

release pen (as with pheasants), depending on how the birds are released. We would welcome views on whether these proposals are appropriate and workable and whether they could they be improved. - Views on conditions for partridge release

Given the sparsity of Wales-specific evidence on the environmental impact of releasing red-legged partridge, the [REDACTED] would argue that introducing such measures under the licensing requirements is presumptive and further research should be carried out before introducing any regulatory change.

The GWCT guidelines include a recommendation that no more than one third of woodland with game interest should be used for release pens. This is to ensure sufficient woodland remains that can benefit from habitat management activities. We would like to include this recommendation in our proposed general licence. However, we would prefer to be able to define what can be included in the calculation. Do you have suggestions for how this might be achieved? - View on including a limit on woodland used for pens

No comment.

Location and density appear to be the main factors influencing the environmental impact of releases, but we recognise that smaller releases in less sensitive areas are likely to present reduced risks. It may be appropriate that small gamebird releases taking place away from sensitive protected sites and their buffer zones are not subject to the same general licence conditions that apply to larger releases. Do you think this is something we should consider? Please give reasons - Views on taking a lighter touch approach for small releases

The [REDACTED] is not supportive of the introduction of game bird release licences. However, in the scenario of licences being mandated, there should be leniency for smaller shoots to be exempt from such bureaucracy although all shoots should adhere to the Code of Good Shooting Practice.

Could the proposals affect opportunities for people to use the Welsh language?

- Welsh language considerations

The Amaeth Cymru Data and Evidence Group's 2016 report entitled 'Farming in Wales and the Welsh Language' found that a far higher proportion of those in the ONS Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing employment category spoke Welsh than in any other category. Further analysis by the Welsh Government demonstrated that 43% of those in this category are able to speak Welsh. Any proposals with the potential to destabilise rural economy and thus communities, has the ability to adversely affect the opportunity to use the Welsh language in these rural strongholds.

Is there a way we can increase the use of Welsh or provide more opportunities for people to use the Welsh language? - If yes, please explain in the box below

Are there any aspects of the proposals that could disadvantage people in using the Welsh language? - If yes, please explain the effects and how they could be mitigated

Do you believe the proposals treats the Welsh language less favourably than the English language? - If yes, please explain in the box below