NWG 090509
Item 5 App A

27 March 2009

SSA Nominations
Bay 128
Department of Energy and Climate Change
1 Victoria Street
London
SW1H 0ET

Dear Sir/Madam

SSA NOMINATION BY NDA OF LAND ADJACENT TO SELLAFIELD

I enclose a nomination pack for land adjacent to Sellafield.

The pack has been compiled in accordance with the guidance set out in the Department for Energy and Climate Change's publication 'Government response to consultations on the Strategic Siting Assessment process and siting criteria for new nuclear power stations in the UK; and to the study on the potential environmental and sustainability effects of applying the criteria', which was issued on 27th January 2009, and in which DECC invited site nominations by 31st March 2009.

NDA is undertaking this nomination as part of its ongoing management of its estate. In doing so it seeks to obtain certainty of the potential use of its land and any land associated with it that may assist in the nomination that is being made. NDA will not be undertaking any such development itself and in submitting the information in support of the nomination that in some cases has been supplied by potential developers, it is doing no more than supplying information to show the potential suitability of the nominated land to meet the criteria referred to in the nomination.

In section B of the nomination form we have provided contact details. Please use this information if you, or other interested parties, have any points you would like to clarify.

Yours sincerely

Richard Waite
Acting Chief Executive
Nuclear Decommissioning Authority

Annex D: Nomination Form

The purpose of this form

This nomination form is to put forward a site for consideration by the Secretary of State as strategically suitable for the deployment of a new nuclear power station by the end of 2025. The Strategic Siting Assessment evaluation will be at a strategic and high level and a list of approved sites will be included in the Nuclear National Policy Statement (NPS)

Along with this nomination form, there is an accompanying guidance note at Annex C of the Government response. This explains how to complete the form in more detail and sets out more fully the information required in connection with each criterion.

Copies of this nomination form in Microsoft Word format are available at http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/sources/nuclear/consultations/closed-response/page47749.html

Which parts of the form need to be completed

Nominators should fill in as much of the nomination form as possible. The accompanying guide sets out the information we are seeking. However, for some information - for example possible mitigation actions - it is up to the nominator to determine what is appropriate and relevant.

If a nominator does not provide enough information, this may result in a request for further information. However, nominators should be aware that the failure to provide sufficient information may lead to the decision on the strategic suitability of the site for a new nuclear power station being subject to a number of conditions, or to the nomination being rejected completely.

Other documents that should be submitted with the form

In many cases, the nomination form makes clear what supporting documentation will be required. In other cases, it will depend on the details of the nomination (for example, the specific mitigation actions that may be required). Details of the supporting documentation being provided should be included in the table at the end of each question and in the overall list of supporting documents provided in Section F of the nomination form. Nominators should also include a document reference number (e.g. "001") for each separate supporting document they include and this reference should appear in the relevant tables and be clearly marked on the front of each supporting document itself.

How many copies of the completed form and supporting documentation should be provided?

Please submit the original and 3 copies of the nominated form and all other supporting material. **Please send all the required information to us in a sealed envelope or package marked "SSA Nomination Process" clearly on the front.**

Please also provide an electronic copy of the form and all supporting documents, preferably on an accompanying disc. We would prefer these documents as clean PDF files. Alternatively please supply Microsoft Word (2003 or earlier) files.

May nominations be submitted by email?

Because of the number of supporting documents required, paper-based nominations (with electronic files on an accompanying disc) are strongly preferred.

If nominators regard any information that they provide as commercially confidential and not for publication, they should make this clear on the relevant document or relevant part of the nomination form. They should also provide two versions of the documents provided electronically – one for publication (with the information removed or blacked out) and one not for publication.

What is the deadline?

Completed nomination forms and all associated documents should reach us by 5pm on Tuesday, 31 March 2009.

Where should completed nomination forms be sent?

The address for nominations is:

SSA Nominations
Bay 128
Department of Energy and Climate Change
1 Victoria Street
London
SW1H 0ET
ssanominations@decc.gsi.gov.uk

A Location and other qualifying information

A1 Please describe the location of the site

Title / name of site

Nuclear new build at a site adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Description (in words)

The nominated site is located on the West Cumbrian coast in the Borough of Copeland, approximately 15km and 30km south of Whitehaven and Workington respectively and 45km north of Barrow in Furness, centred on NGR 302007, 504271. The site is located to the north, west and north west of the existing Sellafield Nuclear Licensed Site, and comprises approximately 250 hectares of tenanted farm land owned by the NDA. A more detailed description is provided in the attached Supplementary Documentation A1.

A2 Please set out, by delineating on an Ordnance Survey map at 1:10,000 scale, the boundary of the site.

Documents provided in support of A2	Your reference number Please add a reference number to each document you provide
Site Boundary 1:10,000 scale at A3 size paper	Supplementary Documentation A2

A3 Is your nomination accompanied by a letter of support from a Credible Nuclear Power Operator (CNPO)?

Yes ☒ *If 'yes', then please include the letter from the CNPO with your completed form*

No ☐ *If 'no', then please include an explanation as to why it is credible that a new nuclear power station can developed at the site set out in A1 and A2 for deployment by the end of 2025.*

In addition, and given the importance of meeting carbon dioxide emissions targets, the Government would welcome information about sites that are capable of early deployment. The letter of support from the CNPO or the nominator's own statement should therefore also consider whether a new nuclear power station could be deployed on the site before 2025, the potential timescales for this early

deployment, an estimate of the profile of early generation capacity that may be achievable on the nominated site and the reasons behind this statement.

Documents provided in support of A3	Your reference number
Letters of support from CNPO and statement from the nominator as to why the site is credible for deployment by around 2020.	Supplementary Documentation A3

A4 **Have you taken steps to raise awareness of the nomination with local communities living in the vicinity of the site, including the owner(s) of the nominated sites?**

Yes ☒ *If 'yes', then please provide, as a separate document, a statement of what you have done to meet this requirement. You should demonstrate that you have met the minimum requirement (making the RDA, relevant local authority and any land owners aware of the nomination and teking steps to publicise the nomination to the wider community through advertisements in local newspapers) together with any additional steps you have taken. Please confirm that you have made available information about how people can have their say to Government, as outlined in our guidance.*

No ☐ *If 'no', then the Government may not be able to consider your nomination further. However, you should explain why it has not been possible to meet the requirement and what you plan to do to remedy the deficiency and the timescales for doing so.*

Documents provided in support of A4	Your reference number
Raising Awareness	Supplementary Documentation A4

A5 **To help the Government ensure that that alternative sites for new nuclear build have been sufficiently considered at the strategic level, please set out (in a separate document if necessary) the process you followed for selecting this site for nomination, rather than any alternatives, together with the reasons that led you to make this selection:**

The site has been chosen partly because of its size, partly because of its availability, and in large part due to its location next to a nuclear site which has previously hosted nuclear reactors as well as possessing the full range of nuclear fuel cycle services, waste management facilities, and experience of decommissioning and clean-up.

As noted, the site covers some 250 hectares. The industry considers that around 30-50 hectares will be needed for a new nuclear power station.

The NDA plans to make the nominated land available to the market soon, for development. The NDA undertook a market engagement exercise in March 2008. Expressions of interest in NDA assets were sought. The NDA was approached by a number of companies who expressed an interest in acquiring NDA land at Bradwell, Oldbury, Sellafield, and Wylfa for the purpose of new nuclear build. The organisations that approached the NDA were all Credible Nuclear Power Operators (CNPO). On the basis of the approaches made, and the status of the organisations who made the approaches, the NDA decided to nominate the four sites mentioned above. The sale of the land proposed adjacent to the existing Sellafield site is expected to begin shortly.

The proposed Sellafield site offers excellent potential for nuclear development. As noted, it is located next to the Sellafield chemical nuclear complex, and also to the Calder Hall Magnox nuclear power station site - host to the world's first commercial nuclear reactor and now being decommissioned, with its related grid connections (which as at other sites will need to be upgraded). The site therefore has demonstrated freshwater indirect cooling capability in addition to an abundance of direct cooling water capacity from the Irish Sea.

The site has good connectivity. It is close to the newly-improved A595 and A66 roads; and has its own railway line for the transport of nuclear materials, and station for site employees. There is good potential for the development of a new shipping link direct to the proposed site, to facilitate the movement of nuclear power station components, for example from Barrow to the South, exploiting that town's potential as a manufacturing base for the new modular nuclear reactors.

The current Sellafield site has 60 years history in the nuclear industry, provides the full range of nuclear fuel cycle services, has a large, skilled

workforce. has large interim waste storage and plutonium storage facilities, and has growing experience in decommissioning and clean-up, and waste management. It is close to the UK's low level waste repository. It would also be close to the UK's deep geological repository, if West Cumbria were to host this facility, although discussions on this topic are only at a very early stage. The UK's nuclear research and development capability is also centred on the Sellafield Site with the National Nuclear Laboratory headquartered at the sites central laboratory facility. The site is relatively close to the Warrington conurbation in the NW, recognised as the centre of the nuclear contracting industry in the UK.

The economic regeneration of West Cumbria, the location of the proposed site, is one of the key elements of the North West Regional Development Agencies Regional Economic Strategy. The construction of a new nuclear power station would maintain and possibly increase employment in a deprived region, and would bring much needed private sector investment from a world class utility.

Documents provided in support of A5	Your reference number
Please see above text. No additional supporting documentation is provided.	N/A

B Information about the person, company or other corporate body submitting the nomination

B1 **Please provide the full name and address and other contact details of the individual, company or other corporate body making this nomination**

Name of nominator

Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA)

Trading/business name (if different from above and if appropriate)

Address

Herdus House, Westlakes Science & Technology Park,

Moor Row,

Cumbria **Postcode** CA24 3HU

Registered Office Address (if different from above and if appropriate)

Postcode

Company registration number (if applicable)

B2 **Holding Companies**

Is the nominator a subsidiary of a holding company within the meaning of Section 736 of the Companies Act 1985?

No ☒ *If 'no', then please proceed to question B3*

Yes ☐ *If 'yes' then please complete the information below*

Name of ultimate holding company

Address

Postcode

Registered Office Address (if different)

Postcode

Company registration number

B3 Who can we contact about your application?

Please provide the details of someone whom we can contact directly with any questions about your application or information about its progress. The person you name should have the authority to act on behalf of the nominator and this information should be updated if either the contact or if the company pursuing the nomination change.

Name	Mr Mark G Robinson
Position	NDA SSA Project Manager
Address	H550, Hinton House,
	Risley
	Warrington
	Cheshire Postcode WA3 6AS
Telephone number (office)	+44 1925 834591 (mobile) 07967249181
Fax number	+44 1925 832833
E-mail address	Mark.g.robinson@nda.gov.uk

C Information required about the SSA exclusionary criteria

C1 Demographic risk (exclusionary criterion)

Given the complexity of this calculation the Government has decided that it is not reasonable to expect nominators to carry out this calculation themselves; rather the calculations will be undertaken by the NII for the area of the nominated site.

Nominators therefore do not need to provide any further information, beyond the description of the site set out in A1 and A2 above, to support the assessment of this exclusionary criterion.

C2 Proximity to Military Activities (exclusionary criterion)

Given the security considerations around the information for this criterion, the Government has decided that it is not reasonable to require nominators to provide it themselves; rather the assessment will be undertaken by MoD for the area of the nominated site.

Nominators therefore do not need to provide any further information, beyond the description of the site set out in A1 and A2 above, to support the consideration of this exclusionary criterion.

Please note that proximity to other military activities is also covered in question D5 below as a Discretionary criterion.

D Information required about the SSA discretionary criteria

D1 Flooding (discretionary criterion)

Does the site (as set out in A1 and A2 above) fall within any areas of high flood risk – for example, within zone 3 of the Environment Agency flood risk categorisation?

No ☒ *If 'no', then please proceed to question D2.*

Yes ☐ *If 'yes' please explain which parts of the nominated site are affected in this way and the basis for this view.*

Description of any parts of the site that are affected by flooding risks as described above (if relevant). Please include a map, if appropriate.

If you have answered 'yes' to D1 above, you should set out in a separate document which should be submitted with this nomination form why it is reasonable to conclude, at a strategic level, that a new nuclear power station within the nominated site could be protected against flood risk throughout its operational lifetime, including the potential effects of climate change, storm surge and tsunami. Please outline any countermeasures that you are assuming would need to be taken.

In addressing these points you should make sure that you have covered:

- the protection measures you believe would be appropriate to protect the site against flooding;
- whether the protection measures would affect other designated areas;
- the assumptions that have been made about off-site flood protection and water management and, in particular, the reliance on flood protection measures which are in the control of other parties, such as neighbouring landowners or government bodies;
- the potential for flooding to impede access to the site in respect of both normal operations and emergency services;
- whether the development of a new nuclear power station on the site (including any likely mitigation measures) is likely to increase flood risk elsewhere.

- Why it is reasonable to conclude that the nominated site is likely to pass the sequential test as set out in the guidance to nominators.

Documents provided in support of D1	Your reference number
Policy Planning Statement (PPS) 25 sets out Government policy on development and flood risk. It aims to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages of the planning process. In accordance with the PPS25 guidance, the site lies entirely within Flood Zone 1 (lowest flood risk) as shown on the Environment Agency flood risk categorisation map in Supplementary Documentation D1. Coastal flooding within the next 100 years is considered low. Vulnerability to tsunami inundation and storm surge is considered to be extremely low. An appropriate surface water management strategy will ensure that the development will not increase the flood risk of adjacent sites. Therefore, using the current information available, the risk based Sequential Test can be successfully demonstrated for the proposed site and the site does not lie within any areas of high flood risk nor is the development likely to affect any neighbouring sites, in accordance with PPS25.	Supplementary Documentation D1

D2 **Coastal erosion or other landscape change scenarios (discretionary criterion)**

Does the site (as set out in A1 and A2 above) cover any areas that are at risk from coastal erosion or other landscape change scenarios?

No ☐ *If 'no', then please explain why you consider this to be the case and proceed to question D3.*

Explanation as to why the site will not be affected by the risks described above (if relevant). Please set out in a separate document, if necessary.

Yes ☒ *If 'yes', please explain which parts of the site are affected in this way and the basis for this view. You should also provide the further supporting information requested below.*

Description of any parts of the site that are affected by the risks described above (if relevant). Please include a map, if appropriate.

Currently there is no risk posed to the site from coastal erosion. However, as with other stretches of UK Coastline, long term coastline recession will occur, predominantly as a result of sea level rise. This may affect the southern area of the proposed site and the Cumbrian West Coast railway beyond, which are currently unprotected along this section of coastline.

Copeland Borough Council and other interested parties such as the Environment Agency and English Nature, amongst others are involved in the Shoreline Management Plan (SMP) for Copeland which covers the stretch of coast containing the proposed site (Cell 11d). The SMP is aimed at providing long term, sustainable policies for coastal defence and for this area advises that if the local infrastructure becomes threatened from coastal recession, for example the railway, a 'hold the line' stance should be adopted. This would entail protecting the Cumbrian West Coast railway to the south of the site by introducing coastal defence measures thus protecting infrastructure and economy, as well as the proposed development site. Currently the responsibility for railway maintenance lies with Network Rail, however, they have no statutory responsibilities to protect the coast, therefore it is possible that the introduction of coastal defence measures along this stretch may be a joint venture involving the new site owner. The requirement of coastal defences for the proposed new station will depend upon its location on the proposed site. For example construction to the north of the area would mean that coastal recession would be unlikely to affect the station throughout its lifetime.

If you have answered 'yes' to D2 above, you should set out in a separate document, which should be submitted with this nomination form, why it is reasonable to conclude, at a strategic level, that a new nuclear power station within the nominated site could be protected against coastal erosion and other landscape change scenarios, including the potential effects of climate change, for the lifetime of the station. Please outline any countermeasures that you are assuming would need to be taken.

In addressing these points, or otherwise, you should make sure that you have covered the following:

- the wider impacts of any coastal protection countermeasures on areas surrounding the development of a new nuclear power station within the site;
- interaction with the local and regional plans for coastal protection and watercourse management; and

- any reliance on third party schemes for protection that is being assumed.

Documents provided in support of D2	Your reference number
Supplementary Documentation D2 on Coastal Processes and other Landscape Change Scenarios	Supplementary Documentation D2

D3 Proximity to hazardous facilities (discretionary criterion)

Given the security considerations relating to the information for this criterion, the Government has decided that it is not reasonable to require nominators to provide this themselves. Rather the assessment will be undertaken by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) for the area of the nominated site.

Nominators therefore do not need to provide any further information, beyond the description of the site set out in A1 and A2 above, to support the consideration of this discretionary criterion.

However, nominators may wish to put forward arguments in a separate document for countermeasures or mitigations, if they think that the nominated site may be affected.

Documents provided in support of D3	Your reference number
There are currently no Tier 1 Control of Major Accident Hazards (COMAH) sites in the Borough of Copeland with Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations (PADHI) zones that intercept the proposed development and therefore the site is not considered to be affected by its proximity to hazardous industrial facilities. For information, the existing Sellafield Licensed site is currently classified as COMAH Tier 2 and therefore the PADHI tool does not apply. On this basis the site is not affected by its proximity to hazardous industrial facilities and therefore no supplementary information has been provided.	N/A

D4 **Proximity to civil aircraft movements (discretionary criterion)**

The Government recognises that not all the information for this criterion is available in the public domain and has therefore decided that it is not reasonable to require nominators to provide this themselves; rather the assessment will be undertaken by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) for the area proposed by the nominator.

Nominators therefore do not need to provide any further information, beyond the description of the site set out in A1 and A2 above, to support the consideration of this discretionary criterion. However, they are encouraged to check the proximity of civil aircraft movements to the nominated site (as set out in A1 and A2), where information is available in the public domain.

However, nominators may wish to put forward arguments in a separate document for countermeasures or mitigations, if they think that the nominated site may be affected.

Documents provided in support of D4	Your reference number
The proposed site is not located near any major airports or aerodromes and therefore is unlikely to be affected by civil aircraft movements, nor is it located within a Public Safety Zone or Air Traffic Control Area. The adjacent existing Sellafield Licensed site is protected from the risk of terrorism by the Sellafield Air Exclusion Zone, which extends over the proposed site. On this basis the proposed site is not considered to affect or be affected by its proximity to civil aircraft movements therefore, no supplementary information is provided.	N/A

D5 **Proximity to other military activities (not covered by C2 above) (discretionary Criterion)**

Does the site (as set out in A1 and A2 above) cover any areas that are in close proximity to or may affect MoD assets or activities not covered by criterion C2 above? Such assets and activities may include (but are not limited to) technical sites and transmitters, offshore danger areas, and nuclear facilities (including ports used by military vessels).

No ☒ *If 'no', then please explain why you consider this to be the case and proceed to question D6*

Explanation as to why the site will not be affected by the risks described above (in particular, identify any military activities in the vicinity of the site which were considered but dismissed as unlikely to be affected by the site's development). Please set out in a separate document, if necessary.

Using information available within the public domain, an assessment has been made to assess, as far as reasonably possible, whether the proposed site will affect or will be affected by any MoD sites.

The preliminary assessment concludes that the proposed new build site does not currently impact on, neither is it impacted by, its proximity to military activities.

Yes ☐ *If 'yes', please explain which parts of the site are affected in this way and the basis for this view. You should also provide the further supporting information requested below.*

Description of any parts of the site that are in close proximity to or may affect MoD assets or activities not covered by question C2 above (if relevant). Please include a map, if appropriate.

If you have answered 'yes' to D5 above, you should set out in a separate document, why it is reasonable to conclude, at a strategic level, that this proximity should not rule out the site for consideration for a new nuclear power station. Nominators may wish to put forward arguments for countermeasures or mitigations, if they think that the nominated site may be affected

Documents provided in support of D5	Your reference number
The site is not affected by nor does it affect any military activities therefore no supplementary information is provided.	N/A

D6 **Internationally designated sites of ecological importance (discretionary criterion)**

Is the nominated site (as set out in A1 and A2 above) in, or could its development impact, areas that are designated for ecological protection under the Ramsar and Natura 2000 networks?

No ☒ *If 'no', explain why you consider this to be the case and then please proceed to question D7.*

Explanation as to why the development of the nominated site will not have an impact upon any area in its vicinity, which is designated for ecological protection under the Ramsar and Natura 2000 networks.

Yes ☐ *If 'yes', please explain which areas are affected in this way and the basis for this view. You should also provide the further supporting information requested below.*

Identify the area(s) designated for ecological protection under the Ramsar and Natura 2000 networks that could be affected in this way (if relevant). Please include a map, if appropriate.

There are no Ramsar or Natura 2000 sites located within the site boundary or immediate vicinity of the site. The nearest feature of international importance is Drigg Coast Special Area of Conservation (SAC), located approximately 4km to the south of the site. This feature is considered unlikely to be affected by the proposed development, although the construction of a marine off loading facility (MOLF) to facilitate transport to the site could potentially have some effects. These could be easily mitigated by selecting an appropriate location for the MOLF and by the timing of construction.

In summary, it is considered unlikely the proposed development would

have any off-site impacts on internationally designated sites.

If you have answered 'yes' to D6 above, you should set out in a separate document, which should be submitted with this nomination form, the likely level of impact and why it is reasonable to conclude, at a strategic level, that it should be possible to avoid or mitigate any such impact to the standards set by the Habitats Directive.

Nominators are encouraged to share the results of any discussions they have had with statutory consultees and other nature conservation bodies responsible for overseeing the management of these areas in response to this criterion.

Documents provided in support of D6	Your reference number
Whilst the site does not affect any internationally designated sites of ecological importance a plan showing the location of ecological features in combination with Criteria D7 is included in the Supplementary Documentation on Environmental Protection.	Supplementary Documentation D6/D7

D7 **Nationally designated sites of ecological importance (discretionary criterion)**

Is the nominated site (as set out in A1 and A2 above) in, or could its development impact, any areas that are designated for ecological protection at a national level?

No ☐ *If 'no', explain why you consider this to be the case and then please proceed to question D8.*

Explanation as to why the development of the nominated site will not have an impact upon any area in its vicinity, which is designated for ecological protection at the national level.

Yes ☒ *If 'yes', please explain which areas are affected in this way and the basis for this view. You should also provide the further supporting information requested below.*

Identify the area(s) designated for ecological protection at national level that could be affected in this way (if relevant). Please include a map, if appropriate.

As stated at A1, the majority of the proposed development site is intensively farmed. It therefore retains little ecological interest, and impacts from the proposed development are likely to be negligible for much of the site. However, construction on the nominated site could result in direct or indirect impacts on Low Church Moss Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), located on both sides of the north western boundary of the site. Based on current information Low Church Moss SSSI could be directly affected due to direct habitat loss and indirectly by anticipated hydrological change resulting from the development. However, it is possible to avoid direct and indirect impacts to this feature through appropriate mitigation such as hydrological management of the proposed development and through avoidance of development in this area.

Additionally, a number of SSSI's are located approximately 2km to the north west of the site, although these are not considered to be affected by the proposed development.

Undesignated sites, Sellafield Tarn County Wildlife Site and Yottenfews Environmental Education Project, both located on site, may be affected by the proposed development. The extent of the effects will depend upon the location of the development and design and the associated features such as surface water drainage.

As such, with appropriate mitigation it is anticipated that no adverse impacts on features designated for ecological protection at a national level will occur. Additional information is provided in the Supplementary Documentation D6/D7.

If you have answered 'yes' to D7 above, you should set out in a separate document, which should be submitted with this nomination form, the likely impact and why it is reasonable to conclude, at a strategic level, that it should be possible to avoid or mitigate any such impact.

Nominators are encouraged to share the results of any discussions they have had with statutory consultees and other nature conservation bodies responsible for overseeing the management of these areas in response to this criterion.

Documents provided in support of D7	Your reference number
Supplementary Documentation on Environmental Protection.	Supplementary Documentation D6/D7

D8 **Areas of amenity, cultural heritage and landscape value (discretionary criterion)**

Is the nominated site (as set out in A1 and A2 above) in, or could its development have an impact upon, any area that is designated for its high amenity, landscape or cultural heritage value?

No ☐ *If 'no', explain why you consider this to be the case and then please proceed to question D9*

Explanation as to why the development of the site will not have an impact upon any area in its vicinity, which is designated for its high amenity, landscape or cultural heritage value. Please set out in a separate document, if necessary.

Yes ☒ *If 'yes', please explain which parts of the site are affected in this way and the basis for this view. You should also provide the further supporting information requested below.*

Identify the area(s) designated as being of high amenity, landscape or cultural heritage value, which could be affected in this way (if relevant). Please include a map, if appropriate.

There are no Unesco World Heritage Sites, Battlefields, scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, areas of archaeological importance, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, National scenic areas, historic parks and gardens, parks and gardens of special historic interest or historic garden designated landscapes within the development area.

The Lake District National Park, which at its closest point would be 1.5 km from the proposed site, is unlikely to be directly affected by the proposed site itself though the site would like the existing Sellafield nuclear licensed site be visible from some of the local high fells.

More information is provided within Supplementary Documentation D8.

The off site impacts of electricity transmission connectivity are discussed further in A3.

If you have answered 'yes' to D8 above, you should set out in a separate document, which should be submitted with this nomination form, the likely level of impact and why it is reasonable to conclude, at a strategic level, that it should be possible to avoid or mitigate any such impact.

Nominators are encouraged to share the results of any discussions they have had with statutory consultees and other nature conservation bodies responsible for overseeing the management of these areas in response to this criterion.

Documents provided in support of D8	Your reference number
Supplementary Documentation D8 on Areas of Amenity, Cultural Heritage and Landscape Value.	Supplementary Documentation D8

D9 **Size of site to accommodate operations (discretionary criterion)**

Please explain why it is reasonable to conclude that there is enough land within the boundary of the nominated site for the secure operation of at least one new nuclear power station.

In addressing this question, please also cover:

- provision for safe and secure storage of all the spent fuel and intermediate level waste produced through operation and from decommissioning on the site of the station, for several decades until it can be sent for disposal in a geological disposal facility; and
- whether there is adequate land available so that effective control over activities and access may be exercised on and around a new nuclear power station on the nominated site.

Documents provided in support of D9	Your reference number
Please see response below. On this basis no further information has been provided.	N/A

An assessment has been undertaken using information provided by Areva, Westinghouse and GE to produce a bounding scenario for operational plant. In this instance the operational site footprint has been assumed to be between 30 and 50 hectares (300,000 and 500,000m^2), which includes an allowance for cooling towers if required, and appropriate storage for ILW and spent fuel.

As noted earlier the site itself is approximately 250 hectares and therefore can easily accommodate the operational, spent fuel and intermediate level waste (ILW) storage requirements as well as all decommissioning requirements for at least one nuclear power station based on the information provided by the vendors to date.

D10 Access to suitable sources of cooling (discretionary criterion)

Please provide information about the cooling technologies that are feasible for likely nuclear power station developments within the nominated site.

In addressing this question, please cover:

- whether it is reasonable to conclude that there are suitable sources of cooling for a new nuclear power station within the nominated site. (If water-based cooling is to be employed, the nominator should indicate why it believes that there is sufficient water for this purpose or other measures that need to be put in place);
- what impacts (including visual impact) there are likely to be from the need for cooling and why it is reasonable to conclude that these impacts are manageable or able to be mitigated;
- whether, at a strategic level and subject to local considerations, it is reasonable to conclude that a new nuclear power station on the nominated site would be able to be operated within normal environmental and regulatory requirements; and
- any issues that may affect cooling over the lifetime of the new nuclear station (including changes in meteorology, climate etc).

Documents provided in support of D10	Your reference number
Please see text below.	N/A

All power stations with steam turbines need cooling to condense the steam leaving the turbines. Water cooled nuclear power plants use water for cooling in two ways, to convey heat from the reactor core to the steam turbines and to remove surplus heat from the from the steam circuit. The steam should be condensed at as low a temperature as possible, to maximise the efficiency and output of the power station.

Direct water cooling involves pumping water from the sea through the turbine condensers and returning the water to the sea at a temperature slightly warmer than the intake. Indirect water cooling utilises sea or fresh water that is cooled with air in cooling towers. Direct cooling provides lower cooling water temperatures, achieving higher power station efficiency. Indirect cooling requires less water.

Sellafield is a coastal site located next to the Irish Sea, which beneficially has a moderately fast current. The proposed site is also close to several potential sources of fresh water, including the rivers Calder and Ehen, and Britain's deepest lake, Wastwater (which provides water to the existing licensed site). The existing site is also adjacent to the now-closed Calder Hall nuclear power station, which used indirect water cooling when in operation, with cooling towers using freshwater. The existing site also has two offshore outfalls which extend 2.3 km from the high water mark.

A preliminary high level assessment has been undertaken to assess the need for cooling water, based on the construction of two 1650 MW reactors (the largest potential design), since these would require substantially more water than the closed Magnox nuclear reactors at Calder Hall.

Based on this assessment, it is considered that sufficient cooling is available at the site both for direct or indirect cooling, using sea or fresh water, or a combination of both types of water.

It is therefore considered that either seaward or inland cooling is feasible.

If indirect cooling were considered to be the more viable option following a detailed assessment, the design of the cooling towers would need further detailed consideration, given the proximity of the Lake District National Park, and the potential visual impact of the towers.

However, based on work so far, the initial assessment is that direct cooling, using seawater at a seaward site is likely to be the more viable option.

Given the options that appear feasible, it is reasonable to conclude that a new nuclear power station on the site would be able to operate within normal environmental and regulatory requirements. The need to meet these requirements will be a key element in further, more detailed work on the options, and in discussions with the relevant statutory bodies.

E Declaration

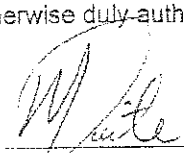
I wish to nominate the site set out in A1 and A2 above for consideration by the Secretary of State as suitable or potentially suitable for the deployment of new nuclear power stations by the end of 2025.

I certify that the information in this nomination is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name of individual or, if making a nomination on behalf of a company or corporate entity, name of the Director of the Company, Company Secretary, Partner or otherwise duly authorised signatory

Richard Waite Acting Chief Executive - NDA

Signature of individual or, if making a nomination on behalf of a company or corporate entity, name of the Director of the Company, Company Secretary, Partner or otherwise duly authorised signatory



If making a nomination on behalf of a company or corporate entity, please provide evidence that the individual signing this declaration is a Director of the Company, Company Secretary, Partner or otherwise duly authorised signatory.

Where the nomination is from more than one party, for example a consortium, all nominating parties should sign the declaration and provide evidence of their authority to sign (if appropriate).

Documents provided in support of the Declaration	Your reference number
NDA Declaration Information: Richard Waite's Biography information and Minutes of Nuclear Decommissioning Authority Board Meeting 17th December 2008.	Supplementary Documentation E

F List of all supporting documents provided with this nomination

Please list here, along with your reference numbers, all the supporting documents you are providing with this nomination. This list should include all the documents referred to in response to individual sections and questions above.

Documents provided in support of this nomination	Your reference number
Supplementary Documentation A1 Site Description	A1
Supplementary Documentation A2 Site Boundary	A2
Supplementary Documentation A3 Credible Nuclear Power Operators (CNPO) Letters of Support and Site Deployment.	A3
Supplementary Documentation A4 Raising Community Awareness	A4
Supplementary Documentation D1 Flood Map	D1
Supplementary Documentation D2 on Coastal Processes and other Landscape Change Scenarios	D2
Supplementary Documentation D6/D7 Criteria Related to Environmental Protection	D6/D7
Supplementary Documentation D8 on Areas of Amenity, Cultural Heritage and Landscape Value	D8
NDA Declaration Information	E

Nomination by NDA of Land Adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Supplementary Documentation A1 Site Description

March 2009

The proposed site is located in a large, lowly populated area (a reason for locating the existing Sellafield licensed site in West Cumbria some 60 years ago). It is currently tenanted farmland used for livestock rearing and crop cultivation. It also has minor other land uses, such as an unclassified and unnamed road running through the area in a northeast-southwest direction between Sellafield Station and Blackbeck, and a second road (Yottenfews Lane) running between Yottenfews Roundabout and Yottenfews Farm. The roads are bounded by hedgerows and/or trees for the majority of their length. On the western side of the site there are a number of non-metalled lanes used for vehicles to access the agricultural land

The boundaries of the area reflect its land ownership and tend to follow physical features already present. The area boundary in the north follows the limit of the NDA-owned land. The eastern area boundary follows the road leading to the north gate at the existing Sellafield site and then follows the boundary of the Sellafield site to the southern area boundary, which follows the line of a trench containing an effluent disposal pipe. The south-western boundary of the area is marked by the presence of the Barrow-Carlisle Railway Line and the western boundary is marked by the embankment of the dismantled Whitehaven, Cleator and Egremont railway line, now a cycle path.

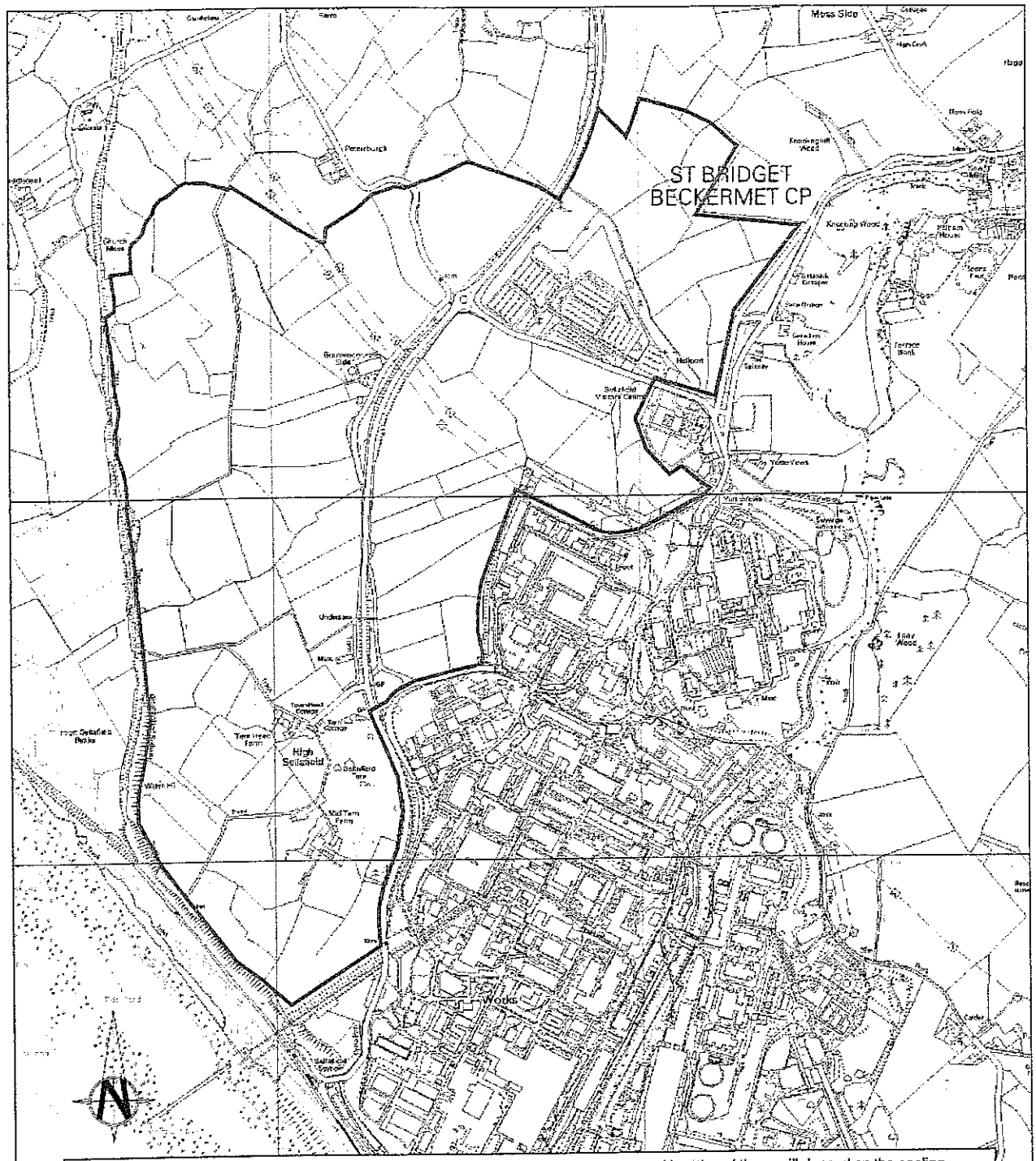
Other salient features within the area include a farm property (Greenmoor Side) in the north and the Yottenfews car parks in the northeast of the area, whilst electricity pylons are present in the north and northeast of the desk study area. A second series of farm buildings are present in the south of the area at High Sellafield, close to Sellafield Tarn (an infilled marshy area), of local ecological interest. The cycle path on the line of the dismantled railway follows the western boundary before crossing the area east-west, just south of the Sellafield Meteorological Tower. Low Church Moss, a SSSI is located in the north west of the site, a small part of which crosses over the site boundary.

The area undulates markedly but generally slopes towards the railway line which forms the southwest boundary of the area, beyond which is the Irish Sea.

Like the proposed area, the surrounding land comprises pasture grasses with hedgerows, walls and fences marking field boundaries.

There are no major settlements within the vicinity of the proposed site, with the nearest village of Calderbridge located approximately 500m from the north east site boundary and Beckermet and Braystones located approximately 1km from the north western boundary.

The existing Sellafield licensed site is visible from the high fells of the Lake District National Park. The A595 road, 1.5 km to the North East of the proposed site, forms the closest boundary with the Park.



NB. Cooling water culverts may be required beyond the boundary of the site. The extent and location of these will depend on the cooling water option taken up by the utility. This will apply whether freshwater or sea water is used for cooling.

Key

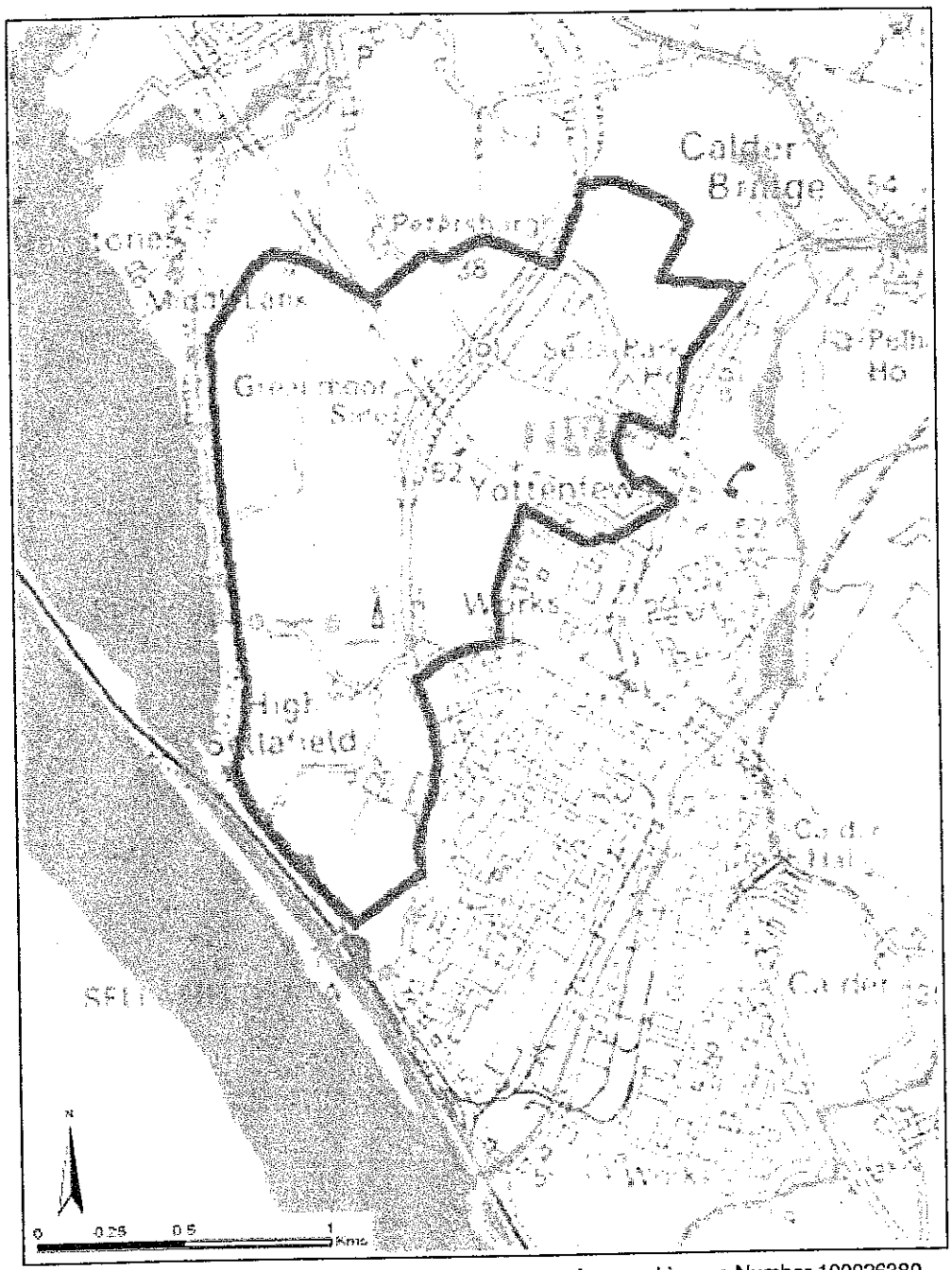
Potential New Build Location

Location of potential New Build area 1:10,000 scale

Nomination by NDA of Land Adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Supplementary Documentation D2 on Coastal Processes and other Landscape Change Scenarios

March 2009



Flooding from rivers or sea without defences
Extent of extreme flood
Site boundary

SELLAFIELD SSA
ENVIRONMENT AGENCY FLOOD MAPS

The SMP advocates that a more detailed study should be undertaken to assess the benefits of undertaking defence works to the railway prior to them becoming essential to preserve the integrity of the of the line. If undertaken this would also act to protect the proposed site in advance of any coastal defences becoming imperative to the integrity of the line and subsequently the proposed site beyond.

It is therefore considered that the strategy of the SMP and ultimate protection of the existing infrastructure will protect the nuclear power station over its lifetime if it is located towards the south of the site.

Nomination by NDA of Land Adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Supplementary Documentation D8 on Areas of Amenity, Cultural Heritage and Landscape Value

March 2009

Areas of Amenity Value and Cultural Heritage

As noted in the nomination form, there are no designated sites or structures of specific amenity, cultural heritage or landscape value within the proposed site.

There are a number of heritage sites within 1km of the proposed site, the nearest of which are the Grade II listed Sella Park building to the northeast of the development site (currently used for meetings and accommodation), together with a Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade II* listed building co-located at St. Bridget's Church, to the northwest. A further 20 heritage sites have been identified within the local area although none of these sites are subject to statutory designation. These undesignated sites include further evidence of prehistoric activity, a Romano-British occupation site and the site of Sellafield Royal Ordnance Factory.

Additionally, the Irish Sea coastline and intertidal zone in this area is recognised as an area of paleoenvironmental potential and as a focus for human activity from prehistory to the post-medieval period. Therefore unrecorded archaeological remains may potentially be encountered during construction works at the proposed site

A number of undesignated sites have also been identified within the proposed site boundary, comprising three sites of prehistoric activity and a Roman Mile Fortlet.

Sites of cultural heritage interest are shown on the attached plan.

Areas of Landscape Value

On the current Cumbria County Council Landscape Classification Map, the main Sellafield complex, adjoining the proposed site, is characterised as an Urban area and is located within, and helps to define, the landscape character of the coastal zone between the Irish Sea and the elevated fells of the Lake District.

The existing Sellafield nuclear complex is the dominant physical feature in the surrounding area, and is likely to remain so for several decades, given the longevity of its decommissioning and clean-up mission. It is visible from parts of the coastline, particularly the elevated sections; from the A595 main road to the north east of the existing site and from the outskirts of the Lake District National Park. The 'new build' site would be "read" as part of this single complex. The complex constitutes a relatively confined, densely developed area, surrounded by largely undeveloped land, and this would continue.

Visage

Land rises from the coast steeply into the Lake District National Park. Views from the north-west from Braystones and the coastal plain are generally open. Whilst the majority of views from the north at Beckermet benefit from the screening afforded by topography and intervening vegetation. Views from the south are generally screened by the intervening infrastructure of the existing Sellafield site. Large open vistas of the coastal plain and Sellafield complex are afforded by the elevated Lake District Fells.

Potential Impacts

(a) Lake District National Park

The Park is partially "characterised", and therefore designated, for the views it provides. The proposed site would at its closest point be some 1.5 km from the Park. There would be views of the proposed site (as with the existing and adjacent Sellafield complex) from the elevated points of some of the high fells on the edge of the Park. Due to the topography of the land, which rises from the Coast up towards the Park, the proposed site is unlikely to significantly affect views of the Park or views within the Park. In view of this, the overall effects can be considered to be low, and are unlikely to significantly affect the reasons why the Park is designated. Further detailed work will be undertaken to assess, in detail, views from rights of way and recreational road routes. That work will be fed into plant design and layout optioneering studies and into assessment of options for offsite mitigation, in consultation with the Lake District National Park Authority (and Copeland Borough Council as planning authority for nearer viewpoints).

The visual effect from the Park would, as noted in Supplementary Document D10, depend on whether cooling towers are used for cooling water, and on the height of the towers. As noted also in D10, there are various options for cooling, and the initial preference based on work so far is for direct cooling, which would not require towers.

The proposed development could, as discussed in the Deployability statement at D3, also impact on the Park because of the need to upgrade the electricity transmission network to the South of the proposed site, to connect the proposed site to the national network. As noted in that section, a helpful discussion is underway with the Park Authority on potential options for routing the network.

(b) Land utilisation and views from the proposed site

The proposed site is greenfield land, classified as a Lowland Farmland Landscape Character Area. As noted, the existing Sellafield complex is characterised as an Urban area. This Urban characterisation would likely be extended in future classifications following development of the new power station. The proposed site would extend the industrial footprint to the north and west of the existing Sellafield site (though they would be separately licensed sites). The Lowland Landscape Character Area in which the proposed site is located currently offers wide views. It is recognised that the current views from the proposed site are affected by views of the existing Sellafield site.

(c) Pathways and other routes, and listed buildings

The National Cycle Route 72 Hadrian's cycleway, runs along the western site boundary and the Cumbrian Coastal Way footpath is also close to the proposed site. There is also a small access road leading from the A 595 to Sellafield Station. The design of the proposed site development would need to be mindful of any impact on these routes, and on the setting of the listed buildings in the surrounding areas.

The construction of ancillary works, such as cooling and other culverts, could impact on the railway between the proposed site and the coastline. The increased construction traffic on local roads and other infrastructure could also potentially affect local amenity and infrastructure.

Cumbria-wide Strategy

As noted recently at the Cumbria Economic Summit by Cumbria Vision, established by the Regional Development Agency to lead on economic development in Cumbria, the two key sectors for the County are low-carbon energy and tourism, given the skills, history and natural beauty of the area. It is not therefore in the interest of the County to develop one of these areas at the expense of the other.

Mitigation

At the detailed planning stage, a thorough amenity, landscape and heritage appraisal would be undertaken. However, it is envisaged that the majority of potential impacts resulting from the proposed development could be mitigated by various measures. Amenity and cultural heritage issues should be considered during siting and design of the proposed development in order to minimise the impacts. Additionally there is likely to be a requirement to undertake archaeological and paleoenvironmental assessments and investigations in advance of development.

In terms of impacts on the National Cycleway and Cumbria Costal Way receptor locations (e.g. locations having recreational and visual amenity value), detailed implications and mitigation measures will be brought forward during plant siting and design.

The mitigation of impacts on the setting of listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient monuments within 1km of the site will also be taken into account in detailed plant / site design and in consideration of offsite planting / screening.

However, within the receiving landscape and the local surrounding area there is limited opportunity for the existing landscape to offer screening either through topography or vegetation. Mitigation measures to reduce visual effects could be achieved through sensitive development, increasing local tree cover where possible, the use of colour schemes that blend with the background, and creation of new habitat areas.

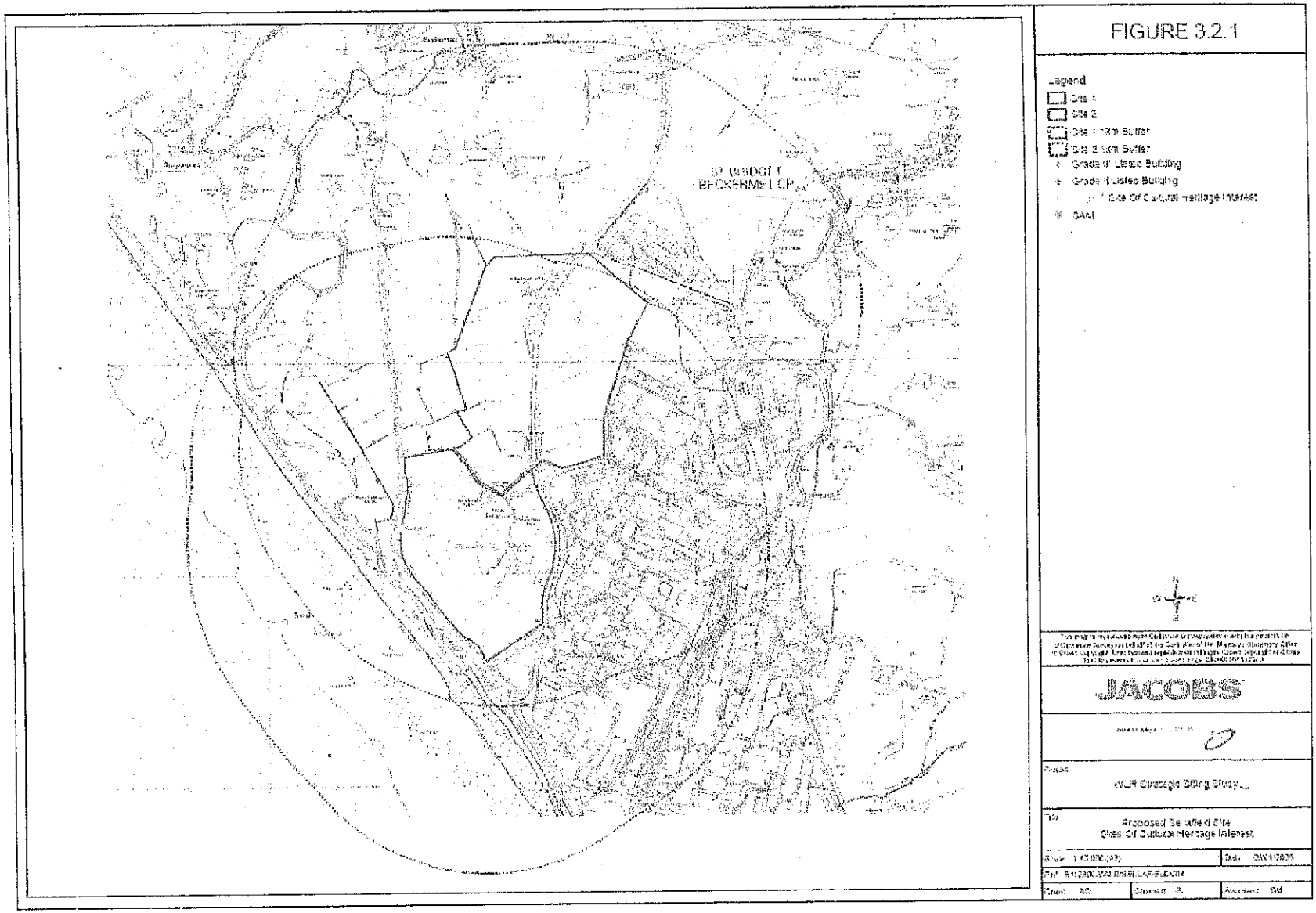


FIGURE 3.2.1
Legend
Site 1
Site 2
Site 1 10km Buffer
Site 2 10km Buffer
Grade II* Listed Building
Grade II Listed Building
Site Of Cultural Heritage Interest
Canal
JACOBS

Nomination by NDA of Land Adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Supplementary Documentation D6/D7 Criteria Related to Environmental Protection

March 2009

NATIONALLY DESIGNATED SITES OF ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Low Church Moss SSSI (national importance) is noted for its wetland habitats. The construction and operation of a new nuclear power station immediately on or adjacent to it has the potential to result in the loss of this feature. It should however be possible to avoid direct impacts through the avoidance of development within this area, and prevention of indirect impacts by ensuring that appropriate hydrological conditions are maintained.

Sellafield Tarn County Wildlife Site and Yottenfews Environmental Education Project, based from the Sellafield Centre (both of local importance only) are also likely to be affected by the proposed development. Again the extent of the effects will depend upon the location of the development and design and the associated features such as surface water drainage. Therefore, effects could be minimised through avoidance of development within these areas and prevention of indirect impacts by ensuring that appropriate hydrological conditions are maintained.

Silver Tarn, Hollas and Harney Mosses SSSI (national importance), at their closest, lie some 1.7km to the north-west of the proposed development boundary. As these sites comprise three separate features originating as post glacial hollows in boulder clays and subsequently forming kettlehole tarns, they constitute discreet hydrological units and should remain unaffected by development, particularly given the distance from the site.

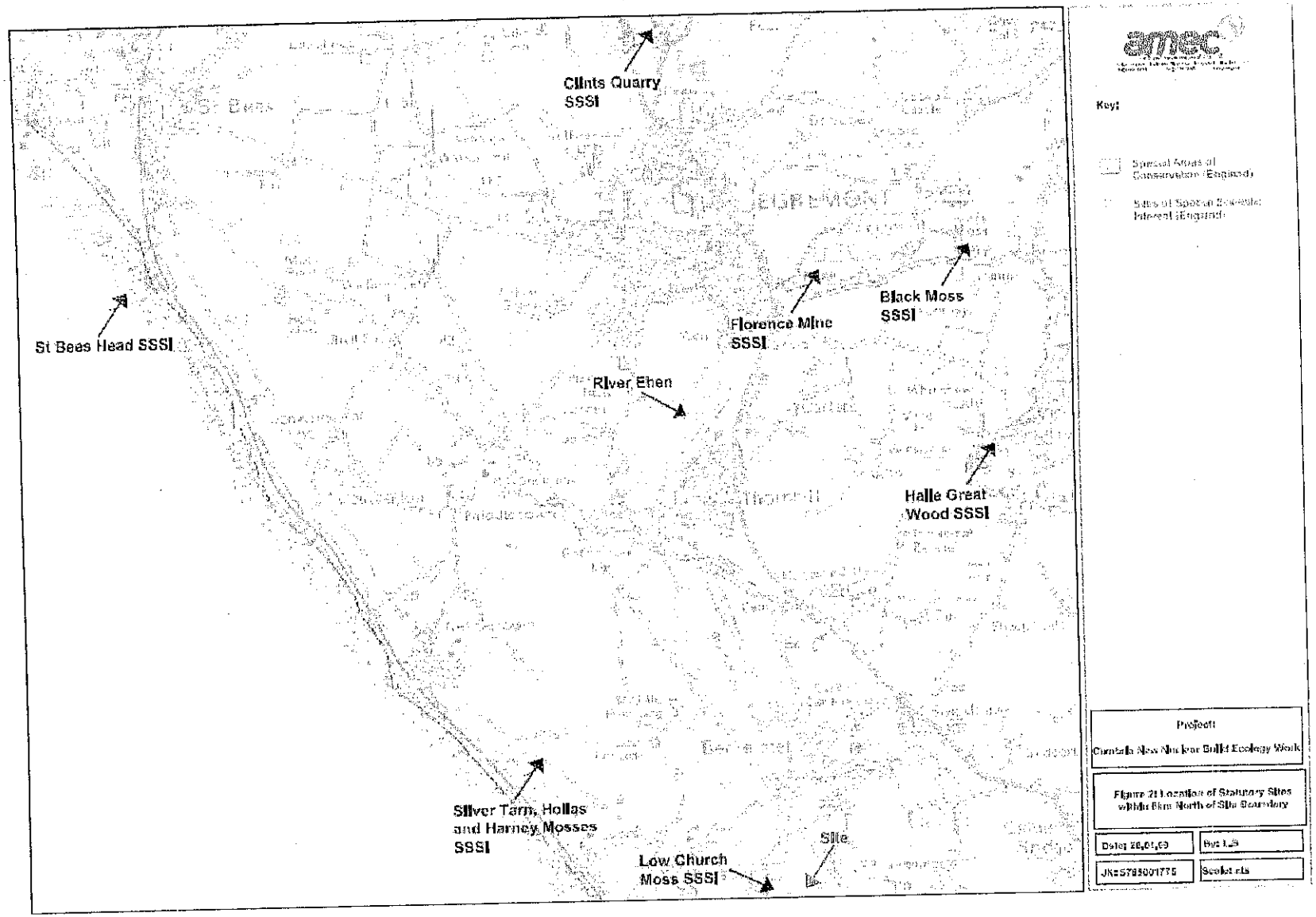
The site itself, with the exception of Low Church Moss SSSI, comprises habitat of limited ecological value. However, as with all sites, other species and/or groups are potentially present within, or immediately adjacent to the proposed site. These could include breeding and wintering birds, badgers, water voles, brown hare, bats and invertebrates. Further detailed ecological assessment would be required under the EIA to assess the presence of such species, and suitable mitigation measures, should they be required.

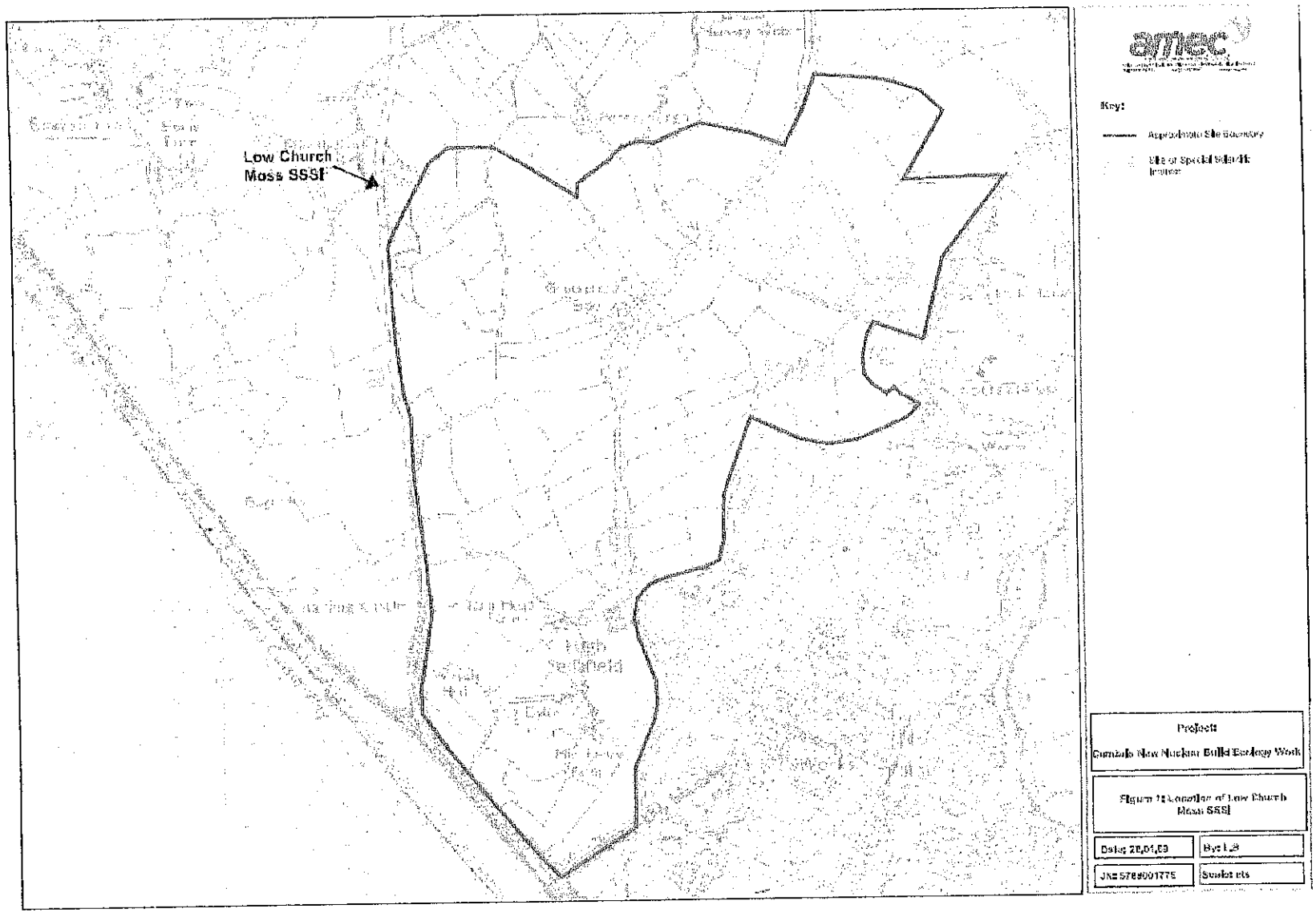
Adjacent areas, particularly on the River Ehen floodplain to the west, support habitats and species of nature conservation importance. Appropriate mitigation would minimise the impacts of the proposed development on these sites.

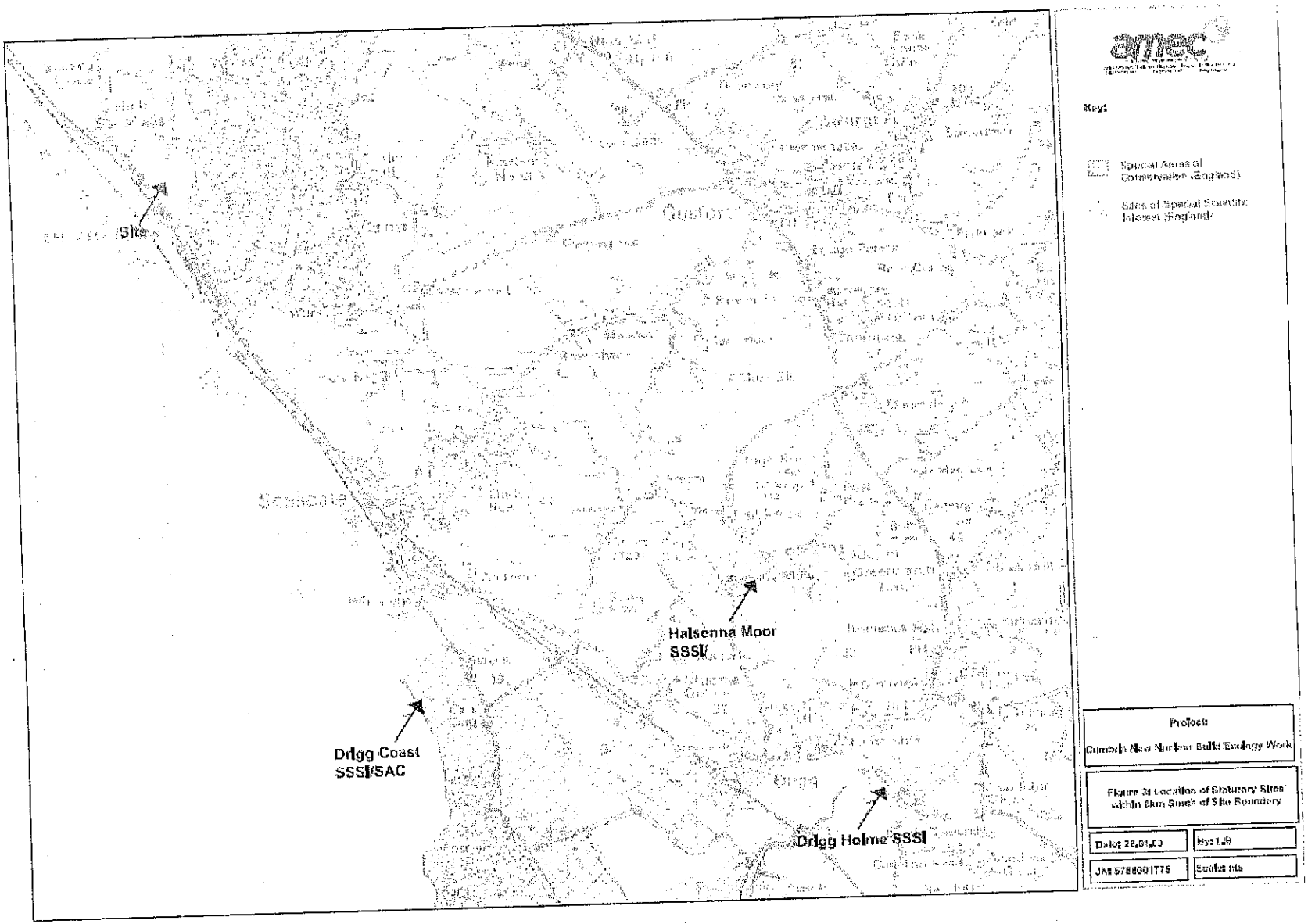
In summary, the site has limited ecological content at a national or international level, with the exception of Low Church Moss SSSI. The following mitigation measures could be utilised to minimise effects on ecology present on the site:

- Avoidance of potential impacts on Low Church Moss SSSI through site design;
- Appropriate timing of any site clearance works and the procurement of any required licenses if protected species are affected;
- Development of environmental management plan to minimise potential offsite impacts during construction to cover dust, surface water run-off, groundwater contamination, noise and traffic issues potentially affecting off-site areas;
- Use of appropriate technologies to minimise air and water quality impacts during operation; and

- Appropriate management of the site and its environs to maintain and enhance biodiversity value.


Clints Quarry SSSI
St Bees Head SSSI
Florence Mine SSSI
Black Moss SSSI
River Ehen
Halle Great Wood SSSI
Silver Tarn, Hollas and Harney Mosses SSSI
Low Church Moss SSSI
Site
Key:
Special Areas of Conservation (England)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
Project
Figure 2.1 Location of Statutory Sites within 5km North of Site Boundary


Low Church
Moss SSSI
Key:
Approximate Site Boundary
Site of Special Scientific Interest
Project:
Cumbria New Nuclear Build Ecology Work
Figure 12 Location of Low Church Moss SSSI
Date: 28.04.09
By: LJS
JN: 5788001775
Scale: nts


Site
Halsenna Moor SSSI
Drigg Coast SSSI/SAC
Drigg Holme SSSI
Key:
Special Areas of Conservation (England)
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
Project:
Figure 3i Location of Statutory Sites within 5km South of Site Boundary

Nomination by NDA of Land Adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Supplementary Documentation A4 Raising Awareness

March 2009

Introduction

The NDA announced on 23 January 2009 that it intended to submit a nomination under the Strategic Siting Assessment process, for Sellafield (and its other sites) See Appendix 1. In order to meet the conditions of the Strategic Siting Assessment an extensive programme of public and stakeholder engagement has been completed. As specifically required, the following actions have been undertaken.

- The Regional Development Agency is aware of the Nomination. They also support the nomination of the NDA land. (See copy of the letter at Appendix 2).

- Relevant tenants have all been informed. (See copies of standard letters at Appendix 3)

- The Local Site Stakeholder Group hosted two major public meetings attended by 300 people in Whitehaven on the 18 March 2009. Advertisements providing details of these meetings and highlighting the potential for new build in the area were placed in all of the principal local newspapers: Whitehaven News, Times & Star (Workington/ Cockermouth/ Maryport editions) and the North West Evening Mail (Barrow and Millom editions). Copies of the advertisement and the agenda for the meetings are attached at Appendices 4 and 5)

- Local authorities have also been informed and have been given detailed presentations (See Section; Local Council Reports below).

- The relevant Statutory Bodies have also been informed via letter, namely: Nuclear Installations Inspectorate, Health Protection Agency, Department of Health, Environment Agency, Natural England, English Heritage and the Sustainable Development Commission.

- The leaflet, **"Have your say" – New Nuclear Power Stations: How sites will be chosen and how you can have your say,** provided by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) has been issued at all presentations (since it became available), and especially at the public meetings mentioned above. In addition a leaflet was designed and provided; giving more specific and supporting background information (see Appendix 6).

The stakeholder engagement programme of work was lead by Copeland Borough Council as part of the overall nuclear new build project managed by West Lakes Renaissance. A Public and Stakeholder Plan was developed which detailed the audience and methods used to encourage participation and facilitate the information exchange.

One of the key aims of the Stakeholder Plan was to raise public and local stakeholder awareness about new nuclear power opportunities at the proposed site adjacent to Sellafield and to provide information on the government process.

This report summarises the overall stakeholder engagement in the period up to and including the 31st March 2009

The Wider Stakeholder Programme

Key Audience

The programme of engagement focussed on key local audiences: General Public in West Cumbria, County wide planning authorities and their representatives, private sector organisations, political leaders and organisations, existing stakeholder organisations and partnerships, land owners, tenants and media.

Existing Policy

The intention for new nuclear build in West Cumbria is entirely in line with existing political policy in the region. Copeland Borough Council, Allerdale Borough Council and Cumbria County Council along with its West Cumbrian partners have a long standing policy to promote the local development of the nuclear industry including new nuclear power stations through its Britain's Energy Coast™ Masterplan vision.

Communication Channels

The communication channels for the engagement plan consisted of 6 main facets, these were:

- Community briefings
- Local council reports
- Key organisation briefings
- Public and Stakeholder Events
- Website
- Local Planning Authority Workshops
- Local Media

Below is a summary of the engagement completed before the 31st March 2009, organised by communication channel.

Community Briefings

A standard stakeholder presentation was developed in order to maintain a consistent message across the varied organisations and community groups. The presentation briefed the audience on the nominated area near Sellafield, the aims and progress of the project, and the government process and timelines. Presentations were given at the following events:

Stakeholder	Group	Date	Type and attendance
Copeland Borough Council (CBC)	Nuclear Working Group	15/01/09	Monthly local council nuclear special interest group. Locally elected members, public and press are invited.
Copeland Borough Council	Nuclear Quarterly Meeting	20/11/08	A quarterly meeting on Nuclear issues open to all locally elected members of CBC.
Cumbria County Council	Nuclear Issues Group	24/11/08	Monthly local council nuclear special interest group. Locally elected members invited
West Cumbria Site Stakeholder Group	Socio-Economic sub Group	03/03/09	Meeting with the WCSSG sub group. The group focuses on socio economic issues relevant to the nuclear sites in the local community

Local Council Reports

Written reports informing the democratically elected members of the nomination and government process were presented to the local council committees: i.e. Copeland Borough Council and Cumbria County Council. The programme of engagement is shown in the table below.

Local Authority	Committee	Date	Comments
Copeland Borough Council	Executive Committee	10/03/09	A key decision making committee of the local council
Cumbria County Council	Cabinet Committee	03/02/09	A key decision making committee of the local council
Allerdale Borough Council	Nuclear Issues Task Group	20/01/09	Monthly local council nuclear special interest group. Locally elected members invited.

Cumbria County Council confirmed support for the nomination on the 3 February 2009 (See Appendix 7).

Key Organisation Briefings

Key organisations have been briefed on the intention to nominate the area near Sellafield and given information on the government's strategic siting assessment process. These were as follows:

Stakeholder	Date of briefing	Comments
CBI	30/01/09	Presentation given to a cross section of the local business sector
West Cumbria Business Cluster	04/02/09	Presentation given to a cross section of the local business sector
Environment Agency	22/12/08	Presentation
Nuclear Installations Inspectorate	17/10/08	Presentation
Sellafield Ltd – Communications Dept	9/02/09	Presentation
Sellafield Ltd – Trades Union representatives	06/02/09	Presentation
Lake District National Park Authority Partnership Board	19/02/09	Presentation
Cumbria Local Authorities Strategic Board (CLASB)	27/02/09	Presentation

Public & Stakeholder Events

The intention to nominate was announced at a high profile public and stakeholder event organised as part of the Britain's Energy Coast™ Masterplan in Penrith, 23/24 October 2008. The project team were present at the Cumbria Economic Forum on the 20th February 2009 at the Sellafield Visitors Centre with an informative exhibition showcasing this nomination. As mentioned earlier a major public event was staged in Whitehaven on 18 March 2009.

Website

A number of pages are set up on the Britain's Energy Coast™ website. The website includes information on the nomination, government SSA process and relevant press releases and public meetings. The website is maintained flexibly in order to adjust to the needs of the nuclear new build programme as the process develops.

Local Planning Authority Workshops and Engagement

In September 2008, the Westlakes Renaissance New Build Project Team set up a working group to review planning issues concerning grid connectivity for a new nuclear power station to be built on the land to the north of the Sellafield site.

A work programme was established to:

- identify potential planning policy, landscape, land use and other relevant issues which may limit the achievement of a timely grid connection

- inform and subsequently take into account, in a final report, the results of probable 400kv line routing, alongside other options and alternatives

- document evidence of support for upgrading of grid connections, or summarise expressed concerns, and as far as possible demonstrate that obstacles and concerns related to likely planning and other issues are able to be overcome; or where concerns remain, highlight them.

Over the subsequent 6 months a series of workshops were held to address the key issues surrounding grid transmission connectivity and the nomination. The planning authorities and other bodies represented in the workshops were:

- Allerdale Borough Council
- Copeland Borough Council
- Cumbria County Council
- Eden District Council
- South Lakeland District Council
- Lake District National Park
- Yorkshire Dales
- Friends of the Lake District

Workshops were held on the following dates:

- Fri 21/11/08
- Thu 08/01/09
- Wed 04/02/09 and Thu 05/02/09
- Thu 19/02/09

These workshops proceeded in a very constructive and positive spirit and excellent working relationships were established. Significant progress was achieved. It is reported elsewhere in the Nomination (see Statement by Nominator on Deployability, Section A3.

Local Media

Proactive and reactive press releases and editorials were issued in order to increase awareness directed at the local media.

Most significant were those timed to coincide with announcement of the Public Meetings in Whitehaven in early March.

Appendix 1: NDA Announcement for Land Nomination

NDA to nominate land for new nuclear

23 January 2009

The NDA has today announced that it expects to nominate land near Sellafield, Wylfa, Oldbury and Bradwell, for consideration under the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment (SSA) process to identify sites suitable for nuclear new build.

Whilst the NDA is not proposing to develop new nuclear plants itself and will not seek planning permission, it expects to nominate land into the SSA process in order to enhance the value of its land and in turn generate income which will help fund the decommissioning programme.

The NDA has significant land holdings in West Cumbria that are surplus to operational requirements which it intends to release to the market as part of a land disposal process announced last year. Market feedback indicates there is potential interest in the NDA's land adjacent to the Sellafield site for a variety of purposes including new build.

The NDA also expects to be nominating land at three other sites which are currently being disposed of via an auction process. These sites are at Wylfa on Anglesey, Oldbury in Gloucestershire and Bradwell in Essex. As with Sellafield, on completion of the land sales, responsibility for taking the sites forward through the planning and development stages would pass to the new owners.

Richard Waite, NDA's Acting Chief Executive, said:

"Our aim is to secure value from our assets for the benefit of the taxpayer. To achieve this, we expect to nominate land into the SSA process. Particularly for West Cumbria and Anglesey, such a move has the added benefit of contributing towards the socio-economic aims of those communities."

An announcement on the process and timing for the Sellafield land sale will be made in due course and in light of experience gained from the current auction of land for Wylfa, Oldbury and Bradwell.

Appendix 2: Copy of the Letter from the Regional Development Agency

Northwest
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

Mr David Davies
Head of Sustainability & Nuclear Policy
Copeland Borough Council
The Copeland Centre
Catherine Street
Whitehaven
Cumbria
CA28 7SJ

Steven Broomhead
Chief Executive

SB/MH/AC/462730
17 February 2009

Dear Mr Davies

Towards a National Nuclear Policy Statement

The Strategic Siting Assessment (SSA), as the Government's process for identifying and assessing sites which are strategically suitable for the deployment of new nuclear power stations by 2025, places a requirement on nominees to notify the relevant Regional Development Agency of nominated sites.

I confirm that the Northwest Regional Development Agency (NWDA) are aware of, and have actively supported development of, the nomination of land in West Cumbria in accordance with the SSA process. The land subject to nomination is situated immediately to the north of the Sellafield nuclear licensed site and is currently owned by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA).

The NWDA believe this land is able to meet the siting criteria identified in the SSA and be capable of sufficiently early deployment to support Government aims of meeting energy security and climate change goals.

Yours sincerely

Steven Broomhead
Chief Executive

Northwest Regional Development Agency
Renaissance House,
PO Box 37, Centre Park,
Warrington, WA1 1XB

Telephone: +44 (0)1925 400100
Fax: +44 (0)1925 400404
E-mail: information@nwda.co.uk
www.nwda.co.uk

INVESTING IN
englandsnorthwest

Appendix 3: Copy of Standard Letters sent to Tenants

Ingwell Hall Westlakes Science & Technology Park Whitehaven Cumbria CA24 3JZ
Telephone 01946 65835 Facsimile 01946 591466
whitehaven@dixonwebb.com
www.dixonwebb.com

Date: 9th February 2009
Your ref:
Our ref: AW/SEC/WH1053.05

Tennant Address

Dear ...

RE: NDA ESTATE - SELLAFIELD

As you may be aware from recent news reports and press articles following the Prime Minister's visit to Cumbria on 23rd January 2009, the NDA have announced that it expects to nominate land near Sellafield, Wylfa, Oldbury and Bradwell for consideration under the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment (SSA) process to identify sites suitable for nuclear new build.

At present there are no firm plans regarding the possible location at Sellafield, but we appreciate that this is likely to lead to much speculation both locally and nationally, especially regarding the NDA owned land within the immediate vicinity of the existing nuclear site.

Initially, you may notice an increase in activity and possibly also receive requests for access to undertake surveys, which will be required to provide the background information needed for the site selection process.

We will endeavour to keep you fully informed of any issues that may affect your property, land holding or the adjacent areas, and if you wish to discuss the matter in greater detail, we will be happy to meet with you. Please do not hesitate to contact either the office or my mobile.

Kind regards.

Yours sincerely

ANDREW WILLIAMSON
On behalf of Dixon Webb LLP

2907ltr

Tennant address

Date: 13 March 2009

Our Ref:
Your Ref:

Dear ...

NDA ESTATE, LAND AT SELLAFIELD

Further to my letter dated 9th February 2009, the NDA are in the process of nominating some of their land with the vicinity of Sellafield for consideration under the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment (SSA) process to identify sites suitable for nuclear new build.

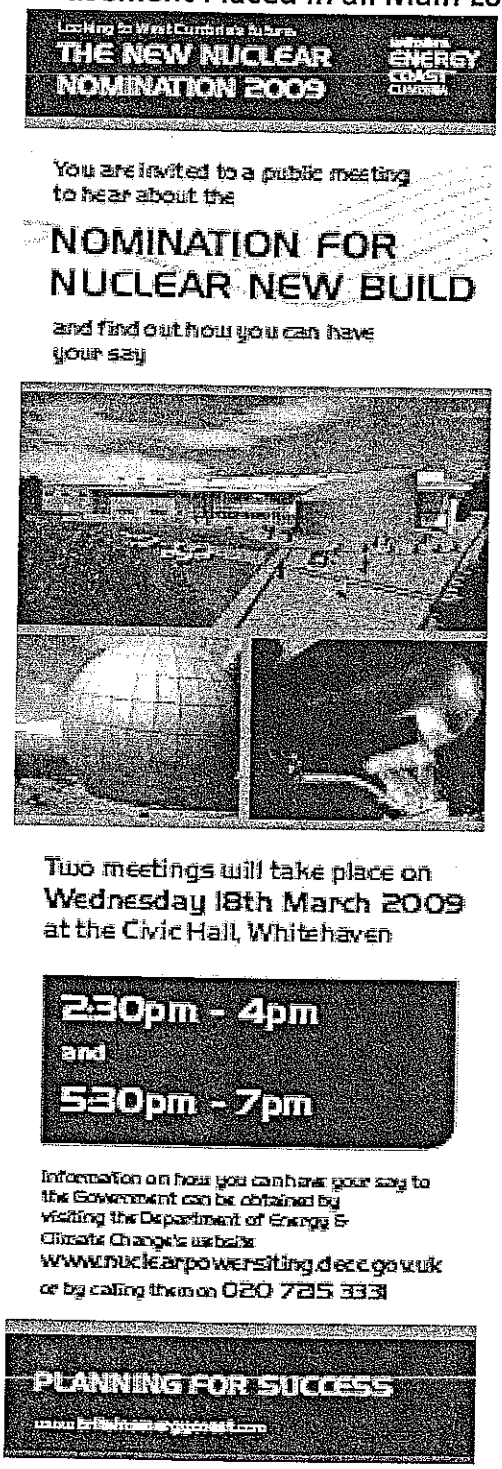
As you may have seen in the local press, there are public meetings arranged at the Civic Hall in Whitehaven on 18th March 2009 (2.30 to 4.00 p.m., and 5.30 to 7.00 p.m.) where there will be an opportunity to hear more about the nomination, and information provided as to where any concerns you may have could be addressed.

Please do not hesitate to contact the office if you would like to discuss the matter in any greater detail.

Yours sincerely

ANDREW WILLIAMSON
For DIXON WEBB LLP

Appendix 4: Advertisement Placed in all Main Local Newspapers



Appendix 5: Public Meeting Agenda

Public Meetings on the New Build Nomination

Wednesday 18 March 2009 at the Civic Hall, Whitehaven

BRITAIN'S ENERGY COAST™ CUMBRIA

Public & Stakeholder Meeting (Including WCSSG)

1430 hours – 1600 hours

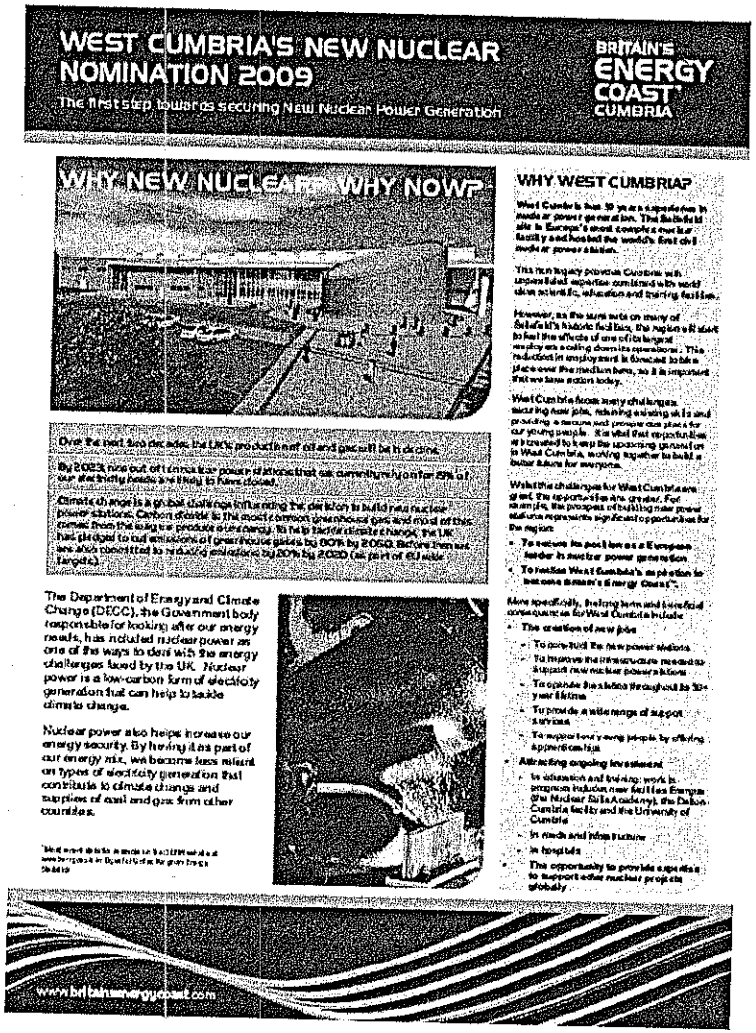
Public & Stakeholder Meeting

1730 hours – 1900 hours

Programme

1430 hrs	Introduction and fire regulations	Cllr David Moore
1440 hrs	What is the Energy Coast?	DVD
1450 hrs	How New Build fits into the Energy Coast	Rosie Mathisen
1505 hrs	Presentation on the Nomination Process	Cllr Elaine Woodburn
1525 hrs	Q&A session	
	Panel Members:	
	Chairman Councillor David Moore	
	Jamie Reed MP	
	Bill Hamilton, NDA	
	Councillor Elaine Woodburn	
	Rosie Mathisen, Energy Opportunities Director	
	Paul Fleming, Project Manager, New Build, Amec	
1535 hrs	Closing remarks	Jamie Reed (MP)

Appendix 6: Local New Build Nomination Support Leaflet



WEST CUMBRIA'S NEW NUCLEAR NOMINATION 2009

The first step towards securing New Nuclear Power Generation

BRITAIN'S ENERGY COAST CUMBRIA

WHY NEW NUCLEAR? WHY NOW?

Over the next few decades, the UK's production of oil and gas will be in decline.

By 2023, nine out of 11 nuclear power stations that are currently running (or 8% of our electricity needs) are likely to have closed.

Climate change is a global challenge influencing the decision to build new nuclear power stations. Carbon dioxide is the most common greenhouse gas and most of this comes from the way we produce our energy. To help tackle climate change, the UK has pledged to cut emissions of greenhouse gases by 80% by 2050. Before then we are also committed to reducing emissions by 20% by 2020 (as part of EU wide targets).

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC), the Government body responsible for looking after our energy needs, has included nuclear power as one of the ways to deal with the energy challenges faced by the UK. Nuclear power is a low-carbon form of electricity generation that can help to tackle climate change.

Nuclear power also helps increase our energy security. By having it as part of our energy mix, we become less reliant on types of electricity generation that contribute to climate change and supplies of coal and gas from other countries.

WHY WEST CUMBRIA?

West Cumbria has 50 years experience in nuclear power generation. The Sellafield site is Europe's most complex nuclear facility and hosted the world's first civil nuclear power station.

This nuclear legacy provides Cumbria with unparalleled expertise combined with world class scientific, education and training facilities.

However, as the work nears an ending on many of Sellafield's historic facilities, the region will start to feel the effects of one of its largest employers scaling down its operations. This reduction in employment is forecast to take place over the medium term, so it is important that we take action today.

West Cumbria faces many challenges, securing new jobs, retaining existing skills and providing a secure and prosperous place for our young people. It is vital that opportunities are created to keep the upcoming generation in West Cumbria, working together to build a better future for everyone.

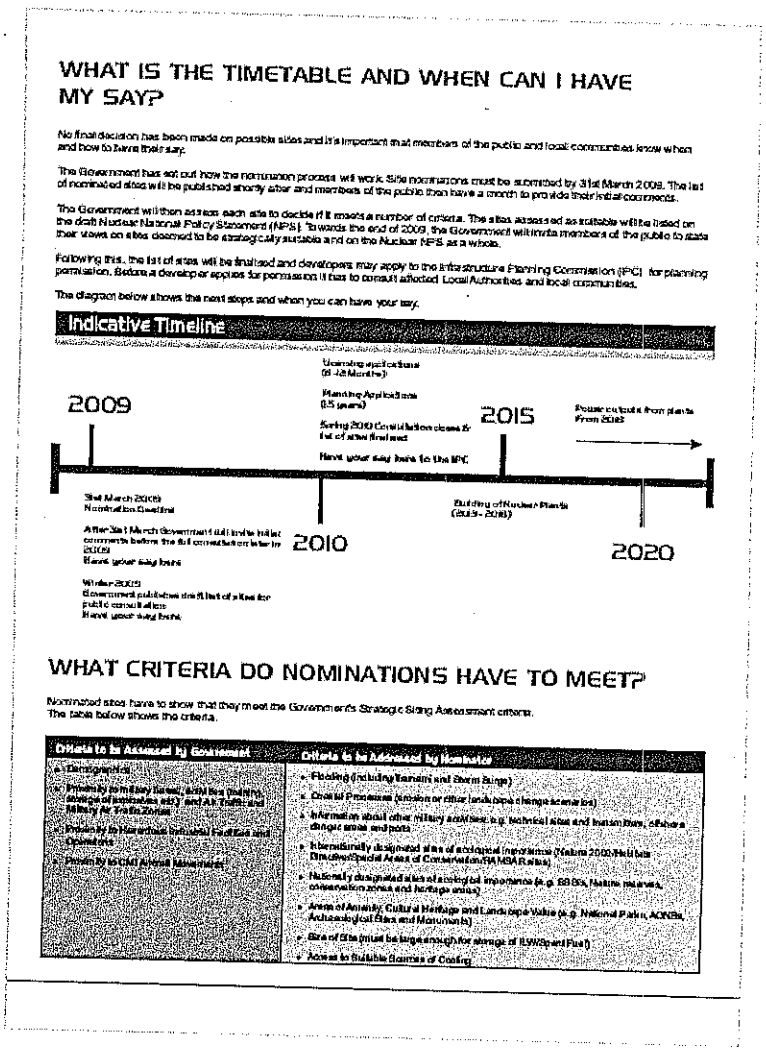
What the challenges for West Cumbria are great, the opportunities are greater. For example, the prospect of building new power stations represents significant opportunities for the region:

- To secure its position as a European leader in nuclear power generation
- To realise West Cumbria's aspiration to become Britain's Energy Coast.

More specifically, lasting term and beneficial consequences for West Cumbria include:

- The creation of new jobs
  - To construct the new power stations
  - To improve the infrastructure necessary to support new nuclear power stations
  - To operate the stations throughout its 60+ year lifetime
  - To provide a wide range of support services
  - To support young people by offering apprenticeships
- Attracting ongoing investment
  - In education and training: work is in progress to locate new facilities (the Nuclear Skills Academy), the Dalton Cumbria facility and the University of Cumbria
  - In roads and infrastructure
  - In hospitals
  - The opportunity to provide expertise to support other nuclear projects globally

www.britishenergycoast.com



WHAT IS THE TIMETABLE AND WHEN CAN I HAVE MY SAY?

No final decision has been made on possible sites and it is important that members of the public and local communities know when and how to have their say.

The Government has set out how the nomination process will work. Site nominations must be submitted by 31st March 2009. The list of nominated sites will be published shortly after and members of the public then have a month to provide their initial comments.

The Government will then assess each site to decide if it meets a number of criteria. The sites assessed as suitable will be listed on the draft Nuclear National Policy Statement (NPS). Towards the end of 2009, the Government will invite members of the public to state their views on sites deemed to be strategically suitable and on the Nuclear NPS as a whole.

Following this, the list of sites will be finalised and developers may apply to the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) for planning permission. Before a developer applies for permission it has to consult affected Local Authorities and local communities.

The diagram below shows the next steps and when you can have your say.

Indicative Timeline

2009

31st March 2009: Nomination Deadline

After 31st March Government will invite initial comments before the full consultation later in 2009. Have your say here

Winter 2009: Government publishes draft list of sites for public consultation. Have your say here

Upcoming applications (6-18 Months)

Planning Applications (3.5 years)

Spring 2010 Consultation closes & list of sites finalised

Have your say here to the IPC

2010

2015

Power outputs from plants From 2018

Building of Nuclear Plants (2015 - 2018)

2020

WHAT CRITERIA DO NOMINATIONS HAVE TO MEET?

Nominated sites have to show that they meet the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment criteria. The table below shows the criteria.

Criteria to be Assessed by Government	Criteria to be Addressed by Nominator
• Demographic • Proximity to Military Bases, Activities (training, dropping of explosives etc.) and Air Traffic and Military Air Traffic Zones • Proximity to Hazardous Industrial Facilities and Operations • Proximity to Civil Airport Movements	• Flooding (including Tsunami and Storm Surge) • Coastal Processes (erosion or other landscape change scenarios) • Information about other military activities (e.g. technical sites and training areas, offshore danger areas and ports) • Internationally designated sites of ecological importance (Natura 2000/Habitats Directive/Special Areas of Conservation/RAMSAR sites) • Nationally designated sites of ecological importance (e.g. SSSIs, Nature reserves, conservation zones and heritage areas) • Areas of Amenity, Cultural Heritage and Landscape Value (e.g. National Parks, AONBs, Archaeological Sites and Monuments) • Size of site (must be large enough for storage of ILW/Spent Fuel) • Access to Suitable Sources of Cooling

WHICH SITE DOES THE NOMINATION INCLUDE?

The NDA is proposing to nominate approximately 250 hectares of land to the northwest of the existing Sellafield Site. The exact location of any new nuclear power plants within this area will depend on which company acquires the land and what their specific plans are, all of which will be subject to Government approval.

The utility company, RWE npower (RWE), has recently secured options to buy land at two sites in West Cumbria: one located to the north of Sellafield at Braystones and the other in South Copeland near Nikisanton. RWE intends to nominate the sites into the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment process and will be carrying out their own public engagement process in due course.

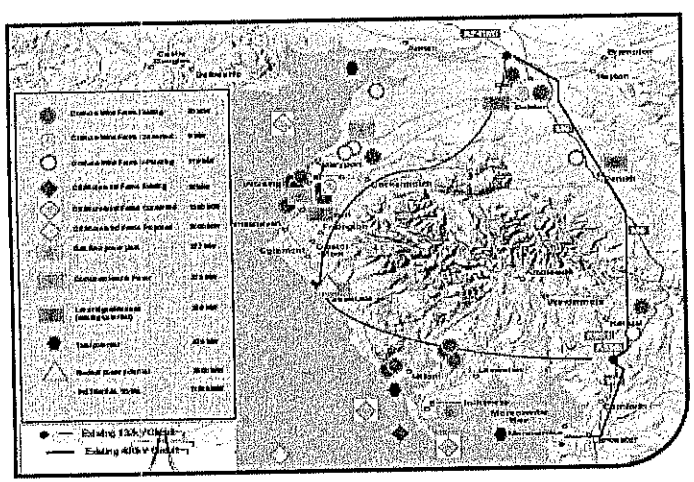
HOW WILL THE ELECTRICITY GENERATED AT NEW POWER STATIONS REACH THE NATIONAL GRID?

Because the Britain's Energy Coast™ programme covers a range of electricity generation methods, using renewable sources such as wind and tidal power as well as low carbon sources such as nuclear power, the issue of how to successfully harness the energy generated is a high priority.

Working closely with representatives from the National Grid and county and district planners, we understand that the existing regional electricity distribution network is operating close to full capacity. This means that electricity generated by new power stations cannot be plugged into the National Grid in its current state. Significant investment will be necessary to upgrade the infrastructure to install a higher capacity circuit around the west coast of Cumbria.

Britain's Energy Coast™ will continue to work closely with the National Grid along with other partners to resolve this issue as quickly as possible.

The diagram below shows the many different types of energy generation, existing and planned, along with the existing distribution circuits.



www.britainsenergycoast.com

WHO IS SUBMITTING THE NOMINATION?

The nomination of the land adjacent to the existing Sellafield site has been prepared by West Lakes Renaissance, working closely with the partners shown below. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA), the current owners of the proposed site, will submit the nomination to the Government by 31st March 2009.

IF I NEED MORE INFORMATION, WHERE CAN I FIND IT?

To find out more about new nuclear power stations and how to make your views heard visit:

www.nuclearpowersiting.decc.gov.uk or call 020 7215 3331

To find out more about Britain's Energy Coast™ and the plans for new nuclear power stations in West Cumbria visit:

www.britainsenergycoast.com

Alternatively, you can write to us at:

West Lakes Renaissance
Fleswick Court
Westlakes Science and Technology Park
Moor Row
Whitehaven
CA24 3HZ

Tel: 0946 693241
Fax: 0946 693246
Email: nucleamewbuild@westlakesrenaissance.co.uk

BRITAIN'S ENERGY COAST™

www.britainsenergycoast.com

Appendix 7: Confirmation of Support from Cumbria County Council

News Release

Cumbria County Council

PR 3237

03 February 2009

For Immediate Release

Cabinet lends it support to nuclear new build in Sellafield

Cumbria County Council's cabinet has leant its support to a plan to nominate a site next to Sellafield as a candidate for the next generation of new nuclear power stations in Britain.

The Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) is seeking site nominations at the end of March 2009 for potential candidates for nuclear new build. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) has already indicated it will make a nomination for a plot of its land next to the Sellafield site.

West Lakes Renaissance has already commissioned AMEC Nuclear Ltd to collate evidence to demonstrate that the Sellafield site can meet the Government's nomination criteria and is capable of development for new nuclear build before 2025. Several commercial utilities are showing early interest in developing reactors on the plot of land.

At a Cabinet meeting in Carlisle today (February 3) it was agreed that the county council should back a NDA-led Sellafield site nomination without prejudicing future consideration of any specific development proposal that may come forward. Any specific development would require detailed examination and environmental assessment.

Cumbria County Council has already agreed that new nuclear generating capacity should be included in the future UK mix of low carbon energy sources and supports the Britain's Energy Coast Masterplan that envisages new nuclear build as a key contributor to West Cumbria's economic regeneration.

The paper approved by Cabinet makes it clear that resolving the issue of how electricity would be transmitted from a new nuclear power station at Sellafield to the national grid still needs to be resolved. But Cabinet has given its support to Sellafield going forward for consideration by DECC as a nationally favoured site.

A new nuclear reactor would create around 350 permanent skilled jobs as well as creating many thousands of jobs during the construction phase. Current projections from Sellafield say 5,000 jobs could be lost at the site by 2020, with the workforce decreasing from 12,000 to 7,000 as part of the ongoing decommissioning programme.

Cllr Tim Knowles, Cumbria County Council's cabinet member responsible for nuclear issues, said:

Continued overleaf

"Sellafield must be a clear candidate for the next generation of nuclear power stations. It makes sense for Cumbria because the nuclear industry is already well embedded in communities here and the skills exist in the workforce to make it happen should a developer step forward.

"It's important that we keep as many high value jobs as possible within Britain's Energy Coast. The ongoing industrial action over the use of overseas workers here in the UK reaffirms just how crucial jobs in this sector are right now. A new nuclear reactor at Sellafield would bring substantial investment into the area and reaffirm West Cumbria's position as the home of Britain's nuclear industry."

ENDS

Media enquiries to Gareth Cosslett, News Manager on 01228 226332

Nomination by NDA of Land Adjacent to the Sellafield Site

Supplementary Documentation A3 Credible Nuclear Power Operators (CNPO) Letters of Support and Site Deployment

March 2009

SELLAFIELD –STATEMENT BY NOMINATOR ON DEPLOYABILITY

Introduction

The NDA does not intend to develop new nuclear power stations, but intends to sell the land that it owns adjacent to the existing Sellafield licenced site. As noted in the nomination, this is a large tract of land, which would be suitable for the construction of nuclear power stations.

On currently published timetables ("Towards A Nuclear National Policy Statement", January 2009) a number of Government-led facilitative actions (National Policy Statement approval, Generic Design Assessment, establishment of Infrastructure Planning Commission etc.) should be complete by mid-2011. If this timetable is maintained, we believe that it is realistic to envisage that a developer would be able to obtain the necessary licenses, consents and authorisations to enable site preparation to begin by 2013, and following construction and commissioning, for generation from the nominated Sellafield site to begin around 2020.

This assessment is based on work done by West Lakes Renaissance, AMEC NNC, Sellafield Sites Ltd, and discussions they have held with other key stakeholders, including the National Grid, local planning authorities, and the industry.

Support for the nuclear industry in West Cumbria

West Cumbria is host to the largest concentration of nuclear facilities in the UK, representing some 60% of the total industry. The present Sellafield nuclear licensed site – covering two square miles – is the biggest in the UK, and is the only one capable of providing the full range of nuclear power fuel cycle activities – from the manufacture of nuclear fuel, to reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, and treatment of high level nuclear waste. As well as these commercial activities, the site now has significant experience of decommissioning and clean-up of nuclear facilities. The site employs directly and indirectly some 12,000 workers, on-site and through the contracting and supply chain communities. It has some 60 years experience of being at the centre of the UK nuclear industry. Site expenditure is around £ 1.2 billion a year, and it brings in nearly £ 1 billion in revenue.

West Cumbria is also host to the UK's national low level nuclear waste repository – in close proximity of Sellafield; and both Copeland and Allerdale Borough Council have expressed an interest in participating in preliminary discussions with Government about the possibility of West Cumbria hosting the UK's proposed deep geological higher activity nuclear waste repository.

At the same time, West Cumbria is one of the most remote sub-regions in the UK, and is at least two hours travel time from any large population centre. This was a key factor in the Government's decision to build a chemical nuclear complex at Sellafield.

Sellafield, and West Cumbria, are therefore uniquely placed in the UK to host the next generation of nuclear power.

Relevance of current site to proposed site

In addition to the long-standing local community support for the nuclear industry in West Cumbria, the proximity of the current site to that proposed in the nomination presents specific synergies and advantages, especially with regard to existing services, skills and the infrastructure e.g. extensive off-site parking and site access arrangements, emergency planning, environmental monitoring systems, potential railheads, and relationships with the current Site Stakeholder Group, as well as the access to abundant supplies of cooling water.

There is also an opportunity, potentially, to re-deploy a pool of highly skilled technicians, engineers, and scientists as the focus of the current site moves under current Government policy further away from commercial operations to decommissioning and clean-up.

The present site is building several new state-of-the-art facilities, including evaporators for processing liquid high level waste, and new stores for plutonium – including regulator approved anti-terrorism capability. The site is largely unique in this respect in the UK at present.

A wider perspective

The Government is committed to transforming the UK into a low carbon economy. West Cumbria has the same objective, set out in its long term plan – "Britain's Energy Coast". This envisages the building of new nuclear power stations in West Cumbria and the continued growth of other carbon-free energy sources, especially renewable energy (offshore wind, tidal, biomass etc) – building on but diversifying away from the area's nuclear base. The Energy Coast plan is part of the wider regional regeneration strategies of both Cumbria County Council and the North West of England. West Cumbria's local aspirations are therefore fully in accord with the Government's regional and national policy framework.

In the last few years, much has happened in West Cumbria to help facilitate the growth of the region through new nuclear opportunities, and to support the Government's wider policy objectives:

- There has been a renewed focus on addressing the clean-up of nuclear "legacy" waste, and world class multinational, private sector business has been brought in to manage the present Sellafield site;
- A National Nuclear Laboratory has been established to provide world-class research and development facilities and new world-class management have been appointed with effect from 1 April 2009, comprising a consortium drawn from Battelle, Serco and the University of Manchester;
- Energus, a state of the art £20m training facility for energy-related skills, will be fully launched in April 2009 and will take in its first apprenticeships in September 2009. Energus works closely with the National Skills Academy for Nuclear and courses run there will be quality controlled through the National Academy;
- This facility is complemented by Lakes College, West Cumbria on the same campus, which provides the full range of construction training at apprentice level. It is expected that this facility will be enhanced over the next 3 years to provide higher level training

featuring foundation and degree level courses and related management training in conjunction with the University of Cumbria and Energus;

- Higher education and academic research facilities to support the nuclear industry have been enhanced through the University of Cumbria, a new Dalton Cumbria Facility, and the redevelopment of Westlakes Research Institute ;
- GEN II has been established at five sites in Cumbria to provide engineering apprenticeships, including for nuclear workers. It has over 500 apprentices in training and is expected to take on a further 170 in September. GEN II also offers Foundation Degrees in Nuclear Technologies, with the current 70 learners set to increase to over 100 in September;
- A new hospital is being built in Whitehaven, recognising the need to provide modern healthcare facilities to deal with potential health and safety emergencies;
- A new transport infrastructure is being provided, including improvements to the West Coast Main Line, the A66 and A595 road links, and the development of Carlisle Airport; and
- There is strong recognition of the potential for West Cumbria to provide a UK manufacturing base (e.g. at Barrow) for new nuclear power, and its promotion through supply chain fora.

Taken together, West Cumbria seems strongly placed to support and facilitate the early deployment of new nuclear power through its skills and education base, its research and development facilities, its manufacturing and supply chain strengths, and its improved infrastructure – in addition to strong community and workforce support.

Market interest

As noted, the NDA owns the land proposed. There has been strong market interest in purchasing this land by energy utilities – as evidenced by the CNPO letter of support - and we expect to offer the land to the market shortly.

Construction

Discussions with the main reactor vendors indicate that, having factored in their current globally-contracted business, they are confident of meeting the timeframe indicated above.

Connectivity

In October 2008, West Lakes Renaissance commissioned the National Grid to undertake an options study to assess the major technical impact of connecting new nuclear build on the proposed site to the UK electricity transmission network.

National Grid concluded in the report that the addition of new nuclear generation in the Cumbria area is technically feasible and in that, in principle, there are no fundamental reasons to prevent its connection into the wider network around 2020.

To accommodate 3.6 GW of additional generation (e.g. two 1650 MW new reactors or three 1200 MW reactors) in accordance with the transmission design standard requirements, new

overhead line routes in Cumbria and wider system upgrades to the network in the North of England would be required.

In Cumbria, a new 400 kV AC power line ring linking Harker (to the north of Carlisle), via Sellafield and to Heysham or Quernmore (in Lancashire) will be required. The section to the South of Sellafield to either Heysham or Quernmore traverses a number of areas of Nationally Designated landscapes. The feasibility study identified a number of areas where there may be challenges in gaining consents for a new overhead line. Technical solutions have been identified, but these will need to be investigated further as part of the development process following the acceptance of any connection offer. National Grid would seek to agree the details of any proposal with statutory consultees such as the National Park Authority and other planning authorities about potential solutions, including any underground cabling in line with National Grid's "Schedule 9" statement. While recognising National Grid's statutory role in making Grid Connection offers based on the interaction of technical issues and grid routing options, key planning issues have been identified and are already being explored by the project team with both National Grid and the planning authorities (particularly the Lake District National Park).

The aim of the team has been to ensure that all parties are fully informed and engaged in ensuring grid connection is achieved. The progress already made is described in the Planning Section below. Nominators will build from this achievement through continuing dialogue, involving both National Grid and Local Planning Authorities and ultimately, the Infrastructure Planning Commission.

Under the current principles of cost reflective charging, the cost of a new 400kV power line ring around Cumbria would be at least partly borne by any User(s) connecting in Cumbria. Providing the User(s) was prepared to pay these charges then the grid reinforcements would be deemed to be economic and efficient and Ofgem (the industry regulator) would consider them an appropriate investment for National Grid.

Beneficially, if the new 400 kV power line route can be established in Cumbria together with wider system upgrades in the north of England, then a more robust and stable UK transmission system will result. It may also then be possible to connect further significant additional generation from a second new nuclear power station, via HVDC subsea or undergrounding routes.

The study shows that the addition of new nuclear generation in West Cumbria would trigger the requirements for additional reinforcement of the wider Transmission System. However, the ultimate closure of the existing EDF nuclear power station at Heysham may reduce the necessary wider system works.

Taking all the above requirements into account, and assuming that there are no delays or problems in obtaining consent rights, it is possible that grid connectivity could be achieved for new nuclear build at a Sellafield site around 2020.

Moreover, RWE announced on 25 February that it had secured options to buy land for nuclear power development at two other sites on the West Cumbrian Coast relatively close to Sellafield, and that it had received a grid connection offer in respect of one of these sites. This is further evidence that early connectivity can be achieved for a West Cumbrian site.

Planning

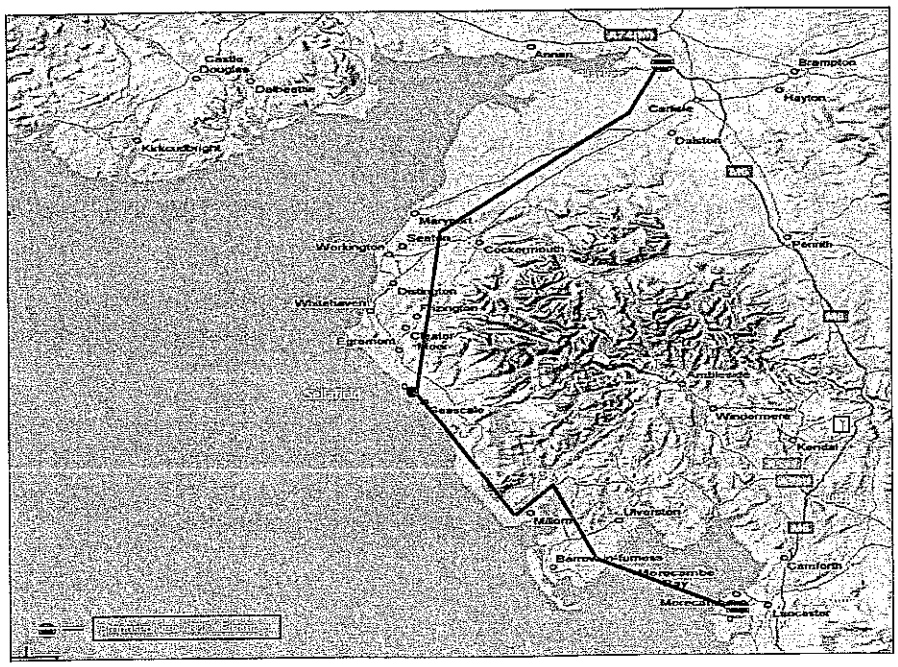
West Lakes Renaissance also commissioned consultants to initiate a facilitated dialogue with all planning authorities in Cumbria. This work, which began in September 2008 to March 2009, looked at the implications of possible transmission route options, and brought the authorities up to date on grid requirements, and the aforementioned work commissioned from National Grid.

In addition, work on possible routings was undertaken directly with the Local Planning Authorities to try to alleviate any concerns, in particular in relation to routing through Nationally Designated landscapes (including the Lake District National Park) and other features such as areas subject to European conservation designations or affecting the Hadrian's Wall World Heritage Site Visual Impact Zone (even though they are not in the close vicinity of the proposed site).

A diagram showing potential routes is included below. Various options are under discussion with the National Grid and with the planning authorities, including on the more environmentally sensitive stretches, which in broad terms is indicated by the red line.

We believe that, based on the professional judgement of the planning authorities, and dialogue to date that a mutually acceptable solution can be agreed, enabling connection. Although preferring an offshore solution to minimise impact, the planning officers consider a route north from Sellafield to Harker can be developed. A route south through the National Park would need to pay full regard to National Park purposes. Park planners will continue to explore acceptable solutions which take into account the totality of any impact on the Lake District. In addition, there is a commitment from all planning authorities to continue to work together to ensure an acceptable solution is found. It is therefore proposed to build on the excellent working relationships in place with the planning authorities, and to work with them to resolve outstanding issues.

Letters of support from credible nuclear power operators are attached below.



SSA Nominations
Bay 128
Department of Energy and Climate Change
1 Victoria Street
London
SW1H 0ET

23 March 2009

Dear Sir/Madam

SSA NOMINATION BY NDA OF A SITE ADJACENT TO THE SELLAFIELD NUCLEAR SITE, WEST CUMBRIA ("THE SELLAFIELD LAND")

Iberdrola

The Iberdrola Group is one of the largest utilities in the world. In 2008, it supplied its 24.5 million electricity customers with over 181 TWh of electricity, including 141 TWh from its generation assets, which have a total installed capacity of over 43 GW and comprise a well-balanced mix of which approximately 82% is represented by nuclear, renewable and other low-carbon power generation assets.

In its home market of Spain, Iberdrola's generation subsidiary has ownership stakes in 7 nuclear power plants with a total installed capacity of 6.7GW (3.3GW proportionally attributable to Iberdrola) and a proven track record of 30 years of experience managing and operating nuclear power plants in which it has ownership. In addition to its strong domestic presence in nuclear generation, Iberdrola is a valued partner in a number of nuclear development projects around the world, including participations in the construction of Cernavoda Nuclear Power Plant units 3 and 4 (total of 1,400MW).

Additionally Iberdrola's engineering and construction subsidiary, Iberdrola Ingeniería y Construcción SA, is a global leader in the design and construction of electrical power generation, transmission and distribution facilities; it has a current nuclear project portfolio consisting of more than 30 projects relating to construction, modernisation, efficiency improvement, decommissioning and elimination of waste.

Iberdrola is a substantial participant in the UK market through its subsidiary ScottishPower. ScottishPower is one of the "big 6" energy suppliers, with some 6GW of conventional generation plant operated by its businesses, in units significantly greater than 50MW, and subject to UK health & safety and

environmental regulation. ScottishPower also has 5.4 million customer accounts and substantial network interests.

Iberdrola ("we") is a Credible Nuclear Power Operator as defined by the UK Government and this letter represents the views of the nuclear parts of the organisation.

Iberdrola has joined in a Consortium with GDF Suez and Scottish & Southern Energy in order to pursue nuclear new build opportunities in the UK.

The Sellafield Land

We have had the opportunity to undertake due diligence on the Sellafield Land and to review drafts of the NDA's nomination papers covering the area in question. On the basis of the information we have studied and our expertise, we have not identified any technical or environmental challenges that should prevent development of at least one new nuclear power generating unit by 2025.

Not only do we consider that the Sellafield Land is a credible site for deployment of one or more new nuclear power plants by that 2025, but, if the necessary licensing and planning processes continue to plan and subject to the availability of a grid connection, we believe the site could be developed by 2020.

In particular, we would comment as follows:

Constructability

We consider that access to the site is sufficient to allow for delivery of all necessary materials. We understand there is already a proposal for a project to design and construct a temporary marine off loading facility for the delivery of large components to the existing Sellafield site; this could be used for the delivery of the large components required for a nuclear new build project on the adjoining site.

The existing site has a very large workforce of people with high levels of knowledge in the nuclear industry; this pool of local talent would be readily available to a developer.

Site planning

There are no features of the Sellafield Land which would prevent the installation of at least one nuclear power generating unit; there is sufficient land to ensure that any restrictions can be circumvented by suitable plant layout. We consider that the land would be generally suitable in planning terms for installation of new nuclear power – a view enhanced by the presence of the existing site.

Commissioning

We are aware of no factors relating to the Sellafield Land which would present any undue challenges on commissioning. We believe that a new nuclear power plant would take 5-6 years to build plus a year of site preparation.

Grid connection

We note that considerable work has been undertaken by West Lakes Renaissance together with National Grid to establish the most practical approach to connecting a

nuclear power station site in West Cumbria. This work has concluded that the addition of new nuclear generation in the Cumbria area is technically feasible and that in principle there are no fundamental reasons to prevent its connection into the wider network around 2020. We understand that a capacity of some 3.6GW has been identified, which would be available either for the Sellafield Land or for some alternative land that has been identified by RWEnpower. In our opinion, it is possible that further capacity could be delivered before 2025.

Licensing issues

Based on our own due diligence and on a review of the draft nomination papers, we consider that a reactor of a design which had successfully completed the Generic Design Assessment process on time, should be capable of being licensed for construction on the Sellafield Land on the timescales set out in this letter. Although there will be numerous site specific issues to be resolved during the licensing process, there are no features of the Land which lead us to conclude that resolution is unlikely to be achieved.

Early deployment

If the Government continues to make progress on its facilitative actions in accordance with its published timetable, and subject to the licensing and development consent processes operating as envisaged and the availability of the envisaged grid connection, we consider that a first nuclear power generating unit could be operational on the Sellafield site by around 2020. This is based on consent being granted in late 2013 followed by a year of site preparation and five years of construction.

Generally accepted practice, with which we would concur, is that a second reactor could be constructed about a year to 18 months after the first, in order to make the most efficient use of the workforce, and any third unit after a similar gap. This would however depend on the grid capacity for the second and any subsequent reactor being available in time. We consider that the Sellafield Land, as described in the draft nomination we have seen, is sufficient for at least two or three nuclear power generating units (depending on their size), together with any cooling towers which might be required either instead of, or in order to supplement, any direct cooling.

Accordingly, a reasonable early deployment profile would see the first reactor becoming operational in 2020, with a second in 2021 and a possible third a year or two later. Timings for reactors would depend on the dates given by National Grid in relation to the relevant connection offer(s), which may depend on whether RWEnpower take up the offer they currently hold in relation to a nearby site.

Further information

If you require any further information about this letter, please contact:

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Yours faithfully,

Pedro Azagra
Director of Development

VATTENFALL

102288-L-042

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Support Letter for Nuclear New Build at Sellafield

Vattenfall AB is a state-owned utility with net sales of 14,612 £million (2008) and has an average number of employees 32,800 (2008) in North Europe. Vattenfall AB is Europe's fifth-largest generator of electricity and the fourth-largest nuclear generator. Vattenfall AB co-owns and/or operates 10.4 GW of existing nuclear generation capacity in Sweden and Germany. The existing fleet comprises both Boiling Water Reactors (BWR) and Pressurised Water Reactors (PWR).

Safety and reliability are two issues that have top priority in Vattenfall's nuclear operation. Vattenfall is continuously implementing safety improvements e.g. periodic safety reviews each 10 years, waste handling, transportation and storage. Vattenfall is also supporting international development in this area and taking part in IAEA/Safety convention, WENRA, EUR and other collaborations.

In addition, on February 2nd the Swedish Government publicly announced a shift in their energy policy. New nuclear plants will be allowed to replace the existing fleet in Sweden at the sites holding nuclear power plants today. This allows Vattenfall to plan for a new build, with the possibility of replacing some units in the period of 2023-2025.

Vattenfall has taking part in all the necessary steps towards a new nuclear build (NNB) in the United Kingdom including the Governmental initiatives, e.g. Strategic Siting Assessment, Generic Design Assessment and Justification process.

Furthermore Vattenfall has ongoing feasibility studies with reactor suppliers in three phases; i) until site acquisition (almost finished) ii) until decision for preferred supplier (second half 2009) and iii) until contract signing (expected 2013). The feasibility studies cover items like license ability, technical assessment, commercial aspects and project implementation. The fact that Vattenfall has not chosen a preferred supplier gives flexibility in terms of choosing the appropriate technology for the Sellafield site.

After Vattenfall's comprehensive research regarding Sellafield we have come to the conclusion that Sellafield is deployable for NNB within the time frame 2025. The Sellafield site has a considerable acreage giving a developer freedom to exploit the site in a flexible way. If multiple units will be commissioned at Sellafield, they will be constructed in series with a gap

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of 12-18 months in order to make the deployment as efficient as possible. This ensures an optimal use of resources in terms of workforce, equipment etc.

There is good access to cooling water from the Irish Sea thus meaning that cooling towers may not be needed in contrast to the former Calder Hall nuclear power station in Sellafield. The area has a skilled workforce regarding nuclear technology and an infrastructure that supports NNB, including the "Britain's Energy Coast" initiative. Cumbria will for a long time be a centre for nuclear technology with a variety businesses in the nuclear field and a NNB will fit in well.

National Grid has studied the main concern regarding grid access and the conclusion is that a transmission capacity of 3.5 GW is technically feasible and in that, in principle, there are no fundamental reasons to prevent its connection into the wider network around 2020. No other issues that will hinder NNB have been found in our thorough research.

Yours Sincerely,

Vattenfall AB
Nuclear Power

Gunnar Wickström
Vice President
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RWE
The energy to lead

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23 March 2009

Re: CNPO Support Letter for Nuclear New Build at Sellafield

Dear Sir/Madam

We understand that the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) intends to nominate land adjacent to the Sellafield site in Cumbria into the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment (SSA) process. We understand that the NDA does not intend to develop new power stations at Sellafield itself and consequently requires the support of a credible nuclear power operator (CNPO).

This letter is intended to fulfil the requirement for a Credible Nuclear Power Operator (CNPO) to support the nomination of the Sellafield site into the SSA process.
In its publication inviting nominations under the SSA, the Government defined a CNPO as one which currently operates a nuclear power plant anywhere in the world; and currently operates an electricity generating station subject to UK health, safety and environmental regulation.
This letter presents RWE npower's credentials as a (CNPO) in the context of its support for the nomination of sites into the Government's Strategic Siting Assessment (SSA) process.

RWE npower, a wholly owned subsidiary of RWE AG, is an integrated energy business, generating electricity and supplying gas, electricity and related services to customers across the UK. We own and operate one of the largest and most diverse portfolios of power generating plant in the UK including over 10 GW of large gas, coal and oil-fired power stations and cogeneration plant.

RWE npower is committed to the development of new nuclear build and plans to invest in, develop and operate new nuclear power stations in the UK. Our status as a CNPO has already been recognised by the Government as an acknowledged supporter of the candidate reactor designs, including Areva's EPR and Westinghouse's AP1000, currently going through the Generic Design Assessment Process.

The Sellafield site is of sufficient size to accommodate the construction of one or more power stations of either of the above technologies and enjoys access to direct sea water cooling. Grid access has been studied by National Grid and the conclusion is that a transmission capacity of 3.5 GW could be in place within the required timeframe. Accordingly, new nuclear power stations are capable of being deployed at Sellafield before 2025.

RWE currently operates five nuclear reactors located across three sites in Germany. Together the company's nuclear plant generates 25 per cent of the annual power produced by its German power station fleet. RWE has more than 45 years'

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experience of operating nuclear plant, and managing waste, to the highest safety standards.

Our nuclear stations have served as reference plants for national research and development projects, including research into best practice in the management of safety and risk. The company's record in nuclear operations is recognised world-wide and RWE is an active member of a number of international associations working to improve and enhance the nuclear generation industry.

RWE has the financial strength and partnering experience we believe is essential to develop new nuclear build. RWE Group's external revenue for the 2008 financial year was €49 billion, EBITDA was €8.3 billion and its operating result €6.8 billion. At the end of 2008 the Group's workforce numbered 65,908 employees. RWE has an excellent, proven track record of partnering with other companies both in the UK and internationally. In Germany, we have substantial joint ventures with E.ON on three of our nuclear power plant units and with Steag, Vattenfall Europe and E.ON on two of our coal-fired power stations. This is complemented by our established UK power station technical and project management competences and our recent experience of consenting and planning major coastal site and inland power stations.

In short, RWE npower has demonstrable capability to finance, engineer, plan, procure and construct a nuclear power station, and to licence and operate it within the UK's health and safety, security and environmental regulatory regime.

Should the Government require further information about RWE or this letter of support, please contact myself in the first instance.

Yours Sincerely,

Alan Smith
Project Manager
UK Nuclear Development Team