holyhead and offers Welsh language immersion education by specialist language teachers. We will look to extend our immersion provision during the period of the strategy and will benefit from of financial support from the Welsh Government to support older Welsh learners undertaking late immersion in schools. The bilingual language policy of all our schools will be strengthened with the introduction of our new Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP) in 2022. Each of the WESP's outcomes contribute to the aim of increasing the use of Welsh. They include, among other things, increasing the number of pupils being taught in Welsh, more children using the language when moving from primary to secondary school, more pupils studying for Welsh qualifications, and creating more opportunities to use the language in different contexts. Implementing our WESP is therefore critical to the success of this strategy.

Alongside the WESP, we must ensure that our schools continue to implement the national Siarter Iaith (Language Charter) framework. The aim of the Siarter Iaith is to influence pupils' language use outside the classroom, which is key if we want to see our children and young people continue to use Welsh once they leave school. The framework provides schools with a structure that leads to increasing their pupils' social use of the language and we will continue to support our schools to carry it out.

Siarter Iaith has the advantage of assisting parents to learn Welsh, primarily to encourage their children with their school work, but also to help social integration and improve employment prospects. Due to the wealth of Welsh medium education provision on Anglesey, there are a number of parents who do not themselves speak the language or are confident in their Welsh who support their children through bilingual education. It is important that we recognise how difficult this can be and that we are encourage those parents with positive messages about the benefits of bilingualism.

Our young Welsh speakers need to understand that they have a valuable competitive advantage that sets them apart from some of their peers when it comes to applying for jobs, for example. Post-compulsory education providers have an important role to play in promoting the value of the language as a skill and asset when it comes to choosing a career path. We will work with our partners to promote job opportunities that require Welsh language skills in the area and ensure that our education system develops those skills so that there is a ready workforce here on Anglesey.

We have repeatedly mentioned the importance of hearing and using Welsh outside the classroom if we are to see our children and young people develop positive attitudes towards the language. There are a number of organisations on Anglesey that offer opportunities to use the Welsh language socially, such as the Urdd, Young Farmers, Menter Iaith Môn, sports clubs and youth clubs. We must work with our partners to support Welsh-medium social activity for children and young people following the pandemic to ensure that there are as many opportunities as possible to use Welsh socially. Such activities offer an excellent language immersion opportunity for children and young people to hear and use Welsh in a fun, informal atmosphere.

Measures of success

- More early years settings for children up to the age of five offering Welsh language immersion.
- An increase in the number secondary pupils being taught in Welsh.
- An increase in the number of secondary pupils studying first language Welsh as a qualification.
- An increase in the number of secondary pupils studying other subjects through the medium of Welsh.
- The number of parents of school age children learning Welsh.
- The number of newcomers with school age children choosing language immersion education within a year of moving to the area.
- An increase in the number of students studying Welsh-medium or bilingual further education courses.
- The number of Welsh language sports and leisure activities for children and young people.

Priority area 2: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure

Our objective in relation to the strategy's second priority area is to mainstream the Welsh language and to secure its status in the workplace. Our services should reflect the local community and residents should be aware of and feel confident to use the Welsh language services that are available locally. We must also be mindful of the opportunities that technology can offer to increase and facilitate use of the language in the workplace.

The vision

- More residents using Welsh at work.
- Increased awareness among businesses of the value of Welsh language ability as a skill and an asset in the world of work.
- More quality jobs and employment opportunities locally.
- Increased use of Welsh in local government administration, including town and community councils.
- More use of Welsh when using technology.
- More residents using Welsh language services in writing, in person and online.
- Quality Welsh medium care services available in homes, care homes and in the health sector.

The challenges

Geographical challenges

Anglesey's linguistic demography shows that the use of Welsh varies from area to area. Employment opportunities and the provision of local services also vary. The same opportunities are not always available to residents living in more rural parts of the island, which are, more often than not, the communities most likely to use the Welsh language naturally.

Seasonal economy

An over reliance on a seasonal economy linked to the tourism industry creates unstable employment opportunities. However, changes to the employment landscape post COVID-19 may present an opportunity to address the situation by allowing residents to take advantage of new, remote job opportunities.

Mobility and migration

The issue of young people moving away to study or look for work is one that has affected our communities for decades. Similarly, there is a tendency to see fewer families moving into some areas due to a lack of job opportunities and services.

The language of business

The Welsh language often lacks a prominent place in business. We have already noted that old-fashioned attitudes about the language persist, such as the perception that Welsh is not useful in the world of work and that English is the language of progress. Misconceptions also exist about the cost of operating bilingually and providing services in both languages.

Individuals' lack of confidence

Less frequent users may lack confidence in their Welsh language ability and avoid using it at work. These individuals are also more likely to underestimate their ability in the language. Lack of ability in Welsh can be a barrier to finding good jobs locally and, in exceptional cases, may adversely affect the life chances of some individuals.

Changes to working conditions following the COVID-19 pandemic

Remote working may have adversely impacted opportunities for those who do not use the language socially to practice their Welsh with colleagues in the workplace.

The statistics

- 77% of Anglesey's fluent Welsh speakers used the language every day in 2013-2015. This is a 10% decrease on the 2004-2006 figure of 87%.¹⁷
- In 2013-2015 nine out of 10 Welsh speakers on Anglesey said they spoke Welsh with colleagues at least occasionally.
- In 2013-15 over half of Welsh speakers said that they tried to use the Welsh language, at least occasionally, when dealing with public organisations.
- Over 90% of our officers speak Welsh which means we can offer a complete Welsh language service to our residents.¹⁸
- All members of our Senior Leadership Team and heads of service speak Welsh.

¹⁷ Welsh Government and Welsh Language Commissioner, The use of Welsh in Wales 2015-15, available at llyw.cymru.

¹⁸ Isle of Anglesey County Council, Annual Welsh Language Standards Report 2020-21, pp. 23-24. Available at ynysmon.gov.uk. Figure based on the results of the annual workforce language skills survey and reflecting the percentage of officers able to answer straightforward work-related queries in Welsh to fluency (levels 2-5 of our Recruitment and Selection Policy language requirements framework).

What next?

We will ensure:

- that we support our workforce to use more Welsh at work;
- that we use technology to facilitate the use of Welsh;
- that businesses understand the benefits of using Welsh; and
- that the needs of Welsh language service users are central to our plans.

The workplace has an influence on what language people use. After all, most adults spend a significant proportion of their time at work. We want to ensure that the Council is an example to the island's employers of a workplace that values the Welsh language skills of its workforce and uses the language as a natural part of its administration. By using Welsh ourselves we hope to see a virtuous circle develop. Evidence shows that individuals who work for employers who support the use of Welsh are much more likely to use the language themselves.

In 2017 we decided to implement an innovative rolling programme to increase our use of Welsh over a six year period. This led to identifying language champions responsible for promoting the Welsh language and making small interventions to change the linguistic culture within their teams. Although the pandemic meant delaying our plans for a period during 2020 and 2021, our intention is to build on the programme's success and extend it to new service departments. We will continue to support our current language champions and work with them to identify more opportunities to use Welsh at work. Our Translation unit will also support our officers by assisting them to work bilingually. We will adopt some of the latest technology, specifically in relation to simultaneous translation, to facilitate this work and the development of the Welsh language within the Council more broadly. We will also learn from and share best practice with our public sector partners as part of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Service Board's Welsh language sub-group and the region's Welsh language officers' network. We will take advantage of any opportunity to work with the higher education sector on behaviour change models to help change the linguistic practices of our workforce for the better.

Our workforce is our greatest asset and we want to attract more Welsh speakers to work for us. We must therefore work with our partners in the further education sector, such as Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, to ensure that our young people are aware of the career opportunities that we have to offer.

We will continue to work with our partners in Learn Welsh North West to support our workforce to learn the language and, just as importantly, to increase confidence in the skills they already have. It is likely that some momentum will have been lost as a result of the transition to remote working and the reduction in opportunities to use the language informally at work. Creating opportunities to hear and practice Welsh will therefore be vital as working life returns to normal after the pandemic. We will

encourage and support less confident users to develop their Welsh language ability by providing training that is suitable for them. We will also facilitate less formal opportunities to practice Welsh at work, by hosting cuppa and chat sessions for example. We will be mindful of the opportunities that new technology and virtual meeting platforms can offer to increase confidence and use of the language.

We must ensure that the needs of language users are central to our proposals and that we work tirelessly to encourage our residents to use Welsh language services. We will reach out to business owners with information and resources about the benefits of using Welsh. If we want to see more use made of Welsh the myth that English is the language of business and formality must be dispelled. This means using language that is suitable and easy to understand and designing our services in such a way that there is no barrier to using them in Welsh. We must continually strive to make it absolutely clear to our residents that they are welcome to use the language with us and that they do not have to ask for services in Welsh. This is the principle at the heart of the proactive offer.

We will make sure that our workforce understands the importance of providing services – particularly care and welfare services – in our residents' chosen language by offering them language awareness training. As well as ensuring that we work continually to improve our care services through the medium of Welsh, we will call on our partners in the health sector to provide quality services in line with the requirements of the Welsh Government's national framework, More than just words. Our aim will be to instil respect and goodwill amongst towards language choice and to ensure that local services reflect the vibrant, bilingual community we are so privileged to serve.

Measures of success

- The number of Welsh language training courses attended.
- The number of Welsh language awareness sessions attended.
- The number of officers using Welsh language Microsoft interfaces.
- The number of visits to the Welsh version of our website.
- The number of Welsh speakers who choose to use our services in Welsh.
- The number of visits to Welsh language resources for businesses on our website.

Priority area 3: The community

Our strategy's final priority area focuses on promoting Welsh as a living language in our communities. Through hard work and collaboration with our partners we will aim to foster greater goodwill towards the language by sharing positive messages about the value and importance of Welsh on Anglesey.

The vision

- Residents able to afford to live and set up homes in their local communities.
- A shared sense of involvement and pride amongst residents in our vibrant, truly bilingual community.
- Residents who are willing and confident Welsh language users, regardless of their level of ability.
- More Welsh language activity, a prominent place for the language at events and fewer activities being conducted exclusively in English in our communities.
- Learners and less confident Welsh speakers welcomed and supported to participate in community events.
- Support for councils and community groups who conduct their business in Welsh.
- The Welsh language prioritised in local economic development, housing and planning schemes.

The challenges

The housing market

One of the main challenges on Anglesey is ensuring that there is enough affordable housing available to our residents. The COVID-19 pandemic period in particular saw growing concern about local residents – particularly young people – unable to compete with retirees and second home buyers. If we are to ensure that our young people can stay and work in our communities there must be an adequate supply of suitable housing.

Mobility and migration

Census data shows that older people of retirement age are most likely to move to Anglesey causing changes in demography and language use patterns in some areas.

Opportunities and support to learn Welsh

Many newcomers to the area are eager to learn about our language and culture but often find it difficult to integrate into Welsh-speaking communities. Some may find it difficult to learn the language due to a lack of convenient opportunities.

Not everyone who moves to Anglesey has a desire to learn Welsh. This may be because they do not see a need to learn the language due to the English language's influence on some of our communities.

Individuals' lack of confidence

Despite having a relatively large number of Welsh speakers, not everyone who can speak the language on Anglesey does so. This is a particular issue in the Holyhead area where intergenerational language transmission rates are at their lowest.

The statistics

- 60% of Holyhead's population understands Welsh but does not use the language.
- 9.9% of Anglesey's residential units are holiday or second homes.

What next?

We will ensure:

- that Anglesey is an appealing place for Welsh speakers to live;
- that there is a range of housing options available to local residents;
- that newcomers understand the importance of the Welsh language; and
- that Welsh is prominent in community activities.

For the Welsh language to flourish in our communities, Anglesey needs to be an appealing place for Welsh speakers to live and work. We will aim to attract individuals who have left the island to study or follow career paths back to the area to raise families. To succeed, we need to make sure that good jobs and social opportunities and high standards of Welsh education are all available here.

We must also offer a range of housing options. This means supporting owners to bring empty homes back into use, working with private landlords, and encouraging developers and social housing providers to build more affordable housing. We will also add to the local housing stock by building new council houses.

By working with the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Planning Policy Unit we will ensure that the impact of proposed developments on communities and the language is conscientiously considered. Where appropriate, we will call on developers to take

action to mitigate any negative impacts and encourage them to use and support local supply chains. Our Policy and Welsh Language unit will have an input into town and country planning decisions to ensure that the interests of Welsh speakers are considered and protected. At a strategic level, the Welsh language will be given priority in our economic plans.

As our economy is largely reliant on tourism, we will take every opportunity to market the island's distinctive culture. This will include drawing visitors' attention to the area's natural bilingualism and embracing native, Welsh language place-names when promoting Anglesey as a destination. Working with stakeholders in the sector, we will aim to develop a successful and sustainable tourism industry that contributes to and enhances the area.

We will target newcomers to the island to make sure they understand the prominent place that the Welsh language has here. We will support Menter Iaith Môn to build on the success of their schemes to help immigrants and refugees fully integrate into their new communities. Through innovative programmes that introduce the history of the Welsh language, local traditions and culture we hope to influence and support newcomers' efforts to learn Welsh and feel part of their new area.

Our town and community councils will have an important role to play in sharing positive messages about the value of the Welsh language in our communities. We already have an established relationship with designated language champions within these organisations and will support their efforts increase participation in Welsh language community activity. It is vital that we continue to listen to and respond to the concerns of our town and community councils about the state of the Welsh language in their areas. Often it is these residents who first sense the true impact of changes to linguistic dynamics on this island.

We will benefit from the special influence that organisations such as Medrwn Môn, Merched y Wawr, the Urdd and the Young Farmers have on Welsh language activity in our communities. It is vital that we offer them every support to resume their activities following the restrictions of the COVID-19 pandemic. We will use our influence to encourage businesses and event organisers to showcase the language at events. We will support and promote volunteering opportunities through the medium of Welsh. It is vital that our elected members and community representatives are aware of their capacity to drive change and ensure that the Welsh language has a prominent place in events and activities.

Measures of success

- An increase in the number of electoral wards with more than 70% Welsh speaking population.
- An increase in the number of electoral wards with more than 50% Welsh speaking population.
- The number of visits to Welsh language resources for newcomers on our website.

- The number of newcomers contacting us to request resources.
- The number of newcomers enrolling in Welsh language lessons or training within a year of moving to the area.
- The number of fitness classes held in Welsh.

Draft

Implementing the strategy

This strategy mainly focuses on areas over which we have direct influence. However, its success is entirely dependent on collaboration. When it come to the Welsh language, many other local organisations share our priorities. It would be a mistake not to co-ordinate our efforts and make the most of each other's resources and expertise to achieve our shared goal of increasing the use of Welsh on our island.

We have already mentioned some of our key partners and a full list of Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn's members is included in the appendix. This forum of various organisations who operate on Anglesey meets regularly with the aim of working together to support and promote the Welsh language locally. Each of these organisations also has an important role to play in implementing this strategy.

For each year of the strategy's life there will be an action plan. This document will set out our plans for taking action and working together to increase the use of Welsh. It contains aims and objectives relating to the three priority areas together with details of specific schemes and projects to be delivered during the period.

Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn will be responsible for monitoring the progress of the annual action plans. We will work closely with the forum to strengthen the aims and objectives of our strategy. It is also our platform for sharing information, coordinating efforts and identifying further opportunities for collaboration. The forum will identify annual projects where there is collaboration between its members, including the Council and our service departments.

Progress against annual action plan targets will also be monitored as part of the Council's formal scrutiny arrangements.

At the end of each year we keep a record of the period's activity. These records will form the basis of our end of strategy assessment of the success of our efforts, as required by standard 146. We will also keep a record of all community events and activities, supported by us, to promote the Welsh language. This information will be published on our website and shared with the Welsh Language Commissioner.

Appendix 1: Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn member list

- Dr Haydn E. Edwards (independent chair since 2019)
- Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Planning Policy Unit
- Anglesey and Gwynedd post-16 Education Consortium
- Anglesey Primary Heads Forum (chair)
- Anglesey Secondary Heads Forum (chair)
- Bangor University
- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board
- Cymdeithas yr Iaith
- Cymraeg for Kids
- Grŵp Llandrillo Menai
- GwE
- Isle of Anglesey County Council, including;
 - Elected Members: Portfolio Holder with responsibility for the Welsh language, and four other elected members
 - Officers: Chief Executive, Director of Education, Skills and Young People, Policy and Welsh Language Manager and other officers as required
- Learn Welsh North West
- Llys Eisteddfod Môn
- Medrwn Môn
- Menter Iaith Môn
- Menter Môn
- Merched y Wawr
- Môn CF
- Môn FM
- Mudiad Meithrin
- North Wales Police
- One Voice Wales
- Siarter Iaith
- Welsh Government
- Welsh Language Commissioner
- Young Farmers
- Yr Urdd

Appendix 2: Year one action plan

Priority area 1: Children, young people and the family					
Broad aim	Objective to be achieved	Responsibility	Funding source	Success indicator	RAG status
Increased awareness of the advantages of passing on the Welsh language	Working together to produce a comprehensive resource for prospective parents on the benefits of language transmission.	Menter Iaith Môn to lead on behalf of the Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership			
	Welsh language awareness training offered to Flying Start officers.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services with support from Menter Iaith Môn			
	Sharing information with parents in the pre and postnatal period about the benefits of the Welsh language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Registration Services • Gwynedd Council Registration Services • Cymraeg for Kids • Cylchoedd Ti a Fi • Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board midwives and health visitors 			
	Sharing information with foster parents about the benefits of the Welsh language.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department with support from Menter Iaith Môn			

	Welsh language awareness training offered to all boards of school governors.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department with support from Menter Iaith Môn			
More Welsh language immersion opportunities during the early years between 0-5 years of age	Publishing a comprehensive list of early years settings for 0-5 year olds offering language immersion.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department			
	Sharing information about the benefits of Welsh language immersion with settings that do not currently offer Welsh language provision.				
Improved standards of Welsh language provision and education in schools	Implementing the WESP 2022-2032.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department			
	Implementing the Siarter Iaith framework in schools.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department			
Ensuring that ability in Welsh is considered a valuable skill by further education students	Promoting the benefits of a career in health and care to Welsh speaking young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department • Grŵp Llandrillo Menai • As prospective employers, Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn and Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership members to support by proving Welsh 			

		language awareness			
riority area 2: The workplace, Welsh language services and the infrastructure					
Broad aim	Objective to be achieved	Responsibility	Funding source	Success indicator	RAG status
More use of Welsh within the Council and supporting our workforce to use the language in the workplace	Supporting current Welsh language champions in the Housing, Leisure and Public Protection service departments.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Extending the six-year rolling programme to Finance, Social Services and Economic Development departments.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Changing workplace language practices by implementing ARFer behaviour change methodology.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit in partnership with Canolfan Bedwyr, Bangor University			
	Improving officers' awareness of support resources by reviewing intranet pages about the Welsh language.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Reviewing how we convey Welsh language requirements in job descriptions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit Isle of Anglesey County Council Human Resources department 			
Ensuring that ability in Welsh is	Offering language awareness training for	Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning			

considered a valuable skill in training and employment	careers advisers and teachers responsible for providing careers advice in schools.	department with support from Menter Iaith Môn			
More use of Welsh language services by residents and implementing standards	Improved understanding of services users' language choices and behaviour at receptions.	Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board Welsh language sub-group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council • Gwynedd Council 		
	Review of corporate Welsh Language Policy.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit			
	Review of schools' Welsh Language Policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning department • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit 			
	Review of corporate website pages about the Welsh language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit • Isle of Anglesey County Council Digital Services unit 			
	Welsh language standards' training for Academi Môn trainees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Policy and Welsh Language unit • Isle of Anglesey County Council Human Resources department 			

	Welsh language standards' training for new elected members.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Democratic Services department			
riority area 3: The community					
Broad aim	Objective to be achieved	Responsibility	Funding source	Success indicator	RAG status
Introducing Welsh to new communities and promoting Welsh language learning and education opportunities	Publishing promotional material for newcomers on our website.	Isle of Anglesey County Council in partnership with Menter Iaith Môn	ARFOR programme funding		
	Sharing information about the Welsh language with potential buyers as part of property searches.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Legal Services department	N/A		
Greater awareness by businesses of the benefits of using Welsh	Publishing promotional material for businesses on our website.	Isle of Anglesey County Council in partnership with Menter Iaith Môn	ARFOR programme funding		
More opportunities for people to use health and social care services in Welsh	Responding to a review of More than just words.	Isle of Anglesey County Council Social Services department			
	Promoting the benefits of a career in health and care to Welsh speaking young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isle of Anglesey County Council Learning Department • Grŵp Llandrillo Menai • As prospective employers, Fforwm Iaith Ynys Môn and Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership members to support by proving Welsh 			

		language awareness			
More opportunities to use Welsh in communities	Preparing a memorandum of understanding for sports clubs.				
	Establishing a virtual Village Hall.				

Draft



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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL Scrutiny Report Template

Committee:	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Date:	14 October, 2021
Subject:	The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan
Purpose of Report:	To present the 10-year WESP
Scrutiny Chair:	Cllr Gwilym O Jones
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr R Meirion Jones
Head of Service:	Rhys H Hughes, Director of Education, Skills and Young People
Report Author: Tel: Email:	Owen Davies Primary Sector Senior Officer 07595176103
Local Members:	N/A

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1 - Recommendation/s

A1 – The Committee is asked to recommend to the Executive Committee the approval of:

- a) The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032: Definition of the role of catchment language coordinators (draft) and authorisation of the relevant officers, in consultation with the portfolio holder, to complete any further reviews of the draft strategy.

Reasoning

Section 84 of The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 20131 (“the 2013 Act”) requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (“WESP”).

The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans and Assessing the Demand (Wales) Regulations 2013 (“the 2013 Regulations”) were the first regulations made under the section 87 powers. The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 20193 (“The 2019 Regulations”) replace those regulations and make provision for a local authority to prepare a ten-year Plan, the first to have effect from 1 September 2022, subject to the Welsh Ministers’ approval.

The purpose of these regulations is to improve opportunities for local authorities to plan Welsh-medium education provision in order to support the current and future expectation for growth in Welsh-medium education. Improving the planning of Welsh-medium education will also support our long-term national ambition for the Welsh language as set out in our *Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh speakers* strategy, your strategy for promoting the Welsh language in accordance with the Promotion Standards under the Welsh Language Standards (No. 1) Regulations 2015 and also the introduction of a new curriculum for Wales.

2 – Link to Council Plan / Other Corporate Priorities

The Council plan recognises the importance of our Welsh heritage and culture and states that safeguarding the language is a high priority for us. Our Welsh Language Policy reflects our responsibility to promote the language on a community level and, as an employer, to attract and retain Welsh speakers in order to maintain high quality services.

The implementation of a WESP plan also contributes towards the delivery of a number of statutory duties placed on the Council.

Specifically:

- The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019 ("The 2019 Regulations")
- The Welsh Government national strategy in relation to the language, Cymraeg 2050: A Million Welsh speakers
- The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
- Through Education supporting the Welsh Government National Framework for the health and care sector, More Than Just Words
- The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan
- Through Education supporting the PS1 Strategic Policy in the Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan

3 – Guiding Principles for Scrutiny Members

To assist Members when scrutinising the topic:-

3.1 Impact the matter has on WESP outcomes over the next ten years. [focus on performance and quality]

3.2 A look at the efficiency & effectiveness of the plan to continue Welsh medium education on the Island – [focus on equality]

3.3 A look at the consultation process and Anglesey's inclusive approach to joint planning of the WESP [focus on equality]

3.4 Looking at any risks [focus on risk]

3.5 Suitability of the accountability model across the sector. [Focus on performance and quality]

3.6 Looking at plans and proposals from a perspective of:

- Long term
- Prevention
- Integration
- Collaboration
- Involvement

[focus on wellbeing]

4 - Key Scrutiny Questions

At the request of the Panel:

1. To what extent is the Scrutiny Committee satisfied with the consultative work undertaken in planning the WESP?

2. To what extent is this strategy sufficiently robust to respond to the WESP outcomes and is the nature of collaboration across the sectors appropriate?
3. What are the main challenges in the future in terms of the position of the Welsh language within education on a local level?
4. What suggestions does the Committee have to further strengthen the work within the Terms of Reference?
5. What other areas does the Panel need to scrutinise?

5 – Background / Context

1. CONTEXT

Anglesey is starting a new chapter in how we plan Welsh in education. *Cymraeg 2050*: our strategy for a million Welsh speakers is the bedrock for this. Our contributions today, in implementing our Welsh in Education Strategic Plan over the next 10 years, will help us get to a million Welsh speakers. Every learner counts.

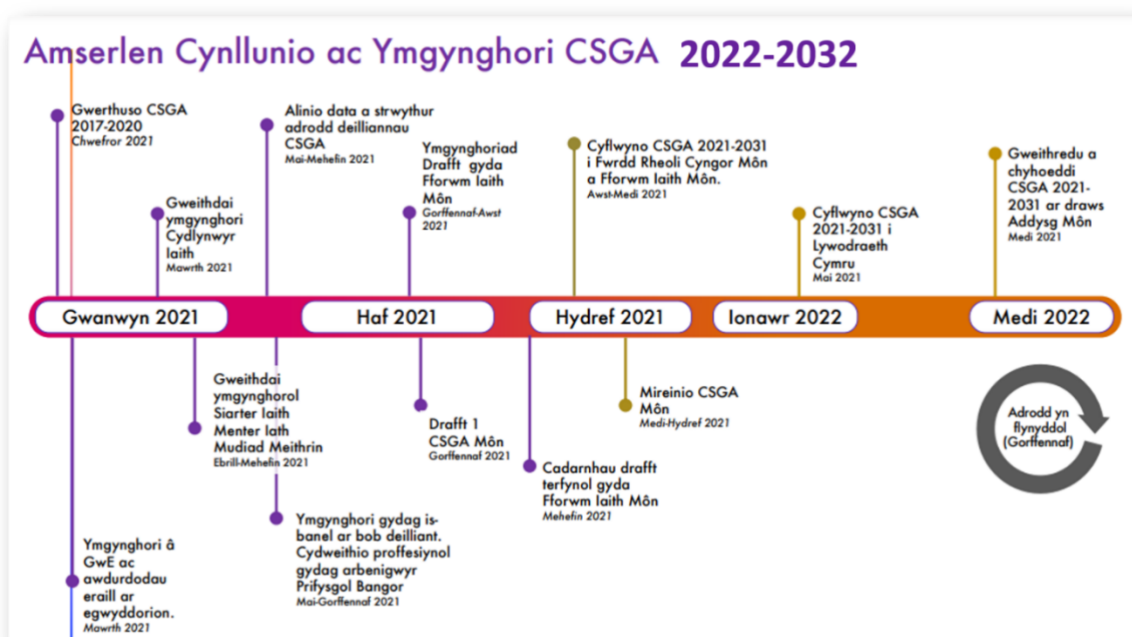
How we build our learners' language skills in Welsh will depend on the school model. *Cymraeg 2050* is clear that Welsh-medium immersion - which is where the medium of teaching and learning is delivered wholly or predominantly through the medium of Welsh - is the most reliable model for creating Welsh speakers with the skills and confidence to use the language comfortably in their everyday lives. As the new curriculum is introduced, the role that English-medium education plays will become even more important in producing learners who can use Welsh and who want to use Welsh. Welsh belongs to us all.

Section 84 of *The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013* ("the 2013 Act") requires a local authority to prepare a Welsh in Education Strategic Plan ("the Plan") and outlines that a Plan must contain:

- **A local authority's proposals** on how it will carry out its education functions to:
 - Improve the planning of the provision of education through the medium of Welsh ("Welsh-medium education") in its area;
 - Improve the standards of Welsh-medium education and of the teaching of Welsh in its area;
- **The local authority's targets** for improving the planning of the provision of Welsh medium education in its area and for improving the standards of that education and of the teaching of Welsh in its area;
- **Report on the (annual) progress** made to meet the targets contained in the previous Plan or previous revised Plan.

Section 84 also sets out with whom a local authority is required to **consult** in preparing or revising its Plan. To this end, Anglesey has produced a 10-year WESP in collaboration with stakeholders across the sector. Terms of Reference were drawn up for the work with a sub-panel for each outcome. An Education Officer was appointed to chair each sub-panel in accordance with relevant expertise and meetings were held with stakeholders representing a wide range of public sectors.

The following timescale was followed:



The meetings and wider communication were facilitated through the creation of the “[WESP Consultation](#)” website.

The planning and drafting the WESP benefited from the engagement and expertise of the Education Lecturer Mrs Gwawr Maelor Williams from Bangor University as a critical friend in the consultation process. This prioritised a pragmatic approach in addition to educational and pedagogical aspects within each outcome.

The Content of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (WESP)

Outline of the 7 outcomes of the plan:

1. More children at nursery age/three years old being educated through the medium of Welsh.
2. More children at reception class age/5 years old being educated through the medium of Welsh.
3. More children continuing to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to the next.
4. More learners studying for qualifications in Welsh (as a subject) and other subjects through the medium of Welsh.
5. More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in various contexts in school.
6. Increase in the provision of Welsh medium education for students with additional learning needs in accordance with the duties prescribed by the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018.
7. Increase in the number of teaching staff which are able to teach Welsh (as a subject) and teach through the medium of Welsh.

Each of these outcomes will be overseen by a chaired sub-panel (Education Officer). The sub-panel will meet twice a year and will report to the Education and Data Officers in order to formulate an annual report (see the strategy).

Update on the Welsh Language within Anglesey's Education System 2021

A verbal report was given by the Primary Senior Manager on the Welsh Language within the Education System in Anglesey, and the following points were noted in particular. Reference was made to the 10 Catchment Area Coordinators (5x Primary Coordinators and 5x Secondary Coordinators). It was noted that the Coordinators are responsible for leading cluster plans and supporting the catchment areas, and contributing to Authority meetings, which include GwE and Siarter Iaith (Welsh Language Charter) officers. Cluster plans were drawn up in December 2020, and the Welsh Government distributed £7,000 to each cluster for the period January-July 2021.

It was noted that it is the responsibility of the Catchment Area Coordinators to draw up plans for the region, and to disseminate expertise across the wider region and monitor the Welsh language situation. It was noted that there is close collaboration between GwE officers and Welsh Language Charter officers. Reference was made to the regional plans and structures which support the Welsh Language, namely the Regional Working Group, the [Welsh Language Fast Track Plan](#), the Welsh Language Charter Pilot Project and the [Caru Iaith \(Love for the Language\) Microsite](#).

Reference was made to the pilot work taking place in 4 schools which focuses on language recovery through a unique scheme in collaboration between the Learning Service, schools and the Welsh Language Charter officer. The scheme is now available online to all Anglesey schools. The schools receive appropriate resources in order to develop the spoken language recovery provision. It is the intention of the four schools to share their experiences and plans by training other teachers on the Island in order to focus on language recovery on the playground and more widely across all schools.

The Learning Service's contribution to Anglesey's language profile and participation in a consultation on categorising schools was also noted.

Reference was made to the two language centres on the Island. It was noted that the centres have now been able to welcome children back for face-to-face learning, with virtual lessons also continuing on Google Classroom. Reference was made to the waiting list for attending the Centres and it was noted that these individuals are able to access lessons and the provision on Google Classroom, and that the priority currently is to finish with the current class of students and welcome a new class in May 2021.

School Progress Review Panel

Councillor	Scrutiny Committee
Gwilym O Jones (Panel Chair)	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Margaret M Roberts	
Kenneth P Hughes	
Vaughan Hughes	
Alun Roberts (Vice-Chair)	Corporate Scrutiny Committee
John Arwel Roberts	
Richard Griffiths	
Co-opted Member of the Scrutiny Committees	
Mr Keith Roberts	Corporate Scrutiny Committee

6 – Equality Impact Assessment [including impacts on the Welsh Language]
6.1 Potential impacts on protected groups under the Equality Act 2010
See 6.2 and 6.3 below.
6.2 Potential impacts on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (strategic decisions)
A lack of ability in Welsh can create socio-economic disadvantage through preventing some individuals from obtaining good jobs in the local area, and in exceptional cases, can have an adverse effect on life chances. Some of the main objectives of the Strategy for Promoting the Welsh Language 2021-2026 (draft) is to increase transfer rates and language immersion and to create opportunities to learn the language. In turn, these opportunities can have a positive effect on the socio-economic circumstances of some residents through offering them the opportunity to develop Welsh language skills and to apply for better jobs where ability in the language is an advantage.
6.3 Potential impacts on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language
The purpose of the promotion strategy is to outline how the Council is promoting the Welsh language and facilitating the wider use of the language on Anglesey. Through its implementation, we will increase opportunities for the use of the language in the local area and will contribute towards the Welsh Government target of a million Welsh speakers by 2050. This will ensure that we are acting in accordance with the core principles of the Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Welsh language should be treated no less favourably than the English language in Wales; and • people living in Wales should be able to live their lives through the medium of Welsh if they choose to do so.
7 – Financial Implications
Not applicable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan will operate within the current financial model. • Grants for immersion will support current provision, school provision and also Language Centres for latecomers.
8 – Appendices:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032: (draft) ii. Role of the catchment language coordinator (draft)
9 - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):
Role of the catchment language coordinator

WELSH IN EDUCATION STRATEGIC PLAN

Name of Local Authority

Anglesey

Period of this Plan

September 2023 - July 2032

This Welsh in Education Strategic Plan is made under Section 84 of *The School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013* and the content complies with the *Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019¹⁻²*. We have given due regard to the statutory guidance issued by Welsh Ministers when setting our targets.

Signed: Rhys Howard Hughes

Date: 31.10.2021

(This Plan needs to be signed by the Chief Education officer within your local authority)

¹ [The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans \(Wales\) Regulations 2019](#)

² [The Welsh in Education Strategic Plans \(Wales\) \(Amendment\) \(Coronavirus\) Regulations 2020](#)

Notes to help you

You will need to outline your local authority's Welsh-medium education vision of the next ten years and the main strategic objectives for this period. Demonstrate how you will achieve Outcomes 1 to 7 with reference to the Guidelines.

Before completing this template, please refer specifically to Part 2 of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans Guidance.

<https://gov.wales/welsh-education-strategic-plans>

This part sets out the statutory requirements for what must be included in your Plan (as outlined in the Schedule of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plans (Wales) Regulations 2019). In addition to your overarching 10 year target, some statements in the Schedule require you to set other targets, and if so, please refer to those here.

Our ten year vision for increasing and improving the planning of the provision of Welsh-medium education in our area

Foreword

I am pleased to announce **Anglesey's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022-2032**. This vital Plan reflects our aim as a Council, which is to work towards a healthy and prosperous Anglesey where families will thrive.

The Plan sets out clear leadership and commitment to ensure that Anglesey learners receive the best possible opportunities in order to create the environment for everyone to experience success and achieve the highest possible standards. It is also in line with our vision of ensuring a Welsh-medium and bilingual education system that puts the needs of all our learners at the heart of our provision.

Delivering the Plan will help the people of Anglesey thrive and fulfil their long-term potential to sustain the language, culture and economy locally and provide for our pupils for the future. All our stakeholders, including Council departments, schools and wider partners commit to achieving all the objectives of the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan and thereby support the Welsh Government's strategy to achieve the goal of a million Welsh speakers by 2050.

- Councillor Meirion Jones, Education, Culture and Libraries Portfolio Holder

Anglesey's Vision:

That all pupils who go through Anglesey's education system are fully bilingual by the age of 16, and are confident to communicate in both languages equally in the world of work, culturally and socially.

Anglesey's Welsh in Education Strategic Plan 2022 – 2032

This is Anglesey's vision for Welsh-medium and bilingual education for the next ten years. The plan makes the learner central and considers the journey and experience of all learners through the journey of their education. The plan is co-planned with partners across the sectors. This strategic plan is co-written with stakeholders and sets out a clear path for the next ten years to ensure that all learners on Anglesey achieve the highest standards in order to sustain the language, culture and economy locally. Local Authority departments, schools and wider partners are fully committed to the Anglesey Welsh in Education Strategic Plan (Anglesey WESP). The Anglesey WESP complements and supports the Welsh Government's strategy of a million Welsh speakers by 2050, by working strategically with schools, partners and WESP structures to ensure that there are opportunities at all stages of an individual's education to learn and use Welsh.

As an annex to this plan, an Action Plan will be drawn up detailing the actions in order to achieve the stated aim and objectives. The plan is appraised annually and progress reported to the Education Scrutiny Committee and the Anglesey Language Forum. As part of the Forum's remit they will be expected to scrutinise the implementation and impact of the plan.

Contact

If you would like more information about the Welsh language, or the Welsh in Education Strategic Plan, you can contact:

Mr Owen Davies Uwch Swyddog Sector Cynradd Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni Ynys Môn LL77 7TW Ffôn: (01248) 750057	Mr Rhys Howard-Hughes Cyfarwyddwr Addysg, Sgiliau a Phobol Ifanc Cyngor Sir Ynys Môn Swyddfeydd y Cyngor, Llangefni Ynys Môn LL77 7TW Ffôn: (01248) 750057
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Outcome 1:

More nursery children/ three year olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

Background

All 3 year olds have been offered free half-time education. That education can be provided either in a maintained school or in a funded setting. The Isle of Anglesey County Council's Early Years Development Plan ensures nursery education provision from the beginning of the term following a child's 3rd birthday. The specific objective of the Isle of Anglesey County Council's nursery education is to ensure that all children are given a sound foundation in Welsh to enable them to reach the goal of full bilingualism in due course.

The Isle of Anglesey County Council's Education Authority supports provision for children from the age of 3 upwards through one of two ways:

They are supported via grant funds on the understanding that the settings operate the Authority's Language Policy.

The schools are funded through the Fair Funding formula to maintain a nursery classes.

The standard of Welsh language provision in non-maintained settings was evaluated during the **Summer Term 2019**. The provision was judged to be very good or excellent in 20 settings, good in 12 settings and unsatisfactory in 3. These 3 settings are part of an improvement and training plan.

The strategic aim of the Learning Service on Anglesey is to strengthen collaboration between the service and the playgroups to ensure that all Early Years settings provide a sound foundation for the Welsh language.

Through the work system of schools and Early Years organisation support officers, accountability processes are in place to ensure that all children receive a Language, Literacy and Communication skills assessment in Welsh on entry, at the end of part-time nursery education and at the end of the Foundation Phase. We will continue to ensure suitable provision to allow all pupils to develop into bilingual proficiency.

What provision currently looks like:

Supported through the Early Years grant are 36 non-maintained locations – 25 through Mudiad Meithrin and 4 through EYW playgroups.

Type	Number of non-maintained locations 24.9.21	Percentage that provide through the medium of Welsh/bilingually
Cylchoedd Meithrin	32	100%
EYW	4	100%
	Total 36	

37/40 of our primary schools are also funded via the Fair Funding formula to maintain a nursery class.

Type	Number of non-maintained locations 24.9.21	Percentage that provide through the medium of Welsh/bilingually
Primary Schools	38	100%
Foundation School	1	100%
Voluntary Aided Catholic School	1	100%
	Total 40	

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Statement

As a follow-up to the *o'r Crud i'r Byd* programme and the Welsh for Families Partnership; purposeful and appropriate education for nursery / three-year-olds is ensured. Immersion methods are included for all children; whatever their linguistic background, to ensure a sound foundation in Welsh from the outset.

The percentage of 3 year olds receiving non-maintained NURSERY education through the medium of Welsh or bilingually: 100%

The percentage of 3 year olds receiving NURSERY SCHOOL education through the medium of Welsh or bilingually: 100%

The sub-panel for this outcome has met and is fully committed to the following objectives.

Objectives:

1. Continue to support the number of 3-year-olds receiving education through the medium of Welsh as more families choose to take advantage of Welsh-medium provision.
2. Develop the strategic planning with Mudiad Meithrin, support teachers and other partners.
3. Extend the strategy to the Flying Start programme and support private sector organisations.
4. Continue to support a number of Early Years providers who have the skills and the ability to offer the highest standard of education and care experiences through the medium of Welsh.
5. Target support and training towards Early Years providers who are not yet able to fully comply with the Learning Service's Language Policy.
6. Support the workforce through Early Years support teachers and facilitate professional development.
7. Support with providing parents with tools.

Action Targets:

1. Workforce development e.g. raising skills/workforce levels by using the knowledge of Early Years support teachers to support access to Welsh language learning courses, raising confidence in Welsh, language refresher and so on.
2. Learning Service and Children's Services to communicate the strategy with private sector settings to raise awareness, the expectations of the WESP while also

offering all resources and support for the development of the Welsh language in private sector care settings.

3. Target deprived areas and some coastal areas by working with Mudiad Meithrin, support teachers, Language Charter Officer and others to ensure that the workforce receives support and training, and that parents receive clear information about our strategy including the opportunities and benefits of Welsh-medium education.
4. Use Bangor University's ARFer framework to facilitate the use of Welsh in the workforce based on the needs of Early Years care groups and sites.
5. Work with stakeholders to increase the numbers of BTEC Health and Social students. Work with providers to offer training for parents - home immersion methods.
6. Develop an Anglesey parent support website to support the strategy by promoting language awareness, opportunities to learn the language and the needs of the local economy and the region.

Supporting statement

The Authority recognises that there are clear benefits in working closely with Welsh for Families partnerships in order to lay a firm foundation to get more nursery / three-year-olds to receive their education through the medium of Welsh. Organisations such as Clybiau Cwtsh, Ti a Fi, Flying Start, libraries, health and others are recognised as a key opportunity to inspire the benefits of Welsh-medium education for all of Anglesey's families. Good progress has been made in recent years to raise the numbers of Welsh-medium nursery education settings by working with Mudiad Meithrin on a Set up and Succeed scheme. The Authority, however, recognises that Welsh language provision needs to be further supported in some deprived areas and in some areas on the coast. Investing in the workforce is an investment for our future. We aim to attract more quality practitioners into the profession by working with stakeholders such as Careers Wales, Coleg Llandrillo Menai and others to raise the profile and status of the workforce. Any new schemes introduced, such as proposals for 21st Century Schools, will be subject to the requirements of the Authority's Language Strategy and the Language Policy of the Council's Learning Service. The Authority will continue to offer sabbatical training to its employees who lack confidence in Welsh in specific areas.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Realising the following

The Authority has established a relationship of working together with the providers of the private nurseries to promote the linguistic objectives of the Language Policy through teachers and Early Years support officers.

The recognised qualifications and pay of Early Years workers will have risen and reflect the importance of their role in supporting children and their linguistic development.

1. Workforce development e.g. raising skills/levels of the workforce by using the knowledge of Early Years support teachers to support access to Welsh language learning courses, raising confidence in Welsh, language refresher and so on.
2. The sub-panel has been established and will take action and report annually.
3. Use Bangor University's ARFer framework to facilitate the use of Welsh in the workforce based on the needs of Early Years care groups and sites.
4. Work with stakeholders to increase the numbers of BTEC Health and Social students. Work with providers to offer training for parents - home immersion methods.
5. A website has been established to support this outcome.

Key Data

Numbers and % of 3-year olds receiving their education through the medium of Welsh

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028		2027 - 2028	

Outcome 2

More reception class children/ five year olds receive their education through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

Since 2017, the County has successfully persuaded all of its primary schools that under the Authority's control to follow the County's Admissions Policy and undertake a Welsh first language assessment in the Foundation Phase and at Key Stage 2.

This has had an impact on the increase in the numbers of pupils receiving Welsh first language assessment as all catchment areas of Anglesey assess in Welsh.

Nifer o ddalgylchoedd	Nifer y disgyblion sy'n derbyn asesiad Cymraeg iaith gyntaf
5	100%

Context

Between March and the end of July 2020, Language Centre staff created and adapted digital resources and created and held classes for the latecomers on Google Classroom. This resource was developed weekly and engaged learners with educational content and resources.

In addition, over this period the team took advantage of training in the use of a range of digital media by the Learning Service and GwE. These opportunities were valued and provided a sound basis for empowering centre teachers to develop existing resources for all sectors of Anglesey's education. Development and training continues and reflects the way in which schools have evolved from distance learning to blended learning.

During 2020, the Learning Service supported organisations by developing a [Caru Iaith](#) website which gives all of the island's organisations access to immersion and language development resources. The purpose of the website is to support schools by communicating current messages and resources to parents, such as a Homework Guide and wider resources from the [Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership](#). In addition to these resources, the [Cynllun Carlam y Gymraeg](#) website has been developed in conjunction with officials of the Learning Service, Language Charter and GwE.

Since September 2020, the Language Centres worked on developing Google Classroom for all teachers to ensure that quality language development resources were available to all schools.

The need to further improve and develop teachers' capacity and skills in immersion methods has been prominently addressed recently and particularly so when looking at workforce development, this programme will be developed and expanded through cross-sector collaboration.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Context

Percentage of Year 0 learners educated through Welsh as a first language:

Number of primary education settings in Anglesey	Percentage of establishments that provide education through the medium of Welsh
40	95% 38/40

Objectives

1. Build on the solid foundation laid in the nursery phase and work continuously in partnership with all families and agencies to support, inspire and develop all pupils' grasp of the Welsh language.
2. Language coordinators will lead on transfer processes and cluster plans in order to support the outcome.
3. Increase the percentage of Reception Year pupils educated in Welsh.
4. Ensure effective transition between pre-school, nursery education and statutory school provision.
5. Develop and support the workforce through an ongoing programme of language teaching pedagogical training such as immersion pedagogy, translingualism and bilingualism.
6. Continue to ensure 100% of Welsh-medium provision under the control of the Council's schools.

Implementation targets

1. Workforce Development e.g. raising skills / levels of the workforce by using the knowledge of Early Years support teachers to support access to Welsh language learning courses, raising confidence in Welsh, language refresher and so on.
2. The sub-panel will take action and report annually.
3. **2022-2027** - Workforce development through the **Primary and Secondary Workforce Training Programme** by the Language Centre, Language Charter and Bangor University. These modules are conducted through Blended Learning which interweaves face-to-face approaches with virtual elements. The programme is held annually through the language co-ordinators of each catchment area for specific groups. Bangor University to facilitate operational research and report to outcome sub-panel 2. Develop and innovate immersion in a Curriculum for Wales. There will be a certificate for all members who have attended and there will be a certificate to the school after evidence that the principles are interwoven into the work of a Curriculum for Wales.

Years	Target Groups – Workforce Immersion and Translingualism Training	
2022-2024	Primary Teachers	75%
	Secondary Teachers	25%
	NQT Teachers	100%
	ALN Teachers	25%
	Assistants	100%
2024-2027	New and NQT teachers have received immersion training	100%
	Secondary teachers	100%
	ALN teachers	100%

4. Pilot the use of technology to offer virtual support to all schools in Anglesey through members of the Language Centres. Innovation through virtual use to support the Centre's aftercare work.
5. Maintain and evaluate cluster plans seasonally through the establishment of an operational Outcome 2 sub-panel which includes Catchment Co-ordinators, Learning Service Officers, GwE and the Language Charter.
6. Use the experimentation period 2020-2021 to establish a 10-year project to further develop the work with the Language Charter to ensure that the Welsh language is visible and audible in all aspects of the school's work across the Primary and Secondary sector. A Language Charter Co-ordinator is in place in each catchment area and is accountable for checking standards and producing a progress report to the relevant officer of the Authority including:
 - i. *Offering and evaluating a training programme.*
 - ii. *Supporting the model of self-evaluation of the impact of Language Charter activities at school level.*
 - iii. *Supporting schools to embed the Language Charter and related programmes as part of the implementation of the Curriculum for Wales.*
 - iv. *Strengthening the involvement of the Language Charter with parents.*
 - v. *Co-planning and working more strategically with external/community organisations in terms of giving experiences of the Welsh language to children and particularly young people.*
 - vi. *Holding a celebration as an island - primary and secondary in terms of Charter successes.*
7. Evaluate the support that the Language Centre is preparing, by working with Bangor University to establish active research enquiry pathways to evaluate pedagogical and impact aspects.

Supporting statement

The Authority, schools and partners are fully committed to ensuring that all pupils who receive their education in the county have a complete mastery of the Welsh language at the end of their educational career. The Authority's vision is that it is the 'right of the child' is to be able to communicate fluently in both languages allowing them to be a full part of the bilingual society in which we all live. All pupils should be proficient bilingually to be able to communicate, work and be fully involved in the culture of this area and the provision of information to all stakeholders is essential to the success of that process.

The Authority is keen to continue and further develop work with the Language Charter to ensure that the Welsh language is visible and audible in all aspects of the school's work across the Primary and Secondary sector. A Language Charter Coordinator is in place in each catchment area and is accountable for checking standards and producing a progress report to the relevant Authority officer.

The need to further improve and develop teachers' capacity and skills in immersion methods has been prominently addressed recently and particularly in looking at workforce development. A strategy is in place to produce an immersion training programme for the island's NQTs, teachers and assistants.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Objectives

1. That 100% of Reception year pupils receive their education in Welsh.
2. That there is a robust process of effective transition between pre-school, nursery education and statutory provision in a school.
3. That the workforce has developed resilience and sound skills through an ongoing programme of language teaching pedagogical training such as immersion pedagogy, translanguaging and bilingualism.
4. Continue to secure 100% of Welsh-medium provision under the management of the Council's schools.

Action Targets

- Language coordinators and schools continue to harmonize this outcome in collaboration with the sub-panel.
- Ensure that all new learning and support staff receive the workforce training programme.
- That the workforce delights in good quality immersion skills through professional learning and research in collaboration with Bangor University's School of Education and Human Sciences and CIEREI. This collaboration will be important in evaluating and creating training.
- A directory of good practice in immersion education and home and school contact.

That parents, children and stakeholders are eager to take advantage of every opportunity to have bilingual skills and see this as a right that is deserved for the next generation.

Key Data

Numbers and % of 5-year olds receiving their education through the medium of Welsh

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 3

More children continue to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to another

Where are we now?

100% of Anglesey pupils continue to receive Welsh-medium provision in Year 7.

Strategies are already in place to develop cooperation between primary and secondary schools in terms of Welsh/transition.

Each Catchment Language Coordinator works closely each year with the secondary schools to implement the KS2-KS3 transition plan. This partnership ensures that learners have the best possible experiences when learning about the secondary schools and there are successful transition modules in each catchment area.

As part of the role of the Language Coordinator, information about pupils from each school is regularly discussed and monitored in Year 7 to ensure that all children who have received Level 3 in Welsh receive first language Welsh education. In future, the coordinators will increasingly work with the officers of the Authority, GwE and Language Charter to develop and strengthen the transfer process.

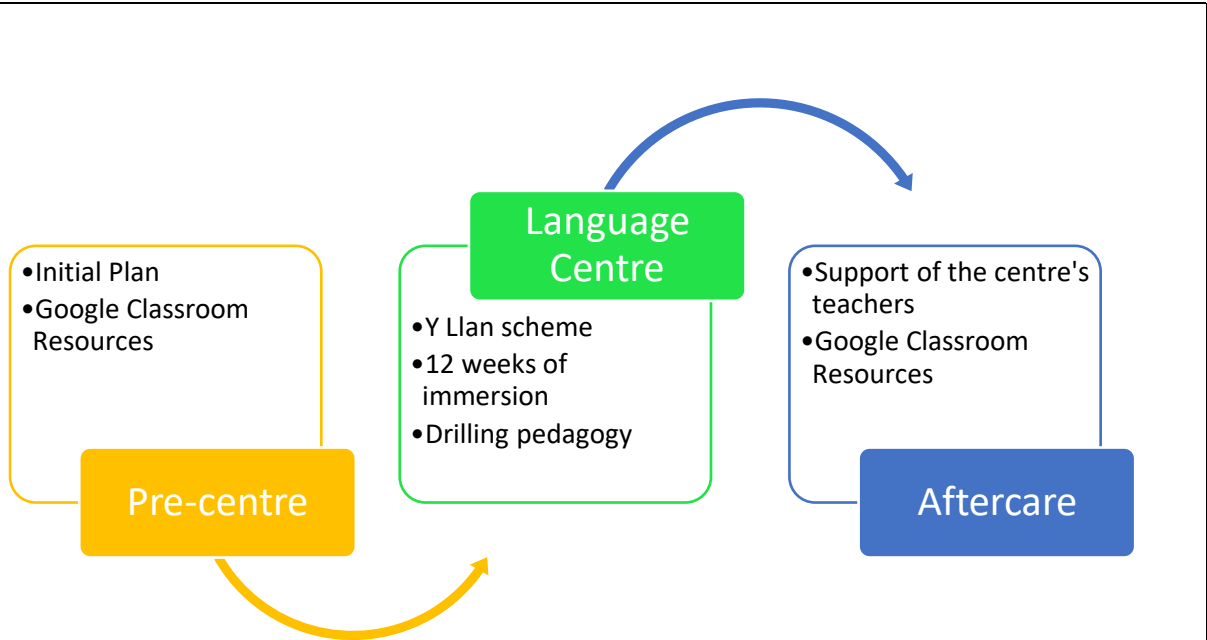
The advent of the Cwricwlwm Cymreig i Bawb from 2019 has been welcomed very much, and particularly so among our headteachers. Schools will work with GwE and language coordinators to support and develop the Curriculum for Wales particularly in relation to language development. The new system will encourage consistency and fairness across the schools of Anglesey and Wales. It will also have a positive impact on reducing the numbers of pupils moving school on the basis of specific language provision.

Our current late immersion offer

Anglesey's Language Centres are key to realising the objectives of the Learning Service and delivering the Anglesey Welsh in Education Plan. Like all schools on the island, the operational arrangements of the centres changed suddenly in the midst of COVID circumstances, with the Welsh Government's statement that schools were moving into online teaching. As a result, Language Centre learners moved to online provision.

The delivery model

The Language Centres operate through the regionally developed the Y Llan scheme which has been proven to be a dynamic and effective programme. The scheme will be based on the immersion of Key Stage 2 pupils over a twelve week period. There will be pre and post attendance support by combining pre-entry resources and aftercare face-to-face provision in the summer term.



Year/age of pupils

The current provision primarily serves Key Stage 2 needs with co-operative support between the secondary and centre teachers.

Collaboration

The Language Centres work closely with the catchment Language Coordinators, GwE and the Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership in order to share information and work together more strategically. This includes provision to support learners including emergency strategies and multi-agency joint working to target learners and families. This multi-agency collaboration will be facilitated and promoted through a specific website that has already been shared with schools. The website will include the Anglesey WESP Strategy, information for stakeholders on what, where and how everyone contributes, as well as links to the GwE Welsh language development resource links. The resource will help schools and learners, and we intend to provide a resource for parents, particularly parents who have just moved to Anglesey.

In addition to the above, the Learning Service is working on a pilot project with GwE in relation to the Language Charter and research such as 'Ein Llais Ni' with Bangor University. Anglesey is part of a pilot programme where an expert works with individual schools who have/are seeing a deterioration in the use and quality of the Welsh Language over the lockdown period. In Anglesey, 4 schools were involved in this pilot, and the principle is that all resources and case studies contribute to the website in order to share experiences and resources.

The Language Centre develops support and resources for all primary and secondary schools through the Google Classroom digital platform. In future, the use of this technology will develop to include ongoing training and support for the integration of immersion pedagogy and translanguaging for Curriculum for Wales. The communication and sharing of resources for the parents of the island will continue through the site [Caru Iaith](#) as well as the collaboration scheme [Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership](#).

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Language coordinators and GwE will reconcile transfer processes across the Island.
2. Ensure that there is a clear process for secondary teachers to build on the language skills of pupils transferring from the primary.
3. Collaboration between secondary schools to create a directory to promote seamless linguistic experiences for learners. Researchers' expertise will also complement the resource emphasising the principles of language development and pedagogy across the ability continuum.
4. Ensure that the work of the language coordinators and the sub-panel continues to track learners up to Year 9 in the secondary schools.
5. Language coordinators continue as a specific structure under care of the Learning Service, and the coordinator's role is specifically aligned with the Anglesey WESP.
6. Ensure that effective good practices in terms of transition between pre-school, nursery and statutory school provision are considered on the learner's journey from primary to secondary.
7. Develop and support the secondary workforce through an ongoing programme of language teaching pedagogical training such as immersion pedagogy, translanguaging and the development of bilingualism.
8. Work with Anglesey Language Forum and schools to ensure that the whole partnership has the opportunity to enrich learners' experiences and support parents in the transition period.

Action Targets

- By 2023 - Develop the workforce through the **Primary and Secondary Workforce Training Programme** by the Language Centre, Language Charter and Bangor University.
- By 2023 - Maintain and create a **Transition Period Language Development** module. A module that will interweave the elements of blended learning which interweaves face-to-face methods with virtual elements. The programme is held annually through the language co-ordinators of each catchment area for specific groups of secondary teachers. Bangor University to facilitate operational research and to report to Outcome 2 sub-panel.
- Hold consultation workshops with teachers and assistants who need to develop their personal language skills (reference to Outcome 7).
- By 2024 - Create an Anglesey Transfer Good Practice Directory. Create a web link to complement the Anglesey transfer good practice directory.
- By September 2022 - Design a new Catchment Language Coordinator job description based on the outcomes of the 10 year WESP and collaboration procedures with GwE. Annual reporting and termly updating of WESP outcomes will be central to this post while also including:
 - i. Strategic Level - Set Terms of Reference to evaluate each catchment area's plans and annual evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of plans.
 - ii. School Level – Place expectations on each school to plan language progression for all pupils based on progress steps and in collaboration with schools and GwE.
 - iii. Promoting the use of language - Co-planning the Language Charter Plan between primary and secondary schools and activity support

- providers beyond the classroom such as the Urdd, Môn Actif, Gwynedd and Anglesey Music Service, sports clubs on the island and others to ensure social use of the Welsh language.
- iv. Establish an annual process reconciliation approach with an emphasis on identifying gaps e.g. 'gap analysis'.
- Annual evaluation of the transfer process through the Outcome 3 sub-panel.

Supporting statement

In terms of progression in the use of Welsh, all schools are expected to plan progression in Welsh as a subject and as a medium of learning for all pupils. Schools will work with language coordinators and GwE to achieve this.

All secondary schools will have adopted a Language Charter Scheme in conjunction with the primary schools. We will work with the secondary schools to adopt a Charter Plan that will strengthen the Welsh-medium education of our secondary schools.

The development of Welsh-medium education continues to be promoted as one of the main strategic priorities of the 14-19 Network and appropriate linguistic progression is ensured as a core part of the remit of the Network's operational groups.

The need to harmonise the processes for pupil admissions into the area's post-16 courses was identified to ensure that they received information about the medium in which a subject is taught. In addition, there is a need to establish a framework of measures for the Welsh language so that post-16 provision including vocational courses is monitored and to identify gaps in Welsh-medium provision. Another element of the consortium's work will be identifying opportunities in the economy where the use of Welsh is essential for work.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Objectives

1. Transfer method and processes based on 10 year WESP priorities established across the island and each catchment is active in planning, implementing and reporting on the process annually. The sub-panel will ensure a clear process for secondary teachers to build on the language skills of pupils transferring from primary.
2. A sub-panel will review the outcome annually with specific stakeholders.
3. Ensure that the digital and physical resources are available to all schools and families to support the outcome.
4. Identify the indicators of this outcome, such as the use of Welsh in all contexts in school and beyond the classroom. Use of Welsh in out-of-school clubs.

Action Targets

- By 2032 - That the workforce gives all learners in Anglesey continuous linguistic experiences through internal processes and working with coordinators and GwE to realise the aspiration on Outcome 3.
- That the number of learners choosing qualifications through the medium of Welsh has risen through the **Primary and Secondary Workforce Training Programme** by the Language Centre, Language Charter and Bangor University.
- That indicators show a positive trend and that there is an increase in the use of Welsh inside and outside the classroom.

Key Data

Numbers and % of learners continuing to improve their Welsh language skills when transferring from one stage of their statutory education to another

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 4

More learners study for assessed qualifications in Welsh (as a subject) and subjects through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

Anglesey's current secondary school provision is to offer provision by supporting all learners including newcomers to build on their language skills at primary and Key Stage 3 to reach their full potential.

The 5 Anglesey **secondary** schools are community comprehensive schools for 11-18 year old pupils under the management of the Isle of Anglesey County Council. 4 schools are designated in the 'bilingual' category (Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones, Ysgol Gyfun Llangefni, Ysgol David Hughes, Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern) and 1 (Ysgol Uwchradd Caergybi) in the category 'English - with a significant proportion of Welsh'.

In 2019-20 74% (2,585) of pupils received bilingual education. The table below shows that Welsh is the main medium of teaching for 34.8% (1,215) of Anglesey's secondary pupils, with Welsh being part of the education for 39.2% (1,370), and English as a medium of teaching for 24.6% (860) pupils.

The number of pupils in Anglesey secondary schools and their learning medium – 2019-20

	Welsh is the main learning medium	Welsh is used as a teaching medium for some of the curriculum (i.e. less than half)	Welsh is taught as second language only	Welsh isn't used or taught	Total
Anglesey - number	1215	1370	50	860	3495
Anglesey - %	34.8%	39.2%	1.4%	24.6%	100%

Data: Stataiath

More recent data from September 2020 shows that an increase of 77.9% (3,057) registered for bilingual secondary education and 22.1% (869) in the Holyhead area receive 'English with a significant proportion of Welsh' education. Ysgol Uwchradd Bodedern provision is offered to pupils from the Holyhead area who want to access full bilingual education.

In addition, 116 pupils aged 3-19 were enrolled at Anglesey's **special education** school, Canolfan Addysg y Bont. Welsh is the main language of communication for the school administration, and the Local Authority's Language Policy is reflected with an emphasis on bilingual skills in pupils' education. "The aim of the Bont Language Policy is to ensure that all pupils in the school who have the ability to communicate linguistically have a balanced bilingualism that is relevant, to enable them to be full members of the bilingual society of which they are a part".

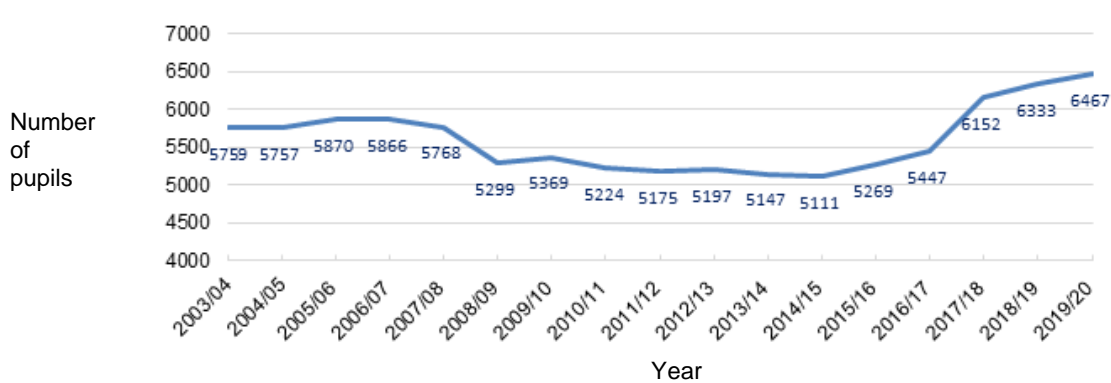
Overall, the positive impact of the Anglesey Schools Language Policy on the Welsh language can now be seen in the data. The table below shows that, after a reduction in the numbers studying Welsh as a first language in 2008-2015, an increase in numbers by 2019-2020 had reached 6,467 pupils.

The number of pupils who studied Welsh as a first language in primary, middle and secondary schools in years 1-11 between 2009-2020

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Anglesey	5369	5224	5175	5197	5147	5111	5269	5447	6152	6333	6467
North Wales	25610	25502	25686	25750	25707	25722	25995	26275	27392	27896	27995
Wales	68386	68841	69661	70552	71599	72282	73461	74484	76583	77984	78709

Statiaith

The number of pupils in Anglesey who studied Welsh as a first language in primary, middle and secondary schools in years 1-11 between 2003-2020



The language co-ordinators of each catchment area will play a key role by working with secondary schools to co-plan transfer units and to monitor pupils' language development after leaving the primary sector including monitoring the language skill development of language cohorts through Key Stages 3 and 4.

Secondary schools continue the linguistic developmental route by maintaining learners with language skills and their proficiency in Welsh, including studying Welsh qualifications as a subject, and other subjects through the medium of Welsh.

All pupils who have achieved a robust Level 3 at the end of KS2 follow a Welsh (First Language) Programme of Study to ensure appropriate progression and continuity and this is discussed with catchment coordinators annually and it forms the basis of the discussion and monitoring process of Welsh language and bilingual provision of the Curriculum for Wales.

In addition, schools will continue to ensure that all pupils study Welsh as a subject up to the end of Year 11 and sit appropriate external tests and examinations at the end of KS3 and KS4.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Schools, language co-ordinators, GwE and Language Charter to work together to develop this outcome by evaluating annually and ensuring suitable provision.
2. Increase the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least two further qualifications through the medium of Welsh from 70.28% to 75% by 2025.
3. Increase the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least five further qualifications at Level 1 or Level 2 through the medium of Welsh.
4. Work with schools and GwE to increase the number of pupils gaining A*-C in Welsh First Language to 77% by 2025.

5. Promote the value and need of the Welsh language in the world of work in order to gain more enthusiasm, self-confidence and raise pupils' aspirations.

Action Targets

- **By 2025 - Increase the number of learners at the end of Key Stage 4 gaining grades A*-C in GCSE Welsh First Language.** All schools will respond to targets to attain the progress, and appropriate support will be offered and monitored regularly to enable them to achieve progress.
- **Promote courses through the medium of Welsh and the value of bilingual skills in the world of work** by facilitating collaboration between schools, Careers Wales, the North Wales Economic Board, STEM Gogledd and others.
- Careers Wales, GwE, Language Charter and WJEC to develop the bilingual resources available to support young people, teachers and their parents on the Careers Wales website and on HWB.
- Supporting the workforce by raising awareness of the courses and economic needs of north Wales and beyond. Evaluate what is available now and work with schools, Careers Wales and others to further develop the resources to raise the status of courses and careers.
- Ensure that our aspiration is clear at this stage: **That all pupils who go through Anglesey's education system are fully bilingual by the age of 16, and are confident to communicate in both languages equally in the world of work, culturally and socially.**
- Indicators show a positive trend and that there is an increase in the number choosing courses through the medium of Welsh.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Supporting statement

Careers Wales

To ensure that children and young people are aware of courses through the medium of Welsh and also the necessity of Welsh in the world of work, Careers Wales will promote courses through the medium of Welsh and the value of bilingual skills in the world of work by:

Offering a bilingual, independent and impartial careers support service for people of all ages. We support young people to raise their aspirations, broaden their horizons and be aware of all the opportunities and pathways available to them. We have careers advisers working in all mainstream secondary schools, special schools, further education colleges and supporting young people educated in other centres and at home across Wales. Young people are offered a one-to-one interview to discuss their ideas, attend a group activity focusing on topics: Post-16 options, future jobs (including the importance of bilingual skills) and access a range of engagement activities with employers. An additional resource will be provided to support young people who are less likely to make a successful transition to Post-16 education, training or work.

Collaboration

Bangor University is an important partner for us on Anglesey, and to support Outcome 3 in particular we have a team of experts who support teachers to design CfW learning plans in interaction with schools, GwE and Bangor University (CWRE). There will be close collaboration between this partnership and the Language Centre to develop and deliver a Curriculum for Wales in terms of Careers and Work Related Experiences (CWRE).

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Anglesey's secondary schools will aim to maintain Welsh language standards by targeting the specific needs that arise, and tracking the impact of the action to comply with the aim of the county's Language Policy. The influence and plans of Anglesey Language Centres will have been developed to address the needs of secondary schools and there will be a positive impact on pupils' progress.

Objectives

1. That schools, language co-ordinators, GwE and the Language Charter work together to develop this outcome by evaluating annually and ensuring suitable provision.
2. That secondary schools have increased the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least two further qualifications through the medium of Welsh.
3. That secondary schools have increased the number of learners registered to do GCSE Welsh (First Language) and at least five further qualifications at Level 1 or Level 2 through the medium of Welsh.
4. Collaboration with schools and GwE has increased the number of pupils gaining A*-C in Welsh First Language by 2032.
5. That the value and need of the Welsh language in the world of work has elicited greater enthusiasm, self-confidence and has raised pupils' aspirations.

Key Data

Maintaining the standards will be a priority, and schools will work with stakeholders to review the achievement and measure the impact of the above strategy by working with Bangor University on an Impact Evaluation Report in association with Bangor University - School of Educational Sciences and CIEREI.

% pupils (Welsh first language) at the end of KS4 that reach grades A*-C in Welsh First Language GCSE.	
PERFORMANCE 2019	72.7%
% pupils (second language) at the end of KS4 that reach grades A*-C in Second Language GCSE (Long Course)	
PERFORMANCE 2019	%

Numbers and % of learners studying for assessed qualifications in Welsh (as a subject) and subjects through the medium of Welsh

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 5

More opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts in school

Where are we now?

Provide activities and experiences to promote the use of Welsh beyond the classroom by working effectively with stakeholders such as Môn Actif, Fforwm Iaith Môn, Anglesey Welsh for Families Partnership, Menter Môn, Language Charter, the Urdd and others. The Outcome 5 sub-panel will develop broad representation to deliver this outcome as well as school arrangements.

These stakeholders are keen to evaluate and analyse under the guidance of the Learning Service, developing and building on what is already in place. We have begun to establish a proposed action plan infrastructure based on mapping a child's journey through education. A sub-panel is in place to design and evaluate the collaboration over a 5-10 year period.

Outcome 5 will therefore be an important aspect of the Welsh language catchment plan (cluster) led by catchment language coordinators, and report to the Outcome 5 sub-panel for monitoring and reporting.

This action plan will be based on a child's journey through Anglesey's education system and will make the most of the opportunities available across the partnership from the cradle to the end of their formal education. In essence, the sub-panel will form and work with primary and secondary language coordinators to ensure the best experiences and provision for the child.

Promoting and creating experiences to use the language with community partnerships and organisations

Before formal education	Nursery	Primary	Secondary
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Menter Iaith Môn language programme.•Anglesey's effort and strategy on language transfer.•Môn Actif - providing splash swimming lessons for 3 month olds + with parents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Early Years Strategy.•Menter Iaith and Mudiad Meithrin.•Môn Actif activities such as family football sessions and working more with nursery age groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Catchment activities and schemes under the care of Language Coordinators.•Menter Môn's wider programme of activities.•The Urdd programme, Menter Iaith, Young Farmers and other agencies.•Môn Actif activities e.g. school swimming lessons, school competitions which include swimming gala, athletics, football, netball, orienteering, etc. As well as providing a host of activities during school holidays e.g. sports camp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Catchment activities and schemes under the care of language coordinators.•Menter Môn's wider programme of activities.•The Urdd programme, Menter Iaith, Young farmers and other agencies.•Môn Actif activities which include swimming lessons, athletics competitions and support in schools. We also employ a number of sixth form age staff and have a host of Sports Ambassadors.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Môn Actif works daily with school-aged children whether at school or by providing activities in the leisure centres outside school time or during the holidays.

Môn Actif is committed to providing activities in Welsh and bilingually at all times and has the opportunity to support the children with their language journey as the children can at times also support our staff who are also learning the language.

The focus of Môn Actif has recently turned to working with pre-school aged children and although we are only at the start of the journey, this will be an opportunity to work with children to be active but also to improve their language skills by taking part in physical activities.

The Urdd offers a host of educational extra-curricular experiences that promote the Welsh language and promote the health and well-being of children and young people. The eisteddfodau are an integral part of our offer with traditional competitions but also new, modern ones such as the Cooking, Arts and Crafts, Creative Writing, and TikTok videos. In addition, our 3 camps, Glan-llyn, Llangrannog and Cardiff offer a unique opportunity to use Welsh in a wholly Welsh atmosphere.

Our sports provision is a unique opportunity to promote the language on the playing field through football, netball or our yard games pack.

Our international provision offers unique opportunities for young people to travel the world putting Wales on the map and our humanitarian programme offers opportunities to help those less fortunate in other countries through an [international scheme](#).

Anglesey Young Farmers Organization

There are six clubs on Anglesey. Young Farmers is the largest bilingual rural youth organisation in Wales for 10-26 year olds operating across the country. The Young Farmers Organisation in Wales operates within a climate of equality for all and prides itself on offering all its opportunities through the medium of Welsh and English. This organisation is very special, an organisation that offers a wide range of opportunities giving the individual the opportunity to take advantage of what interests them and gives them the opportunity to shine.

Led by catchment language co-ordinators, catchment schemes and individual schools will be intended to offer formal and informal opportunities for pupils to use Welsh socially, there will be reporting on the nature and frequency of these opportunities in catchment schemes under the supervision of the Learning Service, GwE and the Language Charter. Pupils have had the opportunity to use and practise the language and help them to realise that there is a rich social and cultural world associated with the Welsh language. Data from the Workforce's Welsh Language Self-Assessment is used to ensure that any training needs are met to support pupils' oral skills.

Anglesey schools are committed to the Language Charter and the Language Web is completed twice during an educational year. This data will be used to state a baseline of learners' linguistic patterns within and outside the school walls. The data will be used for further action in seasonal discussions between language co-ordinators, catchment areas, GwE officers and the Authority. Anglesey schools will re-grasp the Welsh Language Web at the start of the 2021 academic year.

The support of the Language Charter co-ordinators was redirected by creating educational resources to support the Welsh language in the county and holding catchment sessions to lead on the Welsh Language Acceleration Scheme.

In addition, the Language Charter Officer facilitated a Language Recovery Scheme in the middle of the lockdown at 4 schools in Anglesey. This work will evolve into an immersion good practice session for all teachers and assistants on the island. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, quantitative data is not available

for inclusion here. We will use the Language Web results data to measure an increase in the use of Welsh among our pupils.

Objectives

1. Maintain, develop and expand the collaboration partnership by adding stakeholders to an Outcome 5 sub-panel.
2. Maintain the sub-panel and its terms of reference to develop 5-10 year plans ensuring accountability by working together holistically for the same purpose of promoting the Welsh language in schools, and among pupils.
3. Promote the role of catchment language co-ordinators in working holistically with all the above partnership to ensure excellent provision and experiences for learners through the natural use of Welsh.
4. That technology is used to the full by linking the strategy and resources and extending support to stakeholders involved in this outcome.
5. Wider society is aware of the opportunities available to all pupils across the island.
6. Quantitative data is used to evaluate and target resources purposefully and effectively between all partners.

Action Targets

- Catchment language co-ordinators to check catchment plans and hold a sub-panel to enrich opportunities and target schools and areas to support the use of Welsh-medium activities.
- Evaluate holistic collaboration annually through terms of reference and sub-panel.
- Strengthen collaboration by aligning the work of the partnership with a Combined Charter Framework.
- Target areas that have been linguistically affected by the impact on education during lockdown due to the COVID 19 pandemic.
- Undertake a holistic evaluation of projects evaluated by Bangor University – immersion training, catchment schemes.
- Ensure that Anglesey schools undertake the 'Ein Llais Ni' project in collaboration with GwE and Bangor University.
- Develop and expand the use of podcasts and digital platforms to ensure a voice for the Welsh language through them and the pupil's voice through the medium of Welsh.
- Hold language awareness workshops for existing and new parents.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Objectives

1. Continue to develop the opportunities for all ages in relation to the activities of Môn Actif, the Urdd and others to ensure Welsh culture in the everyday life of learners.
2. Develop an inclusive strategy to promote the Island Games in order to promote the Welsh language through sport and to co-ordinate with the objectives of a Combined Language Charter Framework.
3. Ensure that all provision and opportunities beyond the classroom are available to all children on the island in terms of equality and the moral right of learners.
4. That 100% of Anglesey's 3-16 learners receive and take advantage of opportunities and activities through the medium of Welsh.
5. That the commitment of providers and clubs ensures provision in Welsh or bilingually.
6. Continue to develop the opportunities for all ages in relation to the activities of Môn Actif, the Urdd and others to ensure Welsh culture in the everyday life of learners and ensure that our aspiration is clear at this stage: **That all pupils who go through Anglesey's education system are fully bilingual by the age of 16, and are confident to communicate in both languages equally in the world of work, culturally and socially.**

Key Data

increasing opportunities for learners to use Welsh in different contexts in school

2022 - 2023		2023 - 2024		2024 - 2025		2025 - 2026		2026 - 2027	
2027 - 2028		2028 - 2029		2029 - 2030		2030 - 2031		2031 - 2032	

Outcome 6

An increase in the provision of Welsh-medium education for pupils with additional learning needs (ALN) (in accordance with the duties imposed by the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018

Where are we now?

All pupils with Additional Learning Needs (ALN) have access to Welsh-medium services on Anglesey (100%). Welsh-medium and bilingual provisions and services are available for the whole range and diversity of Additional Learning Needs.

All staff in the ALN&I Service are fluent in Welsh and are able to provide bilingually. The language medium of the input is dependent on the learning needs of individuals.

ALN Legislation (2018) which comes into force in September 2021 makes it a requirement to ensure that learners have access to additional learning provision through the medium of Welsh.

There are terms of reference and a sub-panel in place to support this outcome and ALN provision through the medium of Welsh.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Continue to provide education for pupils with additional learning needs through the medium of Welsh, and bilingually, at all stages of the educational journey.
2. Language co-ordinators, GwE and Language Charter to work together to support the ALN Strategy. In particular, work closely with Canolfan Addysg y Bont.
3. Plan around the needs of children and young people and their families.
4. Implement the Gwynedd and Anglesey ALN and Inclusion Strategy.

Action Targets

- All pupils with additional learning needs continue to have access to Welsh-medium services on Anglesey. (FfEE)
- Assess the size and capacity of the Welsh-medium ALN workforce using the results to plan the workforce appropriately. This is linked to national discussions. (FfEE)
- Take steps to undertake an annual audit of ALN and Inclusion services if gaps appear in Welsh language provision. (FfEE)
- Monitor, assess demand and plan around the needs of children and young people and their families, and continue to ensure access to fully bilingual services. (FfEE)
- Consider any reasonable requests for help and support from other counties in the region that face difficulties in their Welsh-medium provision. (FfEE)
- Engage with parents/carers to ensure that they understand the provision and support available through the medium of Welsh. (FfEE)
- Undertake an audit of the learning resources currently required and not available within the LEA to support ALN learners, as well as looking at the way in which resources are shared internally and regionally. (FfEE)

- Use the findings of inspections under Section 63 of the Additional Learning Needs and Education Tribunal (Wales) Act 2018 to improve provision for persons with additional learning needs and for workforce planning within the ALN sector. (FfEE)

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten year Plan?

Objectives

1. That the ALN Strategy has continued to provide education for pupils with additional learning needs through the medium of Welsh, and bilingually, at all stages of the educational journey.
2. That language co-ordinators, GwE and the Language Charter have worked together to support the ALN Strategy. In particular, work closely with Canolfan Addysg y Bont.
3. Planning around the needs of children and young people and their families has been implemented.
4. Gwynedd and Anglesey ALN and Inclusion Strategy has been implemented.

Outcome 7

Increase the number of teaching staff able to teach Welsh (as a subject) and teach through the medium of Welsh

Where are we now?

The use of the annual Language Skills Questionnaire data provides up-to-date linguistic data from the workforce in Anglesey. This will include information about teachers, assistants, and school support staff. This data will allow the Authority and school language co-ordinators to plan appropriate training and support for them. Members of the sub-panel such as Bangor University, The National Centre for Learning Welsh and GwE will work together to offer support to the workforce and develop themes such as self-confidence, language refresher, resilience in the introduction of immersion and translingualism styles as well as formal courses to learn the language and a sabbatical scheme.

Close collaboration with CaBan (Bangor University) means that Anglesey schools will be involved in the recruitment process such as an interview process for applicants to the initial teacher training courses and identify a school network to support the courses.

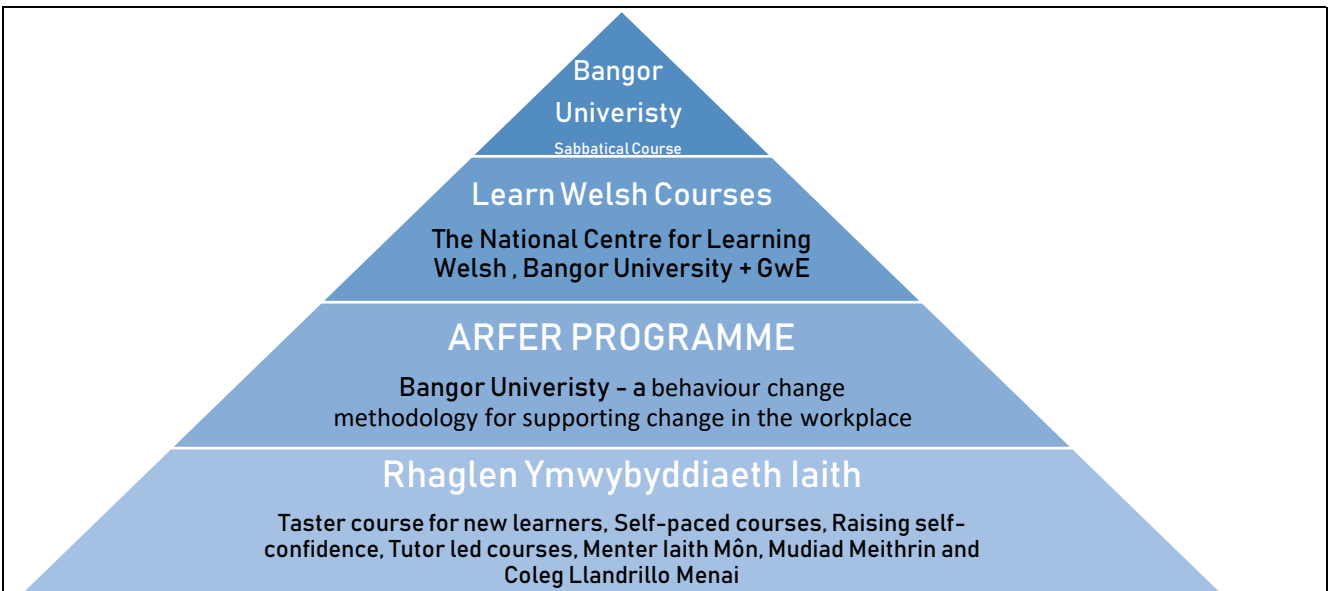
The normal processes of the Anglesey Recruitment Policy will support this strategy through the consistent implementation of the Recruitment Policy.

Where do we aim to be within the first 5 years of this Plan and how we propose to get there?

Objectives

1. Use of Annual Workforce Census Data.
2. Members of the sub-panel such as Bangor University, the National Centre for Learning Welsh and GwE will work together to offer support and courses to the workforce developing themes such as self-confidence, language refresher, resilience in the introduction of immersion and translingualism styles as well as formal language learning courses and a sabbatical scheme.
3. Work with regional consortia and the National Academy for Educational Leadership to ensure an adequate supply of headteachers for the Welsh-medium sector.
4. Our intention for the next ten years is to work with stakeholders such as the National Centre for Learning Welsh, Bangor University and GwE to ensure that there are appropriate opportunities for members of the workforce to apply for sabbatical courses and language refresher opportunities at least twice a year through the arrangement and guidance of the language co-ordinators.
5. Develop a continuum of provision and support for the workforce by offering an increasing range of opportunities to develop a personal and professional Welsh language. Work with Bangor University and CaBan to ensure efficient co-operation and an adequate supply of Welsh-medium teachers.

Workforce Welsh Language Support Strategy Continuum



6. Promote the value and need of the Welsh language in the world of work in order to gain more enthusiasm, self-confidence and raise pupils' aspirations.
7. Collaborate on the 'ARFer' project, Bangor University's constructive research that will research and report back on the process of changing the language's mindset in order to develop a mindset plan to support the information work including the language courses themselves.
8. Work with Bangor University on the content of the proposed undergraduate module *Taste of teaching/Being a Welsh medium primary-secondary teacher*. Work together to ensure opportunities for prospective students of the module to experiment to create a Welsh-medium resource or one remote or face-to-face teaching session with a class across secondary subjects.

Action Targets

- The results of the Workforce Language Questionnaire will be used to plan appropriate support and courses and also monitor the situation annually.
- Early strategic collaboration with initial teacher training providers such as Bangor University and CaBan.
- Language co-ordinators and GwE to promote the Language Competency Framework as a self-assessment framework for schools.
- Data on the number of teachers and headteachers required will be used to plan strategically for the needs of schools.
- Close working between GwE/Welsh Government/LA.
- Work with the Anglesey Strategic Forum to develop and promote leadership capacity by encouraging practitioners to develop their potential through professional development opportunities.
- Guidance from the Human Resources Department to promote the importance of Welsh and English when advertising posts.
- Promote the linguistic requirements of posts for all levels such as ancillary staff, assistants, teachers, headteachers and governors.
- Continue to state that office holders are required to be able to communicate through the medium of Welsh and English to the appropriate level of the post when advertising posts.
- Ensure that Anglesey language co-ordinators and consortia promote opportunities to improve their language skills.
- Develop a clear language refresher strategy in collaboration with regional consortia, Welsh for Adults, Language Charter and other stakeholders such as language co-ordinators and Bangor University.

- Support the workforce to plan to develop and secure provision through Welsh-medium education across all sectors. Work with all stakeholders such as a Language Charter Co-ordinator, Learning Service officers, language co-ordinators and school staff.
- Develop our Welsh Language Acceleration Scheme building annually on the expertise and pilot work of the Language Charter Co-ordinator and schools.
- Continue to develop training and an immersion style support scheme through the expertise of Canolfan Iaith Môn, Language Charter and other partners to support all staff in responding to the linguistic needs of all pupils.

Where do we expect to be at the end of our ten-year Plan?

1. That the Annual Workforce Census Data is used effectively.
2. That the collaboration to offer support and courses to the workforce developing themes such as self-confidence, language refresher, resilience in introducing immersion and translingualism styles as well as formal courses to learn the language and a sabbatical scheme has been effective.
3. That collaboration with regional consortia and the National Academy for Educational Leadership has ensured an adequate supply of headteachers for the Welsh-medium sector.
4. Collaboration with stakeholders such as the National Centre for Learning Welsh, Bangor University and GwE has ensured that there are appropriate opportunities for members of the workforce to apply for sabbatical courses and language refresher opportunities.
5. That a continuum of provision and support has been developed for the workforce by offering an increasing range of opportunities to develop a personal and professional Welsh language.
6. That collaboration with Bangor University and CaBan has ensured efficient co-operation and an adequate supply of Welsh-medium teachers.

How we will work with others to achieve our vision

ANGLESEY WESP TERMS OF REFERENCE

PURPOSE

In planning a ten-year WESP, Anglesey has formed innovative Terms of Reference that retain an overview of the WESP's action plan and evaluations.

We have implemented an integrated and holistic approach to ensuring active status for the Welsh language for increasing the number of pupils who speak Welsh at the end of a statutory education period. This approach is believed to have been beneficial and effective for the Island as stakeholders expressed their views and discussed an individual context with the group.

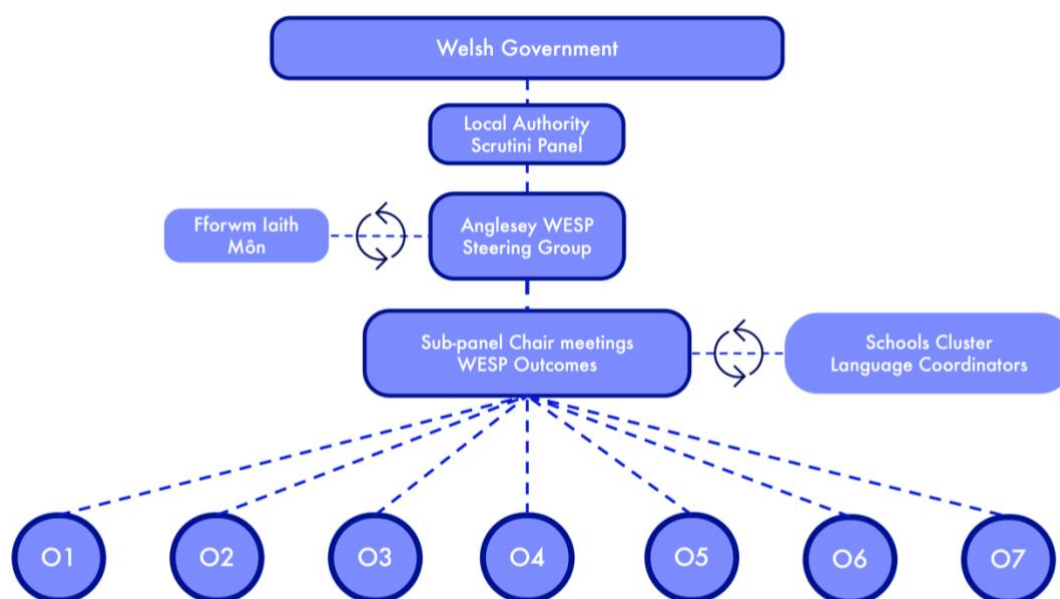
The Terms of Reference of the Anglesey WESP will be in place for 10 years (2022-2032), however there will be a review of membership each year and any adjustments will be updated in the WESP documentation as necessary.

- The Anglesey WESP Terms of Reference Panel will meet annually. If issues from sub-panel chairs arise, then it will be possible to arrange additional meetings as necessary.
- The Terms of Reference will lead the sub-panels and support monitoring of progress on the seven outcomes. The Terms of Reference will:
 - *Be responsible for implementing the outcomes of the WESP.*
 - *Meet annually to receive an update and overview of all outcomes from the chairs of the sub-panels.*
 - *Monitor any risks.*
 - *Support and offer guidance to chairs of outcome sub-panels.*
 - *Brief and challenge progress on actions.*
 - *Work closely with Fforwm Iaith Môn updating the forum on progress or work in terms of outcomes.*
 - *Develop and adapt an outcome action plan based on current information and data and annual evaluation reports.*
 - *Consider any external constraints on outcomes or the WESP.*

WESP Support Website

The governance of the Anglesey WESP Terms of Reference will be arranged through Teams membership. By using this software, it will be possible to facilitate and centralise all meetings, minutes and updates in one convenient style. Through this platform the members of the terms of reference and chairs of the sub-panels will receive agenda, minutes and actions in a timely manner prior to any meeting. A member of the Learning Service team will administer and prepare this work, and a hard copy will be available on request.

PROPOSED ANGLESEY WESP STRUCTURE



ANGLESEY WESP TERMS OF REFERENCE MEMBERSHIP

Name	Agency	Role
Rhys Howard Hughes	Learning Service	Chair
Owen Davies	Learning Service	Vice-chair
Haydn Edwards	Language Forum	
Elen Hughes	Language Forum	
Gwawr M Williams	Bangor University	External Adviser
Delyth Jones	Mudiad Meithrin	
Catrin Fflur Roberts	GwE	
Gwenan Richards	Coleg Llandrillo Menai	
Gareth Owen	Primary School	Anglesey Primary Schools Representative
Emyr Hughes	Secondary School	Anglesey Secondary Schools Representative
Ffreuer G. Owen	Anglesey Council	
+		
Gwyneth M Hughes	Outcome 1 WESP Chair	
Gwyneth M Hughes	Outcome 2 WESP Chair	
Owen T Davies	Outcome 3 WESP Chair	
Aaron Evans	Outcome 4 WESP Chair	
Owen T Davies	Outcome 5 WESP Chair	
Ffion Edwards Ellis	Outcome 6 WESP Chair	
Owen T Davies	Outcome 7 WESP Chair	

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL Scrutiny Report Template	
Committee:	Corporate Scrutiny Committee
Date:	9 November 2021
Subject:	Joint Local Development Plan Review Report
Purpose of Report:	To present the Review Report and receive the Committee comments on its content.
Scrutiny Chair:	Cllr Gwilym Owen Jones
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Richard Dew
Head of Service:	Christian Branch - Head of Service
Report Author:	Rebeca Angharad Jones
Tel:	01286 679890
Email:	rebecajones@gwynedd.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	Applicable to all Scrutiny Members

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1 - Recommendation/s
<p>The Committee is requested to:</p> <p>Consider the Report and give comments on its content with particular regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) changes in the national and local context (is there any additional issue that should be included?); (ii) the findings of the Annual Monitoring Reports in Part 2; (iii) the matters that will need to be reviewed in preparing a Revised Plan in Part 3; (iv) guidance on the conclusions in part 6 of the Review Report.

2 – Link to Council Plan / Other Corporate Priorities
<p>The Joint Local Development Plan is a Statutory Document. It is a key strategic document which assists in facilitating the aims and objectives of the Council by providing a sound planning policy framework.</p> <p>The Joint Local Development Plan (in accordance with legislative requirements and national planning policy) sets out a strategy and policies that together promote sustainable development.</p> <p>The Review Report sets out how the JLDP has performed since its adoption and outlines the areas of the plan which will need to be amended as a result of the contextual changes which have taken place since the adoption and an assessment of the Annual Monitoring Reports.</p>

3 – Guiding Principles for Scrutiny Members
<p>To assist Members when scrutinising the topic:-</p> <p>3.1 Impact the matter has on individuals and communities [focus on customer/citizen]</p>

3.2 A look at the efficiency & effectiveness of any proposed change – both financially and in terms of quality [focus on value]

3.3 A look at any risks [focus on risk]

3.4 Scrutiny taking a performance monitoring or quality assurance role [focus on performance & quality]

3.5 Looking at plans and proposals from a perspective of:

- Long term
- Prevention
- Integration
- Collaboration
- Involvement

[focus on wellbeing]

3.6 The potential impacts the decision would have on:

- protected groups under the Equality Act 2010
- those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (when making strategic decisions)
- opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

[focus on equality and the Welsh language]

4 - Key Scrutiny Questions

1. What are the key challenges identified in the review report and how will these be addressed?
2. Are there any specific risks associated with the process as outlined in the report in terms of next steps?
3. Are there any additional issues that need to be addressed as part of the review process either nationally, regionally or locally?

5 – Background / Context

1.0 Background

1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that a Local Development Plan needs to be reviewed 4 years following adoption. The Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) was adopted on 31 July 2017, therefore, in accordance with statutory requirement the date for initiating the review process was 31 July 2021.

Statutory Review

1	PCPA 2004 (section 69) and Regulation 41	Statutory plan review at intervals of no longer than 4 years from the date of adoption. This may be triggered earlier if linked to plan end dates, plan preparation timescales or the LPA voluntarily reviewing a plan.
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1.2 The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plans) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations set out the steps that must be followed in preparing a Local Development Plan or a Review of a Local Development Plan (namely the preparation of a Replacement Plan). The regulations set out different steps to undertake a short form review or a full review. Please note that the two procedures are quite different and it is not optional which one will have to be followed. Welsh Government guidance clearly outlines the circumstances in which either of the procedures will have to be followed and this is outlined in the report below.

1.3 Before starting on a review of the LDP, the current plan must be reviewed and a Review Report prepared. This initial stage is set out in part 3.2 below with the Draft Review Report at Appendix 1.

2.0 The Review Report (see Appendix 1)

2.1 The purpose of the Review Report is to look at all the evidence relevant to the Joint LDP and to draw a conclusion about the type of review that will be followed. This may be a full form review which constitutes the preparation of a new Plan, or a short form review which amounts to modifying certain parts of the current Plan.

2.2 In accordance with the guidance contained in the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020), a Review Report should be published within 6 months of the date of commencement of the review. In relation to the Joint Local Development Plan, this means that there is a need to prepare the Review Report by the end of January 2022. The Development Plan Manual states that the Review Report should be concise and include the following:

- What information is being considered to inform a review of the Plan and why
- How the findings impact on the vision, aims and objectives of the plan, including the implementation of the strategy
- A review of each subject area of the Plan, clearly identifying what needs to be changed and which parts of the evidence base need updating to support the changes.
- Implications for the parts of the Plan that are not intended to be amended in terms of the coherence and efficiency of the Plan as a whole.
- Reconsideration of the Sustainability/Strategic Environmental Assessment and Habitats Regulations Appraisal.
- Consider and demonstrate the opportunities to prepare Joint LDPs with neighbouring LPAs and increase cross-boundary working.

- Clear conclusions as to why the full procedure (which constitutes the preparation of a new Plan) or the short form review procedure (which amounts to modifying parts of the current Plan) needs to be followed.

2.3 The Review Report contains the following parts:

Part 1 - Introduction

Introduction and background, which sets out the laws that requires consideration whilst undertaking the Review and outlines the work that will need to be done, the evidence base that is key to the review process and sets out what a Review Report is. This part also outlines that the purpose of the review report is not to detail any changes that will be made to the Plan, and that only by following the process of preparing a Revised Plan will it be possible to identify the detailed modifications that will need to be made to the Plan.

Part 2 – Relevant information and issues

Part 2 sets out the main changes in legislation and national, regional and local policy since the adoption of the current Plan, such as:

- Environment (Wales) Act 2016, The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015.
- Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (the national development framework.
- Latest editions of Governmental Guidance e.g. Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11), Technical Advice Notes etc.
- Present circumstances of the Wylfa Newydd Scheme.
- Impact and recovery following Brexit and Covid 19 throughout the Plan area
- The Strategic Development Plan that will be prepared for the North Wales Region over the next few years.
- North Wales Growth Bid.
- Research into managing the use of houses as holiday homes and second homes - Developing new policies in Wales (Dr Simon Brooks) and any other relevant research.
- Strategies already in place by the Councils' e.g. housing strategies, economic development strategies etc.

This part also sets out other issues that influence and require further consideration such as climate change, matters relating to phosphate and household and population projections. It is considered that there are changes that are highlighted in this part, which are very significant and important to consider when revising the Joint LDP. The main findings of the three Annual Monitoring Reports that have been prepared note and conclude that the Plan, based on the evidence, generally works well.

Part 3 – LDP Review and Possible Changes

This part sets out a review of the current Plan and sets out possible changes that will need to be made to the strategy, objectives and policies of the Joint Local Development Plan. This section has been set out in the order of the LDP below:

- Vision and strategic objectives.
- Strategy.
- Plan policies by LDP section:
 - Section 6.1 - 1 Managing Growth and Development - Safe, Healthy, Distinctive and Vibrant Communities
 - Section 6.2 - Managing Growth and Development - Sustainable Living
 - Section 6.3 - Managing Growth and Development - Economy and Regeneration
 - Section 6.4 - Managing Growth and Development - Supply and Quality of Housing
 - Section 6.5 - Managing Growth and Development - Natural and Built Environment.
- Proposals Map, Inset Plans and Constraints Map.

The preparation of the Replacement Plan (including a review of the relevant evidence base) will provide the opportunity to re-examine all the policies in the current Plan.

Part 4 – Evidence base review requirement

This part sets out the requirements for reviewing or updating the evidence base to support or inform any changes to the Joint LDP. A list of examples of the evidence base necessary to prepare a Revised Plan is set out below:

- Assessment of Potential Sites
- Relevant Strategies and Plans
- Population and Housing
- Description of Housing and Spatial Growth
- Developing the settlement strategy
- Urban Capacity Study
- Retail
- Tourism
- Welsh Language and Culture

- Local Need Housing Market
- Identifying Gypsies and Travelers Sites
- Affordable Housing Viability Study
- Employment Land Study
- Renewable Energy Opportunities Study

As noted in the Review Report, it is emphasised that this list is not an exhaustive list and the need/demand to amend the evidence base may emerge as the preparation of the Replacement Plan progresses. Further the review process may identify the need to prepare a new evidence base.

This section also sets out the impact assessments that will have to be prepared as the preparation of the Replacement Plan progresses. Again, it is noted that all of the evidence base will need to be re-examined, in addition to carrying out new impact assessments.

Part 5 – Joint working and preparation of a Joint Local Development Plan

This part sets out the consideration that has been given to the prospect of joint working to prepare a Joint Local Development Plan, this is a required within the Review Report. As noted in the Report, there is a joint working agreement between Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Planning Authorities to prepare a Joint Plan. It is also noted that the Service works closely with neighbouring Planning Authorities (e.g. Snowdonia National Park, Conwy County Borough Council, Powys County Council).

Part 6 – Conclusions and next steps

Part 6 sets out the conclusions and the form of review that will need to be followed. It is noted that in line with the conclusions of the Annual Monitoring Reports that have been undertaken, the Plan is generally being implemented effectively and that the policies and targets set for each indicator are being achieved. However, there have been significant changes in the national and local context since the Plan was adopted, including issues beyond the Plan's control, such as, the implications of the Covid pandemic, Brexit, population and household prospects, the uncertainty associated with Wylfa Newydd etc. The repercussions of these changes mean that there is a need to re-examine the policies of the current Plan as set out in Part 3 of the Review Report. As a result the evidence underlines the need for a **Full Form Review of the Plan.**

3.0 Next steps

3.1 The table below sets out the timetable for reporting the Review Report:

Awareness Sessions with all members (virtual)	Raising with all	To submit the Review Report and the steps to prepare a Revised Plan.	Gwynedd Council 2/11/21 & 5/11/21 Isle of Anglesey Council 1/11/21 & 8/11/21
Joint Local Development Plan Panel		Report on comments received during the public consultation	To be confirmed
Joint Planning Committee	Policy	Agree a final version of the Review Report	To be confirmed
Isle of Anglesey Council	Full	Submit a Final Copy of the Review Report to submit to the Welsh Government.	22 February 2022
Gwynedd Council	Full	Submit a Final Copy of the Review Report to submit to the Welsh Government.	3 March 2022

3.2 As noted above, the Review Report will be subject to public consultation This consultation will seek the views of stakeholders and the public on the issues set out in the Review Report, the possible changes suggested in the document (if agreeing the type of review that is recommended), and to highlight any issues that need to be considered that are not included in the Review Report.

6 – Equality Impact Assessment [including impacts on the Welsh Language]**6.1 Potential impacts on protected groups under the Equality Act 2010**

Not Applicable

6.2 Potential impacts on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (strategic decisions)

Not Applicable

6.3 Potential impacts on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

Not Applicable

7 – Financial Implications

Not Applicable

8 – Appendices:

Appendix 1: Joint Local Development Plan Review Report

9 - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

Draft Review Report Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Local Development Plan

October 2021

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1.0 Introduction

Background

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that a Local Development Plan needs to be reviewed after a period of 4 years following its adoption. The Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP) was adopted on 31 July 2017 and therefore, the review of the Plan has commenced on 31 July, 2021.
- 1.2 The Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plans) (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2015 set out the statutory steps that must be undertaken in reviewing the Local Development Plan. The regulations set out different steps to undertake a short form review or a full review of a Local Development Plan. Welsh Government guidance clearly outlines the circumstances in which either of the procedures will be followed. Please note that the two regimes are quite different and it is not optional which one will have to be followed. Following attention to the relevant considerations in the following Report the Report will reach a conclusion as to what review procedure will need to be undertaken, i.e. whether it is a short form review or a full review. The replacement JLDP will cover the plan period to 2036, which is the end of a 15-year period starting in 2021.
- 1.3 The Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) are a key part of the process of reflecting on the performance including the successes and failures of the current Plan. Furthermore, the AMR's findings contribute to informing the development of the Revised Plan. The published AMR (3 in number) identifies concerns about some policy areas where the policy target set within the indicator has been missed. These failures did not in themselves justify the need for an early review of the Plan as the plan was, on the whole performing well. However, they are issues that will need to be considered as part of the Replacement Plan. See part 2.89 for more details.

What is a Review Report

- 1.4 Preparing and receiving approval of the Review Report is the first step in the process of preparing a Replacement Plan. The Review Report will be a key part of the Councils' evidence base when the Replacement JLDP is submitted to the Welsh Government for examination.
- 1.5 This Review Report presents areas where the current LDP is achieving and performing well, as well as those areas where changes may be needed. **It is emphasised that the purpose of the Review Report is not to detail any changes that will be made to the Plan.** It will only be possible to identify the details of the changes that need to be made to the Plan in the process of preparing the Revised Plan and gathering the relevant information and evidence.
- 1.6 The Review Report will:

- summarise the findings of the Annual Monitoring Reports to date;
- review existing policies within the JLDP in accordance with the headings set out within the Plan;
- consider if there are contextual changes leading to the need to change aspects of the Plan;
- identify what further research/information gathering is required for the preparation of a Replacement Plan.
- assess relevant national, regional and local Plans/Strategies/Legislation that have come into force since the original Plan was adopted and consider the need to ensure that the Plan is aligned with current guidance;
- reach a conclusion on the appropriate procedure for undertaking the review and preparing a Replacement plan (full or short form review).

1.7 The Report contains the following parts:

Part 2

Part 2 sets out the main changes in legislation, national, regional and local policy that have come into force since the adoption of the current plan. It is considered that the changes highlighted in this part are important to consider when revising the JLDP. The main findings of the three Annual Monitoring Reports that have been prepared are identified along with other issues that may influence.

Part 3

This part sets out a review of the current Plan and sets out possible changes that will need to be made to the strategy, objectives and policies of the Joint Local Development Plan.

Part 4

This part sets out the requirements for reviewing or updating the evidence base to support or inform any changes to the JLDP.

Part 5

This part sets out the consideration that has been given to joint working and preparation of a Joint Local Development Plan.

Part 6

Part 6 sets out the conclusions and form of review that will need to be followed.

2.0 Relevant information and issues

Significance of contextual changes

- 2.1 In the period since the adoption of the JLDP (31 July 2017) a range of national, local and regional legislation/policies and strategies have been published. In order to ensure that the Plan and its content is up to date, it will be necessary to ensure that consideration is given to these contextual issues that influence the content of the Plan. The Revised Plan will need to take account of the various new Acts, policy frameworks, updated guidance and evidence that has emerged at national, regional and local level.
- 2.2 Although not exhaustive, the following sets out those elements that will have the most significant influence in preparing the Revised Plan.

Legislative Changes

The Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2019.

- 2.3 On 1 April 2019 an amendment to the General Permitted Development Order (GDPO) came into force relating specifically to energy, telecommunications and service developments. The most significant amendment is an amendment to Schedule 2, part 2 'Minor Operations' which introduces Classes D and E and establishes development rights for equipment and infrastructure for "recharging electric vehicles" provided that the proposals comply with the prescribed criteria.

Planning (Wales) Act 2015

- 2.4 The Planning (Wales) Act received Royal Assent in July 2015 and came into force in stages between October 2015 and January 2016. Although it was in force before the JLDP was adopted and before the public inquiry, it is considered useful to refer to it as it provides a basis for other contextual changes that need to be taken into account in the preparation of the Replacement Plan and subsequent monitoring. It presents a legal basis for the preparation of a National Development Framework (NDF) and Strategic Development Plans (SDPs).

Environment (Wales) Act 2016

- 2.5 The Act received Royal Assent on 21st March 2016, providing new legislation to proactively and sustainably manage Wales' natural resources. The Act includes a new biodiversity duty which aims to help reverse decline and ensure the resilience and future of long-term biodiversity in

Wales. The Act also gives Welsh Ministers the task of setting targets to reduce greenhouse emissions and set carbon budgets. It introduces new powers to increase the amount of materials to be recycled, as well as improving the quality of materials to be recycled. The act also places a duty on Natural Resources Wales (NRW) to prepare a State of Natural Resources Report and Area Statements.

Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015

2.6 Although the date of this Act is 2015, it came into force after the JLDP was submitted for examination (April 2016). The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act received Royal Assent in April 2015 and came into force on 1 April 2016. The Act strengthens the current governance arrangements for improving the well-being of Wales by ensuring that sustainable development is at the heart of decision made by government and public bodies. It aims to make a difference to the lives of people in Wales in relation to a number of well-being goals including improving health, culture, heritage and the sustainable use of resources. The Act provides the legislative framework for the preparation of Local Well-being Plans, which replace Single Integrated Plans.

2.7 The act's seven well-being goals are as follows:

1. A prosperous Wales
2. A resilient Wales
3. A healthier Wales
4. A more equal Wales
5. A Wales of cohesive communities
6. A Wales of Vibrant Culture & Thriving Welsh Language
7. A globally responsible Wales

2.8 During the examination of the Joint LDP, the implications of the Act were addressed to ensure that the Plan reflected the aims contained in the Act.

Revisions to National Planning Policy guidance

National Plans and Policies

Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2021)

2.9 "Future Wales: The National Plan 2040" is the national development framework, setting the direction for development in Wales up to 2040. It is a development plan with a strategy for addressing key national priorities through the planning system, including maintaining and developing a vibrant economy, achieving decarbonisation and climate resilience, developing strong ecosystems and improving the health and well-being of our communities.

2.10 The National Plan identifies four regions for the future development of policy in Wales - North Wales, Mid Wales, South West Wales and South East Wales. Each region must have a Strategic Development Plan (SDP) that recognises the strengths and challenges in that region, and also complements the plans and work taking place in other regions. This means that regions should work well together to deal with issues that are occurring across the regions and maximise the opportunities for growth. Broadly speaking, SDPs will be prepared in a similar way to Local Development Plans, but will not replace them. LDPs will continue to focus on local planning policies but may be more concise and more focused once the SDP has been adopted. Overall, the Plans (SDP and LDPs) are expected to be in line with the Future Wales Plan.

Planning Policy Wales Edition 11 (February 2021)

2.11 This document has significant implications for the planning system in Wales and identifies the planning system as one of the main mechanisms for creating sustainable places, and that the principles of place creation are a tool to achieve this through plan making and determining planning applications. Since the LDP was adopted in July 2017, the Welsh Government has published a revised version of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10) in December 2018. The document has been re-drafted to ensure that the seven well-being goals and five ways of working of the Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015 are fully integrated into planning policy. It also ensures that the concept of creating space is at the heart of national planning policy. This change ensures that planning decisions take account of all aspects related to well-being and provide new development that is sustainable and caters for everyone's needs. A factual update of Planning Policy Wales was published in February 2021 (Edition 11) to align it with the publication of Future Wales and include wider legislative, policy and guidance updates since Edition 10 was published in December 2018.

2.12 In addition, the following new or revised Technical Advice Notes have been published as well as revoking some of them since the JLDP was adopted in July 2017.

Technical Advice Note (TAN 1): Joint Housing Land Availability Study (TAN1) (January 2015)

2.13 Technical Advice Note (TAN) 1 has been revoked in its entirety as a result of the policy change to PPW which now outlines that Local Planning Authorities are expected to use their housing trajectory as the basis for monitoring the process of delivering their housing requirement.

Technical Advice Note (TAN 8): Planning for Renewable Energy (July 2005)

2.14 Following the publication of Future Wales: The National Plan 2040 (2021) TAN 8 was revoked.

Technical Advice Note (TAN 15) Development, flooding and coastal erosion

2.15 A new version of TAN 15 will come into force on 1 December 2021. Flood zones are outlined within the document and there will be different zones for flood risk from rivers, sea and surface water. The TAN puts much more emphasis on climate change and how to ensure that issues associated with this are avoided, restricted or mitigated. The updates and changes to TAN 15 include a greater focus on the development plan, and details on how to prepare effective Strategic Flood Consequences Assessments. Development advice maps will be replaced with a new Flood Map of Wales. The guidance contained in the new TAN will have to be given thorough consideration when preparing the Replacement Plan to ensure that any changes are in line with the guidance that has been set within TAN 15.

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

2.16 TAN 20 provides guidance when considering the Welsh language as part of the process of preparing local development plans. TAN 20 contains advice on incorporating the Welsh language into development plans through Sustainability Assessments. Unless the proposed development is a major unexpected development, individual applications are not expected to include an individual assessment as key issues and themes will have been considered at the time of plan preparation. It includes procedures for unexpected large developments in areas where the language is of particular significance, and includes guidance on signs and notices.

2.17 In line with the previous version of this TAN, consideration was given to the Welsh language in the ongoing Sustainability Assessment of the JLDP. Unlike the expectations of TAN 20 October 2017, JLDP Policy PS 1 places an appropriate expectation on individual applications that meet certain thresholds to include an individual assessment and submit it as a Welsh Language Statement with the planning application alongside criterion for submitting a language impact assessment. This was approved because of the need to ensure that the proposed development is in line with the key issues and themes considered in the Sustainability Assessment at the time of preparing the LDP. In addition, this approach ensures that the impact of the development on the Welsh language is considered, when it is relevant to the planning application. The guidance has no current direct impact on the JLDP as Policy PS1, based on existing evidence, ensures that the Welsh language is taken into account when making decisions, when it is relevant to the application.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 21: Waste (February 2017)

2.18 TAN 21 has been amended to reflect changes to the waste policy context set out in the revised Waste Framework Directive (Directive 2008/98 /EC on waste) and the Welsh Government's policy 'Towards Zero Waste' and the Collection, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (CIMS). These changes have been made to update the way in which the planning process facilitates the introduction of sustainable waste management infrastructure. It also considers specific principles central to sustainable waste management, including the waste hierarchy, self-sufficiency and the concept of the nearest appropriate organisation.

Technical Advice Note (TAN) 24: Historic Environment (October 2017)

2.19 TAN 24 provides guidance on how the planning system considers the historic environment when preparing a development plan and making decisions on planning applications and listed buildings. This includes the introduction of Heritage Impact Assessments, new advice on Historic Assets of Special Local Interest and the inclusion of advice previously obtained in a range of documents.

Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SuDS) Policy

2.20 Schedule 3 of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 makes SuDS a mandatory requirement on all new developments involving more than one dwelling or building area greater than 100m. Since the 7th January 2019, all new developments of more than 1 dwellinghouse or where the construction area is 100 square metres or more will need to use SuDS for surface water disposal. The SuDS must be designed and built in accordance with the SuDS Statutory Standards (published by the Welsh Ministers) and SuDS schemes must be approved by the local authority acting in its SuDS Approval Body (SAB) role, before construction begins.

Energy: UK Government White Paper (December 2020)

2.21 The White Paper details how an overhaul to transport, energy and infrastructure will provide "massively decarbonised power in the 2030s" and on the road towards net zero by 2050. The White Paper seeks to bring together energy-related policy across a number of sectors (i.e. from energy and the built environment, to transport and the industrial sectors). In addition, it is considering governance issues and is beginning to consider how energy systems and markets need to adapt to achieve the UK's 2050 net zero target. The Paper reinforces the Government's commitment to nuclear energy making it clear that it remains a key part of the national energy strategy. The paper (including any final version) will be a consideration for any future Wylfa Newydd power station scheme.

Building Better Places (July 2020)

2.22 This document sets out the Welsh Government's planning policy priorities to assist in the recovery period following the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The planning system should be a focus when considering built natural environment issues that have arisen from the pandemic. The document highlights the existing key planning policies and instruments that should be used by all sectors in the environmental, social, cultural and economic recovery of Wales, recognising the continuing need for Planners to operate within a wider context of priorities and action at all scales.

Natural Resources Policy (August 2017)

2.23 In accordance with the Environment (Wales) Act 2016 the Welsh Government published a Natural Resources Policy (NRP) in August 2017. The focus of the NRP is the sustainable management of Wales' natural resources, to increase their contribution to achieving the aims of the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The NRP identifies three National Priorities:

Finding nature-based solutions; increasing renewable energy and more efficient use of resources; and adopting a place-based approach. The NRP also sets the context for Area Statements (which will be produced by Natural Resources Wales), ensuring that the national priorities for the sustainable management of natural resources inform local delivery. Local Planning Authorities will need to have regard to the relevant area statement when preparing an LDP. The implications of the relevant NRP and Area Statement will be taken into account in the preparation of the Revised Plan.

Prosperity for All: A Low Carbon Wales (March 2019)

2.24 The document sets out Welsh Government's approach to cutting emissions and increasing efficiency in a way that delivers the wider benefits for Wales, ensuring a fairer and healthier society. It sets out policies and proposals aimed at reducing emissions and supporting the growth of the low carbon economy. Particularly important in relation to planning are the targets and policies introduced in the following sectors: power; buildings; transport; industry; land use, land use change and forestry; agriculture; and waste management. The implications of the Plan will be taken into account in the preparation of the Replacement Plan.

Welsh National Marine Plan (November 2019)

2.25 The Welsh Government published Wales' first marine plan in November 2019. It sets out a national policy for the next 20 years for the use of the Welsh marine plan regions inshore and offshore. It has been prepared and adopted under the Marine and Coastal Access Act (MCAA) 2009. Applicants should use the Plan and supporting material to formulate proposals and license applications, and by public authorities and others to inform decision making and to understand the Welsh Government's policy for sustainable development in the Plan area.

National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales (October 2020)

2.26 This Strategy replaces the 2011 Strategy. It is prepared under the terms of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. The Strategy sets out how flood and coastal erosion risks across Wales will be managed. It sets objectives and measures for all partners to work towards over the life of this Plan, which will be 10 years unless significant policy updates are required before that time.

Llwybr Newydd: The Wales Transport Strategy (2021)

2.27 It is the new transport strategy which sets out the vision for how the transport system can help to deliver the priorities for Wales, helping to put us on a pathway to creating a more prosperous, green and equal society. The vision is to create an accessible, sustainable and efficient transport system.

2.28 These are the three headline priorities for the next five years.

- Priority 1: Bring services to people in order to reduce the need to travel;
- Priority 2: Allow people and goods to move easily from door to door by accessible, sustainable and efficient transport services and infrastructure;
- Priority 3: Encourage people to make the change to more sustainable transport.

2.29 As well as setting a strategic direction it is developing nine mini-plans, explaining how delivery will be for different transport modes and sectors.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)

2.30 In November 2015, the Westminster Government commissioned an independent national review of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to:

'To assess the extent to which CIL is or is able to provide an effective mechanism for funding infrastructure, and to recommend changes that would improve the way it works to support the Government's wider housing and growth objectives.'

2.31 The review looked at the amount of revenue CIL generates, the types of development that pay CIL, impacts on viability, and how the community aspect of CIL is implemented. The independent review group reported in October 2016 and it was published in February 2017. The report is entitled "A New Approach to Developer Contributions to Ministers". This recommended changes to the CIL system. As part of the Wales Act 2017, CIL became a devolved matter with powers transferred to the Welsh Government in April 2018.

2.32 In this respect, a Transfer of Functions Order is required to allow the Welsh Ministers to modify existing secondary legislation. Thereafter, if the Welsh Ministers consider it appropriate to rewrite the CIL Regulations, then additional legislation may be required to allow this to happen. However, to date this has not been confirmed.

2.33 Having regard to the above, it is not clear at this stage how the Welsh Government will wish to deal with CIL, and in particular whether they wish to continue with what is in the current CIL Regulations, or whether they wish to develop specific improvements or abandon it altogether. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint Planning Policy Committee decided in September 2018 to defer undertaking the work that would be necessary to implement CIL in the Plan area until there is a clear understanding of CIL's future in Wales. It is also noted in the context of work undertaken regionally for CIL that there is a likelihood that it would not be viable to implement in the Plan area.

The regional context

North Wales Growth Deal Bid

- 2.34 In December 2017 the North Wales Growth Board (a partnership of Local Authorities and wider partners e.g. Higher Education, Further Education and The North Wales Mersey Deeside Business Council) submitted a Growth Deal application to the Welsh and UK Governments for £383m project funding for North Wales.
- 2.35 The proposals will act as a catalyst for a total investment of £1.3 billion in the North Wales economy, a profit of £3.40 for every pound spent. It is expected that over 5,000 jobs could be created from the potential investments within the Growth Deal in the areas of technology and innovation, sites for business, digital connectivity, skills, transport and Business support.
- 2.36 The North Wales Economic Ambition Board has been successful in securing a commitment of £240m from the Welsh and UK Governments.
- 2.37 The Growth Deal agreement was signed in December 2020. Work will now begin on the five programmes that make up the £1bn Deal led by the North Wales Economic Ambition Board.
- 2.38 The JLDP includes provision in its policies and proposals for sustainable development, with the economy an important part of the strategy. The commitment to the Growth Deal and subsequent implications will need to be fully considered during the revision of the Plan to ensure that the potential opportunities arising from it are maximised.

North West Wales Area Statement - Natural Resources Wales

- 2.39 The Statement is one of a series of seven Area Statements that have been prepared for the whole of Wales to help solve a range of complex challenges that society, and the natural environment, now face.
- 2.40 The Area Statement outlines the key challenges facing the area, what can be done to meet those challenges, how our natural resources can be better managed for the benefit of future generations. The Area Statement will be regularly updated and improved year on year in engaging with more people, gathering new evidence, presenting ideas, and working across boundaries to create opportunities.
- 2.41 The Area Statement, together with the other six statements is a collaborative response to what is known as the Natural Resources Policy, published by the Welsh Government in 2017, which sets out the main challenges and opportunities for the future sustainable management of Wales' natural resources. The content of the Area Statements is seen as an important source of evidence in the review of the Plan's policies.

The local context

Local Well-being Plans

2.42 The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires Councils, as representatives of the Public Services Board, to prepare a Well-being Plan. In May 2017 a Local Well-being Assessment was published for Gwynedd and Anglesey. Having considered the data and the views of people locally, the Board came to a conclusion on the main messages in the assessment. There are 9 main messages.

1. The need to maintain a healthy community spirit.
2. The importance of protecting the natural environment.
3. Understand the impact of demographic changes.
4. Protect and promote the Welsh language.
5. Promote the use of natural resources to improve health and well-being in the long term.
6. Improve transport links to enable access to services and facilities.
7. The need for high quality jobs and affordable homes for local people.
8. The impact of poverty on well-being.
9. Ensure that all children have the opportunity to succeed.

2.43 The Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan was completed setting out the 9 main messages above. The plan sets out 2 well-being objectives of thriving and long-term prosperous Communities and Healthy and independent Residents with a good standard of life. Six priorities have been identified to achieve both well-being objectives. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan, including any action plan will be monitored to ensure consistency of purpose and content with the JLDP. In this respect, the National Well-being Goals and the Council's Well-being Goals will need to be considered and discussed as part of a consistency analysis with the LDP aims.

North Anglesey Economic Regeneration Plan (April 2019)

2.44 Following economic uncertainty associated with Wylfa and large employers such as Rehaui coming to an end, the North Anglesey Regeneration Plan was drawn up. The Regeneration Plan sets out a vision for the North Anglesey area and identifies five priority themes for investment by the County Council, its partners and by the Welsh Government. The document sets out a wide range of proposed measures that could benefit the area in the short, medium and long term. The Plan states:-

- Key issues affecting North Anglesey as identified by the community;
- A vision for North Anglesey;
- Five Priority Themes for regeneration; and
- Range of locally identified regeneration projects

Corporate Biodiversity Plan 2021-2022 - Isle of Anglesey County Council

2.45 This Plan has been developed to ensure that environmental benefits arise from the way in which the County Council operates and makes decisions in ensuring compliance with the requirements

of section 6 (s6) of the Environment (Wales) Act 2016, namely maintaining and enhancing biodiversity and, in doing so, promoting the resilience of ecosystems, in undertaking its day-to-day activities.

- 2.46 The aim of Plan is to help maintain and enhance Anglesey's unique Biodiversity features, setting out clear and concise objectives that will be achieved by the Council between 2021 and 2022.
- 2.47 The Plan follows guidance received from the Welsh Government and considers the objectives of the Nature Recovery Action Plan for Wales (which identifies actions it can dispose of in the short term) setting a direction to remove long-term commitments beyond 2020. The Area Statement for North West Wales has recently been published by Natural Resources Wales and that Area Statement has been taken into account in the preparation of this Plan.

Interim Housing Strategy 2021 – Isle of Anglesey County Council

- 2.48 The Interim Housing Strategy 2020-21 was approved by the Executive Committee 25/01/21. The Strategy replaces the previous Housing Strategy 2014-19 and seeks to respond to changes in circumstances. This Interim Strategy is a means of bridging the development of a Housing Strategy which will include the requirements of the Housing Support Grant and homelessness strategy from the Welsh Government. It will also provide information on how Housing Services and partners are responding to and continuing to respond to the coronavirus pandemic.
- 2.49 The Interim Strategy outlines 6 specific themes, namely:
- Theme 1 - Development of the right homes for Anglesey's future
 - Theme 2 - Making best use of existing housing stock and improving homes and communities
 - Theme 3 - Preventing a housing crisis and increasing housing options
 - Theme 4 - Support to promote housing independence
 - Theme 5 - Homes for longer lives
 - Theme 6 - The links between housing and the wider economy are fully realised

Gwynedd Council Housing Strategy (2019)

- 2.50 Gwynedd Council's Housing Strategy was adopted in July 2019. The vision of the Housing Strategy is to:

"Ensure that the people of Gwynedd have access to a suitable, quality home, which is affordable and improves their quality of life."

- 2.51 The Strategy outlines five objectives that would need to be addressed if the Council is to achieve this vision:

1. No-one homeless in Gwynedd

2. Social housing available to all those who need one
3. Everyone's home in Gwynedd is affordable to them
4. Gwynedd Housing are environmentally friendly
5. Homes have a positive influence on the health and well-being of the people of Gwynedd.

Local Housing Market Assessment 2018-2023 Gwynedd Council (2019)

2.52 Gwynedd Council's Local Housing Market Assessment was published in May 2019. The main message of the assessment is that an additional supply of affordable housing is needed for Gwynedd communities to what is currently available. Other key findings show that there will be increased demand for affordable housing across Gwynedd in the private ownership, private rental and social rent sectors, which cannot be addressed with the current supply. The LMHA also found that:

- Houses of median value and in the lower quartile are unaffordable for households with a median income;
- The private rental sector has grown substantially in Gwynedd over the past decade;
- Private rental levels are unaffordable for many low income households;
- The demand for social housing continues to be high across the area;
- The demand for one-bedroom social housing is not being addressed through the current stock;
- It is anticipated that the number of households will increase, and their size will decrease over the next decade;
- Long-term empty properties and restricted development sites could provide additional supply for the market;
- Based on population projections, 303 new households will be established every year in Gwynedd for the next five years;
- 707 additional social housing units are needed every year for five years to meet the current demand and the anticipated demand;
- 104 additional intermediate houses are needed every year for five years to meet the current demand and the anticipated demand.

Gwynedd Council Housing Action Plan 2020/21 – 2026/27

2.53 The Action Plan was revised in December 2020. The purpose of the Action Plan is to outline how the Council will seek to address the objectives of Gwynedd Council's Housing Strategy (2019) now and up to 2026/27.

2.54 Over 30 schemes are outlined across the county which will enable the Council to:

- facilitate over 500 new affordable homes for sale or letting to Gwynedd residents including the construction of 100 new house;

- offering loans for 250 local first-time buyers;
- securing over 600 new social housing for Gwynedd including the purchase of 72 former social houses for rent to local people in line with the Council's new local lettings policy;
- extending a grant scheme to bring 250 empty homes back into use across the county;
- investing in environmentally friendly homes such as the innovative scheme currently in place in the Segontium area of Caernarfon;
- the development of 150 living units for homeless people in the county and the creation of 130 new units for vulnerable residents.

2.55 In order to deliver the plans, the Council will now reinvest £22.9 million of Council tax premium on second homes until 2026/27, along with other sources of funding including social housing grants and the funding raised through the Council's Asset Management Plan.

World Heritage Site – North West Wales Slate Landscape

2.56 The North West Wales Slate Landscape was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site (WHS) in July 2021. The landscape is the 33rd site of UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the UK, and the fourth in Wales, following Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, Blaenavon Industrial Landscape and Edward I Castles and Town Walls in Gwynedd. An SPG has been prepared by Gwynedd Council and Snowdonia National Park Authority to provide further guidance for decision makers and developers on the important considerations related to the WHS.

2.57 A Replacement Plan will need to ensure that appropriate references are made to the WHS together with ensuring that any designations do not compromise the value and special qualities of the designation.

Upcoming plans

2.58 While updating the evidence base for the Replacement Plan it is anticipated that the following plans will be implemented or adopted and therefore it will be necessary to ensure that any matters within the documents are considered.

- Anglesey and Gwynedd Destination Management Plans
- Climate Change Action Plan
- Gwynedd Regeneration Framework which will include Area Regeneration Plans

Other issues that influence and need consideration

Climate Change

2.59 The far-reaching impacts of climate change and extreme weather events are already evident across the Plan area. With the expected impacts set to worsen and be more extreme over the years, the Authorities are committed to trying to respond to the climate change crisis.

- 2.60 In March 2019, Gwynedd Council declared a Climate Change Emergency, with the Isle of Anglesey County Council also declaring a climate change emergency in September 2020. The statements meant that the Councils were committed to trying to respond positively to the challenges facing them now and in the future, and committed to prepare a Climate Change Action Plan to achieve specific objectives. The Aim of the Councils is to ensure that the area remains a vibrant, viable and sustainable home for our children and our children's children for generations to come.
- 2.61 It will be essential to interweave the objectives highlighted in the Climate Change Action Plan within the Replacement Plan to ensure that the Plan is a facilitator in achieving those objectives.
- 2.62 Scottish Power is taking a leading role in delivering an innovative campaign, Carbon Zero Communities. The aim of the campaign is to support local communities to achieve the goal of being net zero. Anglesey is one of the rural communities involved in the campaign. The implications of the campaign will need to be taken into account when preparing the Replacement Plan.

Wylfa Newydd

- 2.63 During the process of drawing up the original Plan there was an intention to develop a new nuclear site (Wylfa Newydd) near the existing Wylfa site on the coastal edge of north Anglesey, after the UK Government declared that it was one of the options as a suitable site to generate nuclear energy. Due to the nature of the intention it would have been an Infrastructure Project of National Importance, which meant the need to submit a Development Consent Order (DCO) in order to receive a planning permission.
- 2.64 In light of the need to plan for a major infrastructure project that was anticipated to be realised during the lifetime of the Plan, there was a requirement to provide a local policy framework that would enable the Authority to respond to the challenges that would arise from the project together and take advantage of the economic and social opportunities.
- 2.65 On the 27th January 2021 the DCO was withdrawn by Horizon Nuclear Power. The application was withdrawn due to the lack of an investor to the project and the lack of a new funding policy from the Government.
- 2.66 In light of the lack of investment/certainty associated with Wylfa Newydd, it is considered that this will be a significant contextual change in the preparation of the Replacement Plan and could have a significant impact on the Plan's growth strategy and instruments compared to the original Plan.

2.67 Policy 24 – 'North West Wales and Energy', Future Wales notes that the Government supports North West Wales as a location for new energy developments and investment. Proposed developments associated with the Anglesey Energy Island Programme and Wylfa Newydd are supported in principle as a means of generating significant economic benefits for the area as well as generating renewable or low carbon energy.

National Grid

2.68 Associated with the Wylfa Newydd development for a new nuclear power station, the National Grid submitted a DCO on 7 September 2018. This application was part of the North Wales Connections Project to install a 400kV electric connection from the proposed Wylfa Newydd development.

2.69 Due to Hitachi's decision to delay with the proposal of developing the new Nuclear Power Station, on 20 February 2019, the National Grid formally withdrew its application for a DCO. Consequently, neither the Examining Authority nor the Planning Inspectorate considered the application.

Covid Pandemic

2.70 At the beginning of 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic struck the world. The spread of the virus and the need to protect lives led to restrictions being placed on the lives of Welsh residents. These restrictions meant that there was an order for people to stay at home and only to travel where there was a real need (that is, to work where it was not possible to work from home and to shop for food). Since the strict restrictions came into force in March 2020, there has been a relaxation of the rules over a period of time which has meant that some of the normal (pre-Covid) life activities have been able to continue. The pandemic continues to affect all parts of the world and its aftereffects will inform public discussions and decisions for years to come.

2.71 In the wake of the pandemic the ability for people to be working from home has emerged, there has been an increased demand for people to be spending their holidays in Wales (due to travel restrictions) and there is a greater general demand for space outside for people to enjoy, whether it is street space or space around their home that allows people to socialise outdoors safely. The importance of the quality and accessibility of our local areas to people's health and well-being has been highlighted even more during the worst periods of the pandemic.

2.72 The pandemic is likely to affect aspects of everyone's lives for years to come and is likely to be leading to a demand for change in the way we live and work. Considering the impact of the pandemic and planning for a future will be an essential part of the process of preparing the Replacement Plan.

2.73 The Welsh Government published a document 'COVID-19 Reconstruction: Challenges and Priorities' which sets out the issues that must be responded to as a result of the pandemic. The approach to responding to these challenges has implications for the planning system as people use places differently, travel less and spend more time working from home. The planning system must respond to current and future changes and contribute to sustainable recovery.

Brexit (Port)

2.74 Although the short-term effects associated with Brexit are well-known, there is in fact little baseline information/data about the long-term impacts.

2.75 As part of the preparation of the Replacement Plan it is likely that it would be beneficial to undertake detailed research to look at the effects of Brexit on the local economy.

2.76 One of the obvious effects of Brexit in the short term is the impact on Holyhead Port. The fact that the United Kingdom has left the European Union without an agreement requires additional checks to be carried out on goods that will travel out of the UK before they are allowed into the EU. That meant the need to carry out additional checks on heavy goods that are being transferred from Holyhead to Dublin. It is likely that this procedure will lead to delays, which means that plans are needed in place to tackle the heavy goods vehicles that will wait their turn to travel to Ireland.

2.77 The Port of Holyhead is recognised as the Strategic Gateway that facilitates international connectivity in Policy 10 of Futures Wales and Welsh Government are committed to works *with operators, investors and local authorities to support Strategic Gateways and maintain their international connectivity roles*. In accordance with Future Wales in order to maximise the benefit locally, to the region and for Wales, the Revised Plan will have to ensure that it supports the Port of Holyhead.

Phosphate

2.78 The JLDP area is characterised by its rich environmental qualities and is home to a number of areas and features designated because of their environmental importance, including Afon Gwyrfai and Afon Glaslyn Special Areas of Conservation (SACs).

2.79 Following new evidence on the environmental impacts of phosphate in watercourses, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) has assessed the 9 River SACs in Wales. This assessment based on tighter targets for the water quality of watercourses showed that phosphorus spread was widespread in Welsh SAC rivers with over 60% of water bodies missing the challenging targets.

2.80 As a result of this failure, NRW has issued 'planning advice to ensure that environmental capacity does not deteriorate further. This 'advice' relates to all River SACs to which its catchment area extends in the Joint Local Development Plan area including Afon Glaslyn and Afon Gwyrfai.

2.81 Consideration of the implications of the guidance received from Natural Resources Wales will be an essential part in formulating the policies in the Replacement Plan together with considering the implications of the guidance on the proposed allocations within the Plan.

Biodiversity

2.82 Biodiversity underpins our lives and livelihoods and supports the functioning and resilience of ecosystems in oceans, wetlands, lakes, rivers, mountains, forests and agricultural landscapes. Our economy, health and well-being depends on healthy, resilient ecosystems, which provide us with food, clean water and air, the raw materials and energy for our industries and protect us against hazards, such as flooding and climate change.

2.83 Environmental pressures are causing global biodiversity decline at rates not previously encountered in human history and the rate of species extinction is accelerating. Following the industrial revolution the UK has become one of the most nature-depleted countries in the world.

2.84 Within the Replacement Plan, due consideration will need to be given to enhancing the resilience of our ecosystems and the benefit that they provide. The National Plan seeks to ensure that the planning system will ensure wildlife is able to thrive in healthy, diverse habitats, both in urban and rural areas, recognising and valuing the multiple benefits to people and nature.

2.85 Enhancement of biodiversity, the resilience of ecosystems and the provision of green infrastructure is a key aim of the National Plan, with the introduction of The National Forest of Wales and creating more woodland cover being a means of achieving a resilient ecosystem.

Household and population projections

2.86 In referring to a Housing Requirement within a Development Plan paragraph 4.2.6 of Planning Policy Wales states:

"The latest Welsh Government local authority level Household Projections for Wales, alongside the latest Local Housing Market Assessment (LHMA), and the Well-being Plan for a plan area, will form a fundamental part of the evidence base for development plans. These should be considered together with other key evidence in relation to issues such as what the plan is seeking to achieve, links between homes and jobs, the need for affordable housing, Welsh language considerations, and the deliverability of the plan, in order to identify an appropriate strategy for the delivery of housing in the plan area. Appropriate consideration must also be given to the wider social, economic, environmental and cultural factors in a plan area in order to ensure the creation of sustainable places and cohesive communities."

2.87 It must be remembered that household projections estimate the number of households in the future and are based on population projections and assumptions relating to household members and characteristics. Planning authorities will need to assess whether the different elements of the projections are appropriate to their area, and if not, should undertake modelling, based on robust evidence, to identify alternatives.

2.88 Since adopting the Plan the Welsh Government has released population and household projections for 2014 (published in March 2017) and for 2018 (published in August 2020). The key changes to Gwynedd and Anglesey are as follows:

2014-base Projections

- The 2014 population projections show that Gwynedd's population levels will increase from 124,835 to 131,416 between 2021 and 2036, this is an increase of 5.3%. For Anglesey there is a population decline from 70,162 to 68,803 between 2021 and 2036, this is a reduction of 1.9%.
- The 2014 household projections show an increase in Gwynedd from 55,078 to 58,831 between 2021 and 2036 an increase of 6.8%. For Anglesey there is an increase from 31,376 to 31,456, an increase of 0.2%.

2018-base projections

- The 2018 population projections show that Gwynedd's population levels will increase from 124,936 to 130,219 between 2021 and 2036, this is an increase of 4.2%. For Anglesey there is a population decline from 69,879 to 69,468 between 2021 and 2036, this is a reduction of 0.6%.
- The 2018 household projections show an increase in Gwynedd from 55,006 to 58,340 between 2021 and 2036 of an increase of 6.1%. For Anglesey there is an increase from 31,314 to 31,856 an increase of 1.7%.

2.89 The Joint Local Development Plan Preferred Strategy (May 2013) took account of the Welsh Government's 2008-base projections (as well as other growth scenarios). Going forward to the Deposit Plan (2015) the Welsh Government's 2011-base projections were available. The findings of the 2011-base projections for Gwynedd and Anglesey were as follows:

2011-base projections

- The 2011 population projections show that Gwynedd's population levels will increase from 121,523 to 127,557 between 2011 and 2026 this is an increase of 5%. For Anglesey there is a population decline from 69,913 to 69,877 between 2011 and 2026 this is a reduction of 0.1%.
- The 2011 household projections show an increase in Gwynedd from 52,411 to 56,711 between 2011 and 2026 of an increase of 8.2%. For Anglesey there is an increase from 30,655 to 31,541 which is an increase of 2.9%.

2.90 It should be noted that the 2011-base changes is for the period 2011 to 2026 while the latest 2014-and-2018-base figures, highlighted above, are for the period 2021 to 2036. In addition, the above figures are for the whole of Gwynedd, consideration will have to be given to the impact of the part of Gwynedd's population and households that fall within the National Park and therefore not part of the Gwynedd Local Planning Authority Area.

2.91 In line with Planning Policy Wales the Welsh Government's projections will be an important source of evidence when considering the level of growth over the period of the Replacement Plan.

Second homes and short-term holiday accommodation

2.92 Due to the increased demand and provision of holiday accommodation across the Plan area and the impact it is having on the housing market, the Joint Planning Policy Service has led on a piece of work relating to 'Managing the use of Housing as Holiday Homes'. The aim of the research paper was to consider possible options for managing the use of housing as holiday accommodation. This work was brought to the Welsh Government's attention and implored on them to consider and take forward some of the recommendations arising from the work. Following the presentation of the work, further work on the subject has been prepared on behalf of the Government, with a promise that the Government will give further consideration to an ambitious three pronged control mechanism that could be implemented in the future.

2.93 The three-pronged approach will focus on the following:

1. Support – addressing affordability and availability of housing
2. Regulatory framework and system – looking at planning law and introducing a statutory registration scheme for holiday accommodation
3. Fairer contribution - using local and national tax systems to ensure that second home owners make a fair and effective contribution to the communities in which they buy.

2.94 It will be necessary to ensure that any developments in this area are taken into account during the preparation of the Replacement Plan and that consideration is given to how any control mechanism which may be implemented or is intended to be implemented could influence the policies contained within the Replacement Plan.

Findings of the Annual Monitoring Reports

2.95 In the period since the original Plan was adopted, three Annual Monitoring Reports have been published and submitted to the Government. Annual Monitoring Reports are the main mechanism for assessing the delivery and implementation of the Plan's strategy. The conclusions of the Annual Monitoring Reports set out the Performance of the Plan in accordance

with a set of specific indicators which have included in the monitoring framework. Furthermore, any challenges and failures will be highlighted.

2.96 Overall the results of the three AMRs indicate that the Plan's policies are performing effectively. However, it is highlighted that significant contextual changes, such as the publication of Future Wales, the global pandemic, Brexit and the withdrawal of Wylfa Newydd Development Consent Order, have occurred since the Plan was adopted and it is therefore recognised that the implications of these issues need to be responded to as part of the preparation of the Replacement Plan. Despite the contextual changes, it is considered that the JLDP policies remain relevant and provide a robust planning framework for determining planning applications across the Plan area. Some of the main conclusions arising from the Annual Monitoring Reports are as follows:-

Overall performance of the Plan

- No policies have been identified as failing to meet the plan's objectives;
- Some of the indicators reported relate to decisions made prior to the adoption of the Plan;
- Since adoption, the Councils have adopted 9 Supplementary Planning Guidance;
- Appeals decisions that have been made since the Plan was adopted have generally supported the Plan's policies and strategy. Appeals decisions do not undermine JLDP policies.

Housing Issues

- Permission has been granted for 1325 new residential units (including applications to reconsider or extend the expiry date of existing permissions) since the Plan was adopted. There were 511 units (38.6%) for affordable housing;
- 476 affordable housing units have been completed since the Plan was adopted;
- The land bank for housing (sites with existing permission) in 2021 in Gwynedd and Anglesey excluding units the LDP identifies as unlikely to be developed during the Plan period was 1,994 units (1451 not started and 543 under construction) of which 512 were for affordable units (397 units not started and 115 units under construction);
- It is noted that 3924 units were completed in the Plan area between the start date 2011 and 2021, while the trajectory in the Plan indicates a figure of 4475 units up to this period. Therefore, this is 12.3% (551 units) lower than the figure in the trajectory. Part of this shortfall arises from the delay in implementing major infrastructure projects in the Plan area. A revised trajectory has been prepared for the remainder of the Plan period on the basis of information to the end of AMR 3 period together with input from the Housing Stakeholder Group;
- Since the Plan was adopted permission has been granted for 5 local market houses, being the only example in Wales of implementing a Local Market Housing Policy;

- 47% of the housing units^[1] granted since the adoption of the Plan are within the Subregional Centre and the Urban Service Centres. 23% of units permitted were within the Local Service Centres with a further 30% permitted in Villages, Clusters and in the Open Countryside;
- In the period since the Plan was adopted, 34.4% of housing units completed in the Joint Local Development Plan area are located on sites allocated for housing;
- The average density of new housing consents in the Plan area (since the Plan was adopted) is 29.5 units per hectare;
- Out of the units granted permission and completed since the adoption of the Plan the percentage of affordable housing is just below 50%.

Other Issues

- 3 Linguistic assessments have been submitted together with 81 linguistic statements. Since the Adoption of the Plan no application contrary to policy PS 1 has been granted;
- One of the strategic objectives of the JLDP is to facilitate diversity in the rural economy, that objective has been successful, with permissions granted for a range of employment uses;
- Planning Permission has been granted for renewable schemes which have the potential to contribute a total of 52.4GWh within the JLDP area.

[1] New permission for housing or permission to reassess and extend the date on which prior permission expires

3 LDP review and possible changes

Strategic objectives and vision

3.1 When the vision for the original Plan was drawn up, it was considered to convey the type of place that the Plan area seeks to be. Together with the strategic objectives the overall context for the Plan is set and shows how economic, social and environmental considerations can be balanced to facilitate sustainable development. The Plan's vision is set out as follows: -

"By 2026, Anglesey and Gwynedd will be recognized for their vibrant and lively communities that celebrate their unique culture, heritage and environment and for being places where people choose to live, work and visit."

3.2 The strategic objectives and vision of the Plan were formulated taking account of national, regional and local policies, plans and programmes together with the evidence base prepared in drawing up the Plan.

3.3 As well as having a vision, there was also a need to develop a number of objectives that list actions that were required to achieve that vision. The strategic spatial objectives define what was desired to be achieved. They show how future developments could help us to realise the spatial vision and address the key issues. They respond to the economic, social and environmental elements of the vision and have informed the development of strategic and detailed policies in the Plan.

3.4 The vision and objectives will need to be re-visited as part of the preparation of the Replacement Plan ensuring that they remain relevant and up-to-date and respond to the challenges and opportunities in the Plan area.

Strategy

3.5 In general the Plan Strategy responds to the evidenced need to make provision for new homes and jobs as well as to protect the unique social, cultural and environmental character of the area. It provides for land uses required for a specified period of time, facilitating alternative policy-compliant legacy uses in the long term. It sets a level of growth that is considered to represent the most robust, balanced and appropriate approach, given all relevant factors, including work undertaken by housing forecasts and economic forecasts.

3.6 The Plan area has a dispersed settlement pattern of towns, villages and other groups of buildings, and high levels of private car use, so the need to reduce greenhouse gas and carbon emissions is challenging. The evidence refers to five broad categories of settlements within the Plan area, as reflected in the spatial element of the Plan Vision. These are;

- i. Subregional Centre
- ii. Urban Service Centres

- iii. Local Service Centres
- iv. Villages
- v. Clusters

- 3.7 In order to respond to the opportunities and challenges of the area and to achieve the overall Vision and Objectives of the Plan, the above spatial strategy for the distribution of development across the Plan area has been adopted. It ensures that development is directed to locations that are sustainable in terms of size, function, character, facilities, transport links, social and environmental capacity. It supports the use of policies that encourage the most appropriate level of development for all settlements.
- 3.8 There is an emphasis and duty to ensure that the Spatial Strategy of the Plan achieves sustainable development objectives. When preparing the Replacement Plan, it will be essential to ensure that the growth strategy caters for the needs of the area, whilst achieving the aim of promoting development in the most sustainable locations for alternative transport services and links and protecting the Welsh heritage values of the area.

Plan Policies

Section 6.1 - Growth Management and Development – Safe, Healthy, Distinctive and Vibrant Communities

Welsh language and culture

- 3.9 Policy PS 1 (Welsh Language and Culture) provides guidance on the requirement for planning applications in the area to give consideration to promoting and supporting the Welsh language.
- 3.10 PPW (2021) states that planning authorities must consider the likely effects of its development plans on the use of the Welsh language as part of the Sustainability Appraisal. It highlights that policies and decisions should not introduce any element of discrimination between individuals based on their linguistic ability, and should not seek to control housing tenure on linguistic grounds. Paragraph 3.29 states that language impact assessments may be carried out in relation to major developments not identified in a development plan proposed in areas of particular sensitivity or importance to the language.
- 3.11 The Plan recognises that the Welsh language is part of the social and cultural fabric of the whole Plan area. Where there is an intention to develop, consideration must be given to improving and protecting the language and culture and maintaining existing communities is key to this. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment informing the Sustainability Appraisal was prepared for the Plan. This linguistic assessment considered the suitability of the indicative housing supply to individual Centres and Villages. Policy PS 1 states that a Statement may be requested where a development individually or cumulatively provides more than the indicative housing provision for the settlement. The review will need to re-consider the Strategy and/or the distribution of

housing growth within the Plan, and this will also require a review of the current suitability and form of policy PS 1.

- 3.12 Supplementary Planning Guidance has been adopted: Maintaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities that provide a specific methodology on preparing an Welsh Language Assessment or Statement. The AMRs have monitored how many Welsh Language Statements and Assessments have been submitted since the Plan was adopted. In this period 3 Welsh Language Impact Assessments have been presented together with 81 Welsh Language Statements. The AMR reports on the number of planning permissions where Welsh language mitigation measures are required with a trigger level being when one application is granted contrary to Policy PS 1. To date no application contrary to policy PS 1 has been granted. Any changes to Policy PS1 following the review will also result in the need to review the SPG.

Infrastructure and Developer Contributions

- 3.13 Strategic Policy PS 2 (Infrastructure and Developer Contributions) aims to ensure sufficient provision of essential infrastructure is either already available or provided in a timely manner. This overarching policy is supported by more detailed policies relating to infrastructure provision.
- 3.14 The policies relating to infrastructure and developer contributions in the JLDP are generally consistent with the latest edition of Planning Policy Wales (Ed. 11, 2021). It is considered that the existing policies in the Plan reflect the requirements outlined in the updated PPW as well as the Welsh Government Guidance set out in the "Building Better Places" guidance. Both the updated PPW and Future Wales place a focus on new types of infrastructure, including electric vehicle charging infrastructure, digital infrastructure, and mobile telecommunications. While the JLDP includes guidance on digital infrastructure and mobile telecommunications, the inclusion of guidance/policies relating to electric vehicle charging infrastructure will need to be considered during the review.
- 3.15 Overall, the performance of the indicators that relate to the Plan's infrastructure policies are performing well, meaning that it is considered that the relevant policies are continuing to be implemented effectively. No planning applications have been approved where they are contrary to the policies relating to infrastructure since the Plan's adoption. The target to prevent developments from being approved where there is insufficient infrastructure in any one year is therefore being met. In addition, no developments have been approved contrary to Plan policies which led to a loss of viable community facilities. Supplementary Planning guidance on Planning Obligations was adopted in September 2019 and aims to ensure that developments contribute toward the provision of the necessary infrastructure and measures required to mitigate their impact. It also aims to provide clarity to developers, agents and other stakeholders regarding the basis on which planning obligations will be secured.
- 3.16 The evidence base which informed the formulation of these policies will be re-assessed as part of the review process. As part of the review, an assessment of infrastructure provision and needs will be undertaken to identify the capacity and availability of existing and planned infrastructure.

The need for further clarification and guidance around the infrastructure policies (ISA 1, ISA2, and ISA3) to assist in the decision making process has been identified.

Open Spaces

- 3.17 The JLDP has adopted the Fields in Trust standard of 2.4 hectares of recreational open space per 1000 population to meet the objective of increasing opportunities for people to participate in active and healthy communities.
- 3.18 Future Wales, Planning Policy Wales and Building Better Places recognise the importance of creating places and the value of public open spaces in our cities, towns and villages.
- 3.19 The AMR has not identified any issues with the implementation of the open space policy in relation to the protection of existing public open spaces, in securing the provision of new open spaces or a financial contribution in relation to new residential developments.
- 3.20 It is foreseen that the Open Space Assessment will need to be updated during the preparation of the Replacement Plan to ensure that it is correct and includes updated information in relation to the provision.

Information and Communication Technology

- 3.21 Presently there is a strategic policy (PS 3) which states support for information and communications technology developments subject to appropriate protection measures and that new overhead wires are placed underground if it does not have an impact on other interests. In line with the guidance in Planning Policy Wales (PPW) at the time of the preparation of the JLDP the national development management policy on telecommunications systems was not repeated within the plan rather there was a cross-reference to them.
- 3.22 PPW (Edition 11 February 2021) outlines the Government's support for electronic communications infrastructure particularly given an increase in working from home. There should be proactive but thoughtful planning to protect the character of particular areas. Development plans should outline policies based on criteria to guide development to suitable locations. Policy 14 in Future Wales supports increased mobile phone provision. The Government will identify Mobile Telecommunications Operating Zones where there is a poor service presently with a commitment for government, planning authorities and telecommunications operators to work together to improve the service in such locations.
- 3.23 In light of the change within PPW and the publication of Future Wales it will be necessary to amend this part of the Plan taking into account future needs within the Plan area and to prepare a criteria based policy for guiding developments to suitable locations.

Sustainable transport, development and accessibility

- 3.24 Policy PS 4 (Sustainable Transport, Development and Accessibility) supports transport improvements that maximise accessibility particularly by foot, bike and public transport; policy TRA 1 (Transport Network Developments) which includes criteria for improvements to the transport network, highlights the type of developments that will be supported for transfer

between different modes of transport, when transport assessments will be required with applications and highlighting transport plans for protection; policy TRA 2 (Parking standards) stating that parking provision should be in accordance with the Council Parking Standards; TRA 3 (Protection of Disused Railways) a policy rejecting proposals which prevents the possibility of re-opening the infrastructure of old or disused railways for rail or alternative transport purposes; policy TRA 4 (Transport Impact Management) is the most sustainable means of transport.

- 3.25 PPW (2021), as the PPW in existence when the Plan was prepared, continues to support the reduction of private car travel by promoting more journeys by foot, bike and public transport. There is a sustainable transport hierarchy which now includes a reference to very low emission vehicles and it is known that they have an important role to play in decarbonising transport especially in rural areas that lack public transport services. The planning system is encouraged to support the development of charging points as part of new developments. Future Wales sets out the requirements for the provision of electric vehicle charging points for non-residential developments. Parking spaces within new developments should reflect the local context. A Transport Assessment must be carried out with planning applications for developments falling within the categories set out in TAN 18. Future Wales includes International, National and Regional Connectivity policies (Policies 10 to 12) this complements the guidance in PPW (2021) and also refers to the development of the North Wales metro which is a new integrated transport system that provides a more frequent and faster unified service using trains, buses and light rail. In 2021 the Welsh Government has published 'A New Route: The Wales Transport Strategy' and 'Electric vehicle charging strategy for Wales'. The Government announced in June 2021 that they are freezing new road projects while a review takes place.
- 3.26 The Replacement Plan should take account of the contextual changes within National policy and guidance highlighted above to ensure that these will be in compliance with transport policies in the Plan.

Section 6.2 - Growth Management and Development - Sustainable living

Sustainable Development and Climate Change

- 3.27 Strategic Policy PS 5 (Sustainable Development) is an overarching policy that aims to ensure that development is consistent with the principles of sustainable development. The aim of Strategic Policy PS 6 (Alleviating and Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change) is to ensure that all development considers the impact on climate change. Climate change continues to be an ever pressing issue since the adoption of the JLDP with effects and implications becoming more evident as time passes.
- 3.28 Future Wales re-affirms the importance of climate change, stating that both the FW and PPW aim to ensure that the planning system focuss on delivering a decarbonised and resilient Wales

by "driving sustainable growth and combating climate change by guiding strategic development over the next 20 years".

- 3.29 Consideration should also be given to the implications of the Sustainable Urban Drainage System Policy (January 2019), where all new developments of more than 1 dwelling house or where the construction area is 100 square metres or more will require sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) for surface water. In addition Low Carbon Wales (March 2019) sets out the Welsh Government's approach to cut emissions and increase efficiency in a way that maximises wider benefits for Wales, ensuring a fairer and healthier society. It sets out policies and proposals that are intended to reduce emissions and support the growth of the low carbon economy. Consideration should be given to modifying relevant policies so that they are aligned with the above documents.
- 3.30 Overall, the performance of the Plan's indicators that relate to Policy PS 6 are performing well meaning that it is considered that the relevant policies are being implemented effectively. The main issue identified in the AMRs relates to indicator D21 where the targets of 50% renewable energy potential being delivered by 2021 have not been achieved. A review of the Plan could identify barriers in certain renewable sectors and provide a more feasible potential target in any amended Plan. Monitoring for the flood risk policies shows that only one application for highly vulnerable development has been permitted in flood zone C2 since the Plan's adoption (conversion of a chapel into a dwelling). This planning application was granted by the Planning Committee is contrary to official recommendation. It is also noted that full planning applications were permitted on sites that were wholly/partly within a C1 flood zone; as part of the process of assessing the planning applications information was collected regarding the compliance of the planning applications with the tests contained in Technical Guidance Note 15 (Flooding); it was determined that they complied with the requirement of the tests set out in TAN 15. It is noted that the emerging revised TAN 15 will need to be considered as part of the Plan process.
- 3.31 Policy PCYFF 1 (Development Boundaries) sets out the difference between dealing with applications within the development boundary and those outside; PCYFF 2 (Development Criteria) a policy highlighting priority criteria that are not greeted elsewhere in the Plan; PCYFF 3 (Site Design and Shaping) and PCYFF 4 (Design and Landscaping) highlight design considerations that should be met with development; policy PCYFF 5 (Carbon Management) which expects developments to demonstrate how a contribution of renewable or low carbon energy technology has been addressed to meet the requirements of the electricity and heat proposal; policy PCYFF 6 (Water Conservation) which ensures that proposals include water conservation measures where practicable.
- 3.32 These are general issues that are considered for the vast majority of planning applications. Any changes within national and local policy and guidance in these areas as well as the suitability of existing policies will have to be reviewed in a Replacement Plan.

Renewable Technology

- 3.33 The Strategic Policy (PS 1) and Policies ADN 1 (Onshore Wind Energy), ADN 2 (Solar PV Energy) and ADN 3 (Other Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Technology) seek to ensure that the area fulfils its potential as a lead area for initiatives based on renewable or low carbon technologies as well as balancing the impact of renewable energy developments on the environment and communities.
- 3.34 The wind turbine typology supported within policy ADN 1 is based on the findings of the Landscape Capacity and Sensitivity Study in the Plan area. In line with the Welsh Government's Planning for Renewable and Low Carbon Energy - A Handbook for Planners (2015) the Plan identified potential opportunity sites for solar PV farms of 5MW or more.
- 3.35 In the Welsh Government's National Development Framework (NDF) (Draft) (2019) there were priority Areas for solar and wind identified within the Plan area. When Future Wales (2021) was published these had been taken out. The NDF Consultation Report (September 2020) explains that some of the wind priority areas have been refined following concerns from the Ministry of Defence that it wanted to protect its estate and strategic training areas. For solar priority areas the solar industry identified the need for flexibility in the policy position because in their opinion, solar is more agile in responding to grid capacity and because applications for solar farms do not have as much impact on the wider landscape as wind turbines. The Welsh Government accepted this and decided to remove the areas identified for solar development from the NDF.
- 3.36 With the adoption of Future Wales in 2021 and the publication of a revised PPW to reflect this, TAN 8 'Planning for Renewable Energy' has been replaced.
- 3.37 PPW (2021) includes an energy hierarchy and targets for renewable energy generation. The planning system is expected to make an active contribution to help secure the delivery of these targets in terms of new renewable energy generation capacity and promote energy efficiency measures in buildings. All onshore wind applications of 10MW or more and all other energy generating sites of between 10 and 350MW are major developments and are submitted directly to the Welsh Ministers under the Development of National Significance (DNS) process and are considered under Future Wales policies.
- 3.38 Paragraph 5.9.14 of PPW (2021) states that planning authorities should assess the opportunities for renewable and low carbon energy in their area and use the evidence to establish spatial policies in their development plan, which identify the most appropriate locations for energy development below 10MW.
- 3.39 Indicator D21 sets targets for greening the potential renewable energy resources identified in the Plan. It was expected that 50% of this of 1,113.35 GWh for electricity and 23.65 GWh for heat would have been covered by 2021. However, up to 2021, only 52.4 GWh for electricity and no GWh for heat has been prepared.

- 3.40 In terms of onshore wind there have been no significant new sites proposed since the Plan was adopted. There is an existing application to extend permission on an existing windfarm on Anglesey. For solar farms potential opportunity sites have been identified, however applications that have been granted permission such as Rhyd y Groes Rhosgoch (49.99MW) and recent pre-application enquiries have all been located outside these potential opportunity sites. The evidence with these intentions highlights the importance of access to capacity on the national grid as a key factor for site selection and that an element of these sites contains high quality agricultural land. High quality agricultural land was one reason why some areas were not identified as potential sites of opportunity in the Plan.
- 3.41 Existing policies relating to renewable energy will have to be amended to reflect the National contextual changes that have taken place since the Plan was adopted.

Managing coastal change

- 3.42 Following the publication of revised versions of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 10 in 2018 and then Edition 11 in 2021), there is now national planning policy guidance included in relation to the relevance of Shoreline Management Plans to Local Development Plans.
- 3.43 Planning Policy Wales (Edition 11, 2021) states that Shoreline Management Plans set out long-term local policy frameworks for coastal risk management. It is highlighted that the priorities contained in the Shoreline Management Plan should influence and inform the preparation of development plans. In those circumstances where it is clearly stated that coastal defences will no longer be maintained, development plans should include clear and specific policies to manage development in such areas, including where they feel that development would be unsuitable or that specific features should be taken into account.
- 3.44 Furthermore, in October 2019 the Welsh Government consulted on a revised version of Technical Advice Note (TAN) 15: Development, flooding and coastal erosion. The revised version of the TAN covers guidance on coastal erosion and flooding in the same document. The draft TAN 15 of the guidance supports the guidance included in Planning Policy Wales and emphasises the need to use the evidence contained in the Shoreline Management Plan when formulating, considering spatial strategy and potential development sites in the relevant Development Plan.
- 3.45 In October 2020 the Welsh Government published the new National Strategy for Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management in Wales. The Strategy sets out the long-term policies for flood management, as well as the measures that organisations such as Natural Resources Wales, local authorities and water companies will implement over the next decade to improve the way they plan, prepare and adapt to climate change over the century, including taking account of the guidance contained within the Shoreline Management Plan.
- 3.46 No review of the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) 2 has taken place in the period since the adoption of the JLDP and the guidance contained in that document which influenced the current JLDP is therefore still of relevance. However, as noted above, there is now a greater emphasis on Local Authorities to be incorporating and acting on the guidance contained in the Shoreline

Management Plan, it will therefore be appropriate to ensure that the relevant Policy contained in the JLDP (Policy ARNA 1: Coastal Change Management Area) is aligned with the National Planning Policy guidance.

Section 6.3 - Growth Management and Development – Economy and Regeneration

Infrastructure projects of national importance and related developments

3.47 During the preparation and adoption of the JLDP there were two Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs) underway, namely: -

- Construction of a new nuclear power station near Wylfa (Wylfa Newydd);
- Proposal by National Grid to undertake improvements / new works to the National Grid Connection Lines which would link the Wylfa Newydd site to a headland substation and beyond.

3.48 It was considered important to ensure that the Plan set a clear policy framework to assist the Councils in addressing and responding to the NSIP proposals. Therefore, a range of policies relating to the NSIP were included together with policies for related developments within the Plan.

3.49 Section 43 of the Wales Act 2017 published on 1st April 2018 now allows related development to be included within the Development Consent Order (DCO). As a result of the legislative change since the preparation and adoption of the JLDP the LPA would no longer be the determining authority in relation to relevant applications. As a result of this legislative change, some of the policies contained within the Plan are either partially or wholly unnecessary (Strategic Policy 9 to Strategic Policy 12).

3.50 Horizon submitted a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the development of a nuclear power station (Wylfa Newydd) on the 1st of June, 2018. The application was subject to examination by a Panel of Planning Inspectors, appointed by the Secretary of State for the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. The Public Inspection ended (closed) on 23rd April 2019. At the end of the inspection, the Panel had 3 months to report to the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy outlining their conclusions and recommendation on whether to grant permission for the intention, with the final decision to be made by the Secretary of State on or before 23 October 2019 (6 months after the examination deadline).

3.51 The decision-making date was re-set to 31 March 2020 to allow further information on environmental impacts and other outstanding issues to be received.

3.52 Following the restrictions relating to the Covid-19 pandemic it was decided by the Secretary of State to reassign the statutory deadline for this application to 30 September 2020, as parliament was not sitting. It was intended that a statement confirming the new deadline for a decision

would be made to the House of Commons and the House of Lords in accordance with section 107(7) of the Planning Act 2008 as soon as possible after the resumption of Parliament.

- 3.53 On the 22nd September, 28th September and 18th December 2020 Horizon sent correspondence to the Secretary of State requesting a postponement to the decision of Wylfa Newydd Development Consent Order (DCO). It was noted that the reason for asking to postpone the decision was due to ongoing discussions with a third party who had expressed an interest in proceeding with the development of a new nuclear power station following Hitachi's withdrawal. On the 27th January 2021 the Development Consent Order was withdrawn by Horizon Nuclear Power. The application was withdrawn due to the lack of an investor to the project and the lack of a new funding policy from the Government. As such it meant that Hitachi had decided to wind up Horizon as an operational development entity by 31 March 2021.
- 3.54 Linked to the Wylfa Newydd development for a new nuclear power station, National Grid submitted a Development Consent Order application on 7 September, 2018. This application was part of the Connecting North Wales Project for the installation of a 400kV electrical connection from the proposed Wylfa Newydd development.
- 3.55 Due to Hitachi's decision to delay the proposed development of the New Nuclear Power Station, on February 20, 2019 National Grid formally withdrew its application for an DCO. As a result, neither the Examining Authority nor the Planning Inspectorate gave further consideration to the application.
- 3.56 Due to the circumstances set out above, there is now uncertainty about the future of Wylfa Newydd due to the lack of developer and investment. It is considered appropriate to undertake a full review of the policies within the Plan relating to an Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects. Further, there is also a need to re-visit the Plan Strategy which partly responded to the opportunities and demand that would result from the realisation of developments of national significance.
- 3.57 In line with the guidance contained in Future Wales: The National Plan 2040, the Welsh Government supports the North West Nuclear Arc initiative which is a shared vision (with the UK Government, universities and the National Nuclear Laboratory) to deliver the positive impacts that the nuclear sector could have in terms of investment, skills and training. It is noted that the 'Anglesey Energy Island' programme also seeks to co-ordinate action in relation to new energy developments to ensure maximum benefits for the area. It will be necessary to ensure that the Replacement Plan includes policies that will facilitate the vision within Future Wales and the Energy Island Projects.
- 3.58 During the preparation of the Replacement Plan, it will be necessary to take into consideration any changes associated with Wylfa Newydd, ensuring that the Plan is able to respond to those changes as necessary. The Replacement Plan will need to reflect the objectives and vision of Future Wales, the Energy Island Programme and the Isle of Anglesey County Council in relation to energy developments in order to influence and maximise the benefit to the area.

Providing Opportunities for a prosperous Economy

- 3.59 One of the main objectives of the Plan was to facilitate the strategies of both Councils to grow and diversify the economy of the Plan area. The policy framework was informed by the Employment Land Review (2014) undertaken to assess current employment sites located in local authorities and project the future requirement for employment land during the plan period.
- 3.60 Performance indicators in the AMR have assessed the effectiveness of the safeguarded and allocated employment land. In terms of safeguarded employment sites, the indicators showed that although the policies were effective in protecting the sites from non-B1 (Business), B2 (General industrial) and B8 (Storage and Distribution), the rate of planning permission for new employment use was lower than expected. Similarly, the performance indicator in relation to allocated sites showed that the total allowable employment land fell below the cumulative requirement set out in the policy target. The Plan is a facilitator in the provision of employment site. Further, the Plan's policies ensure that employment developments are located in the most appropriate/suitable locations. It must be emphasised that the economic climate (i.e. impact of Wylfa Newydd, Brexit, Covid pandemic) is significantly different from when the Plan was adopted and this is considered to have had a significant impact on the number of employment land that has been taken up.
- 3.61 The effectiveness of the Plan's policy in relation to rural diversification (CYF 6) was also monitored in the AMR. This indicator suggests that the policy has been effectively implemented to approve new small-scale business applications and, therefore, contribute to ensuring economic prosperity and employment opportunities in rural areas.
- 3.62 As part of the preparation of the Replacement Plan, a new Employment Land Review study will be required and this will need to consider the impact of Brexit, Covid and the current situation (at the time) relating to the future of Wylfa Newydd. The Employment Land Review will also need to take account of Future Wales objectives for the Plan area.

Visitor Economy

- 3.63 The tourism policies in the plan seek to support the development of an all year round tourism industry, whilst balancing its impact on local communities and the economy and ensuring that the natural, built and historic environment is protected.
- 3.64 PPW recognises that the role of tourism is vital to economic prosperity and job creation in many places in Wales, and requires plans to provide a framework to maintain and develop high quality, well-located tourism facilities. Future Wales recognises the importance of the tourism sector to the north Wales economy, and the importance of opportunities to support coastal destinations, former industrial sites such as quarries and attractions, and new outdoor and active facilities.

- 3.65 The AMR has not identified any issues related to the implementation of tourism policies, and no action has been identified. However, general concerns were raised about issues that do not form part of any specific indicators relating to the provision of self-catering holiday accommodation and temporary/permanent caravan sites.
- 3.66 The Covid-19 pandemic and Brexit have seen an increase in the number of people choosing to stay for holidays in their own country ('staycation') rather than travelling abroad. As a result, there has been an increase in demand for self-catering holiday accommodation in the plan area, which has also put a strain on the local housing market, with a number of houses in the traditional tourist areas having been bought as second homes. This has led to tensions between the tourism sector and the local community as a result of the huge increase in the number of tourists visiting parts of the plan area.
- 3.67 Policy TWR 2 (Holiday Accommodation) addresses the issue of overprovision of self-contained holiday accommodation in some communities and the adopted Tourism Facilities and Accommodation SPG sets a threshold for overprovision, and has offered further guidance on the issue.
- 3.68 The Joint Planning Policy Service has recently undertaken research "Managing the use of a dwelling as holiday homes" to gain a better understanding of the issue. This research along with other relevant research will need to be used as evidence in reviewing the policies to help address the changes and impacts on the sector.
- 3.69 Alternative camping accommodation ('glamping') is an evolving industry, with new forms of accommodation available on the market. Camping without travelling long distances is seen as a cheaper option than other types of holiday accommodation, and many existing sites can be in prominent locations along the coast and in the open countryside. Policies TWR 3 (Static Caravan, Chalets and Permanent Alternative Camping Accommodation Sites) and TWR 5 (Touring Caravan, Camping and Temporary Camping Accommodation Sites) allow improvements to existing sites, and seek to encourage new development of high quality in terms of scale, design, layout and appearance in the landscape.
- 3.70 The camping policies in the Plan will need to be reviewed, and give consideration to community and environmental issues and the requirements of the camping sector. The Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study (2014) may need to be reviewed to inform the policies in the new plan.
- 3.71 During the preparation of the Replacement Plan, it is considered necessary to review the policies in the JLDP relating to tourism to ensure that they remain relevant and comply with the relevant planning policy context and contextual changes, along with considering the content of Destination Management Plans (Anglesey and Gwynedd) and any other related strategies.

Town Centres and Retail Developments

- 3.72 Strategic policy PS12 (Town Centres and Retail) and MAN 1 (Proposed Town Centre Developments), MAN 2 (Principal Retail Areas) and MAN 3 (Retail Outside Defined Town Centres but within Development Boundaries) seek to protect, enhance and support town centres/retail

centres across the plan area, and policies MAN 4 (Protection of Shops and Pubs in Villages), MAN 5 (New Village Retail Developments) and MAN 6 (Rural Retail) seek to provide small scale retail opportunities in rural areas.

3.73 Future Wales contains policies that seek to support urban centres and ensure that significant developments are located within town and city centres, and PPW promotes retail and commercial centres as the most suitable location for a range of activities additional to retail services. The emphasis on place-making in PPW is also significant in change management and in the development of retail and commercial centres.

3.74 The evidence base that contributes to the development of the plan's policies includes the Retail Study and the Retail Topic Paper. In the years since these documents were prepared (2013/14), the retail climate has changed significantly with the increasing growth in online shopping and the Covid-19 pandemic which has contributed to the closure of a significant number of major national and local retail and commercial businesses. Building Better Places – Creating Places and the Covid-19 Recovery (July 2020) calls on the planning system to respond to this situation by ensuring our retail and commercial centres can operate as flexibly as possible.

3.75 The JLDP establishes a retail hierarchy and the Retail Study identifies an additional need for:

- 7913m² of the floor area of comparison goods in Bangor
- 200m² of convenient goods floor area and 176m² of comparison goods area in Caernarfon
- 172m² of convenient goods floor area and 772m² of comparison goods area in Pwllheli
- 492m² of convenient goods floor area in Llangefni.

3.76 Although the Annual Monitoring Reports (AMR) have not identified any specific issues with the implementation of retail policy, since the adoption of the JLDP, the number of planning applications for new retail use (A1 - Shops) in Bangor, Llangefni and Pwllheli has been relatively low; indeed, it is applications to change of use from A1 (Shops) use to other uses, such as A2 (Financial and Professional Services), A3 (Food and Drink) or C3 (Housing) that are submitted. Due to a lack of progress and pressure for A1 developments in these particular retail centres, the demand for retail developments appears not to be in line with the conclusions of the Retail Study. As a result of the contextual changes, during the progression of the Plan review, it is likely that a new Retail Study will be required to determine whether the conclusions of the previous study (2013) remain relevant.

3.77 In developing a revised evidence base other issues should be considered, such as changing the overall focus of the subject to focus on retail and commercial developments and the notion of place making, in line with more recent national policy and guidance.

Section 6.4 - Growth Management and Development – Housing Supply and Quality

Housing Scale

3.78 The Plan has identified a growth level of 7,184 residential units in the period 2011-26. The basis for this figure was set out in Topic Paper 4 'Describing Housing Growth'. The figure is based on demographic, social, environmental and economic considerations alongside factors in relation

to the requirements of national policies and practical aspects such as the capacity of settlements to accommodate the growth.

- 3.79 Information from the Annual Monitoring Reports shows that annual and cumulative housing provision has consistently fallen below the target figures set out in the Joint Local Development Plan. By the end of the AMR 3 period (2020/21) there were 551 fewer units completed compared to the figure projected in the adopted Plan housing trajectory (-12.3%) or 866 fewer units if compared to the average annual development rate (-18.0%).
- 3.80 The annual development level has not met the corresponding figure in the housing trajectory in any year since the Plan was adopted and has only met the average development figure once (in 2018/19). It is therefore considered that the growth figure needs to be re-looked at to consider its suitability and also review the method of establishing this figure. Consideration should be given to whether the rationale and the different elements involved in the establishment of the growth figure remain suitable and also assess if there are new aspects that also need to be considered. It is important to undertake this work in the context of the requirements of the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020), in terms of considering matters such as, for example, the latest population and household projections, past development rates, migration patterns and considerations in relation to the Welsh language. It will also be important to consider the influence of the Strategic Development Plan for the North Wales region as a hub in Future Wales.
- 3.81 The process of revising the plan provides an opportunity to re-look at the most appropriate levels of growth therefore taking into account the associated factors. The level of growth is a vital core element of the Plan's overall strategy. In reviewing the growth figure and housing strategy it will be vital to consider the impact of Brexit and the Covid-19 pandemic. Another aspect that will have to be considered is the uncertainty in relation to the future of Wylfa Newydd following the withdrawal of the Development Consent Order Application.

Housing Location

- 3.82 The Annual Monitoring Reports have not highlighted problems relating to the distribution of growth between the different tiers of the Plan. However, the Replacement Plan will need to consider how the proposed growth can be effectively distributed on the basis of the settlement strategy. The proposed growth in all relevant settlements will need to be considered on the basis of any revision to the Plan's growth figure and also in terms of the Plan's strategy. Some settlements have already reached their level of growth and the Replacement Plan needs to take account of the apportionment of housing between the different settlements. It is believed in this regard that the way in which different settlements have been categorised should also be re-looked at to ensure that the housing growth there fits effectively with the Plan's strategy. It is likely that the position within some individual settlements has changed since the Plan was adopted in terms of the facilities and services that are evident in them. It will therefore be

necessary to re-consider the information highlighted in Topic Paper 5, 'Developing the Settlement Strategy' to ensure that specific settlements receive sustainable housing growth.

- 3.83 As well as considering the distribution of housing by settlement, it is considered that the Replacement Plan also needs to consider the delivery of new housing. It will be necessary to ensure that the growth is achieved in a sustainable way that is in line with the Plan's strategy. This would mean greater certainty in terms of delivering the growth in a way that would maintain and promote linguistic, social, economic and environmental aspects.
- 3.84 One aspect that the Replacement Plan will have to consider is the suitability of housing allocations to meet a proportion of the growth figure. Information for the period up to the end of 2020/21 highlights that 655 fewer units (-44.6%) were completed on housing designations than were expected in line with the housing trajectory while 300 more units (+21.5%) were developed on large windfall sites (5+ units) compared to the figure in the trajectory. Please also note that by the end of AMR 3 planning permission did not exist for 30 of the 69 housing allocations in the Plan. Work in relation to the housing trajectory in Annual Monitoring Report 3 envisages that 930 units on designated sites would be developed following the end of the Plan period (i.e. after 2026). Whilst a delay is expected between site designation and development, consideration must be given to the suitability of existing housing allocations. As set out in the Development Plan Manual (Edition 3, March 2020) careful justification will be required to include designations carried forward from a previous plan in a revised plan. It is noted that a significant change in circumstances will be required to demonstrate that sites can be achieved and justify their inclusion again. Robust evidence will be required that such sites can be achieved.
- 3.85 It will be important to consider the best possible locations for the housing allocations in terms of availability, viability and also ensuring that they comply with the Plan's strategy and other planning considerations. Designations in the Plan should not be retained if there isn't evidence which shows that they are considered suitable in terms of meeting an element of the growth figure. Updating the Urban Capacity Assessment will be important when considering the windfall provision to accompany the housing allocations.

Local Market Housing

- 3.86 Permission has been granted for 5 local market units with 1 such unit completed during 2019/20 (information to end of AMR period 3). Please note that Policy TAI 5 in relation to Local Market Housing introduced an entirely new policy principle which was not evident in previous development plans. On this basis it is believed that a time delay continues between the adoption of the JLDP, the acceptance of a policy principle that is completely new in the relevant settlements and then the construction of such housing. Whilst it is considered important to maintain the policy in order to meet the needs of the relevant communities, consideration will need to be given to whether any detail in the policy needs to be changed to promote consents and further development.

3.87 In terms of specific housing policies it will be important to re-examine the evidence underlying Policy TAI 5 (Local Market Housing) to consider the breadth of the area for which the policy relates. This evidence will include, for example, affordability ratio, percentage of people priced out of the market, percentage of second homes, migration trends, council tax bands in the area. Other sources of evidence may also have to be considered. Research is also needed to understand the reasons for the low number of local market units that have received planning permission and developed. Aspects such as the lack of potential opportunities to provide such units and lack of knowledge of the policy can therefore be considered. Whilst not many have been allowed and developed since the Plan was adopted, the principle and purpose of the Policy in promoting more sustainable housing markets in those areas where profound problems are evident, is something that certainly needs further consideration.

Type of Housing

3.88 The Type of Housing section of the Plan includes Policy TAI 8 (Appropriate Mix of Housing) which is a policy to ensure that all new residential development contributes to improving the balance of housing and meets the needs identified for the community as a whole; TAI 9 (Subdivision of Existing Properties into Self-Contained Flats & Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs)) a policy which ensures that buildings are suitable for division without adversely affecting neighbouring amenities and gives a threshold at a level of houses in multiple occupation within Wards; TAI 10 (Campus Style Accommodation for Construction Workers) a policy that applies to temporary accommodation provided to construction workers required in connection with large-scale construction projects (other than the Wylfa Newydd Project); TAI 11 (Residential Care Homes, Extra Care Housing or Specialist Care Accommodation for the Elderly) a policy that highlights sustainable placement considerations and need with such developments; TAI 12 (Purpose Built Student Accommodation) policy highlighting considerations to be met for supporting additional purpose-built student accommodation; TAI 13 (Replacement Dwellings) a policy which highlights considerations to be met for supporting housing re-building within and outside development boundaries; TAI 14 (Residential Use of Caravans, Mobile Homes and other forms of Non-Permanent Accommodation) a policy which as an exception permits the use of non-permanent accommodation as temporary residence for temporary workers during the construction of a particular construction project or for the establishment of a new rural enterprise.

3.89 Policy TAI 8 and the Supplementary Planning Guidance 'Housing Mix' ensure that material consideration is given to ensuring that an intention provides residential units that improve the balance of housing and help to meet the needs of the community as a whole. An application was rejected at Morfa Nefyn on the grounds that it did not provide units for the needs of the local community and the Council's decision was supported by an Inspector in its decision of the Appeal in April 2021. The policy criteria should be reviewed to ensure that they are still suitable for such a policy in the Replacement Plan.

- 3.90 Policy TAI 9 distinguishes between sites within a development boundary and properties in the countryside. Within the development boundary with applications for houses in multiple occupation there is a threshold at which the number of units should not exceed 25% within 2 Bangor Wards and 10% remaining Wards of the Plan area. A Planning Inspector in an appeal in 2017 supported this threshold figure in the policy and rejected an application for a change of dwelling to a HMO. There has been no significant reduction in the number of units licensed as houses in multiple occupation in Bangor however this evidence base will have to be reviewed when amending the Plan. For unit criteria in the open countryside the suitability of these should be considered given the emphasis of sustainable placements in PPW.
- 3.91 No applications have been submitted for consideration under Policy TAI 10, this may be due to delays in some large-scale construction projects. The evidence base for major projects should be reviewed to assess the need for a policy type in the revised Plan.
- 3.92 Some applications have been dealt with under Policy TAI 11 and no problem appears to have been highlighted with the policy. The preparation of the Revised Plan will provide an opportunity to obtain the input of the care sector into the suitability of the current policy.
- 3.93 Policy TAI 12 was prepared as there was pressure with a number of applications for dedicated student accommodation in Bangor. In recent years there has been a significant reduction in the number of applications for this type of development. Evidence will need to be gathered from the University for expected changes in student numbers on a need for more bespoke accommodation to update the Plan. If a similar policy is prepared in a revised Plan the reference within criterion (1) should be changed to obtain support for the intention from a higher education institution as the University has stated that they were not willing to comment with private developments.
- 3.94 A large number of applications have been submitted under Policy TAI 13 for house reconstruction. A great deal of detail needs to be reviewed within the policy criteria to ensure consistency with other housing policies in the Plan. National policy for sustainable development should be reviewed and development justified within development boundaries to ensure that suitable residential units are not demolished in order to build larger units.
- 3.95 Few applications have been considered against policy TAI 14 to date. The preparation of a revised Plan will enable consideration to be given to the need for this type of policy in the revised Plan.

Affordable Housing

- 3.96 Policy PS 18 (Affordable Housing) sets a target for the minimum number of affordable housing to be provided through the Plan; TAI 15 (Affordable Housing Threshold and Classification) is a policy that sets a threshold at which affordable units need to be prepared and a percentage of affordable housing expected in different house price areas; TAI 16 (Exception Sites) is a policy

that supports the intention for 100% affordable housing on sites immediately adjacent to the development boundary.

- 3.97 PPW (2021) supports that community need for affordable housing is a material planning consideration. A target should be included in the Plan for a number of affordable units ensuring that this can be addressed and is viable. The new 'Development Quality Requirements for Wales' standards were published in July 2021 and all publically funded affordable units should meet these standards through condition / Agreement 106 and satisfy the "space requirement" in appendix A and B. Paragraph 4.2.32 states that authorities must provide for affordable housing led sites i.e. sites with at least 50% affordable housing.
- 3.98 Indicator D47 sets targets every 2 years for meeting the target of 1,572 affordable units by 2026. In the period 2015 to 2021 a total of 626 affordable units have been completed. In order to meet the target set out for 2022, 201 affordable units will need to be built by the end of March 2022. The Plan's housing growth level is 866 units below the expected figure by 2020/21. The majority of this slippage has occurred on sites designated for housing in the Plan. These sites would have been expected to prepare a percentage of affordable housing and therefore this is partly responsible for the lower than expected level of affordable units that has been completed since 2015.
- 3.99 The thresholds and percentage of affordable housing expected within different housing price areas in Policy TAI 15 are based on evidence from the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment. Indicator D50 monitors changes in residual values across the house price areas. Due to the limited number and types of developments in some of the House Price Areas monitoring has been looking at the overall picture in the Plan area. The growth in house prices in the Plan area between 2016 and 2020 was around 10% which is a modest growth of 2% per annum. For the period 2020 to 2021 there was also a significant increase of 15.5% in Gwynedd and Anglesey seeing a significant increase of 15% in the same period. In relation to construction costs (based on a change in tender prices) these show an increase of 1.1% between 2019 and 2020, however there is a 1% reduction between 2020 and 2021. Overall there has been a 12.6% increase in construction costs since 2016. The dramatic increase seen this year is seen as a departure from the long-term practice and on this basis, this needs careful consideration going forward into 2022. This has been a time of economic and political change that may traditionally have created viability problems and challenges. The situation on paper therefore is that the Council can maintain its existing policies in site-specific discussions, however, the long-term picture is less certain. Prices may be increasing as a result of a unique set of factors including the Covid-induced trend for moving and strengthening the job market through furlough. An update to the Affordable Housing Viability Assessment will enable a review of policy TAI 15 to ensure that the thresholds and percentage of affordable housing sought are viable to prepare.
- 3.100 Policy TAI 16 supports the intentions for 100% affordable housing on sites that are outside but immediately adjacent to the development boundary if the criteria within the policy are met. Indicator D49 monitors a number of permitted planning applications on rural exception sites

since the Plan was adopted; permission has been granted for 79 affordable units on 13 exception sites. Recent discussions have taken place relating to the size of development which can be considered under, the policy states that the proposal should be small scale and commensurate with the size of the settlement. The question is whether small scale should be more clearly defined for this type of development and the preparation of evidence for a revised Plan will provide an opportunity to look at this issue.

3.101 The 'Anglesey Housing Strategy 2022-27' consultation document states that in the next 3 years there will be an increase in the Council's stock of approximately 175 units and RSL homes of approximately 150 units. Gwynedd Council's 'Housing Action Plan' states that 100 Council houses will be built in the period 2020 to 2027 and around 265 RSL homes in the next two years. Discussions with the Housing Services of the two Councils together with RSLs will consider identifying opportunities for identifying affordable housing-led housing sites.

Accommodation for gypsies and travellers

3.102 TAI 17 (Protection of Existing Gypsy and Traveller Sites) is a policy that protects the Gypsy site in Llandygai and any new site that has been granted and implemented; TAI 18 (Gypsy and Traveller Site Designations) a policy that recognises an increase in the number of pitches on the Llandygai site and the development of a new site at Penhesgyn to meet the need from the Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment 2016; TAI 19 (Sites for Permanent or Mobile or Temporary Gypsy and Traveller Pitches) a policy setting out the criteria to be met for the provision of permanent, touring or temporary additional sites.

3.103 PPW (2021) supports the need to undertake a Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment with sufficient sites allocated in the Plan for any residential and/or transient need that has not been met at present. In Future Wales policy 19 'Strategic Policies for Regional Planning' lists what Strategic Development Plans should include and the list includes the needs of gypsies and travellers.

3.104 Indicators D56 to D59 monitor the preparation of a permanent site at Penhesgyn (D56), an extension to Llandygai (D57), temporary sites (D58) and unauthorised encampments (D59). To note that there are delays in the development of the Penhesgyn site due to a change of circumstances on the tolerated site on Pentraeth Lane whilst an extension of 5 units and an improvement to the existing plots have taken place on the Llandygai site. Permission has been granted for the development of a temporary site in the centre of Anglesey however due to cost increases there are delays in the site development timetable. Further work is needed on identifying a temporary site in the Holyhead area while Gwynedd Council uses part of a car park in Caernarfon when a temporary site is required there. Monitoring of unauthorised sites has not highlighted a significant problem within any part of the Plan area.

3.105 Both Councils are committed to undertaking an assessment of the needs of Gypsies and Travellers during 2021 with a final report to be submitted to the Welsh Government in 2022.

3.106 The Replacement Plan will take account of the findings of this assessment, however in the light of future guidance in Future Wales consideration should be given to what detail is expected to be included in a Local Development Plan for Gypsy and Traveller issues given Policy 19 in Future Wales.

Section 6.5 - Growth Management and Development – Natural and Built Environment

Protecting and enhancing the natural environment

3.107 The policies contained in the 'Protecting and Enhancing the Natural Environment' section of the Plan dealt with nature and landscape conservation and recognised the key role of the planning system in protecting and enhancing the natural environment. These policies recognise the statutory protection afforded to internationally and nationally designated landscapes, sites / habitats and biodiversity species.

3.108 In terms of landscape policies only a major development within an AONB has been monitored within the AMR and it is concluded that Policy PS 19 and Policy AMG 1 are being implemented effectively.

3.109 The relevant performance indicator monitored by the AMR concluded that any planning permission granted did not adversely impact the biodiversity or geodiversity value of international / national designations. As a result, all consents are considered to be in compliance with policy PS 19, and the policy continues to be implemented effectively. This was also the case for the performance indicator relating to locally important biodiversity or geodiversity value.

3.110 The evidence base that informs the development of landscape-based policies includes the LANDMAP database, the Snowdonia and Anglesey Seascape Character Assessment Study, the LUC Report 'Review of Special Landscape Areas in Gwynedd and Anglesey and the Landscape Sensitivity and Capacity Study (2014). It is unlikely that this evidence has changed significantly since they were prepared/updated.

3.111 In addition to statutory responsibilities, the biodiversity policies have been guided by Local Biodiversity Action Plans and existing designated sites of regional or local significance. Although geodiversity issues are unlikely to have changed significantly, the information in relation to the biodiversity of the area will need to be updated. Biodiversity and Geodiversity policy within Future Wales and PCCW incorporates strengthening the role and importance of biodiversity considerations in the planning system, following on from the Environment Act

Protecting and enhancing heritage assets

3.112 Heritage Asset policies are geared towards protecting the historic environment while also ensuring that it adapts and continues to respond to the needs of the current world. These policies have been prepared in the context of relevant Legislation, Circulars, Regulations and Directions and the national development control policies.

3.113 The Heritage Assets performance indicator monitored the effectiveness of policies PS20 and AT1, and published SPG on Heritage Assets. The AMR that has been published to date indicates that no applications were approved that did not comply with PS20 and AT1, it is therefore considered that the policies are being implemented effectively. In addition, following the publication of TAN 24 together with a number of CADW publications, there was no longer considered to be a need for specific SPG on the matter.

3.114 The policies are generally considered to be operating effectively. However, as part of the process of preparing a Replacement Plan, the policies will need to be reviewed to ensure that they reflect any legislative changes (e.g. The Historic Environment (Wales) Act (2016)), national planning policy and guidance (e.g. PPW. TAN 24 (Historic Environment)) and contextual changes for example the North West Wales Slate Landscape inscription as an UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Waste Management

3.115 The LDP Waste policies were prepared based on the national and regional planning policy guidance, with particular attention being given to the National Waste Strategy Towards Zero Waste – One Wales: One Planet which provided the general framework for the management of all wastes. This document is supported by a Collections, Infrastructure and Markets Sector Plan (the CIMSP). In accordance with that Plan Development, Plans are required to identify the types of locations where materials and waste management would be likely to be acceptable.

3.116 Whilst the evidence presented in the AMR to date indicates that the waste policies are generally seen as robust and fit for purpose, consideration will need to be given to the need to respond to changing circumstances throughout the process of creating a Replacement Plan. The information and analysis presented in the Regional Waste Plan will inform this process and provide a basis for action on the waste outcomes in each local authority area, and the region as a whole.

Minerals

3.117 As part of the planning process for Minerals within the JLDP, the main objective was to ensure that supply was managed in a sustainable manner and to achieve the best balance between the environmental, economic and social considerations. Minerals policies have been produced based on the Regional Technical Statement (RTS) (1st Review, August 2014). The Regional Technical Statement outlined how demand for aggregates over a 25 year period to 2036 will be met and provides a strategic basis for local development plans. The 2nd RTS Review is in the process of being adopted by the authorities.

3.118 The 2nd Review of the Regional Technical Statement (RT2) states that where local authorities are unable to meet their individual indicative share to provide mineral aggregates, all local authorities within that subregion (Conwy, Snowdonia National Park, Anglesey and Gwynedd) need to work together and collaborate to ensure that the overall proportion of the subregion continues to be met and to provide a consistent supply of aggregate minerals across the subregion.

3.119 The monitoring of the Minerals policies set out in the three AMR's indicates that the policies are working effectively. However, the Replacement Plan will need to consider the implications of the recommendations in the 2nd RTS Review for the minerals strategy set out in the LDP together with any changes to existing government guidance.

Proposals Maps, Inset Maps and Restrictions Maps

3.120 In order to reflect the changes that will be made to the Plan the proposals/inset maps will need to be amended in accordance with those amendments.

3.121 Although the Constraints Map is not formally part of a JLDP, it is considered useful to identify those spatial areas identified by other bodies/processes e.g. statutory landscape designations. The printed Constraints Map for the LDP represents a point in time and contains a number of designations that have been updated since the adoption of the JLDP and are therefore out of date. Moving forward, it is hoped that the Constraints Map will be produced in electronic form with public access which will allow it to be updated as required.

Supplementary Planning Guidance

3.122 The policies contained in the JLDP are supported by a range of Supplementary Planning Guidance. The purpose of SPG is to:

- assist applicants and their agents in preparing planning applications and guide them in discussions with officials on how to use relevant policies in the Joint Local Development Plan before submitting planning applications,
- assisting officers in assessing planning applications, and officers and councillors in making decisions about planning applications, and
- assist Planning Inspectors in making decisions on appeals.

3.123 Although the Plan contains policies that enable the Local Planning Authority to make consistent and transparent decisions on development applications, it cannot provide officers and potential applicants with all the detailed advice they need to inform proposals. In order to provide this detailed advice, the Councils have prepared a series of Supplementary Planning Guidance to support the Plan with more detailed guidance on a range of topics and issues to assist in the analysis or implementation of the Plan's policies and proposals.

3.124 Appendix 9 of the Joint Local Development Plan contains a table of SPG which has/or will be prepared together with the timetable envisaged for their preparation. The adopted SPGs are now used as a material planning consideration when making decisions on planning applications:-

Supplementary Planning Guidance	Date of adoption
Housing Mix	October 2018

Open Spaces in New Housing Developments	March 2019
Local Market Housing	March 2019
Affordable Housing	April 2019
Maintaining and creating distinctive and sustainable communities	July 2019
Planning Commitments	September 2019
House re-construction and conversion in the countryside	September 2019
Change of use of community facilities and services, employment sites, and retail units	January 2021
Facilities and Accommodation for Tourists	March 2021

3.125 A review of the existing SPG including recently revised and adopted SPG will be undertaken as part of the revision of the Plan. Further, the Plan review process may identify the need to prepare new SPG.

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4 Evidence base review requirements

Evidence gathering

- 4.1 To inform the Replacement Plan, some aspects of the evidence base prepared to support the current LDP will need to be updated. Inevitably some aspects of that evidence base will be out of date with the need to update/replace it to reflect the current circumstances/policy framework as essential. The table below provides a list of anticipated studies/evidence base that will need to be prepared or reviewed as part of the Replacement Plan process (it is noted that the table below is not an exhaustive list).
- 4.2 The revision or replacement of the evidence base will provide an opportunity to gain a better understanding of the land use requirements of both counties during the lifetime of the Replacement Plan as well as considering the implications of the Covid pandemic and any contextual or policy changes that have taken place since the adoption of the current plan.
- 4.3 List of examples of the evidence base necessary to prepare a Revised Plan:-

Text	Clarification
Candidate Sites Assessment	Ensure that a complete and comprehensive assessment of the candidate sites (designations) within the JLDP is undertaken, ensuring that there are no restrictions that would hinder their development during the lifetime of the Replacement Plan.
Relevant Strategies and Plans	Ensure that the review of relevant strategies reflects current guidance.
Population and Housing	Consider the type of tenure and demand for housing to address the future needs of households.
Describing the Housing Growth and Spatial Strategy	Amend in line with up-to-date information to identify the needs of population and households during the lifetime of the Replacement Plan.

Text	Clarification
Developing the settlement hierarchy	Ensure that the Strategy continues to reflect the current situation and the role of those settlements in the wider geographical context.
Urban Capacity Study	Undertake an assessment of the amount of brownfield land that could contribute to housing need in the Plan area.
Retail	Undertake a retail survey to identify the role of retail centres during the lifetime of the Plan.
Tourism	Prepare a paper that identifies the challenges associated with the increase in the demand for tourism accommodation and the potential local policy response to that.
Welsh Language and Culture	Update the existing evidence base.
Local Market Housing	Undertake a review of the current Policy and identify any possible amendments to extend the Policy more widely.
Identification of Gypsy and Traveller sites	Seek to identify the need for permanent and transient pitches during the lifetime of the Plan.
Affordable Housing Viability Study	Advise on achievable and viable targets and thresholds for affordable housing.
Employment Land Study	Assess the need for employment land suitable for all employment sectors and future regional employment aspirations.
Renewable Energy Opportunities Study	To consider the renewable energy resource available within the Plan area to help shape a renewable energy target.

- 4.4 It is emphasised that the above list is not definitive and the need/demand to amend the evidence base including new evidence base when appropriate may emerge as the preparation of the Revised Plan progresses. Ongoing dialogue with other Local Authorities will help to achieve maximum efficiencies and consistency in evidence gathering/sharing and agree methodology where possible.

Impact Assessments

- 4.5 As part of the Plan revision process compliance with the Sustainability Appraisal requirements will be required. This would mean that the Sustainability Appraisal framework will need to be re-visited together with the Strategic Environmental Assessment included in the adopted Plan and revised as necessary. Due to the importance of the Welsh language as part of the social and cultural fabric of the whole plan area it is the intention to carry out a Welsh Language Impact Assessment during the process of preparing a Replacement Plan. This will inform the Sustainability Appraisal. The Sustainability Appraisal/SEA process is an integral part of the development of the LDP and a means of ensuring that the policies in the LDP promote sustainable development by integrating the key economic, environmental, social and cultural objectives into the development of the JLDP policies and proposals and taking into account any significant impacts on the environment.
- 4.6 A Habitats Regulations Assessment of the JLDP will need to be undertaken to determine if the policies and designations contained in the Plan are likely to affect European designated sites.
- 4.7 In addition to the requirements of the Sustainability Appraisal/SEA, it will be necessary to demonstrate how the JLDP contributes to the objectives of the Well-being Act and the 5 ways of working that have been identified in the Well-being of Future Generations Act. The Development Plan Manual states that the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act are an essential part of the development/review of the Sustainability Appraisal framework.
- 4.8 A Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 came into force on 1 April 2016. As the Joint Local Development Plan had been submitted to the Government for examination before this date the Plan was not required to meet the well-being objectives as set out within the act. However, the JLDP was considered compatible with the well-being objectives.

5 Joint working and preparation of a Joint Local Development Plan

- 5.1 In accordance with Section 72 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) and LDP Regulation 36 Local Planning Authorities may decide to undertake the preparation and adoption of a Joint Local Development Plan. The Government considers that there are circumstances in which joint working and planning offers significant benefits in terms of the quality of the plans, and addressing cross-border issues. It is emphasised that, following a single administrative process, a more holistic and consistent policy approach could make more effective and efficient use of resources and deliver better planning outcomes across the wider area. It is highlighted that a JLDP could include two or more Local Planning Authorities.
- 5.2 In 2010, Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council agreed to establish joint working arrangements for the provision of a planning policy function. The joint working agreement resulted in the establishment of the following:-
- The creation of a Joint Planning Policy Unit (now a Joint Planning Policy Service) to carry out the planning policy functions for the Gwynedd and Anglesey Local Planning Authority area.
 - Prepare a Joint Local Development Plan for the Local Planning Authority Area of both authorities.
 - Establish a Joint Planning Policy Committee (JPPC) as a cross-border decision-making body
- 5.3 Following a review of joint working arrangements in 2017 the joint working arrangements remain in place. A further review of the joint working arrangements is planned shortly (end of 2021/early 2022) to ensure that a joint working agreement exists during the period of preparing a Revised Plan and beyond.
- 5.4 Gwynedd and Anglesey Joint LPA is the only joint development plan that has been prepared in Wales. The process of preparing the original Plan was therefore groundbreaking in terms of the principle of joint working as well as the democratic function of preparing and approving the Plan. The preparation of the Plan is considered to have been successful and that therefore there is a business case to continue with the same arrangements for the future.
- 5.5 It is noted that there is an intention to work with other neighbouring Local Planning Authorities (e.g. Snowdonia National Park, Conwy County Borough Council, Powys County Council) in preparing the Replacement Plan, receiving their input in relation to the development of the Plan and ensuring that the Plan is compatible with those authorities' Plans. Furthermore, as appropriate, there may be opportunities to undertake joint studies/evidence base development.

- 5.6 The Town and Country Planning (Strategic Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations (the 2021 Regulations) were published on 18 March 2021 and will come into force on 28 February 2022. The Regulations set out the procedure for preparing Strategic Development Plans (SDPs). In accordance with those Regulations there will be a duty to prepare a Regional Development Plan under the supervision of the Corporate Joint Committee.
- 5.7 Therefore, inevitably, regional co-operation will proceed jointly with the replacement of the Plan. It is hoped that the process of preparing an SDP will ensure that there is coherence between the Local Development Plan and the Strategic Development Plan in terms of strategy and vision for the local area and regionally.

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6. Conclusions and next steps

- 6.1 In line with the conclusions of the Annual Monitoring Reports that have been undertaken it is noted that the Plan is generally being implemented effectively and that the policies and targets set for them are being achieved. Despite the fact that there are no substantive issues highlighted in the Annual Monitoring Reports, due to contextual changes together with issues beyond the control of the JLDP, such as the implications of the Covid pandemic, Brexit, population and household projections and the uncertainty associated with Wylfa Newydd it is considered appropriate that a **Full Plan Review is undertaken.**
- 6.2 At the expense of the contextual issues that have a direct and indirect impact on the Plan's strategy it is inevitable that the changes that will need to be made to the Plan are going to be significant.
- 6.3 Furthermore, there is a need to ensure that the Plan is based on the most recent national planning policy guidance, including the national planning framework, Future Wales: the National Plan 2040.
- 6.4 It is emphasised that the preparation of Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) will also have an impact on the development and content of the Revised Plan. It is anticipated that these plans will be prepared in parallel, and that the Joint Planning Policy Service will be required to provide input into the process of preparing the SDP.

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL Scrutiny Report Template	
Committee:	Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Date:	9th November, 2021
Subject:	Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Programme
Purpose of Report:	Assist the Scrutiny Committee in considering, agreeing and reviewing its forward work programme for 2021/22
Scrutiny Chair:	Cllr Gwilym Owen Jones
Portfolio Holder(s):	Not applicable
Head of Service:	Lynn Ball, Head of Function (Council Business) / Monitoring Officer
Report Author:	Anwen Davies, Scrutiny Manager
Tel:	01248 752578
Email:	AnwenDavies@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Applicable to all Scrutiny Members

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1 - Recommendation/s
<p>The Committee is requested to:</p> <p>R1 agree the current version of the forward work programme for 2021/22</p> <p>R2 note progress thus far in implementing the forward work programme.</p>

2 – Link to Council Plan / Other Corporate Priorities
<p>Effective work programming is the foundation of effective local government scrutiny. Our Scrutiny rolling forward work programmes are aligned with the corporate priorities of the 2017/2022 Council Plan and corporate transformation programmes – ensuring the role of Member scrutiny makes a tangible contribution to the Council’s improvement priorities.</p>

3 – Guiding Principles for Scrutiny Members
<p>To assist Members when scrutinising the topic:-</p> <p>3.1 Impact the matter has on individuals and communities [focus on customer/citizen]</p> <p>3.2 A look at the efficiency & effectiveness of any proposed change – both financially and in terms of quality [focus on value]</p> <p>3.3 A look at any risks [focus on risk]</p> <p>3.4 Scrutiny taking a performance monitoring or quality assurance role [focus on performance & quality]</p> <p>3.5 Looking at plans and proposals from a perspective of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term • Prevention • Integration • Collaboration • Involvement <p>[focus on wellbeing]</p>

3.6 The potential impacts the decision would have on:

- protected groups under the Equality Act 2010
- those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (when making strategic decisions)
- opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

[focus on equality and the Welsh language]

4 - Key Scrutiny Questions

5 – Background / Context

1. Background

1.1 Effective work programming is the bedrock of an effective local government scrutiny function¹. Done well, work programming can help lay the foundations for targeted and timely work on issues of local importance demonstrating where Member scrutiny can add value. Good practice advocates two key issues at the heart of the scrutiny forward work programme:

- i. Challenge around prioritising work streams
- ii. Need for a member-led approach and interface with officers.

1.2 Basic principles of good work programming²

- Work programming should not be a “start-stop” process
- Complementary work programmes for separate scrutiny committees
- Balance between different methods of work
- An effective process for reporting / escalating issues to the Executive
- Input and views of internal stakeholders
- Close working with the Executive
- Links with the Annual Scrutiny Report (evaluation and improvement tool).

2. Local context

2.1 There is now a well-established practice of forward work programming which are now rolling programmes focusing on the quality of scrutiny with fewer items, to add value. They are an important tool to assist Members in prioritising their work and are discussed with the Senior Leadership Team and Heads of Service. Both committees review the content of their work programmes on a regular basis, to ensure that they remain relevant and keep abreast with local priorities. Our local forward planning arrangements now ensure greater focus on:

- Strategic aspects
- Citizen / other stakeholder engagement and outcomes
- Priorities of the 2017/2022 Council Plan and transformation projects
- Risks and the work of inspection and regulation
- Matters on the forward work programme of the Executive.

¹ A Cuning Plan? Devising a scrutiny work programme, Centre for Public Scrutiny (March, 2011)

² A Cuning Plan? Devising a scrutiny work programme, Centre for Public Scrutiny (March, 2011)

Outcome: rolling work programmes for scrutiny committees which are aligned with corporate priorities.

2.2 Committee chairs lead on developing the forward work programmes and are submitted to the monthly Scrutiny Chairs and Vice-chairs Forum and for approval at each ordinary meeting of the scrutiny committees. The Forum is considered an important vehicle to oversee these programmes and jointly negotiate priorities.

2.3 **“Whole council” approach to Scrutiny:** our work programmes provide a strong foundation for our improvement programme, ensuring the role that Scrutiny plays in the Authority’s governance arrangements:

- i. Supports robust and effective decision-making
- ii. Makes a tangible contribution to the Council’s improvement priorities
- iii. Continues to evolve

2.4 **Impact of the current Emergency on the Committee’s Work Programme**

The current period (**managing the emergency response to the Pandemic, the Recovery Period and gradually returning to the New Norm**) are extremely challenging periods for the Council and every other public organisation throughout Wales as we continue to face the challenges of the Covid-19 emergency and it is inevitable that this will impact on the Committee’s work programme. As a result, the Council has changed its way of working as a result of the global health emergency. During an emergency period, governance and accountability are of key importance.

The Centre for Public Scrutiny proposes a specific scrutiny model as a result of the pandemic, which in conjunction with the Council’s Committee Strategy provides a structure to inform the Committee’s work programme. A summary is provided below:

- i. Focus on a smaller number of key issues around “life and limb” aspects of local people’s lives
- ii. Maintain a “watching brief” over Council services, performance and financial matters
- iii. **Specific elements of the Scrutiny Model**
 - Overview of the Council’s response to Covid-19
 - Specific overview of *life and limb* matters (social care legislation, safeguarding children and adults; public health)
 - Continued overview of the Council’s financial matters
 - Act as a conduit for community experiences.

3. **Issues for consideration**

3.1 The Scrutiny Committee receives regular update reports on the implementation of its forward work programme. A copy of the current 2021/22 work programme is attached as **APPENDIX 1** to this report for reference and includes changes made to the work programme since the Committee last considered the document.³

³ Meeting of the Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee convened on 20th September, 2021

3.2 Where appropriate, items may be added to the Committee's forward work programme during the municipal year. Requests for additional matters to be considered for inclusion on the work programme can be submitted via the Members Request Form for an item to be considered for Scrutiny. Requests are initially considered by the Scrutiny Chairs and Vice-chairs Forum, using the following criteria:

- the Council's strategic objectives and priorities (as outlined in the Council Plan 2017/2022)
- the ability of the Committee to have influence and/or add value on the subject (A Scrutiny Test of Significance Form will be completed).

6 – Equality Impact Assessment [including impacts on the Welsh Language]

6.1 Potential impacts on protected groups under the Equality Act 2010

6.2 Potential impacts on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (strategic decisions)

6.3 Potential impacts on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

Not applicable for this overarching issue but will be considered as an integral part of preparing for specific proposals to be submitted for consideration by the Committee.

7 – Financial Implications

Not applicable.

8 – Appendices:

Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee Forward Work Programme 2021/22

9 - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

Anwen Davies, Scrutiny Manager, Isle of Anglesey, Council Offices, Llangefni. LL77 7TW

ITEMS SCHEDULED FOR SCRUTINY → June 2021 – April, 2022
[Version dated 02/11/21]

Note for Stakeholders and the Public:

A [Protocol for Public Speaking at Scrutiny Committees](#) has been published by the Council.

Should you wish to speak on any specific item at a Scrutiny Committee then you should register your interest by submitting a written request using the form available as soon as possible and at least 3 clear working days prior to the specific Committee meeting. You can access information about the meeting and which items being discussed by reading this Forward Work Programme. Contact the Scrutiny Manager if you have any queries

[\[AnwenDavies@ynysmon.gov.uk\]](mailto:AnwenDavies@ynysmon.gov.uk)

CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	PARTNERSHIP AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
June, 2021 (07/06/21)	June, 2021 (15/06/21)
Performance Monitoring: Corporate Scorecard Qtr4: 2020/21	Update from Chief Executive of BCUHB
Finance Scrutiny Panel Progress Report	Annual Report on the Welsh Standards 2020/21
Housing Service Homelessness Data	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	
July, 2021 (08/07/21)	June, 2021 (28/06/2021)
Social Services Statutory Director Annual Report 2020/21	North Wales Economic Ambition Board Annual Report 2020-21
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	Public Services Board Annual Report 2020/21
	Annual Report: North Wales Regional Partnership Board (Part 9: Health and Social Services) 2020/21
	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22
September, 2021 (13/09/21)	September, 2021 (20/09/21)
Monitoring Performance: Q1: 2021/22	North Wales Economic Ambition Board Quarter 1 Progress Report 2021/22
Finance Scrutiny Panel Progress Report	Schools Progress Review Panel Progress Report
Progress Monitoring: Social Services Improvement Plan / Social Services Improvement Panel Progress Report	
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22
October, 2021 (18/10/21)	October, 2021 (19/10/21) - cancelled
Annual Performance Report 2020/21	
Nomination of Committee Member on the Waste Steering Group with WRAP Cymru	

CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	PARTNERSHIP AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	
November, 2021 (01/11/21) - Budget 2022/23 - cancelled	November, 2021 (09/11/21)
	Welsh Language: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language Strategy: 2021/26 – review • Welsh in Education Strategic Plan
	Joint Local Development Plan: Review Report
	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22
	Update – For Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Services Board - Governance Arrangements • North Wales Economic Ambition Board Qtr 2 Progress Report 2021/22
November, 2021 (16/11/21) - Q2	
Monitoring Performance: Corporate Scorecard Q2: 2021/22	
Finance Scrutiny Panel Progress Report	
Housing Challenge: IOACC's response to the local housing situation	
Transition Plan	
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	
January, 2022 (20/01/22)	January, 2022 (18/01/22)
Local Housing Strategy: 2022/27	Annual Report - Community Safety Partnership
Initial Draft Budget Proposals 2022/23	Scrutiny of Partnerships
Public Consultation Plan for 2022/23 Budget	Corporate Safeguarding
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22
February, 2022 (09/02/22)	February, 2022 (08/02/22)
Final Draft Budget Proposals for 2022/23	Population Needs Assessment: Social Services and Wellbeing Act 2014
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22
March, 2022 (07/03/22)	March, 2022 (08/03/22)
Monitoring Performance: Corporate Scorecard Q3: 2021/22	
Finance Scrutiny Panel Progress Report	
Progress Monitoring: Social Services Improvement Plan / Social Services Improvement Panel Progress Report	

CORPORATE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	PARTNERSHIP AND REGENERATION SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
Homelessness Strategy and Housing Support Grant (07/03/2022)	
Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22	Committee Forward Work Programme for 2021/22

Items to be scheduled:

Corporate Scrutiny Committee	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Housing Revenue Account Business Plan: 2022/23	Transformation of Learning Disabilities Day Opportunities
Recovery Plans (Covid-19)	Recovery Plans (Covid-19)
Corporate Assets Management Plan	Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment
Smallholdings Estate Management Plan 2021/31	Destination Plan

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ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL Scrutiny Report Template	
Committee:	Partnership & Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Date:	9th November, 2021
Subject:	Governance Structure and Delivery Arrangements of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board, and progress report on the Well-being Assessments.
Purpose of Report:	To review the Governance arrangements of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board and provide an update on the work of the sub-groups. To report on the progress of the well-being assessments.
Scrutiny Chair:	Cllr Gwilym Owen Jones
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Llinos Medi
Head of Service:	Annwen Morgan, Chief Executive
Report Author:	Dewi Wyn Jones
Tel:	
Email:	01766 771000 Dewiwynjones@gwynedd.llyw.cymru
Local Members:	Not relevant to any specific ward.

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1 - Recommendation/s
<p>The Scrutiny Committee is requested to note and offer observations on the governance arrangements of the Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board and note the progress made.</p> <p>The Scrutiny Committee is also asked to note the recommendation in paragraph 5.5.4 to scrutinise the work of the Public Services Board twice a year instead of three times a year. The reasons for the recommendation are listed below.</p>

2 – Link to Council Plan / Other Corporate Priorities
<p>Isle of Anglesey County Council is committed to the principles within the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The Council provides a range of services which will fulfil its individual well-being objectives, as well as contributing to supporting the well-being objectives of the Public Services Board.</p>

3 – Guiding Principles for Scrutiny Members
<p>To assist Members when scrutinising the topic:-</p> <p>3.1 Impact the matter has on individuals and communities [focus on customer/citizen]</p> <p>3.2 A look at the efficiency & effectiveness of any proposed change – both financially and in terms of quality [focus on value]</p> <p>3.3 A look at any risks [focus on risk]</p>

3.4 Scrutiny taking a performance monitoring or quality assurance role [focus on performance & quality]

3.5 Looking at plans and proposals from a perspective of:

- Long term
- Prevention
- Integration
- Collaboration
- Involvement

[focus on wellbeing]

3.6 The potential impacts the decision would have on:

- protected groups under the Equality Act 2010
- those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (when making strategic decisions)
- opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

[focus on equality and the Welsh language]

4 - Key Scrutiny Questions

1. What specific observations does the Committee have on the Public Services Board governance arrangements?
2. What specific risks are there in endeavouring to deliver on the work-streams of the sub-groups?
3. Are there any challenges to the review of the Wellbeing Assessment?

5 – Background / Context

5.1 Introduction and context

5.1.1 The Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board was established in 2016, in accordance with the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. The aim of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015) is to improve the economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales. The Act highlights seven well-being goals and five ways of working in order to give public bodies a common purpose. The decision made by Anglesey Council's Executive was to establish a Public Services Board. (PSB) for Anglesey which would *collaborate* with the Gwynedd Public Services Board.

5.1.2 In order to set priorities for the Public Services Board, Well-being assessments were undertaken across Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being areas and, as a result, a series of engagement and consultation sessions were held. All this work contributed towards the publication of the Well-being Plan in 2018.

5.1.3 The Well-being Plan confirms the two objectives and six priority fields for which it was agreed that the Board could collaborate in order to ensure the best outcomes for the residents of Gwynedd and Anglesey. Therefore, priority fields common to both Counties were agreed upon and the Board is responsible for responding to these matters jointly across both Counties.

5.1.4 Every five years, in accordance with one of the statutory requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations Act (2015), Public Service Boards must prepare and publish an assessment of the state of the economic, social, environmental and

cultural well-being of their areas. The Gwynedd and Anglesey Public Services Board has started the process of reviewing the Well-being Assessment.

5.1.5 Once again the Assessments will draw together a range of information about the communities of Anglesey and Gwynedd. This means that we will examine research, gather data and engage with our residents to ascertain what is good about our communities, and which aspects are not so positive. This will also be an opportunity to consider the challenges and opportunities facing our communities, and to consider the impact of Covid-19 and Brexit on them. A progress report on the work is below.

5.2 The Governance Arrangements of a Public Service Board

5.2.1 As highlighted in the Terms of Reference of the Public Services Board, the Board has four statutory members, along with guest participants who contribute towards the duties of the Board.

5.2.2 The Board has established sub-groups to support it to implement its functions. An update on the work of the sub-groups is provided below. It was reported last time to the scrutiny committee that the Board has four sub-groups, namely the Welsh Language, Climate Change, Health and Social Care and Homes for local people.

5.2.3 At the Board's meeting held in June, it was agreed to wind-up the homes sub-group as its work did not add further value to the current schemes of the individual bodies. It was confirmed that the housing associations and Local Authorities were continuing with the work of developing innovative houses. It has been noted that there is a desire and enthusiasm to continue with the relationship of collaboration created by the sub-group, to enable discussion and the sharing of ideas / knowledge and good practice in the field of housing development for the future.

5.2.4 An update on the work of the sub-groups is provided below.

5.2.5 Objective 1 – Communities that thrive and flourish in the long term

Priority	Update on the work of the sub-group	What does the sub-group deliver that adds value to the current schemes of public bodies?	Proposed Timescale
The Welsh Language	During the Board's meeting in September, approval in principle was granted to a project to promote the use of the Welsh language when the public use our first contact services.	Collaboration on this project could lead to an increase in the use of the Welsh language (and the desire to use it from choice) when engaging with us as public organisations.	Part 1 of the work to be completed summer 2022.

Climate Change	During the Board's meeting held in September, it was agreed to support the work of Natural Resources Wales to engage with the residents of Porthmadog on climate change issues. The sub-group will prioritise Porthmadog as one of the first areas to work with, with the intention of moving forward to work with other communities in Gwynedd and Anglesey that are at risk of flooding in future.	The anticipated outcomes of collaboration are to: Develop communities that are able to adapt, manage and mitigate climate change. Change the focus to wider Climate Change rather than solely Flooding. Various groups of people / agencies / organisations / partners collaborating. Establish two-way communication arrangements between members of the community and public bodies	Porthmadog will be the priority for the sub-group for the next six months, and then continue to work with the other areas during 2022/23
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5.2.6 Objective 2 – Residents that are healthy and independent with a good standard of living

Two priority fields, namely 'Health and Care of adults' and 'Welfare and success of children and young people' address objective 2. It was agreed to establish one sub-group to address both priorities, namely the Integrated Health and Care of the West Group.

Priority	Update on the work of the sub-group	What does the sub-group deliver that adds value to the current schemes of public bodies?	Proposed Timescale
Health and Care	The purpose of the sub-group is to bring together key partners in the field of health and care to collaborate on responding to obstacles that prevent integrated working.	Collaboration arrangements continue to be developed	Due to the pressures that have been facing organisations in the field due to the pandemic it is likely that

	<p>We have already reported that the sub-group has specific work streams, namely adults, children and mental health. The work of updating the remits of the work streams is in progress. The transformation work within the work streams is funded by the Integrated Care Fund (ICF) and the Transformation Fund (TF). The funds come to an end in 2022. Senior leaders have received information from the Government that a further five-year funding programme will replace it, although this has yet to be confirmed. There is acknowledgement that the community transformation programme that has started is long-term and ambitious, that will require significant resources and capacity for many years to ensure that the work is delivered. Planning work will happen jointly between the key partners in preparation for the work of making applications for the new funding programme.</p>		<p>these workstreams will not re-establish themselves / organise their plans until the new year.</p>
<p>5.2.7 The pandemic has had an impact on the progress of all the sub-groups. It is anticipated that the sub-groups will recommence the work by focussing solely on</p>			

one or a few projects initially.

5.2.8 During the last board meeting in September, a discussion was held on resources, where it was agreed to jointly fund the language sub-group's reception area project, as the partners considered that the project would add value to the organisations' existing schemes. Over the next 6-12 months, it is anticipated that the Board's work programme will be the Well-being Assessments, publishing them and recommencing the work of the sub-groups.

5.3 Well-being Assessments

5.3.1 As noted above, there is work in progress to update the well-being assessments. The work of analysing the engagement work and the findings of our partners is ongoing. Anglesey's well-being questionnaire was circulated amongst our partners and was live until 11 October. Additionally, the work of updating the data for the well-being assessments is being completed by Gwynedd Council research team.

5.3.2 The regional PSB grant was used to commission Glyndŵr University to collaborate on the well-being assessments in north Wales. In addition, a regional workshop has been arranged in order to hear from under-represented groups, in relation to matters that affect their well-being.

5.3.3 The timetable for the Well-being Assessments is as follows: The assessments will be published by May 2022 and the Well-being Assessment by May 2023. Draft versions of the assessments will be published by October/November 2021. A 12-week consultation period on the well-being assessments will begin in December 2021.

5.4 Monitoring

5.4.1 The four sub-groups noted above are accountable to the Public Services Board in relation to delivering any commissioned work. The sub-groups will update the Board on progress every quarter, and their submitted progress reports will be challenged and discussed at Board meetings.

5.4.2 The Board's support team also has a role to play between Board meetings to support and maintain the work of the sub-groups. In addition, an annual report to summarise progress will be published by the Board as it works towards achieving its strategic aims.

5.5 Scrutiny arrangements

5.5.1 The Board's work will be checked regularly by the Scrutiny Committees of Gwynedd Council and the Isle of Anglesey County Council.

5.5.2 The Well-being of Future Generations Act and associated national guidelines¹ note three roles for scrutiny committees of Local Authorities when

¹Guidelines for Scrutiny Committees of Local Authorities on Public Services Board

providing democratic accountability for the Public Services Board:

- Reviewing the governance arrangements of the PSB
- Statutory consultee on the Well-being Assessment and the Well-being Plan
- Monitoring progress of the efforts of the PSB in the implementation of the Well-being Plan

5.5.3 The Public Services Board is currently subject to scrutiny by the designated Scrutiny Committees of Gwynedd and Anglesey local authorities. At the inception of the PSB it was agreed that a joint scrutiny panel between the two counties would be developed to undertake this work across Gwynedd and Anglesey, and consideration was given to establishing a joint scrutiny committee. It was concluded that they did not recommend establishing a panel at present but rather to focus on aligning timetables and reconciling scrutiny arrangements across both Counties. It would be possible for both Councils to jointly review these arrangements again in due course.

5.5.4 It is recommended that the scrutiny committees scrutinise the Board's work twice a year. It is anticipated that the six months in the timetable will allow for the Board to make significant progress and to submit more detailed reports for scrutiny.

6 – Equality Impact Assessment [including impacts on the Welsh Language]

6.1 Potential impacts on protected groups under the Equality Act 2010

6.2 Potential impacts on those experiencing socio-economic disadvantage in their lives (strategic decisions)

6.3 Potential impacts on opportunities for people to use the Welsh language and treating the Welsh language no less favourably than the English language

The Public Services Board's support team has considered and identified the need for impact assessments (e.g., Language and Equality) and assessments will be developed and used when the Board engages with our communities on specific points and to update the Well-being Assessments. The first version of the impact assessment for the well-being assessments was submitted to the Board during its meeting in September.

7 – Financial Implications

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8 – Appendices:

9 - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

1. Gwynedd and Anglesey Well-being Plan
2. Public Services Board Annual Report 2018
3. Minutes of the Anglesey Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee 13

November 2018 (PSB's Governance Arrangements)

ISLE OF ANGLESEY COUNTY COUNCIL Scrutiny Report Template	
Committee:	Partnership and Regeneration Scrutiny Committee
Date:	9 November, 2021
Subject:	North Wales Economic Ambition Board Progress Report - Quarter 2: 2021/22
Purpose of Report:	Present the Quarter 2: 2021/22 Growth Deal Progress Report in accordance with the Final Deal Agreement
Scrutiny Chair:	Cllr Gwilym Owen Jones
Portfolio Holder(s):	Cllr Llinos Medi Huws, Council Leader Cllr Carwyn Jones, Portfolio Holder for Major Projects & Economic Development
Head of Service:	Annwen Morgan, Chief Executive
Report Author:	Annwen Morgan, Chief Executive
Tel:	01248 752102
Email:	AnnwenMorgan2@ynysmon.gov.uk
Local Members:	Applicable to all Scrutiny Members

1 - Recommendation/s

The Committee is requested to:

R1 scrutinise progress to date with the Growth Deal

R2 note progress made during Quarter 2 (2021/22).

2 – Link to Council Plan / Other Corporate Priorities

The North Wales Growth Deal is linked to Objective 1 of the 2017/22 Council Plan:

- Ensure that the people of Anglesey can thrive and realise their long term potential – Jobs and work opportunities
- Work with other North Wales Councils to attract investment to ensure that key projects that offer local employment opportunities go ahead.

3 – Guiding Principles for Scrutiny Members

To assist Members when scrutinising the topic:-

3.1 Impact the matter has on individuals and communities [focus on customer/citizen]

3.2 A look at the efficiency & effectiveness of any proposed change – both financially and in terms of quality [focus on value]

3.3 A look at any risks [focus on risk]

3.4 Scrutiny taking a performance monitoring or quality assurance role [focus on performance & quality]

3.5 Looking at plans and proposals from a perspective of:

- Long term

- Prevention
- Integration
- Collaboration
- Involvement

[focus on wellbeing]

4 - Key Scrutiny Questions

1. To what extent is the Scrutiny Committee assured with the progress made and reported on Quarter 2: 2021/22?
2. What are the local issues or risks that should be highlighted to the regional Economic Ambition Board?

5 – Background / Context

1. Background

- 1.1 In December, 2020 the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and the Welsh and UK Governments agreed the Final Deal Agreement for the North Wales Growth Deal
- 1.2 Regular reporting on progress against the North Wales Growth Deal is a requirement of the Final Deal Agreement. The North Wales Growth Deal Quarter 2: 2021/22 Performance Report is attached (**Appendix 1**)

2. Quarter 2 Progress

- 2.1 The Quarter 2 performance report provides an overview of progress on the Growth Deal programmes and projects. This quarter saw the completion of the second annual Growth Deal assurance review with an Amber- Green rating. In August, the Board approved two further Outline Business cases: the Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub, led by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, and the Digital Signal Processing Centre led by Bangor University. Both projects will now move to Full Business Case stage once relevant consenting and procurement activities have been completed.
- 2.2 The first annual update of the Portfolio Business case, a requirement of the Final Deal Agreement, was completed during this quarter.
- 2.3 The majority of programmes and projects are currently reporting as **Amber** similar to Q1.
- 2.4 The following projects are currently reporting as **Red** due to either risks to the project scope or significant delays to project timescales as detailed in the report:
 - Full Fibre at Key sites and Connected Campuses
 - Morlais
 - Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence
 - Key strategic site, Bodelwyddan
 - Holyhead Gateway
 - Enterprise Engineering and Optics Centre
 - Centre for Environmental Biotechnology

2.5 A number of procurement activities have been completed to support the work of the team. FarrPoint have been appointed to support the development of business cases within the Digital Programme

2.6 At this stage, no project Full Business Cases have been approved and therefore the only expenditure to date relates to the drawdown against the 1.5% allocation for the Portfolio Management Office costs.

3. Portfolio Risk Register – October, 2021

3.1 The Portfolio Risk Register is updated on a regular basis by the Portfolio Management Office and reviewed by the Portfolio Board (Executive Officers Group) and the North Wales Economic Ambition Board on a quarterly basis.

3.2 The risk register has been fully updated with a number of changes recorded in the documents including revised risk descriptions, revised scoring and mitigating actions and the commentary has been updated for all risks.

3.3 Thee residual risk ratings have increased this quarter -1) partner capacity to provide project board representatives and difficulties recruiting into PMO vacancies, 2) public sector investment and 3) spend activities. Both 2)and 3) have increased due to a number of project change requests being considered. Two new risks have been added following the portfolio assurance review – revenue funding and skills gap.

6 – Equality Impact Assessment [including impacts on the Welsh Language]

Not applicable

7 – Financial Implications

No financial implications arising directly from this progress report. The quarterly performance report provides an overview of the expected capital expenditure profile of Growth Deal funding. Further iterations of the report will include reporting on financial expenditure following project business case approval.

8 – Appendices:

North Wales Growth Deal Quarter 2: 2021/22 Performance Report

9 - Background papers (please contact the author of the Report for any further information):

North Wales Growth Deal

2021-22 Quarter 2

(July to September 2021)

Performance Report

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This quarter saw the completion of the **second annual Growth Deal assurance review with an Amber-Green rating achieved**. This is the second highest delivery confidence rating available and an improvement on the Amber rating received in 2020.

“The Portfolio has made significant and impressive progress since the last Portfolio Assurance Review (PAR) review, in challenging circumstances.”

The review carried out by an independent review team verifies the progress made over the last 12 months, particularly since signing the Final Deal Agreement with both governments in December 2020.

In August, the Board approved two further Outline Business Cases (OBC): the **Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub**, led by Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, and the **Digital Signal Processing Centre** led by Bangor University. Both projects have also had their assurance process approved by Welsh Government and will now move to the next phase and submit a Full Business Case (FBC) for consideration once the relevant consenting and procurement activities have been completed.

This quarter saw the team hard at work to complete the **first annual update of the Portfolio Business Case**, a requirement of our Final Deal Agreement with Welsh and UK Government. The updated business case was presented to the Board in September and approved for submission to Government.



A number of procurement activities have been completed to support the work of the team this quarter.

- FarrPoint have been appointed to support the development of business cases for the Last Few % and Connected Corridors projects within the Digital Programme.
- Arup have been appointed to support the development of a methodology to help projects deliver on the Board’s commitments to climate change and biodiversity.

Recruitment activities continued this quarter with the following appointments made. Stuart Whitfield, Digital Programme Manager, Sian Lloyd-Roberts, Regional Skills Manager, Laura James-Mowbray, Strategic Transport Lead, Catherine Morris-Roberts, Senior Skills Delivery Officer and Angharad Evans, Graduate Growth Deal Project Manager. The three remaining vacancies will be filled in the next quarter.

Three business-led projects identified through the Welsh Government’s **Whole System Business Research Innovation for Decarbonisation Challenge (WBRID)** have been given the go-ahead to proceed to Phase 2 – an on-farm drone project with M-Sparc, a scalable anaerobic digestion demonstration with The Biofactory and a bilingual carbon footprint platform for livestock farms with Promar International. The WBRID challenge is being delivered in North Wales by the Economic Ambition Board working with Coleg Cambria at Llysfasi.

Finally, as part of our partnership with Business News Wales, we’ve launched our new [North Wales specific business channel and newsletter](#). This will share news of the latest developments within the Growth Deal and will provide thought-leading columns and topical features from key figures in the region.

Alwen Williams
Alwen Williams, Portfolio Director


Themes	RAG Status	Commentary
Portfolio Business Case	Green	The Portfolio Business Case was approved as part of the Final Deal Agreement in December 2020. The 2021 update of the Portfolio Business Case was considered and approved by the North Wales Economic Ambition Board (hereafter referred to as "Economic Ambition Board" or "the Board") in September and will be submitted to Welsh Government and UK Government for approval as part of the annual award of funding process.
Delivery Pipeline	Yellow	The timetable for development of project business cases has slipped with a number of projects now forecasting delays of 3-6 months. This is primarily due to the business case development process, assurance and approvals process taking longer than originally forecast and is not considered a significant risk to the delivery of the Growth Deal. A revised delivery pipeline has been submitted to Welsh Government and UK Government for approval as part of the 2021 Portfolio Business Case update.
Governance	Green	The Portfolio, Programme and Project Management Framework is now established with the Portfolio Board and five Programme Boards in operation. Governance Agreement 2 was approved by all partners in December 2020. The Conflicts of Interest process has been rolled out to the Business Delivery Board, Portfolio Board and Programme Boards and is currently being rolled out to Project Boards.
Assurance	Green	The second annual Growth Deal assurance review (Programme Assurance Review) was undertaken in August 2021 and delivered an Amber-Green confidence rating, an improvement on the Amber rating received in 2020. The report recognised the progress made over the last 12 months and set out five recommendations.
Resource and Capacity	Yellow	There are three vacant posts within the Portfolio Management Office to be recruited to in quarter 3. Recruitment to project management roles is proving challenging in the current climate with two of these roles being re-advertised.
Finance	Yellow	Due to the delays outlined above to the project delivery timetable, no full business cases have been approved to date and capital expenditure for 2021-22 will be significantly below the expected budget for the year. The only expenditure to date relates to the drawdown against the 1.5% allocation for Portfolio Management Office costs. Securing the public and private sector investment required to deliver the Growth Deal remains the biggest risk across the portfolio and an investment strategy is being developed to support the team to meet the investment targets.
Risk	Yellow	Three residual risk ratings have increased this quarter – 1) partners capacity to provide project board representatives and difficulty recruiting into PMO vacancies, 2) public sector investment and 3) spending objectives. Both 2) and 3) have increased due to a number of project change requests being considered. Two new risks have been added following the portfolio assurance review – revenue funding and skills gap.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Green	A revised Monitoring and Evaluation Plan has been submitted to UK Government and Welsh Government as part of the annual update of the 2021 Portfolio Business Case.
Communication and Engagement	Green	A new brand has been approved by the Board and will be launched during quarter 3 along with the new website. As part of our partnership with Business News Wales, we launched our new North Wales specific business channel and newsletter. This will share news of the latest developments within the Growth Deal and will provide thought-leading columns and topical features from key figures in the region.

Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)	Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)	Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)


Programme Aim	Job Creation Target	GVA Investment Target	Total Investment Target
Deliver the step change in digital connectivity needed to ensure North Wales is able to satisfy user demand, maintain pace with the rest of the UK, unlock the potential of priority sectors and sites and underpin a flourishing innovation ecosystem.	380	£158m	£41.7m

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RAG Status	Programme Manager Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Digital project is now into Full Business Case development with procurement starting this quarter. The project is on track for North Wales Economic Ambition Board Full Business Case approval by the end of the year. Project Boards are now in place for three projects with the final two other project working groups to be formalised into project boards at the start of quarter 3. Delivery of Outline Business Cases for Last Few % is on track with external specialist support brought in. The Connected Corridors project Outline Business Case development has been delayed due to the requirement to replace the previous consultancy support Last few % project Outline Business Case will now be completed when outcome of recently announced Welsh Government 'Open Market Review' of broadband deployment is available in Quarter 3.



Mark Pritchard
Lead Member



Sioned Williams
Senior Responsible Owner



Stuart Whitfield
Programme Manager

Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)	Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)	Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)
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Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Digital Signal Processing Centre Bangor University	Full Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the approval process: NWEAB consideration of the Outline Business Case in August. Initiation of first phase of procurement Started Full Business Case development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement completed Full Business Case submitted for review and approval 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full Business Case now on track for delivery for North Wales Economic Ambition Board approval next quarter.
Connecting the last few % North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline Business Case being drafted Appointed Deputy Senior Responsible Owner External specialist business case support brought in. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete Outline Business Case Gateway Review 2 Programme and Business delivery Board reviews Outcome of Welsh Government Open Market Review 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay to business case development due to need to assess outcome of Welsh Government Open Market review in quarter 2.
Connected Corridor North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scoping Study concluded, Strategic Outline Case inputs developed External support for Outline Business Case procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final Strategic Outline Case developed Draft Outline Business Case developed Coverage baselining exercise 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delay to business case development due to need to replace previous consultancy to take the Outline Business Case forward
Full Fibre at Key Sites North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the provisional project board and appointed Senior Responsible Owner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Strategic Outline Case and undertake scoping / feasibility work 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business case development pushed back to allow programme capacity to focus on initial two projects Revised schedule submitted to Government for approval
Connected Campuses North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Established the provisional project board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop Strategic Outline Case and undertake scoping / feasibility work Appoint Senior Responsible Owner 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business case development pushed back to allow programme capacity to focus on initial two projects Revised schedule submitted to Government for approval

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Programme Aim	Job Creation Target	GVA Investment Target	Total Investment Target
To unlock the economic benefits of transformational low carbon energy projects and position North Wales as a leading UK location for low carbon energy generation, innovation and supply chain investment.	980	£530m	£668.5m

RAG Status	Programme Manager Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Boards & Senior Responsible Officer's in place for all Projects Collaborating with partners to address risks & issues associated with State Aid and funding constraints, consenting and Government revenue support mechanisms for the Morlais Project Change request for capital and revenue projections submitted for the Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence Project Business Case delivery for Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence and Transport Decarbonisation projects running 3-6 months behind schedule. Revised schedules submitted to Government for approval Smart Local Energy and Trawsfynydd projects currently on track with no significant risks or issues


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Cllr Llinos Medi
Lead Member



Dylan Williams
Senior Responsible Owner



Henry Aron
Programme Manager

Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)	Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)	Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)

Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Morlais Menter Môn	Developing the Full Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparatory work for the Full Business Case and associated grant offer letter • Collaborating with Welsh European Funding Office and Menter Môn to identify and mitigate key issues and risks • Ongoing procurement of principal contractors • Supply chain and skills working groups established and operational • Seven turbine developers assigned berths in the development zone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address key State Aid and funding constraints and agree way forward with Welsh European Funding Office and Menter Môn • Review schedule for Full Business Case review and approval process • Project consenting decisions expected in October 2021 • Menter Môn to complete procurement of civils and drilling contractors 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key risks & issues associated with State Aid and funding constraints, consenting and Government revenue support mechanisms
Transport Decarbonisation North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Senior Responsible Owner and Project Board in place • Strategic Outline Case completed and endorsed by Project Board • Development of Outline Business Case has commenced • Continued engagement with Menter Môn, Government regarding potential coordination between Holyhead and Deeside projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue development of Outline Business Case and associated stakeholder engagement and workshops • Engage with Mersey Dee Alliance regarding project proposals at Deeside • Respond to UK Government consultations published alongside UK Hydrogen Strategy 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Case delivery 3-6 months behind schedule • Revised schedule submitted to Government for approval

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Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Low Carbon Centre of Excellence Bangor University	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personnel changes at Bangor University require recruitment of new project manager Change request submitted to the Portfolio Management Office proposing reduction in capital and revenue projections Case for Change workshop held in May to support development of Strategic Case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruit new project manager Process change request for capital and revenue projections and project name Continue Outline Business Case development process and associated workshops Arrange Gateway 2 Review for target date of December 2021 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change request for capital and revenue projections Personnel changes require recruitment of new project manager. Business Case delivery 3-6 months behind schedule Revised schedule submitted to Government for approval
Smart Local Energy North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pen Llyn Multi vector study completed and shared with stakeholders Strategic Case endorsed by Project Board Wavehill procured to support development of the Economic Case. First workshop held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue development of the Strategic Outline Case, including workshops, and submit to Project and Programme Board for approval Commence delivery of feasibility studies for multi-vector Smart Local Energy Systems if Community Renewal Fund projects if applications are successful. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project on track with no significant risks / issues
Trawsfynydd Power Station Cwmni Eginio	Business case process expected to commence in 2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cwmni Eginio Company was incorporated and registered in Companies House –June 2021 and interim Chair appointed Interim Chief Executive of Cwmni Eginio appointed with recruitment for permanent role ongoing. Introductory meetings held with Portfolio Management Office First benefits realisation workshop held in July 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of business plan for developing Cwmni Eginio and securing technology partner Engagement with key partners (including NWEAB) regarding project development Second benefits realisation workshop 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project on track with no significant risks / issues

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Programme Aim	Job Creation Target	GVA Investment Target	Total Investment Target
To address the shortage of suitable land and properties for business growth and to bring forward sites for housing development. To deliver improvements that stimulate investment in sites and premises in the Port of Holyhead and the wider region. Enables other programmes by ensuring the right land and property infrastructure is available.	2280	£1.29bn	£355.4m

RAG Status	Programme Manager Commentary
Page 205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Economic Ambition Board’s position statement on reductions in operational and embodied carbon and bio-diversity enhancement is being assessed for the impact on projects. A Project Board has been established for the Western Gateway, Wrexham with Wrexham County Borough Council taking the Lead Partner role and Welsh Government Highways in attendance due to the strong links to the A483 Junction upgrades and the project. Warren Hall, Broughton - a revised Statement of Common Ground was submitted into the Local Development Plan Examination in Public which was held at the beginning of September. Former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh - A mixed full and outline planning consent has been granted on the project for enabling development and Listed Building Consent for change of use and the demolition of agreed parts of the range of buildings.



Cllr Hugh Evans
Lead Member



Andrew Farrow
Senior Responsible
Owner



David Mathews
Programme Manager

Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)	Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)	Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)
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Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Western Gateway, Wrexham Wrexham County Borough Council	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Team has evolved into a formal Project Board led by Wrexham Council with Senior Responsible Owner appointed from the Council. Discussions with Council to identify funding for site surveys, designs, costings, statutory consents and business case development. Welsh Government announced Major Highway Capital Works Review, uncertain if the A483 project is included in this Review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft possible heads of terms for a Joint Venture between Welsh Government, The Council for the delivery of highways and associated works package. Seek clarity on the position of the A483 Junction project and its inclusion of within the Highways Capital Programme Review. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Development Plan adoption scheduled for late 2021 and the A483 junction upgrade programme will dictate timescales for project delivery
Warren Hall, Broughton Welsh Government / North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Development Plan Examination in Public has occurred and has considered a statement of common ground agreed taking into account the Airbus' Hawarden Airfield Safety Case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Inspectors report is expected to be issued on the Flintshire Local Development Plan before Christmas 2021 or early 2022. Agree a governance and business case approval process allowing for the Final Deal provisions and Welsh Governments own Property Delivery Plan Full Business Case. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Local Development Plan Adoption timescale is scheduled for late 2021/early 2022.
Key Strategic Site Bodelwyddan North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land and Programme Board Officers are assisting Denbighshire County Councils own internal assessment for the project and the forthcoming Local Development Plan review. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarity from the Council as to a possible revised project may sit within a deposit Local Development Plan. Explore private and public sector delivery partners interest to deliver the project. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current Local Development Plan policy to be reviewed by 2023 and new policy adopted. Scope of project could change dependent on revised Local Development Plan policy.

	Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)		Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)		Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)
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Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh Jones Bros (Ruthin) Limited / Denbighshire County Council	Developing the Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skeleton Outline Project Business Case has been drafted. • A mixed full/outline and Listed building consent for the project was granted in September. • Gateway 2 Review completed for the project from 27th to 29th September 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree measures to mitigate development risk. • Develop the Outline Business Case to a stage for Economic Ambition Board approval. • Agree all contractual links and procurement matters with Jones Bros and Denbighshire County Council. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contingency and risk associated with build and abnormal development costs.
Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor Welsh Government / North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings have been held with Construction Wales Innovation Centre and Welsh Government Property to assess the links to their policy of de-carbonisation of their property portfolio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agree with Welsh Government and other potential partners the scope of a project for the delivery of a new low carbon employment premises to meet the Board's position statement on low carbon. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of scope of project will be subject to availability of sufficient funding, effective occupier demand and agreeing a specification for a low carbon employment unit
Holyhead Gateway Stena Line Ports Limited	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Levelling Up Fund Application Expression of Interest has been submitted to the Council. • Stena, Welsh Government, Isle of Anglesey County Council and the North Wales Economic Ambition Board are holding on going discussions to deliver the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consenting process for the breakwater refurbishment has commenced. • Discussions will continue to further understand how the port enhancement works and the breakwater refurbishment will be delivered. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Funding gap to deliver the scope of both the Holyhead Breakwater and port capacity enhancement project is substantial. Work to review the project scope and identify other additional funding sources has commenced.

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Programme Aim	Job Creation Target	GVA Investment Target	Total Investment Target
To build a more sustainable, vibrant and resilient foundation economy in the region, optimising opportunities for employment and prosperity through our environment and landscape.	380	£281m	£41.3m

RAG Status	Programme Manager Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project managers in place for all three projects; project boards meeting for Llysfasi and Glynllifon, being set up for the Tourism Talent Network Workshops completed for Glynllifon; underway for Llysfasi and being scheduled for the Tourism Talent Network Outline business case approved for the Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub and underway for the Llysfasi Net Zero Farm (Gateway 2 Review in November) Three pilot projects underway with Llysfasi through the Whole System Business Research & Innovation for Decarbonisation (WBRID) business competition testing a scalable anaerobic digester, drone support for farm tasks and developing a carbon footprint platform for livestock farmers Continued progress on match funding bids in support of the Tourism Talent Network through the Welsh Government 21st Century Schools programme and the UK Community Renewal Fund.


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Cllr Charlie McCoubrey
Lead Member



Jane Richardson
Senior Responsible Owner



Robyn Lovelock
Programme Manager

Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)	Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)	Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)

Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub North Wales Economic Ambition Board	Outline Business Case approved; Full Business Case expected June 2022 following planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval process completed in July Preferred locations and access identified from options appraisal In principle views on preferred location and access option discussed with planning Intermediate outcomes of ongoing environmental reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare pre-planning application and address feedback Engage with Project User Group to further develop benefits realisation plan 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning permission to be secured
Llysfasi Net Zero Farm Coleg Cambria	Developing the Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three business case workshops completed Planning started for Llysfasi Farm pathway to net zero Gateway 2 review booked 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalise business case workshops Draft Outline Business Case Complete Gateway 2 review Prepare for project approval process 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Business case development is running behind original schedule
Tourism Talent Network Grŵp Llandrillo Menai	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> COVID related review of 'spoke' element with view to expanding partners concluded 21st Century Schools bid under development for Hub element (outcome pending) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a project board (to evolve as spokes confirmed) Start the business case workshops, plus pre-meetings with stakeholders 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector role needs development given sector staffing and logistics pressures Multiple related bids being managed for success

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Programme Aim	Job Creation Target	GVA Investment Target	Total Investment Target
To consolidate North Wales position as a powerful and innovative high value manufacturing cluster, building on existing specialisms and leading expertise to create a higher value, more diverse economic base that supports the transition to a low carbon economy.	180	£114m	£39.5m

RAG Status	Programme Manager Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both projects under review by Portfolio Board due to changes in capital and revenue projections. Amber-Green rating from the Gateway 2 Review for the Glyndwr Enterprise Engineering and Optics Centre; outline business case due for review pending EAB consideration in January 2022. Strategic Outline Case drafted for the Bangor Centre for Environmental Biotechnology with Gateway 1 Review planned for December. The Bangor Centre for Environmental Biotechnology project is working on refining project scope in line with emerging regional and national biotechnology priorities.

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Cllr Dyfrig Siencyn
Lead Member



Paul Bevan
Senior Responsible
Owner

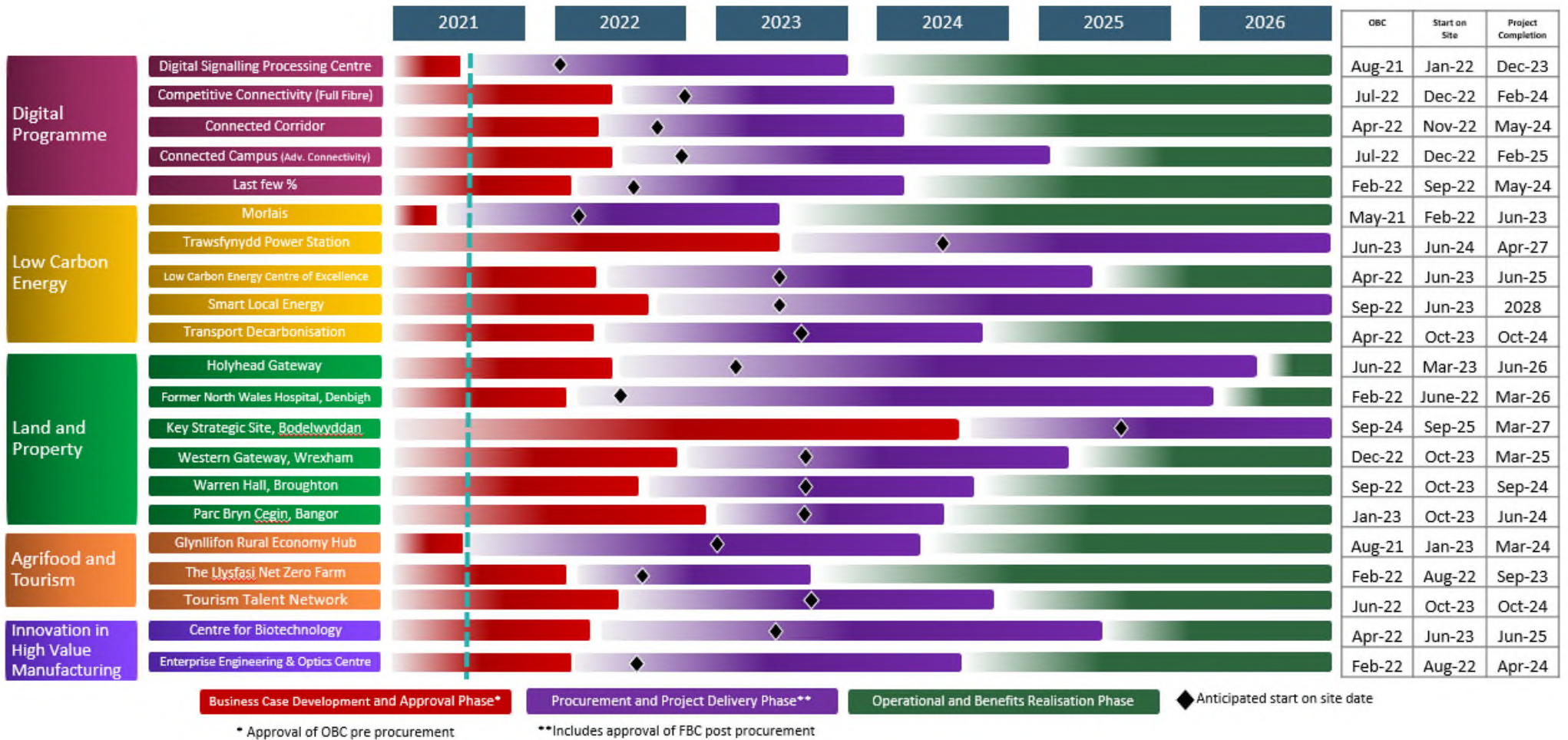


Robyn Lovelock
Programme Manager

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Project (Project Sponsor)	Project Stage	Key Milestones (this quarter)	Key Milestones (next quarter)	RAG Status	RAG Rationale
Enterprise Engineering and Optics Centre Glyndwr University	Developing the Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gateway 2 Review completed with Amber-Green rating Outline Business Case submitted for review by Portfolio Management Office Risk register drafted and being regularly reviewed Change in capital and revenue projections identified during annual programme business case update 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolve change request for capital and revenue projections Ensure risk register being robustly managed Final Outline Business Case review by Portfolio Management Office Complete the approval process – Economic Ambition Board consideration of the Outline Business Case in January 2022. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business case development is running behind original schedule. Change request for capital and revenue projections
Centre for Environmental Biotechnology Bangor University	Developing the Strategic Outline Business Case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workshops 1 and 2 completed effectively Strategic Outline Case nearly finalised On-going internal discussions to narrow project scope in line with emerging regional/national biotechnology priorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resolve change request for capital and revenue projections Continued stakeholder engagement Finalise Strategic Outline Case Schedule and prepare for Gateway 1 review Deliver business case workshops 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in Project Manager (interim, pending recruitment) Further work required to define project scope, leading to continued delay Change request for capital and revenue projections

	Delivering to Plan with no issues to address (no action required)		Delivery slightly behind schedule and/or minor/moderate issues to address (management action in place)		Delivery significantly behind schedule and/or significant issues to address (urgent action required)
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		Portfolio Business Case 2020 Targets			Approved Project Business Case Targets				Difference		
		GVA (£M)	Jobs Created	(£M) Total Investment*	OBC/ FBC**	GVA (£M)	Jobs Created	(£M) Total Investment*	GVA (£M)	Jobs Created	(£M) Total Investment*
Digital	Digital Signal Processing Centre (DSP)	50	80	7.3	OBC	12	40	3.0	-38	- 40	- 4.3
	Connecting the last few %	35	150	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Connected Corridor	25	0	2.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Full fibre at Key Sites	20	120	7.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Connected Campuses	35	0	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Low Carbon Energy	Morlais	50	100	36	OBC	79	210	34	+29	+110	- 2
	Transport Decarbonisation	60	90	28.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence	20	20	97.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Smart Local Energy	120	180	106.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Trawsfynydd Power Station	230	510	400	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Land and Property	Western Gateway, Wrexham	220	360	43.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Warren Hall, Broughton	235	440	70	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Key Strategic Site, Bodelwyddan	125	250	82	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh	20	50	74	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor	30	50	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Holyhead Gateway	545	930	80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Agrifood and Tourism	Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub	25	40	13	OBC	45	96	13	+20	+56	0
	Llysfasi Net Zero Farm	215	310	15.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Tourism Talent Network	20	0	12.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Innovation in High Value Manufacturing	Enterprise Engineering and Optics Centre	45	70	29.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Centre for Environmental Biotechnology	60	90	9.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Growth Deal Portfolio Total		2,185	3,830	1,146	3 OBC	136	349	50	+49	+126	- 6.3

* Total investment includes 1.5% Portfolio Management Office costs

** OBC – Outline Business Case, FBC – Full Business Case

Programme	Project	Project Sponsor	2021/22 £m	2022/23 £m	2023/34 £m	2024/25 £m	2025/26 £m	Total £m
Digital	Digital Signal Processing Centre	Bangor University	1.72	0.99	0.25	0.00	0.00	2.96
	Connecting the Last Few %	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.99	2.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.94
	Connected Corridor	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.99	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.17
	Full Fibre at Key Sites	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	3.45	3.25	0.00	0.00	6.70
	Connected Campuses	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	3.94	5.90	5.91	4.93	20.68
Low Carbon Energy	Morlais	Menter Môn	2.46	4.93	1.48	0.00	0.00	8.87
	Transport Decarbonisation	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	1.97	3.94	7.88	7.88	4.93	11.23
	Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence	Bangor University	0.00	4.74	6.71	5.23	4.00	20.68
	Smart Local Energy	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	3.94	7.88	7.88	4.93	24.63
	Trawsfynydd Power Station	Cwmni Eginio	0.00	4.92	9.85	4.93	0.00	19.70
Land and Property	Western Gateway, Wrexham	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	4.03	4.93	0.00	0.00	8.96
	Warren Hall, Broughton	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	0.49	0.99	5.91	7.38	14.77
	Key Strategic Site, Bodelwyddan	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.49	0.99	5.41	2.96	0.00	9.85
	Former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.99	0.99	0.98	0.98	0.00	3.94
	Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.25	2.70	2.96	0.00	0.00	5.91
	Holyhead Gateway	Stenaline	0.00	11.33	13.78	9.36	0.00	34.47
Agrifood and Tourism	Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub	Grip Llandrillo Menai	0.49	4.68	4.68	0.00	0.00	9.85
	Llysfasi Net Zero Farm	Coleg Cambria	0.00	4.92	4.68	0.00	0.00	9.85
	Tourism Talent Network	Grip Llandrillo Menai	0.00	1.48	1.48	1.47	0.00	4.43
Innovation in High Value Manufacturing	Enterprise Engineering and Optics Centre	Glyndwr University	8.28	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.85
	Centre for Environmental Biotechnology	Bangor University	0.00	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	2.96
Portfolio Management Office Costs (1.5%)								3.60
Total								240.00

* The 2021-22 capital funding allocation profile is based on the 2020 Portfolio Business Case. A new profile has been submitted to Welsh Government and UK Government as part of the 2021 Portfolio Business Case update.

Programme	Project	Project Sponsor	Profile 21/22 (£m)	Actual YTD (£m)	Variance (£m)*	Rationale
Digital	Digital Signal Processing Centre	Bangor University	1.72	0.00	-1.72	No Full Business Cases have been approved: expenditure needs to be updated in line with revised timescales.
	Connecting the Last Few %	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.99	0.00	-0.99	
	Connected Corridor	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.99	0.00	-0.99	
	Full Fibre at Key Sites	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Connected Campuses	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Low Carbon Energy	Morlais	Menter Môn	2.46	0.00	-2.46	No Full Business Cases have been approved: expenditure needs to be updated in line with revised timescales.
	Transport Decarbonisation	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	1.97	0.00	-1.97	
	Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence	Bangor University	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Smart Local Energy	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Trawsfynydd Power Station	Cwmni Eginio	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Land and Property	Western Gateway, Wrexham	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	No Full Business Cases have been approved: expenditure needs to be updated in line with revised timescales.
	Warren Hall, Broughton	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Key Strategic Site, Bodelwyddan	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.49	0.00	-0.49	
	Former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.99	0.00	-0.99	
	Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor	North Wales Economic Ambition Board	0.25	0.00	-0.25	
	Holyhead Gateway	Stenaline	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Agrifood and Tourism	Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub	Grip Llandrillo Menai	0.49	0.00	-0.49	No Full Business Cases have been approved: expenditure needs to be updated in line with revised timescales.
	Llysfasi Net Zero Farm	Coleg Cambria	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Tourism Talent Network	Grwp Llandrillo Menai	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Innovation in High Value Manufacturing	Enterprise Engineering and Optics Centre	Glyndwr University	8.28	0.00	-8.28	No Full Business Cases have been approved: expenditure needs to be updated in line with revised timescales.
	Centre for Environmental Biotechnology	Bangor University	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Portfolio Management Office Costs (1.5%)			0.384	0.125	-0.259	Expenditure in line with budget
Total			19.014	0.125	-18.889	See above

* Variance is the difference between the planned profile and the Actual Year to Date (YTD) expenditure. YTD figures up to end of September 2021.

Programme	Project	Sponsor	Summary
Digital	Digital Signal Processing Centre (DSP)	Bangor University	The project will allow the DSP Centre to expand its presence and remit, integrating fully with the National Strategy Project (NSP) and enable the scaling of key assets including a 5G testbed, research capacity and state-of-the-art equipment.
	Connecting the last few %	Economic Ambition Board	The project will accelerate the development of infrastructure for 19 key regional economic sites.
	Connected Corridor	Economic Ambition Board	This project targets universal superfast coverage across North Wales, which have yet to be served by other means and cannot obtain speeds of at least 30Mbps (download).
	Full Fibre at key sites	Economic Ambition Board	This project will deliver full fibre connectivity (gigabit capable) to 28 key business sites across North Wales.
	Connected Campuses	Economic Ambition Board	To introduce high bandwidth mobile coverage on transport networks (road & rail) with deployment in step with or in advance of UK Government 2027 target for 5G coverage. Delivery of coverage to include A55, A483 and A5.
Low Carbon Energy	Morlais	Menter Môn	Investing in the infrastructure that connects the Morlais Zone with the electricity grid system, and preparing the site for private sector developers who will lease parts of the zone for deploying their tidal energy technologies.
	Transport Decarbonisation	Economic Ambition Board	Support delivery of a demonstrator project involving the production of green hydrogen from low carbon energy sources and its use within regional transport networks.
	Low Carbon Energy Centre of Excellence	Bangor University	Investing in the development of facilities at Bangor University and Menai Science Park, enhancing the North Wales and UK capabilities for innovation in low carbon energy and related areas, helping to create the conditions for new inward investment and business growth in the low carbon energy supply chain in North Wales.
	Smart Local Energy	Economic Ambition Board	To help achieve renewable energy, decarbonisation and local ownership targets, the project will support innovative enabling projects and demonstrators that overcome market failures and unlock private and community sector investments in smart local energy solutions.
	Trawsfynydd Power Station	Cwmni Eginio	The site is uniquely placed for a 'First of A Kind' deployment of a Small Modular Reactor (SMR) or Advanced Modular Reactor (AMR). Alongside the public and private sector, the Growth Deal will contribute funding towards enabling infrastructure for this development.

Programme	Project	Sponsor	Summary
Land and Property	Western Gateway, Wrexham	Economic Ambition Board	Delivery of primary services to enable the site to be brought to the market for sale and development.
	Warren Hall, Broughton	Economic Ambition Board	Delivery of primary services to enable the 65-hectare mixed use site to be bought to the market for sale and then development by the private sector.
	Key Strategic Site, Bodelwyddan	Economic Ambition Board	Delivery of primary services to enable the mixed-use commercial and residential development site to be brought to the market for development.
	Parc Bryn Cegin, Bangor	Economic Ambition Board	Provide industrial floor space to meet known demand for units.
	Former North Wales Hospital, Denbigh	Economic Ambition Board	The Growth Deal funding will assist in the delivery of a cleared and remediated site with primary services to bring forward a mixed-use commercial and residential development
	Holyhead Gateway	Stena Line	Future proof the Holyhead Port by providing new deep-water heavy loading and cruise facilities, improved vehicular access, guaranteeing the future of the breakwater and providing for the demands of regional energy projects.
Agrifood and Tourism	Glynllifon Rural Economy Hub	Grŵp Llandrillo Menai	The vision is to create a distinctive, world-class Rural Economy Hub at Glynllifon, offering a range of facilities and services to strengthen and enhance the regional economy, specifically through growing the food and drink sector.
	Llysfasi Net Zero Farm	Coleg Cambria	The Llysfasi Net Zero Farm aims to lead North Wales to a resilient future where carbon neutral land management is at the centre of a developing renewable energy sector supporting a sustainable, thriving and healthy community covering the rural/urban mix of the region.
	Tourism Talent Network	Grŵp Llandrillo Menai	Future-proofing the pipeline of skills provision and increase commercial benefits from one of the most established sectors in the region. The talent network will stimulate public-private collaboration to coordinate action on skills and product development to transform and accelerate the growth of the tourism and hospitality sector in the region.
Innovation in High Value Manufacturing	Centre for Environmental Biotechnology (CEB)	Bangor University	The Centre for Engineering Biotechnology will be a world-leading centre in the discovery and characterisation of novel extremophilic enzymes of industrial relevance. The Centre for Engineering Biotechnology will provide a strong foundation for attracting world-leading researchers, significant public and commercial research funding, and inward investment to Wales.
	Enterprise Engineering & Optics Centre	Glyndwr University	The Enterprise Engineering & Optics Centre will provide facilities targeted to boost high-level skills development for the region and enable Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME's) and large businesses to work in partnership with Wrexham Glyndwr University on commercially driven research and development in optics, composites and hydrogen fuel cells.

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