

Safle Wylfa Site

Cemaes
Ynys Môn/Anglesey LL67 0DH
Tel: +44 (0)1407 733733
Fax: +44 (0)1407 733406
www.magnoxsites.com

Dr R Waters
Superintending Inspector
Office for Nuclear Regulation
Redgrave Court
Building 4N.2Merton Road
Bootle
L20 7HS

Our ref: WYF 52516 N**File ref: WYA/EJS/50.15****Your Ref:****Date:** 20th December 2016**FOR THE ATTENTION OF Dr P Howden & Mr N Blackburn**

Dear Dr Waters,

NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS ACT 1965 (as amended)
MAGNOX LIMITED
WYLFA SITE
NUCLEAR SITE LICENCE NO 58A

NUCLEAR REACTORS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DECOMMISSIONING) REGULATIONS 1999 (AS AMENDED) (EIADR) – WYLFA POWER STATION DECOMMISSIONING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.

Please find enclosed, for information, one copy of the annual update of the Wylfa Site Environmental Management Plan, DP/EMP/ENG/001 Issue 5 (in English) as required by the Site EIADR consent dated 25th September 2013. The plan is currently being translated into Welsh and will be available early in 2017, I will forward a copy when available.

Should you require further information or clarification, please contact Steve Riches, Environmental Coordinator at the Station.

Yours sincerely,



DS Law
Site Director, Magnox Limited

cc LETTER ONLY

DE Milburn, Engineering Manager, Wylfa

EJ Smith, NSAE, Wylfa

A Easterbrook, Head of Assurance, OTC

K Fell Corporate EHSS&Q Site Inspector, Wylfa

G Thomas, EHSSQ Manager, Wylfa

M Elsworth, Head of HP&Chem, Wylfa

S Riches, Environmental Coordinator

CC Letter & Encs.

R Arkle, Environment Agency

P Wright, Natural Resources Wales

Graeme McLaren, Planning & Consents, Oldbury Technical Centre

NDA Wylfa Office

N Blackburn, Wylfa ONR Site Inspector, Bootle

Encs

1. Wylfa Site Environmental Management Plan, DP/EMP/ENG/001 Issue 5

WYF/ONRLet026/EJS/20.12.16

Magneox Ltd

Wylfa Site

Environmental Management Plan

Issue Five



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2008, Magnox Ltd applied to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) for consent to decommission Wylfa Power Station in accordance with the Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999 (as amended). An environmental statement accompanied the application.

After a period of public consultation, the HSE duly granted consent in March 2009. This original consent was valid until 25th March 2014, however, Wylfa has had permission to generate beyond this date so it was necessary to seek a new consent to decommission. Consequently, a new application, including an updated Environmental Statement, was made and a further consent was granted in September 2013. Conditions were attached to the consents. Condition 5a included the requirement for the production and maintenance of an Environmental Management Plan covering the ongoing mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and, if possible, offset any significant adverse environmental effects of the decommissioning work. Issue 5 of this document has been published following the review of the previous Wylfa Environmental Management Plan (EMP), the updated Environmental Statement and current operational plans for the site in accordance with the HSE Consent Condition 5a.

Wylfa ceased generation at 3pm 30th December 2015. Measures have been put in place to permanently disable the operational reactor (R1) from starting up again and decommissioning has officially begun. A defueling period has ensued and decommissioning is not planned to begin in earnest until all the fuel is removed from site.

The revised decommissioning strategy, following the change of Magnox Parent Body Organisation (PBO) to Cavendish Fluor has been discussed with the regulators but full agreement will be required before deferral of some works until final site clearance.

As Site Director for Wylfa, I continue to plan responsibly for a successful decommissioning project and on behalf of Magnox Ltd I give my commitment to minimising any adverse effect on the environment as a consequence of our decommissioning operations

D. S. Law

Stuart Law
Wylfa Site Director
December 2016

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1. Introduction

Since the last update of this document in 2015, the most significant change to occur at Wylfa Power Station (hereafter Wylfa) was the permanent shutdown of Reactor 1 on 30th December 2015. This marked the end of nearly 45 years of safe and compliant electricity generation.

Wylfa generated electricity beyond its original shutdown date of December 2010¹ until 3pm 30th December 2015. Due to the extension in generation there was a requirement to seek a new² Consent to decommission under the Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning (EIAD)) Regulations 1999 (as amended). Now both reactors have been permanently shut down and in accordance with Government Policy, Wylfa has entered the decommissioning phase and work will begin to systematically remove (or decommission) the plant and buildings associated with electricity generation at the site. Prior to commencing this work Magnox Ltd, the Licensee of the site, was legally required to seek consent from the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) to carry out the decommissioning project.

A new application was therefore made in August 2013 to the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) now the Office of Nuclear regulation (ONR) for consent to carry out the decommissioning project at Wylfa. In support of this application an updated Environmental Statement^{3,4,5} was provided, which assessed the impacts of the decommissioning project on the environment. Following another extensive public consultation, the HSE granted further consent to carry out the decommissioning project at Wylfa in September 2013, subject to certain conditions. (The conditions are listed in full in Appendix 1).

¹ Agreed by the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the HSE HM Nuclear Installations Inspectorate in October 2010.

² The original consent to decommission was granted in 2008, and was valid until March 2014.

³ European Council Directive 85/337/EEC, as amended by Council Directive 97/11/EC, sets out a framework for the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. The Directive is implemented in Great Britain for decommissioning nuclear reactor projects by the Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999 (as amended).

⁴ Magnox North (2008) Wylfa Nuclear Power Station Environmental Statement (in support of the application to decommission Wylfa Nuclear Power Station as required by Statutory Instrument 1999 No. 2892: Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999 (as amended)).

⁵ Magnox, Wylfa Nuclear Power Station, Environmental Statement 2013 Update.

Condition number 2 requires the licensee of the site to prepare and implement an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to cover mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment.

"The EMP shall:

- *list the mitigation measures that are already identified in the environmental statement;*
- *list the options to implement work activities where mitigation measures may be required but where selection of an option will only be possible in the future and;*
- *list the work activities where mitigation measures may be required but where assessments to identify mitigation measures will only be possible in the future."*

It is a requirement of the conditions attached to the consent to describe the effectiveness of the mitigation measures over time. This EMP is therefore a living document that will be periodically reviewed and revised throughout the decommissioning project.

Further information on the HSE's decision to grant consent to decommission Wylfa can be found in their decision report, which describes the content of the conditions attached to the Consent and the main reasons and considerations for the decision.

Copies of the decision report document are available from:

Health and Safety Executive
Knowledge Centre
Health and Safety Executive
(1G) Redgrave Court
Merton Road
Bootle
L20 7HS

HSE Infoline 0845 345 0055

Internet: www.hse.gov.uk

Any queries relating to the decommissioning activities at Wylfa or requests for copies of this EMP should be addressed to:

The Communications Team
Wylfa Power Station
Cemaes
Anglesey
LL67 0DH

In addition to the submission of this EMP to the HSE, Magnox Limited will also provide copies to the:

- Wylfa Site Stakeholder Group;
- The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA);
- Isle of Anglesey County Council;
- Natural Resources Wales; and
- Environment Agency.

This EMP can be viewed at the following locations:

Amlwch Library

Lôn Parys
Amlwch
LL68 9EA
Tel (01407) 830145

Beaumaris Library

David Hughes Community Centre
Beaumaris
LL58 8AL
Tel (01248) 810659

Bangor Public Library

Ffordd Gwynedd
Bangor
Gwynedd
LL57 1DR
Tel (01248) 353479

Cemaes Library

Glascoed Road
Cemaes
LL67 0HN
Tel (01407) 711025

Holyhead Library

Newry Fields
Holyhead

Llangefni Library

Lôn y Felin
Llangefni

LL65 1LA

LL77 7RT

Tel (01407) 762917

Tel (01248) 752095

Menai Bridge Library

Wood Street

Menai Bridge

LL59 5AS

Tel (01248) 712706

Moelfre Library

Y Ganolfan

Moelfre

LL72 8HA

Tel (01248) 410331

Caernarfon Library

Pavilion Road

Caernarfon

LL55 1AS

Tel (01286) 679463

Rhosneigr Library

High Street

Rhosneigr

LL64 5UX

Tel (01407) 811293

2. Scope of the Environmental Management Plan

This EMP details the mitigation measures to prevent, reduce and where possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment throughout the decommissioning of Wylfa. The decommissioning project at Wylfa is divided into three phases as follows:

- Care and Maintenance Preparations;
- Care and Maintenance; and
- Final Site Clearance.

These phases are explained in Box 1 Summary of the Main Decommissioning Phases.

This EMP is similarly structured around these three phases; this is predominantly because mitigation measures may change in the future in light of experience and developing technologies. Where mitigation measures are still to be developed in more detail, or require changes, these will be described in subsequent issues of the EMP together with the reasons for any changes made.

The environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with decommissioning were grouped in the Environmental Statement according to the

topic area e.g. air quality, ecology etc. Reference to these same topic areas and associated mitigation measures will continue in this EMP (see Box 2 Environmental Assessment Topics).

Box 1 Summary of the Main Decommissioning Phases

- **Care and Maintenance Preparations** is the first phase of decommissioning and is estimated to take around 10 years. During this phase most of the radioactive and non-radioactive plant and buildings on the site (other than the reactor building) will be dismantled and cleared.
- **Care and Maintenance** is the second phase of decommissioning which could potentially last for some decades, during which no significant dismantling will be carried out. The site will continue to be managed, monitored and maintained. The care and maintenance entry point is currently planned to be 27th May 2026.
- **Final Site Clearance** is the last phase and is expected to take less than 10 years. This involves the dismantling of the remaining structures on the site, including the reactors and the clearance of any residual radioactivity to the applicable standard.

Box 2 Environmental Assessment Topics

- Air Quality and Dust;
- Archaeology and Cultural Heritage;
- Ecology;
- Geology, Hydrogeology and Soils;
- Landscape and Visual;
- Noise and Vibration;
- Socio-Economic;
- Surface Waters; and
- Traffic and Transport.

In addition to the mitigation measures, a brief description of the Wylfa site and its surroundings is presented in this EMP together with an overview of the types of operations that will be carried out during Care and Maintenance Preparations (the first phase of decommissioning when most of the demolition works will take place). Further details for all phases of the decommissioning project at Wylfa are presented in the Environmental Statement.

3. Stakeholder Engagement

Whilst decommissioning represents a new phase in the lifecycle of the site, Magnox Ltd remains committed to engaging with stakeholders at all phases in the process. Regular meetings have been and will continue to be held with the Site Stakeholder Group as well as other organisations (see Box 3 Local Stakeholders) that will also be kept informed of activities at the site. The organisations listed in Box 3 were also involved in the public consultation process for the Environmental Statement.

As well as regular meetings with stakeholders, where appropriate, other interested parties will also be kept informed of specific decommissioning activities. Some

examples of additional stakeholder activities carried out to date are shown in Box 4
Examples of Additional Stakeholder Activities

Box 3 Local Stakeholders

- Wyfa Site Stakeholder Group;
- Isle of Anglesey County Council;
- Natural Resources Wales;
- Environment Agency; and
- Local people, businesses and community groups.

Box 4 Examples of Additional Stakeholder Activities (During Original 2008 Consultation)

- Liaising with the Countryside Council for Wales regarding mitigation measures proposed for bats;
- Business breakfast held with local stakeholders;
- Information day held at site to inform local people about the decommissioning plans; and
- Display at the Anglesey County Show.

3.1. The Role of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA)

The Energy Act (2004) requires that the NDA must prepare a strategy for carrying out its functions and from time to time to review that strategy. This strategy must set out the steps that the NDA proposes to take for:

- *"giving appropriate publicity to its responsibilities and strategy;*
- *explaining them both to persons having a particular interest in matters relating to the carrying out by the NDA of its functions and to the general public;*

- *ensuring that the NDA is kept informed at all times of the opinions about such matters of persons having such a particular interest; and*
- *facilitating the communication by such persons of their opinions to the NDA."*

The NDA is also required to give encouragement and other support to activities that benefit the social or economic life of communities living near those sites for which it has responsibilities, including Wylfa.

The NDA has given its ongoing commitment to openness and transparency and to the continued development of a proper and effective stakeholder engagement framework.

4. The Site and Surrounding Area

4.1. Site Description

Wylfa was the second and final Magnox power station to be built with a pre-stressed concrete pressure vessel. Construction began in 1963 and commercial operation commenced in 1971. Its twin reactors and associated turbo-generators had a generating capacity of up to 980 megawatts (electrical) [MW(e)].

The reactor building contains two reactors housed in a combined single building, which are of the gas cooled, graphite moderated 'Magnox' type. Each reactor is enclosed in a pre-stressed, post tensioned, concrete pressure vessel lined with mild steel. The concrete pressure vessel also acts as the biological shield, which protects workers from the effects of the direct radiation from the reactors themselves. In addition to the fuel (until defuelling is completed), also contained within the pressure vessel is graphite, control equipment (including control rods and associated mechanisms), and equipment used for monitoring (e.g. temperatures, pressures, neutron flux).

A significant difference between Wylfa power station and other Magnox-type stations is that Wylfa uses five dry storage cells (DSCs) for cooling spent fuel (other Magnox sites store spent fuel in cooling ponds). The three primary DSCs (1, 2 and 3) can hold about 6500 fuel elements each while the secondary DSCs (4 and 5) are a later addition and can hold about 29000 fuel elements each.

The conventional part of the site contains mostly non-radioactive plant and buildings. Of these, the most substantial structure is the turbine hall which dominates the eastern side of the site and is approximately 270m long by 45m wide. Including ancillary buildings the total width is some 76m. Within the turbine hall are four turbo-generator units each of which, when the station was generating, received incoming steam and rotated the internal mechanism of the alternator (electricity generating) units. Beneath these turbo-generator units are the condensing units, founded on the floor of the turbine hall. Through these condensing units passed cooling water that was used to complete the conversion of steam to water before it was transferred back to the reactor vessel.

Wylfa's cooling water is pumped from the Irish Sea using large pumps contained within the cooling water (CW) pump house. This structure incorporates not only the CW pumps but also screens and other equipment, the purpose of which is to prevent marine organisms and debris from entering the cooling water circuit.

4.2. Surrounding Landscape

Wylfa is located in the northwest of Wales, on the northern tip of the Isle of Anglesey between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes Bay. The power station lies approximately 2 km west of Cemaes village and 27 km northeast of the town of Holyhead. The nuclear licensed site at Wylfa covers approximately 21 hectares. The NDA landholding associated with Wylfa is 113ha (predominantly farmland), and recently the land outside of the licensed site has now been leased to Horizon for the proposed new nuclear power station. The impact of the land sale was assessed in the 2013 Environmental Statement and was considered to have no significant impact with respect to Wylfa's decommissioning project, however, any cumulative impacts associated with the construction of the new station will be assessed and a collaborative approach will be sought where practicable for mitigating any such impacts.

The power station is bounded to the north, northeast, and northwest by the Irish Sea and to the southeast, south, and southwest by agricultural fields. The coast around the power station comprises rocky headlands with small bays, some of which are sandy. The approximate length of the coastline of the entire landholding is about

2km. The stretch immediately adjacent to the nuclear licensed site is approximately 750m. Close to the coast the land generally comprises rough grazing with exposed rock and gorse thickets. Farther inland the land comprises gently undulating, low lying farmland and isolated woodland, the latter mostly planted.

Photograph 1 Aerial View of the Wylfa Site and Surrounding Landscape



4.3. Transport Infrastructure

The main vehicular route to and from Wylfa power station site is the A5025 which connects the site to Valley (which lies on the A5) and the A55, approximately 20 km to the south. To the east, the A5025 connects the power station to Cemaes village and a number of other settlements on the northern and eastern coast of Anglesey. In both directions this route is predominantly rural in nature but also runs via a number of settlements.

Rail facilities for the transport of bulk materials between the mainland and Anglesey are good. The principal rail route is the North Wales coast line, which links the region to Chester and London. The nearest railhead to Wylfa for passengers and freight is at Valley, operated by Arriva Trains Wales. There are sidings at Valley which are used for the transport of used reactor fuel between Wylfa Power Station and the Sellafield reprocessing plant. Use of rail-based transport requires road transport between the site and the railway station (approximately 20 km).

The principal ferry port in the region is Holyhead, through which large volumes of freight and passenger traffic pass. The use of water-based transport would require road transport between the site and the port (approximately 27 km).

4.4. Local Watercourses

The main surface water feature in the area with the potential to be directly affected by the site is the coastal water of the Irish Sea. It is from here that water is abstracted for use on the site prior to being discharged back to the sea.

There are no significant surface fresh watercourses at or within the immediate area of the Wylfa site. The nearest fresh watercourse is the Afon Wygyr which drains land to the east of the power station and flows into the Irish Sea at Cemaes Bay some 2km from the power station, in 2013 this was assigned as being of 'good ecological quality'. Formerly there were two small watercourses, one to Porth Wnal and a second west of the former farm of Galen Ddu, both of which were removed during construction of the station. Currently there is a small intermittent stream to the south of the site, which draws on shallow water within the superficial deposits, in 2013 this was assigned as being of 'moderate ecological quality'. There are also a number of small springs and drainage ditches feeding Tre'r Gof SSSI located to the north-east of the station.

There are two major reservoirs on Anglesey which are managed by Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water and provide drinking water to local populations: Llyn Alaw lies 7.3km to the south-south-east of Wylfa power station and Llyn Cefni lies 20.9km to the south-south-east.

4.5. Geology and Hydrogeology

Topsoil in the Wylfa area comprises a freely drained sandy loam that is poorly developed and generally thin at between 0.05 m to 0.4 m. This is underlain by a variable thickness of glacial till (generally less than 2m), which becomes discontinuous towards the coast.

Ground conditions are uniform over the proximity of the power station with generally strong Pre-Cambrian metamorphic bedrock of the Mona Complex overlain by a varying thickness of superficial glacial drift. The glacial drift within parts of the

site was removed for construction of the power station, and significant excavations (by blasting) into bedrock were also required. The bedrock provided particularly favourable foundation conditions for the major structures. During the construction of the site, two level platforms were created which involved the removal of both drift and rock from the eastern area of the site and deposition of this excavated material along the western area of the site and as the landscaped mounds to the east.

There are no significant aquifers beneath the site. This part of North Wales is 'de-regulated' with respect to groundwater, so there is no requirement for groundwater abstraction licences.

4.6. Sensitivity of the Receiving Environment

The nearest settlements to the site are Tregele village 1 km to the south-west and Cemaes village 2 km to the south-east of the site. The closest town above 10,000 inhabitants is Holyhead which is approximately 27 km from the station while the small town of Amlwch is located about 9 km to the east of the station.

There are sites of international, national and local conservation importance within the vicinity of Wylfa. The following are statutory designated sites within 5 km and non-statutory sites within 2 km of the licensed site boundary designated for their nature conservation importance:

- Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn Bay and The Skerries Special Protection Area (SPA) , Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Possible Special Area of Conservation (pSAC);
- Henborth SSSI;
- Tre'r Gof SSSI;
- Cemlyn Bay SSSI;
- Cae Gwyn SSSI;
- Llyn Llygeirian SSSI;
- Salbri SSSI;
- Llyn Hafodol and Cors Clegyrrog SSSI;
- Ynys Mon / Anglesey Area of Outstanding National Beauty (AONB); and

- Mynydd y Wylfa Local Nature Reserve (LNR).

There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on the power station site. The nearest Scheduled Ancient Monument is a triangular arrangement of Early Bronze age standing stones 2.5km south-west of the site. There are no Listed Buildings within the immediate area. There are three Grade II Listed Buildings 1km south-west of the power station, these relate to the operation of Cafnan Mill and include a corn drying house at Felin Cafnan, a corn mill at Felin Cafnan and a mill house at Felin Cafnan.

Additionally, evidence was found in late 2015 indicating the presence of a Roman Fortlet on farmland near Cemlyn Bay (away from the power station site).

5. Site Management and Decommissioning

5.1. General Site Management

Hours of Work

Normal day working hours are typically between 07:30 and 17:30 hours, Monday to Friday with some staff working a 24 hour shift pattern. Most work on site will also be undertaken during these hours under a single shift working arrangement, but this may alter for certain activities. For example, from time to time the working day may be extended and/or some night-time working may be required in order to complete specific items of work such as concrete pouring. Seven days a week, 24 hours a day shift working may be necessary for retrieval of operational ILW and for subsequent waste packaging operations. Isle of Anglesey County Council will be notified in advance of any potentially significant work outside of the normal Monday to Friday working hours and will be provided with a site contact in the event of any queries or complaints.

Lighting

The existing night-time illumination at the power station consists mainly of low level 'street' lights and some externally visible lights located in the reactor building and turbine hall.

During Care and Maintenance Preparations and Final Site Clearance, further lighting may be necessary at times. Use of such lighting, which would only normally be used

at the start and end of the working day during the winter months, will be at the discretion of the relevant Site Supervisor. Consideration will be given to the use of directional lighting to minimise any light spill. Existing levels of security lighting will be retained.

During Care and Maintenance it is expected that there will be occasional low level 'street' lighting on service roads, provided for staff attending site during the hours of darkness, and lighting activated by site security systems.

Transport

Vehicle movements to and from Wylfa will be subject to the provisions of a Transport Management Plan (see Appendix 2).

5.2. Decommissioning Methods

Conventional Area Decommissioning

Conventional plant and buildings will be de-planted and demolished using standard construction industry methods. The exact methods to be employed will be detailed in method statements for individual projects.

The interior of buildings will be first de-planted and decontaminated as necessary prior to demolition of the buildings themselves. To facilitate this, large or heavy plant/equipment may be cut or split into components or sub-component parts prior to their removal. It is expected that after de-planting etc. is complete, demolition will be carried out using conventional methods. The original plan was for all buildings to be demolished in their entirety, the structures including any cabling removed to ground level and the voids backfilled, however, a new strategy is being put in place – structures are to be removed to slab level with the majority of the voids being back-filled during final site clearance. Implementation of this new strategy is subject to Regulator agreement. Any remaining below ground building structures e.g. basements will be punctured to prevent 'ponding' (the accumulation of water).

All suitable demolition material from conventional buildings will be retained on-site to be used for the in-fill of deep voids.

Towards the end of Care and Maintenance Preparations, all roads and hardstandings will be punctured to assist the growth of vegetation and all drainage from rainfall will be to ground. However, the main road leading to the reactor building will be maintained.

Demolition of Radioactive Facilities

Radioactive plant in the reactor building will be decontaminated, where practicable, and dismantled. Other plant and equipment will be decontaminated in situ and recycled, also where practicable to do so. Examples of these decontamination processes are shown in Box 5. Examples of Decontamination Techniques.

Contamination control provisions will be applied (e.g. work will be done within temporary enclosures) and working procedures will take account of the requirement to minimise workers exposure to radiation to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP).

Following decontamination and de-planting, buildings scheduled for demolition during Care and Maintenance Preparations will be demolished, using conventional techniques. Monitoring checks will be made on the building as demolition proceeds and on the resulting demolished materials prior to disposal.

Box 5. Examples of Decontamination Techniques

- **Chemical decontamination** involves the use of chemicals to remove the surface contamination;
- **Scabbling** involves the physical removal of surface contamination, predominantly on concrete;
- **Shot blasting** uses high velocity shot to remove surface contamination;
- **Water jetting** involves the use of a pressurised water jet to remove surface contamination; and
- **Wipe down** where decontamination is removed by 'wiping'; specialist equipment and materials are usually required.

5.3. Waste Management

Intermediate Level Radioactive Waste (ILW)

The majority of operational ILW will be left in voids in the reactor building until Final Site Clearance. Some of the operational ILW will be retrieved and packaged during Care and Maintenance Preparations and stored on site in a purpose-built radioactive waste storage facility until an off-site disposal route becomes available. The current estimate of the number of packages to be produced during Care and Maintenance Preparations of operational ILW is 11

However there is currently no National Repository for ILW in the UK. For ILW the long term decay storage strategy is one of retrieval and packaging (except that stored in voids within the reactor building structure which can be considered to be adequately passively safe for the long-term) for storage on-site until such time as a geological disposal facility becomes available to receive it.

Low Level Radioactive Waste (LLW)

LLW routinely arises at nuclear power stations. Because of this, LLW management facilities already exist on site to process and package LLW before its transfer to the LLW Repository (LLWR) located near Drigg in Cumbria (see Photograph 2). During Care and Maintenance Preparations the processing and disposal of such operational LLW to the LLWR will continue. More routes for the disposal of LLW will be utilised during decommissioning, in line with NDA strategy.

Liquid radioactive effluent requiring disposal is transferred to the Active Effluent Treatment plant (AETP) for processing and disposal. Once production of this effluent ceases the AETP will be decommissioned. This will be completed prior to entering the C&M phase.

Photograph 2 Example of a half height ISO container awaiting transport from a Magnox Ltd site to the LLW Repository



Non-radioactive Hazardous Wastes

All hazardous wastes will be managed by authorised contractors who hold the appropriate Carrier's Licence, which will be checked for current validity before a contract is placed and implemented. The specific contractor used will depend on the type of waste requiring disposal. All records are auditable and will be checked regularly.

Asbestos

Safety during asbestos removal will focus on the hazards associated with manual handling and working at heights, in addition to the hazard of the asbestos itself, and there will be strict compliance with the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012. There are different methods adopted in the removal of asbestos dependant upon the type of asbestos being removed. Insulation containing asbestos will be removed under stringent safety conditions using specialist personnel working in tented areas subject to airlocks and a negative pressure air system. The tents will fully enclose the entire system being stripped of asbestos (see Photograph 3 which shows similar work carried out at Hinkley Point A power station). The sealing of the tent around all areas will be smoke-tested to ensure its integrity before asbestos removal commences. Full respirator and clothing change will be required for the removal; similar precautions to those sometimes used when working in radioactively contaminated areas. In addition, all asbestos lagging will be injected with a water solution prior to removal to reduce the number of airborne fibres released into the tent enclosure. The interior of the tented enclosure will be washed down to remove any fibres that have been released during the stripping process and this water will be filtered to remove any asbestos fibres. The filters will be disposed of along with the asbestos.

Non-radioactive asbestos will be double bagged in its wet state after stripping, hence there will be no liquid waste to be processed from the removal operation itself. Non-radioactive asbestos will be sent to off-site licensed asbestos disposal sites. Radioactive asbestos, which will be LLW, will be sent for disposal in the LLW repository near Drigg in half-height ISO containers, after the removal of excess air from bags and appropriate monitoring. Although not currently envisaged as necessary, it may be appropriate to utilise a super-compaction facility for asbestos, with the waste water produced by this process being filtered to remove any asbestos fibres before the compacted asbestos is sent to the LLW repository near Drigg.

Photograph 3 Turbine Hall Asbestos Removal at Hinkley Point A Power Station



Other Wastes

Non-radioactive waste materials have arisen throughout the operating life of Wylfa. In general, the management of waste at Wylfa will aim to minimise the need to use landfill by reducing waste volumes wherever possible by following the hierarchy of waste management, i.e. eliminate, reduce, reuse, and recycle. Wylfa follows the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Duty of Care principles for all waste arisings and where waste is transferred, it is accompanied by a transfer note and a full written description of the wastes.

Scrap metals, glass and other suitable materials will be sent to an appropriate contractor for recycling. If it is not practicable to reuse or recycle any scrap materials they will be disposed of via approved routes in accordance with the Duty of Care principles, principally landfill.

5.4. Radioactive Discharges and Emissions during Care and Maintenance Preparations

Radioactive disposals controlled under EPR10 are subject to authorisations and limits set by Natural Resources Wales. As required by the authorisations best available techniques are used to minimise radioactive discharges. During Care and Maintenance Preparations (and Final Site Clearance), liquid radioactive waste sources will include waste water from cutting operations, decontamination operations and

showers. Currently all waste water arising on site that has the potential to be radioactively contaminated is transferred to the AETP, which will be one of the last items of plant to be decommissioned during Care and Maintenance Preparations.

Where necessary, buildings and work areas with the potential for airborne radioactive contamination will have forced ventilation with exhaust air passing through high efficiency particulate filters as appropriate. The radioactive waste storage building is currently planned to be ventilated by passive means - air in this building is expected to contain only traces of tritium (the radioactive form of hydrogen).

6. Environmental Performance

Future issues of this EMP will not only provide information on any decommissioning works that have been carried out since the previous submission of the EMP, but will also contain details of decommissioning works planned for the coming year, the effectiveness of any mitigation employed to date and a review of any changes required to the mitigation measures in respect to ecological changes at the site and/or experience gained.

Since the last issue of the EMP Wylfa has ceased generation – the remaining operating reactor (R1) was shut down for the final time at 3pm 30th December 2015 as planned. Measures have subsequently been put in place to permanently disable R1 and defueling of both reactors is in progress. Additionally oils and chemicals have been removed from plant that is no longer required, thus minimising risk of leaks to the environment. An Alternate Effluent Discharge Line has also been installed to remove the requirement to run a main circulating water (CW) pump for aqueous active effluent discharges.

Following cessation of generation personnel numbers have reduced by approximately 50% in line with staffing requirements for defueling – the vehicle movements to and from site have also decreased proportionately, as will have the associated environmental impact.

Decommissioning is not planned to begin in earnest until all the fuel has been removed from site.

The EMP has not yet been impacted by the works associated with the proposed new nuclear power station on land adjacent to the site.

Alongside this EMP, Wylfa has a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). The BAP is a separate document which describes measures to maintain and enhance the biodiversity of the site in accordance with the local and national BAPs (LBAP and UKBAP). Wylfa's BAP aims to complement those mitigation measures as described in the Environmental Statement and EMP. Following the sale of land surrounding Wylfa for the new nuclear power station development, the scope of the Wylfa BAP has been significantly reduced, however, Wylfa will continue to collaborate with external parties with regard to protection and encouragement of biodiversity.

7. Mitigation Measures

The following tables list the identified mitigation measures for each phase of the decommissioning project at Wylfa. Mitigation measures identified in the original 2008 Environmental Statement are shown in non-italics. Additional mitigation measures, actions and comments from the new 2013 Environmental statement are shown in italics.

Care and Maintenance Preparations

Mitigation measures already identified (Condition 3a)

Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Air Quality and Dust				
Dust Emissions (from on-site) The impact of dust on residential properties, industrial receptors, and public areas (due to routine on-site decommissioning activities e.g. construction, demolition and the handling of waste/materials) has not been assessed as 'significant' or 'key significant', however the mitigation measures opposite will be used, as appropriate, as measures of best practice.		The following best practice measures will be implemented as appropriate: - Use of water sprays during external demolition activities as appropriate. - Use of water sprays during outside infill operations as appropriate. - Avoidance of vehicular use on un-surfaced ground where possible and limits on vehicle speeds on such surfaces where it cannot be avoided. - On-site roads to be regularly cleaned of mud/dust deposits and sheeting of vehicles carrying potentially dusty loads, as appropriate and as far as practicable. - Minimisation of dust during particularly windy or dry conditions will be achieved by a variety of activities e.g. the use of water sprays. - Minimisation of unnecessary material and waste handling as far as practicable. - Use of water sprays to maintain damp surfaces during dry and windy weather. - Minimisation of dust from stockpiles will be achieved by a variety of techniques which may include sheeting of surfaces and/or use of wind	- Routine control will be enforced through existing site procedures. Any additional requirements will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans. - The effectiveness of dust mitigation will be monitored. There are a variety of means of measuring dust deposition (e.g. sticky pads); directional monitoring will be used if possible. It may be appropriate to initiate monitoring before works commence in order to determine the background contribution to which the site may add. Arrangements will be discussed and agreed in advance with the local authority as necessary. <i>Specific methods of dust monitoring will be agreed in consultation with IoACC's Environmental Health Officer (EHO).</i>	These mitigation measures primarily concern impacts on humans. However, their implementation will also offset possible impacts of dust deposition on sensitive habitats immediately adjacent to the site.

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Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure		Action	Comments
		fences etc as appropriate. Minimisation of dust will be achieved by a variety of techniques which may include the covering of containers and/or use of wind fences as appropriate.			
Dust Emissions (road side from vehicles) The impact of dust on residential properties from soiled vehicles or vehicles carrying potentially dusty loads		As appropriate: - Ensuring that dusty materials are transported appropriately (e.g. sheeting of vehicles carrying spoil and other dusty materials); - Regular cleaning of the site entrance; and - Provision of wheel and vehicle body washing as appropriate.		- Routine control will be enforced through existing site procedures. Any additional requirements will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans. - These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the development of the Transport Management Plan.	These mitigation measures primarily concern impacts on humans and aim to reduce the potential for complaints associated with fugitive dust.
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage					
Certain features of the historic landscape have the potential to have survived the disturbance of construction within the immediate vicinity of the power station, in the area of car-parking and overflow car-parking between Porth y Pistyll and Porth y Gwartheg and in the vicinity of the outflow at Porth Wnal.		A walkover survey to identify any surface evidence of previous occupation and land use, including agricultural, industrial, maritime and wartime operations within this area, will be undertaken prior to commencing any decommissioning works which might involve ground disturbance in the vicinity of the power station, in the area of car-parking and overflow car-parking between Porth y Pistyll and Porth y Gwartheg and in the vicinity of the outflow at Porth Wnal.		- Ensure that walk over surveys are carried out sufficiently in advance of works and that the advice of a suitably qualified and experienced person is first obtained. <i>In view of the industrial significance of the Wylfa complex, it will be recorded at an appropriate level before dismantling works are undertaken and records relating to its construction and use will be deposited in an appropriate archive.</i> <i>It has been agreed with the RCAHMMW that a photographic record prior to and during decommissioning works, supplemented by background information on the history of Wylfa, will constitute an appropriate level</i>	

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Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure		Action	Comments
				<i>of recording.</i> <i>If agreed to be necessary, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) providing detail of the necessary mitigation will be produced and agreed with Gwynedd Archaeological Trust prior to the start of decommissioning.</i>	
Ecology					
Disturbance to or loss of small amounts of coastal cliff grassland and strandline vegetation by use of Laydown Areas 1 and 2.	Use of a buffer strip in Laydown Area 2 and restricting Laydown Area 1 to within the outer security fence.				- Laydown area 2 may not be available for decommissioning use as it may be transferred to Horizon for the New Build Nuclear Project. - The implementation of measures that would provide a net gain for biodiversity will be discussed and agreed with NRW.
Loss of or disturbance to habitat of moderate botanical interest in Laydown Area 2.	Marking off a 2m-wide buffer strip by a fence or a hedge of native species of local provenance to prevent incursion by personnel and vehicles.			Ensure that measures are put in place sufficiently in advance of works.	
Disruption of the adjacent cliff habitat complexes by fragmentation of the coastal wildlife corridor due to extension of Laydown Area 1 on to the cliff.	No part of Laydown Area 1 to extend outside the outer security fence.				
Potential degradation of species-rich vegetation on the AONB and Heritage Coast and in the Tre'r Gof SSSI caused by deposition of dust generated from demolition activities on site.	Control of dust with standard dust suppression technologies including use of water (see air quality above).				
Accidental killing of adders during demolition of the towns water tank.	- Reptile-proof fencing around work area and removal of reptiles from within by hand searching or use of refugia. - Hand strimming areas suitable for adders to discourage occupation prior to demolition. - Re-instate suitable adder habitat on the footprint			- A suitably experienced ecologist will be employed to oversee this work and to obtain necessary permissions from NRW. - Ensure that measures are put in place sufficiently in advance of works and that the advice of a suitably qualified and	Habitat actions for adders are also included in the Wylfa Biodiversity Action Plan.

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
	of the former towns water tank.	experienced person is first obtained. A targeted reptile survey (to include all suitable reptile habitat within the site) one year prior to the commencement of the decommissioning works and hand-stripping any suitable vegetation that is present within the site that would be directly affected by the proposed works. If reptiles were found to be present during the pre-decommissioning survey, reptile-proof fencing will be installed around such areas.	
Disturbance to bird species from construction of a coffer dam, demolition of the outfall gatehouse complex and explosive demolition of the offshore structures.	Explosive demolition to occur outside of breeding and passage seasons (March – September).		
Loss of habitat and increased disturbance could cause severe disruption to the gull colony in Laydown Area 1.	Restrict Laydown Area 1 to within the outer security fence.		
Potential loss of habitat and or buildings could impact breeding birds and other protected species.	All suitable nesting habitat to be removed outside of the bird breeding season, or if not possible then nest sites to be checked by a qualified ecologist and works to be suspended if birds are breeding. Buildings supporting nesting birds to be demolished outside bird breeding season.	- Ensure that measures are put in place sufficiently in advance of works and that the advice of a suitably qualified and experienced person is first obtained. - Mitigation for the loss of chough nest sites will be provided. This includes the provision of artificial nest boxes within an area that would not be disturbed by the proposed works. Suitable nest boxes will be provided prior to the commencement of the proposed decommissioning works.	

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
The loss of Building 99 which supports a roost of common pipistrelle bats and the loss of other buildings with moderate or high potential to support roosting bats and subsequent loss of potential and actual roost sites.	- All such buildings to be surveyed for roosts approx. 2 years before demolition; mitigation for found roosts to be agreed and licensed by NRW. In buildings where no bats are found, demolition to be carried out under a 'watching brief' supervised by a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist - Roosts suitable for summer and winter use to be provided prior to any demolition works commencing, and as agreed by NRW - Demolition under EPS licence guaranteeing safe exclusion and provision of alternative roost site. - After-dark working will be minimised and confined to winter; directional lighting will be used.	- The demolition of any buildings that are used by nesting choughs will be undertaken outside of the bird breeding season (which is between the months of March and August (inclusive)). - Updated surveys for badgers, otters, water voles, bats and other legally protected species will be undertaken one year before the commencement of any decommissioning works that could affect these species. These surveys will be supplemented with on-going monitoring by an Ecological Clerk of Works during active decommissioning works to ensure legislative compliance. - Ensure that measures are put in place sufficiently in advance of works and that the advice of a suitably qualified and experienced person is first obtained	An action to monitor the bat roost is included in the Wyifa Biodiversity Action Plan.
Disturbance to foraging bats from light spill.			

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Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Disturbance to cetaceans and grey seals from explosive demolition of the CW jetty and offshore structures.		- Explosive demolition to occur at low tide. - Dedicated observer to ensure that no cetaceans have been seen in the area at least 30 minutes prior to demolition.	Ensure that measures are put in place sufficiently in advance of works and that the advice of a suitably qualified and experienced person is first obtained	
Geology, Hydrogeology and Soils				
Changes in soil and/or groundwater quality due to inadvertent contamination of soils and/or groundwater arising from inappropriate use of contaminated soils, wastes or materials as infill.		- Sampling and testing of potentially contaminated soils, wastes and materials prior to use as appropriate. - Authorised disposal or on site treatment of unsuitable soils, wastes and materials.	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	
Changes in soil and/or groundwater quality due to creation of new contaminant pathways (e.g. due to the creation of boreholes, piles or excavations connecting previously unconnected geological strata).		- Compliance with British Standard 5930 (Code of Practice for Site Investigations) and BS 10175 (Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice). - Compliance with EA Technical Report P5-065/TR (Technical Aspects of Site Investigation). - Compliance with relevant PPG guidelines. - Production of risk assessments, method statements and contingency plans. - Use of Made Ground that does not exceed average permeability of in-situ material to avoid groundwater flow issues. - Placement of flow barriers and monitoring of level and flow pattern impacts as required.		
Changes in soil and/or groundwater quality due to spills or leaks of non-radioactive substances.		- Bunding of chemical and fuel storage according to PPG2 and PPG6 and Oil Storage Regulations 2001. - Appropriate protocols for chemicals and fuel handling in line with PPG6 and PPG11, with	Routine control will be enforced through existing site procedures. Any additional requirements will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual	

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Changes in soil and/or groundwater quality due to inadvertent or uncontrolled disturbance or spreading of existing contaminated soils, including movement by windblown dust, attachment to vehicles, entrainment in runoff and inappropriate soil storage/handling operations.	trained staff only to operate facilities. - Emergency spill response planning according to PPG21, including spill kits kept on site and trained staff available. <i>Following guidance PPG 22 – Dealing with Spills</i> - Desk studies and site investigation, monitoring and remediation before works commence in order to determine the presence or absence of contamination, so that appropriate working practices can be adopted from the outset. <i>Where applicable; adoption of EA Rapid Measurement Techniques and EA Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11).</i> - Controlled access to or from known or potentially contaminated working areas as appropriate. - Compliance with relevant PPG's (i.e. PPG 2, 6, 11 and 21 as appropriate). - See dust control mitigation measures (air quality and dust above) including, if necessary, use of water sprays with appropriate management of wastewater arisings and on-site road cleaning. - Use of re-circulating wheel washers on HGVs leaving site as appropriate. - See mitigation below under 'Inadvertent contamination of soils and/or groundwater arising from temporary storage of contaminated soils, wastes or materials'.	decommissioning project plans These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	Wheel washing addresses dust, ecology, surface waters and highways impacts also
Changes in soil and/or groundwater quality due to inadvertent contamination of soils and/or groundwater arising from temporary	- Sampling and testing of soils, wastes and materials prior to storage as appropriate. - On site sorting and segregation as appropriate.	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as	

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
storage of contaminated soils, wastes or materials.	• Use of containment (e.g. membranes) to reduce likelihood of cross-contamination, as appropriate. • Management of rainwater run-off from storage areas for contaminated or potentially contaminated soil, wastes and materials. • Use of a Site Waste Management Plan (SWMP).	part of individual decommissioning project plans.	
• Changes in groundwater quality and/or flow caused by inadvertent effects on groundwater level, flow and quality due to the infill of deep basements and the breaching of basement structures to prevent ponding.	<i>Undertake a tiered qualitative risk assessment (QLRA) process to understand the structures, the condition of the concrete, impact of saline or groundwater interface in order to understand the potential for the release of ions or contamination from surfaces into groundwater. If adverse impact is identified as possible, undertake detailed geo-environmental risk assessment to inform the decommissioning methodologies and to take into account any site specific contamination and geotechnical constraints.</i> • Improved characterisation of groundwater levels and flow direction prior to the start of decommissioning. • Sampling and testing of potentially contaminated soils, wastes and materials prior to use as appropriate. • Puncture all remaining services and foundations to reduce the likelihood of ponding. • <i>Alternatives to puncturing may include back-fill with structural low permeability (e.g. cohesive or stony cohesive fill) and/or assessment of whether "ponding" (e.g. within granular fill) presents a risk situation.</i>	• These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Changes in groundwater quality and/or levels and flow due to mobilisation of existing contamination caused by changes in water table levels and consequential changes to groundwater flow regime	- Removal of sub surface tanks and sealing of voids if appropriate (refer to PPG 27). - Desk studies and site investigation to determine groundwater levels, flows and characterise the full extent of any contamination. - Undertake a tiered review of local site specific site investigation and hydrogeological information to inform likely effects and required mitigation measures - Characterisation of the likely contamination under buildings/ to inform potential sources of contamination. - Dewatering of affected areas to avoid mobilisation of contaminants. Remediation may be required if contamination is significant. - Better constrain current baseline conditions for groundwater quality to provide suitable comparison to any future changes. - The selection of infill materials with appropriate physical and chemical properties.	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	
The degradation of construction materials due to high levels of sulphate in soil or groundwater.	- Sulphate testing will be carried out in area where concrete is to be placed. The appropriate grade of concrete will be selected in accordance with BRE Special Digest 1 (Reference 12 in Section 13). - Prior to construction of individual scheme elements, detailed geo-environmental investigations will be undertaken in order to inform the construction methodologies and to take into account any site specific contamination and geotechnical constraints.		

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Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure		Action	Comments
Landscape and Visual		Impacts on local views	- Use of directional lighting. <i>A Seascope Assessment will be carried out in combination with any new major development at Wylla.</i>	This mitigation will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	The impact associated with any additional lighting on site has been assessed as 'not significant'. However, this mitigation measure is proposed as a measure of best practice, in order to contain the extent of illumination to those areas which are intended to be lit only.
Noise and Vibration					
Local residential properties, recreational areas & industrial receptors		General changes to noise directly from the site and associated changes in traffic.	As appropriate: - Use of equipment fitted with effective silencers where practicable; - Appointment of a site contact to whom complaints/queries about construction/demolition activity can be directed - any complaints to be investigated and action taken where appropriate; - Local residents informed of exceptional activities; - No potentially significant external working outside of normal working hours without prior agreement with the local authority; <i>The hours of working will be planned, and account will be taken of the effects of noise upon persons in areas surrounding site operations and upon persons working on site, taking into account the nature of land use in the areas concerned, the duration of work and the likely consequence of any lengthening of work</i>	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	The use of noise barriers between particularly noisy activities and sensitive receptors may be appropriate but is not currently proposed. Upon completion of the detailed methodology of work, an agreement with the local authority under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 may be appropriate.

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
	<i>periods.</i> - All construction activity to be undertaken in accordance with good practice as described by British Standard 5228:1997 Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites. This includes minimising unnecessary revving of engines, turning off machines when not required and routine maintenance of equipment. <i>Where reasonably practicable, quiet working methods will be employed, including use of the most suitable plant, reasonable hours of working for noisy operations, and economy and speed of operations. Site work will be programmed, when appropriate, so that haulage vehicles will not arrive at or leave the site between 1900hrs and 0700hrs.</i> - Noise will be controlled at source and the spread of noise will be limited, through implementation of general measures such as: - Avoiding unnecessary reworking of engines and switching off equipment when not required; - Keeping internal haul routes well maintained and avoiding steep gradients; - Using rubber linings in, for example, chutes and dumpers to reduce impact noise;		

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
	- Minimising drop height of materials; and - Starting-up plant and vehicles sequentially rather than all together. - The movement of plant onto and around the site will have regard to the normal operating hours of the site and the location of any sensitive receptor locations as far as is reasonably practicable. - The use of conventional audible reversing alarms may cause problems on some sites and alternatives are available. Audible reversing warning systems on mobile plant and vehicles will be of a type which, whilst ensuring that they give proper warning, has a minimum noise impact on persons outside sites. Where practicable, alternative reversing warning systems will be employed to reduce the impact of noise outside sites. - A method of noise measurement will be agreed prior to commencement of site works.		
Socio-economic Direct Employment Employment opportunities and unemployment level in Anglesey	- Magnox Ltd will make every effort to re-deploy affected staff and support staff in re-training or re-skilling for decommissioning roles. - Magnox Ltd will encourage its contractors to make use of local labour, equipment & services	Contractors will be provided with a list of local companies known to be capable of involvement as sub-contractors in decommissioning works.	

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
	wherever possible. <i>Magnox will make every effort to re-deploy affected staff and support staff in re-training or re-skilling for decommissioning roles, in addition to retraining for new roles within the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa (if feasible) and other industries on Anglesey;</i> <i>Preparing a joint Traffic Management Plan with the owners of the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa (i.e. minimise effects on the Island's tourism sector);</i> <i>Inputting into a Welsh Language Impact Assessment prepared by the owners of the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa; and</i> <i>The co-ordination and joint working between Magnox and other developers on Anglesey i.e. including the owners of the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa, will be pursued where socio-economic gains could be secured. As stated in the 2012 Pre-application Opinion Scoping Report, potential joint mitigation between Wylfa and the proposed new nuclear power station will be firmed up in future updates and reviews of the site's Environmental Management Plans and once plans for the proposed new nuclear</i>		

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Surface Waters Changes in terrestrial and coastal water quality due to release of sediment laden run off from construction, demolition and traffic movements .	<i>power station are better defined.</i> Where necessary: - wetting down to prevent wind blown spread of dust into locations where subsequent washing into surface drains would be likely; - careful design and siting of spoil mounds, this may include the construction of low walls around spoil areas; - sheeting or seeding of long term soil mounds; - the use of sediment barriers to contain run off within areas; - measures to keep on and off site roads free of sediment, including the use of recirculating wheel washers and road cleaners; - the use of sustainable drainage concepts to control the sediment content of surface water drainage within and not contained within drainage systems; - prevent water from entering excavations by using cut off ditches; and - ensure that there is provision for dealing with silty water, this may include on site settlement lagoons or arrangements to take silt laden water off site.	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	Wheel washing addresses dust, ecology, geology etc. and highways impacts also.

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Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Changes in terrestrial and coastal water quality due to minor spills or leaks of non-radioactive substances.		Compliance with relevant environment agency Pollution Prevention Guidance, including that on the siting of chemical/fuel storage facilities, use of bunding, handling protocols and spill response plans (e.g. PPG2; PPG5; PPG6; PPG11 & PPG21).	Routine control will be enforced through existing site procedures. Any additional requirements will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	
Traffic and Transport				
Impacts on operation and safety and environment of A5025.		- No specific mitigation is proposed due to the existing standard of the A5025, the route benefiting from accident records at or below the national average and because the changes in traffic flows are low. However, a Travel Plan will be implemented which will assist in reducing the number of trips generated by the station. This plan will be discussed in advance with the relevant highway authority. - To reduce the traffic and transport impacts associated with the decommissioning of Wylfa, a Traffic Management Plan be prepared and agreed with the Highway Authority. - A monitoring regime will also be set out to determine the effect of the travel planning measures and monitor overall traffic generations during the decommissioning.	- Development of a Transport Management Plan to encourage communal transport or car sharing. - The Traffic Management Plan will set out measures to reduce the impact of HGV movements as set out in the examples provided in Appendix 18.1 of the 2008 ES. To reduce the impact associated with staff (including contractors, Magnox staff, etc) travelling to and from the site the Traffic Management Plan will contain travel planning measures. Initially this will include measures to encourage staff to car share when travelling to and from the site and providing information on sustainable travel options before developing the measures further following feedback/surveys with staff when decommissioning commences. - The monitoring regime could include surveying staff travelling to	The Traffic Management Plan will also be updated if/when the works associated with decommissioning Wylfa coincide with significant neighbouring developments, such as the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa. It is considered that although cumulative traffic and transport impacts will be higher, there may be opportunities for significantly reducing the individual impact associated with the decommissioning of Wylfa through a combined Traffic Management Plan. Measures could include: co-ordinating HGV movements (so that if periods of intense HGV movements are expected for the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa then it may be possible to minimise HGV movements for the decommissioning and vice versa), potentially sharing facilities such as the Marine Offloading Facility (MOLF) which may be provided as part of the proposed new nuclear power station at

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Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
		the site to find out how they travel and determine what measures may work to achieve modal shift, as well as the introduction of a permanent traffic counter at the site entrance which could monitor the traffic generations during the decommissioning.	Wylfa, and/or recycling material within the wider site (e.g. using surplus topsoil generated by the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa for in-filling on the decommissioned site). Travel planning opportunities for decommissioning staff travelling to site could also be increased by the presence of the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa. This could include having a greater chance of finding a partner to car share to work with and allowing decommissioning workers to also use the accommodation to be provided for the construction workers associated with the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa, thereby being able to car share/use shuttle bus services or other travel planning mitigation measures put forward as part of the proposed new nuclear power station at Wylfa.

Activities where mitigation may be required but specific measures cannot yet be selected (Condition 3b)

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measures Under Consideration
No such activities have been identified.	

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Activities where mitigation may be required but it is not yet possible to identify possible mitigation measures (Condition 3c)

Environmental Impact

- No such activities have been identified.

Care and Maintenance (Topics not listed here have no significant adverse environmental impacts on this phase of decommissioning)

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Geology, Hydrogeology and Soils			
• The Creation of new long-term contaminant pathways (e.g. through the connection of previously unconnected geological strata)	• Compliance with British Standard 5930 (Code of Practice for Site Investigations) and BS 10175 (Investigation of Potentially Contaminated Sites – Code of Practice). • Compliance with EA Technical Report P5-065/TR (Technical Aspects of Site Investigation). • Compliance with relevant PPG guidelines. • Production of risk assessments, method statements and contingency plans.		
• Several tasks carried out during Care and Maintenance Preparations may result in on-going impacts for subsequent decommissioning phases. In respect of these on-going impacts then some or all of the impacts and mitigation measures (all of which would have been applied in the preceding phase) are as described above under Geology, Hydrogeology and Soils for the Care and Maintenance Preparations phase.			
Landscape and Visual			
• Impacts on local views	• Use of directional lighting.		

Final Site Clearance

Mitigation measures already identified (Condition 3a)

Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Air Quality and Dust				
Dust Emissions (road side from vehicles)	Increase in dust at receptors along traffic routes due to soiled vehicles or vehicles carrying dust loads.	As appropriate: - Sheeting of lorries carrying dusty loads; - Regular cleaning of site entrance and - Provision of wheel and body washing where appropriate for, as a minimum, heavy goods vehicle leaving the site.	- Routine control will be enforced through existing site procedures. Any additional requirements will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans. - These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the development of the Transport Management Plan.	These mitigation measures primarily concern impacts on humans and aim to reduce the potential for complaints associated with fugitive dust.
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage				
No significant adverse environmental impacts identified arising from decommissioning activities				
Ecology				
Impacts and mitigation measures associated with this phase are expected to be very similar to those identified for the Care and Maintenance Preparations. The mitigation measures proposed for the C&M Preps phase are therefore repeated here for completeness however, prior to any works commencing a number of ecological surveys will be undertaken to determine the presence or absence of protected species and habitats or species of conservation concern, both within and immediately adjacent to the site and up to an agreed distance from the site boundary. Proposed mitigation measures will be reviewed and revised as appropriate at the time in light of the results of the new surveys and nature conservation policies at that time.				

Environmental Management Plan

Environmental Impact	Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Geology, Hydrogeology and Soils - The Final Site Clearance works are similar in nature to those undertaken during Care and Maintenance Preparations, whereby the remaining radioactive structures and plant on site will be removed. - Impact magnitudes and significances with and without mitigation are similar to those discussed for the Care and Maintenance Preparations and are therefore not repeated in this section.. - The main difference during the Final Site Clearance phase of decommissioning is the beneficial impact of remediation which is assessed as 'key significant' as, following post remediation validation monitoring, all restrictions will eventually be removed, this being an objective of the remediation at this time.			
Landscape and Visual Impact on local views			
	Any new lighting to be installed on site should be directional lighting.	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	The impact associated with any additional lighting on site has been assessed as 'not significant'. However, this mitigation measure is proposed as a measure of best practice, in order to contain the extent of illumination to those areas which are intended to be lit only.

Environmental Management Plan

Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure	Action	Comments
Noise and Vibration				
Local residential properties, recreational areas & industrial receptors Increased noise levels at receptors due to activities on site.		As appropriate: - Use of equipment fitted with effective silencers where practicable. - Appointment of a site contact to whom complaints/queries about construction/demolition activity can be directed - any complaints to be investigated and action taken where appropriate. - Local residents informed of exceptional activities. - No potentially significant external working outside of normal working hours without prior agreement with the local authority. - All construction activity to be undertaken in accordance with good practice as described by British Standard 5228:1997 Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites. This includes minimising unnecessary rewinding of engines, turning off machines when not required and routine maintenance of equipment.	These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans.	
Socio-economic				
		No significant adverse environmental impacts identified arising from decommissioning activities during this phase.		
Surface Waters				
The activities occurring on site during Final Site Clearance are likely to be broadly similar to those occurring during Care and Maintenance Preparations. Therefore impacts related to releases of water contaminated by sediments and spillages/leakages can be expected along with changes to routine discharges. The impacts and appropriate mitigations are the same as for Care and Maintenance Preparations				

Environmental Management Plan

Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measure		Action	Comments
Traffic and Transport					
Increased traffic on A5025 South of Wylfa	- No specific mitigation is possible because of the absence of specific accident clusters and causes and/or because the routes benefit from accident records at or below the national average. However, a Travel Plan will be implemented which will encourage communal transport or car sharing (see Appendix 2). - To reduce the traffic and transport impacts associated with the decommissioning of Wylfa, a Traffic Management Plan be prepared and agreed with the Highway Authority.		Development of a Transport Management Plan to encourage communal transport or car sharing.	These mitigation measures will be re-considered on the basis of repeat traffic surveys prior to final site clearance.	
Environmental Impacts e.g. proximity of vehicles to pedestrians, pedestrian amenity and mud on roads etc.	- No specific mitigation is possible because of the absence of specific accident clusters and causes. However, a Travel Plan will be implemented which will encourage communal transport or car sharing. - Wheel washing of HGVs as necessary.		- These mitigation measures will be considered as part of the environmental, health and safety justification produced as part of individual decommissioning project plans. - The mitigation measures will be considered as part of the development of the Transport Management Plan	- These mitigation measures will be re-considered on the basis of repeat traffic surveys prior to final site clearance. - Wheel washing addresses dust, ecology, geology etc. and surface waters impacts also.	

Activities where mitigation may be required but specific measures cannot yet be selected (Condition 3b)

Environmental Impact		Mitigation Measures Under Consideration	
No such activities have been identified.			

Activities where mitigation may be required but it is not yet possible to identify possible mitigation measures (Condition 3c)

Environmental Impact

- Additional mitigation measures (or any changes required to those measures listed above) for activities during final site clearance will be based on the technologies available at that time, decommissioning experience and any future environmental assessment deemed necessary. In particular, repeat ecology and traffic surveys, the former including bat, protected species and breeding bird surveys, prior to final site clearance are proposed followed by a reconsideration of the appropriate mitigation measures.

Appendix 1 Letter Providing Consent to Decommission and Attached Conditions

Decommissioning Project Consent

25 September 2013

**NUCLEAR REACTORS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
DECOMMISSIONING) REGULATIONS 1999 (THE REGULATIONS)**

CONSENT

granted under regulation 4(b) in accordance with regulation 8(3) with conditions attached under regulation 8(4)

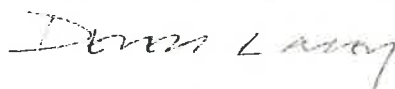
Wylfa nuclear power station

The Health and Safety Executive, pursuant to an application under the Regulations for consent to carry out the project* under regulation 4(a) and in accordance with the requirements of regulation 8(3) and subject to conditions attached under regulation 8(4) grants consent for the project under regulation 4(b), as follows:

- (i) to remove all buildings except the reactor buildings;
- (ii) to alter the reactor buildings for a period of deferment;
- (iii) to retrieve and package operational intermediate level waste, and to store that intermediate level waste until it can be removed from site; and
- (iv) to clear the site, subject to the conditions under regulation 8(4) attached.

Dated: 25 September 2013

Signed



For and on behalf of the
Office for Nuclear
Regulation, an agency of
the Health and Safety
Executive

Derek Lacey

A person authorised to act
in that behalf

* Project as defined in regulation 2

**NUCLEAR REACTORS (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR
DECOMMISSIONING) REGULATIONS 1999 (THE REGULATIONS)**

CONDITIONS

attached under regulation 8(4) to Decommissioning Project Consent No. 1 granted under regulation 4(b)

WYLFA NUCLEAR POWER STATION

Condition 1

The project* shall commence before the expiration of five years from the date of this Consent.

Condition 2

(1) The licensee is required to prepare and implement an environmental management plan to cover mitigation measures to prevent, reduce, and where possible, offset any significant adverse effects on the environment.

(2) The project shall not be carried out except in accordance with the environmental management plan.

Condition 3

Within 90 days of the date of this Consent, with reference to the environmental statement provided under regulation 5(1) the environmental management plan shall:

- a. list the mitigation measures that are already identified in the environmental statement;

Environmental Management Plan

- b. list the options to implement work activities where mitigation measures may be required but where selection of an option will only be possible in the future; and
- c. list the work activities where mitigation measures may be required but where assessments to identify mitigation measures will only be possible in the future.

Condition 4

Subsequent to condition 3, the environmental management plan shall:

- a. with reference to condition 3b, identify the mitigation measures for options that have been selected, giving reasons for their selection;
- b. with reference to condition 3c, identify the mitigation measures from assessments carried out, giving reasons for their selection;
- c. describe the effectiveness of the mitigation measures taken over time; and
- d. describe significant changes to the mitigation measures in light of experience, giving reasons for such changes.

Condition 5

The licensee is required to:

- a. provide the environmental management plan to the Health and Safety Executive within 90 days of the date of this Consent and on each anniversary of the of the expiry of this 90 day period or within such longer time as the Executive may agree, the licensee shall provide an updated environmental management plan;
- b. make the environmental management plan available to the public within 30 days of the plan being sent to the Health and Safety Executive, or within such longer time as the Executive may agree; the plan may replace earlier versions.

Condition 6

The licensee is required to provide notice to the Health and Safety Executive of any significant change to a mitigation measure to prevent, reduce, and where possible, offset any major adverse effects on the environment no less than 30 days before the change is made, or within such shorter time as the Executive may agree.

Environmental Management Plan

Dated: 25 September 2013

Signed

Derek Lacey

**For and on behalf of the
Office for Nuclear Regulation,
an agency of the Health and
Safety Executive**

Derek Lacey

**A person authorised to act
in that behalf**

Appendix 2 Principles for a Transport Management Plan

Objective

All decommissioning operations involving transport will be managed so as to minimise the environmental effects of these operations, as far as is reasonably practicable. The principles for achieving this are defined below.

Transport Management Principles

- HGVs will be required to exit the site through the Main Gate and, where appropriate, to follow preferred routes to and from the strategic road network;
- The numbers of individual transport movements will be minimised as far as is reasonably practicable;
- Employees and contractors will be encouraged to share transport (or use public transport) when travelling to and from Wylfa;
- Magnox Ltd and their contractors will be required to maintain their vehicles in a good standard of condition;
- When appropriate, vehicles leaving the site will be subject to wheel wash and inspection to ensure that earth and other material is not unduly dispersed;
- On site roads will be swept as necessary to minimise the spread of material off-site and/or into drains or watercourses;
- Signage will be provided at site exits to reinforce the contract requirements on vehicle drivers;
- Where practicable, transport distances will be minimised by the use of local recycling companies, disposal sites, etc.;
- Most HGV transport movements will be undertaken during normal working hours; and
- In the event of need for an abnormal load to be transported, a specific plan for this movement will be developed.