

HORIZON

NUCLEAR POWER

WYLFA NEWYDD PROJECT
SITE PREPARATION AND CLEARANCE
Air Quality Cumulative Effects Technical Note

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1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Following submission of the planning application for the SPC works in November 2017, the IACC requested the following information in its letter of 09 February 2018 [RD1]:

“Air quality information on predicted emissions for other relevant developments (including DCO proposals) to be provided to demonstrate whether the emissions from the SPC works have the potential to have significant effects cumulatively or in-combination.”

- 1.1.2 This was requested following a letter from NRW to the IACC on 22 December 2017 [RD2] where it referred to recent case law relating to the need for further consideration of cumulative or in-combination effects at protected ecological sites, specifically, Cae Gwyn Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Tre'r Gof SSSI and Cemlyn Bay SSSI and Special Area of Conservation (SAC).

- 1.1.3 This technical note sets out information to address the request from the IACC/NRW.

2 Inter-project cumulative effects

2.1.1 With regard to the potential for inter-project cumulative effects, chapter 19 of the Environmental Statement provides a short-list of the reasonably foreseeable future projects (RFFPs) that could contribute to cumulative effects. For the RFFPs to contribute to air pollution levels at Cae Gwyn SSSI, Tre'r Gof SSSI or Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI, these would need to comprise potentially polluting site-based activities (e.g. use of combustion plant such as construction machinery, diesel generators or boilers etc.) during construction or operation and be located in relatively close proximity to the ecological sites. As a precautionary approach, a distance of 2km was adopted for the assessment of emissions from the construction plant and machinery for the SPC works and potential for cumulative effects. However, NRW has stated in its response [RD2] that a study area of 200m would be appropriate for emissions from construction plant and machinery. As Cae Gwyn SSSI, Tre'r Gof SSSI or Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI are greater than 200m from the nearest road which could be used by traffic associated with any inter-project developments (i.e. the A5025), road traffic emissions are discounted from further consideration with regard to inter-project cumulative effects.

2.1.2 Taking the above into account, there are considered to be five inter-project developments with a potential spatial link to the SPC works. These are set out below, together with a brief description of distances from the activities to the three ecological sites referred to by NRW, if these are not within the SPC Application Site:

- AN01 - Magnox Limited, decommissioning of the Existing Power Station (adjacent to the SPC Application Site, approximately 500m to the west of Tre'r Gof SSSI);
- AN07 - National Grid, North Wales Connection Project (within the SPC Application Site);
- AN08 - TPG Wind Limited (a joint venture between E.ON and Eurus Energy UK Ltd), Rhyd-y-groes Re-power (approximately 1.8km to the east south-east of Tre'r Gof SSSI, greater than 2km from Cae Gwyn SSSI and Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI);
- AN20 - Utilities companies (various), removal (and in some instances replacement) of services currently in place on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (within the SPC Application Site); and
- AN25 - Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply (within the SPC Application Site).

2.2 Existing Power Station decommissioning works (AN01)

2.2.1 Information provided by Magnox Limited indicates that decommissioning activities that would require a number of diesel-powered plant items required for demolition and major decommissioning activities would not commence until

several years in the future, likely to be 2021 onwards. Therefore, there is unlikely to be a temporal overlap with the SPC works (either directly or within the same 13-month period).

- 2.2.2 The locations of the Magnox Limited decommissioning works are also greater than 200m from the Cae Gwyn SSSI and Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC. The various Magnox Limited application documents were reviewed to identify the extent of the decommissioning works to determine the distance to Tre'r Gof SSSI. A figure (Ref. WYA/GEN/3) from the Magnox Limited 2008 Environmental Statement shows that the nearest part of the Existing Power Station to the Tre'r Gof SSSI (the 400kV switch house building) is owned by National Grid and is not being demolished (reproduced in figure 2-1). The switch house is being retained for use by National Grid for electricity generated by the Wylfa Newydd Project. The figure shows that the majority of buildings or structures to be demolished and removed (which would require the use of diesel-fuelled construction/demolition plant and machinery) are within the site license boundary. The nearest of which to the Tre'r Gof SSSI are some small buildings to the north of the switch house building.
- 2.2.3 This is consistent with the decommissioning area as specified by the nuclear site license area as per the designation under the Energy Act 2004 [RD4]. This has been reproduced below in figure 2-2.
- 2.2.4 The distance from Tre'r Gof SSSI to the nearest section of the decommissioning area was measured on a GIS system, see figure 2-3 below. This showed that the distance is greater than 200m.
- 2.2.5 Based on the information provided in the various documentation, it is considered that AN01 is unlikely to have significant effects, either cumulatively or in-combination, on Cae Gwyn SSSI, Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC and Tre'r Gof SSSI due to the separation distance exceeding 200m (i.e. the distance considered by NRW that beyond which the contribution from emissions from plant and machinery can be screened out from further assessment and would represent a negligible contribution [RD2]).

Figure 2-1 Site Plan During Care and Maintenance Preparations [REPRODUCED]

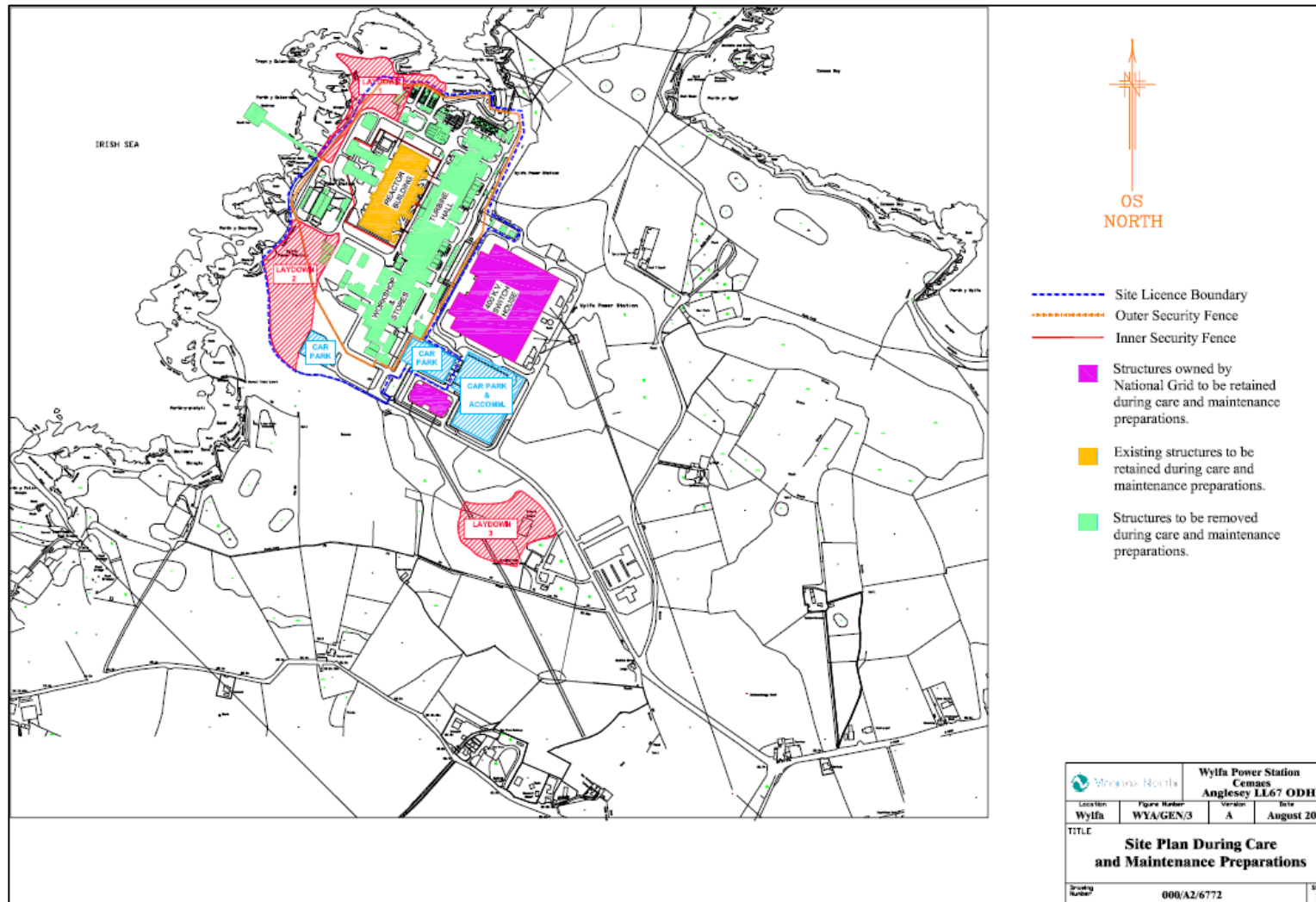


Figure 2-2 Wylfa (Magnox Limited) Nuclear Site License Area [REPRODUCED]

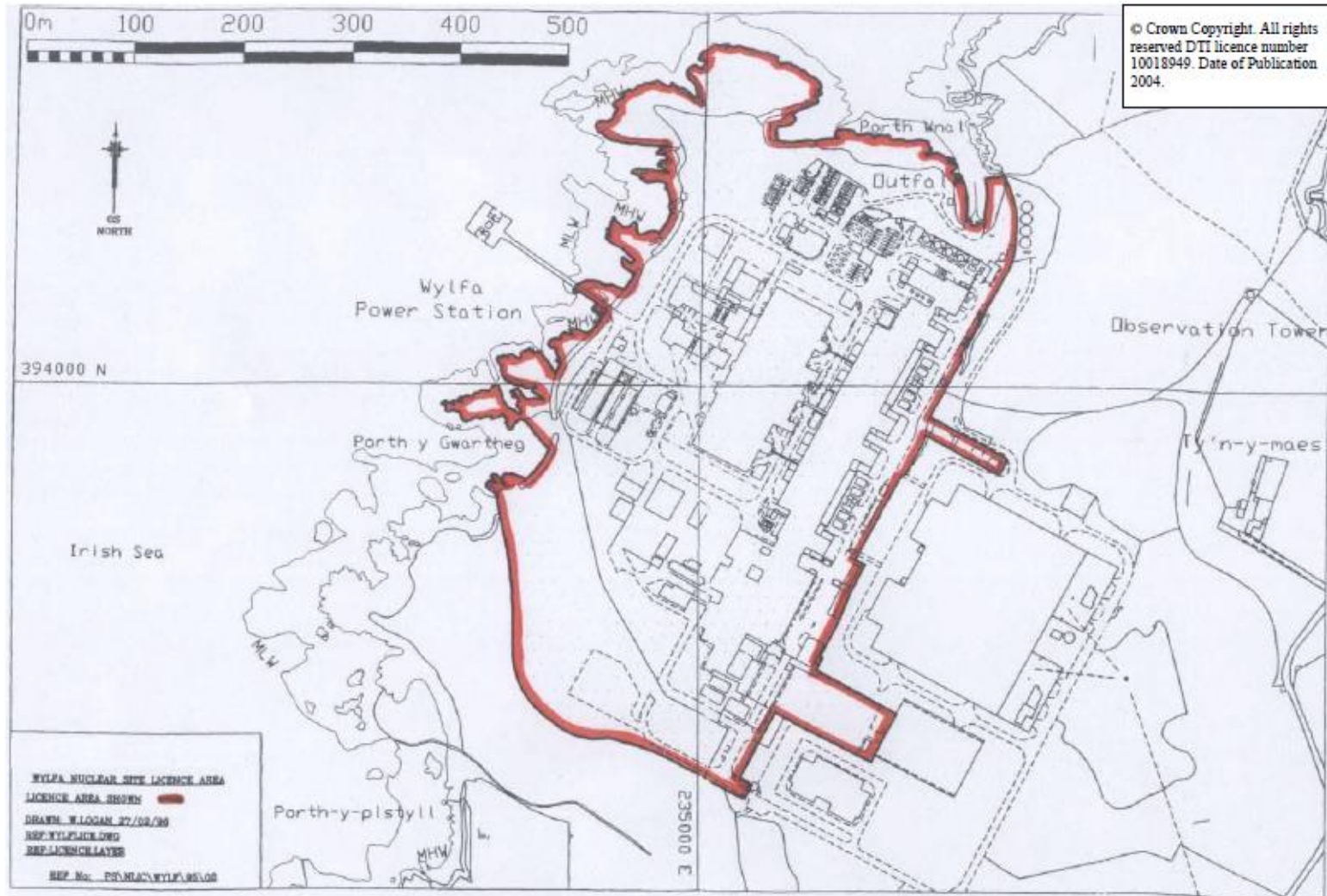
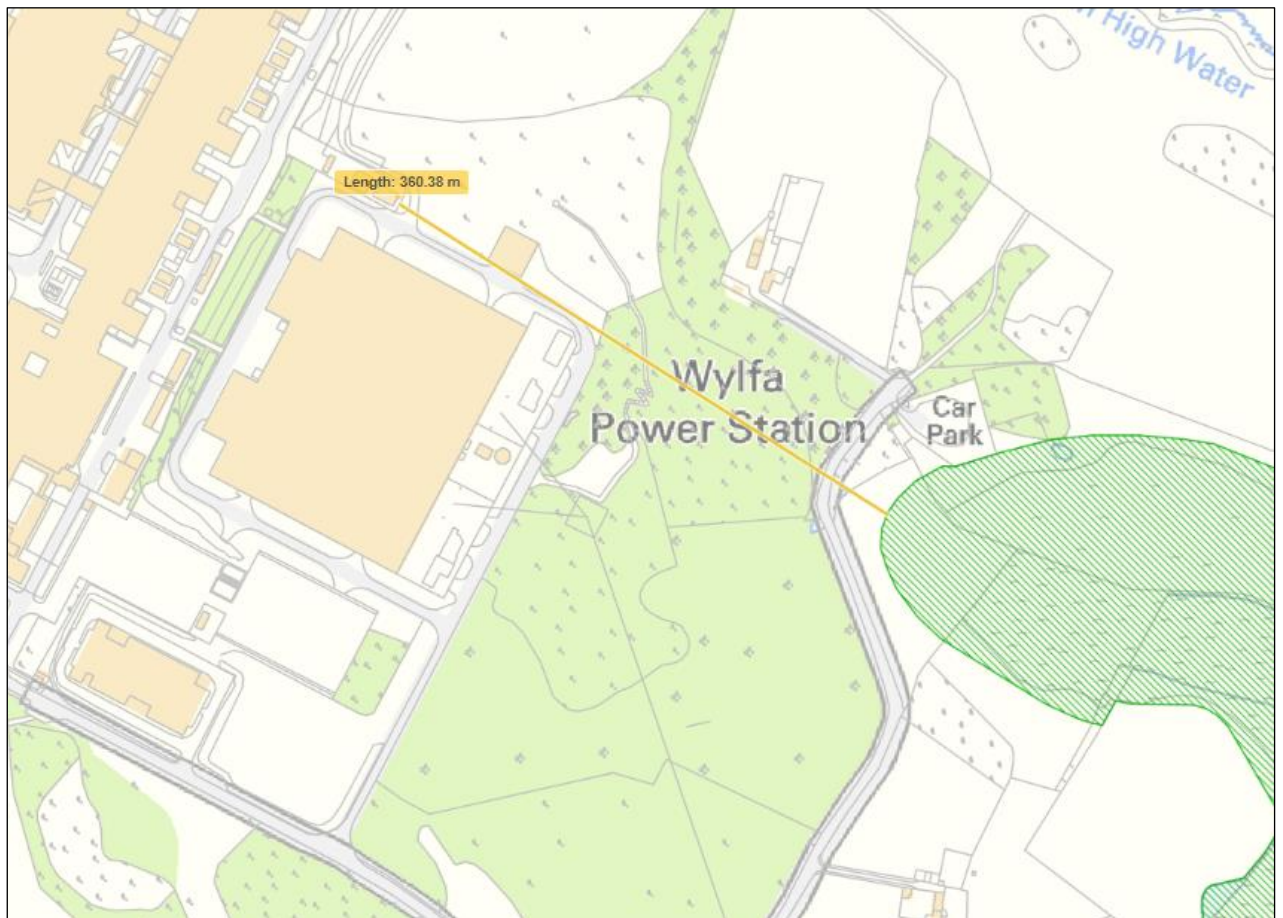


Figure 2-3 Distance from Tre'r Gof SSSI to Magnox decommissioning works



2.3 Emissions from the National Grid North Wales Connection project [AN07]

- 2.3.1 This project would not require works to be undertaken on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area until sometime after the grant of the DCO for this project and after commencement of the DCO Main Construction activities. On this basis, there would not be a temporal overlap with the SPC works (either directly or within the same 13-month period).
- 2.3.2 The North Wales Connection Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) documents were reviewed to identify the potential for cumulative / in-combination effects with the SPC works (available at <http://www.northwalesconnection.com/current-documents-and-maps.aspx>). The works in section A (Wylfa to Rhosgoch) includes the installation of 22 new pylons, three of which are within the area delineated by the SPC Application Site. A small part of the red line boundary of the North Wales Connection project in section A is within 200m of the Tre'r Gof SSSI (approximately 50m at its nearest point). The red line boundary is considerably greater than 200m from the Cae Gwyn SSSI and Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC. Therefore, the project it is unlikely to have a significant cumulative or in-combination effect on these sites.

- 2.3.3 With regard to emissions from construction plant potentially affecting Tre'r Gof SSSI, paragraphs 3.3.16 and 3.3.17 of chapter 13 of the PEIR document state the following:

“3.3.16 Emissions from construction Non-Road Mobile Machinery (NRMM), such as mechanical excavators, will have the potential to increase NO₂ and PM₁₀ concentrations locally when in use within the Proposed Project Boundary. Experience of assessing the exhaust emissions from on-site plant (NRMM) and site traffic suggests that they are unlikely to make a significant impact on local air quality, due to the intermittent nature of their use within the confinement of the site boundary, and, in the vast majority of cases, they do not need to be quantitatively assessed (Ref 13.17).

3.3.17 Emissions from NRMM will be temporary and localised and will be controlled via the application of NRMM emission standards and through best-practice mitigation measures (Ref 13.17), as listed within the Draft Construction Environmental Management Plan for the Proposed Project (Appendix 4.2). For that reason, construction phase NRMM emissions should not be significant and, therefore, have not been considered further in this assessment.”

- 2.3.4 On this basis, the potential for emissions from construction plant (i.e. NRMM) associated with the North Wales Connection project to lead to significant cumulative effects with the SPC works (or other relevant developments including the DCO proposals) at Tre'r Gof SSSI is extremely low.
- 2.3.5 There are also likely to be road vehicles, including heavy goods vehicles, operating within the red line boundary within 200m of the Tre'r Gof SSSI. These would be used for transporting goods and materials and construction workers to and from the site. The information provided in chapter 13 of the PEIR document indicates that there would be less than 10 outward movements of HGVs in any one day (see table 13.21) for the whole of section A. No other information on construction phase road traffic flows are provided or if there would actually be any road traffic movements occurring within 200m of Tre'r Gof SSSI. Chapter 13 only provides a statement that construction vehicle movements have the potential to increase pollutant concentrations and deposition rates at nearby sensitive ecological sites, including the Tre'r Gof SSSI. No assessment was undertaken of road traffic emissions.
- 2.3.6 Given its location at least 50m from the nearest part of the works in section A, only a very small portion of the construction site being within 200m of Tre'r Gof SSSI, and information indicating that there would be a relatively low amount of HGV movements at this section, it is considered that the potential for emissions from road traffic associated with the North Wales Connection project to lead to significant cumulative effects with the SPC works (or other relevant developments including the DCO proposals) at Tre'r Gof SSSI is extremely low.

2.4 TPG Wind Limited, Rhyd-y-groes Re-power [AN08]

- 2.4.1 Although this project is within 2km of Tre'r Gof SSSI (1.8km) (the study area used for the SPC application), it is considerably greater than the screening distance of 200m recommended by NRW. Therefore, the project it is unlikely to have a significant cumulative or in-combination effect on the three ecological sites.

2.5 Utilities companies (various), removal (and in some instances replacement) of services currently in place on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area [AN20]

- 2.5.1 This project could have a direct temporal overlap with the SPC works and could coincide with the peak 13-month period of SPC works. However, it is of relatively small scale and would be carried out by the relevant utilities companies under Permitted Development rights. Although there is no information available on the number of plant items or potential environmental effects, the number of diesel-powered plant items is likely to be relatively small (and considerably smaller than the plant numbers anticipated for the SPC works). The contribution to annual mean and 24-hour mean concentrations of pollutants or annual mean nitrogen and acid deposition rates is likely to be much smaller than predicted for the SPC works.
- 2.5.2 Given the small-scale of this project, it is unlikely to have a significant cumulative or in-combination effect on the three ecological sites.

2.6 Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water, Wylfa Newydd Potable Water Supply [AN25]

- 2.6.1 The construction phase of this project could have a direct temporal overlap with the SPC works and could coincide with the peak 13-month period of SPC works. It is of relatively smaller-scale than the SPC works. The Environmental Screening Report for the development indicates that the duration of works within the SPC Application Site would be approximately one month. The Environmental Screening Report states that the construction plant would consist of tracked trenchers, excavators, and dump trucks. Other plant includes a tractor, compressors and site vehicles such as pick-up trucks / four-wheel drive vehicles. Although no information is provided on the plant numbers, the number of NO_x emitting diesel-powered plant items is likely to be relatively small (and considerably smaller than the plant numbers anticipated for the SPC works). Although there is no information available on the potential environmental effects, given the very short duration of works required to undertake the pipe laying in the SPC Application Site (i.e. approximately one month), the contribution to annual mean and 24-hour mean concentrations or annual mean deposition rates is likely to be much smaller than the SPC works.
- 2.6.2 On the above basis, this project is unlikely to have a significant cumulative or in-combination effect on the three ecological sites.

3 Intra-Project Predicted emissions from the Wylfa Newydd Project DCO proposals

- 3.1.1 With regard to intra-project cumulative effects, chapter 19 of the Environmental Statement provides a list of the other Wylfa Newydd Project developments. The works associated with the construction of the Power Station, other on-site development, Marine Works and the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area were identified. Other developments are greater than 200m from any of the three ecological sites (Cae Gwyn SSSI, Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC and Tre'r Gof SSSI).
- 3.1.2 Based on the current DCO submission date, determination period and time required for site mobilisation, it is anticipated that there would not be a direct temporal overlap of the SPC works and the DCO construction activities. However, schedules may change and there is no mechanism to ensure that there would not be a temporal overlap with the SPC works and DCO proposals.
- 3.1.3 On this basis, information on the predicted concentrations of oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and predicted deposition rates of nitrogen and acid at Cae Gwyn SSSI, Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC and Tre'r Gof SSSI are set out in this technical note. This is provided for the SPC works, two DCO construction scenarios (Year 2 and Year 5) and also the DCO operational scenario (for completeness). Justification of why the above DCO construction scenarios are considered to represent the worst-case was also included.
- 3.1.4 The predicted concentrations of NO_x and SO₂ and deposition rates of nitrogen and acid for SPC Works are set out in tables 3-1 to 3-5. The tables show the predicted increases due to the project (i.e. Process Contribution (PC)), total concentrations or deposition rates (i.e. the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)) and the relevant assessment criteria are the Air Quality Objective (AQO), Environmental Assessment Level (EAL) or critical load (CL).
- 3.1.5 Tables 3-1 to 3-5 present the predicted concentrations and deposition rates for the SPC works (i.e. reproduced from the SPC Environmental Statement) and for the DCO proposals. The DCO proposals have been modelled for two distinct periods during construction approximately representing year 2 ("DCO Year 2") and year 5 ("DCO Year 5") of the DCO proposals. A scenario representing operation of the combustion plant associated with the operation of the Power Station is also included ("DCO Operation").
- 3.1.6 The two construction scenarios were developed, in accordance with the outline programme of construction and timeline for the DCO proposals, to represent the activities on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and the plant, machinery and marine vessels were assigned to various areas where works are proposed to take place during these scenarios. The two scenarios, DCO Year 2 and DCO Year 5, represent works during the peak of activities during the two distinct stages of Main Construction of the DCO proposals and are described below.

- Year 2 – Peak of activities associated with the site grading and bulk earthworks, deep excavations, landscape formation, cooling water tunnels and outfall construction and construction of the MOLF. The scenario represents a 12-month period during which the highest number of diesel-engine plant items and site vehicles are forecast to be operating at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at any time during Main Construction. This scenario is used to determine the highest potential air quality effects during year 1 and year 2 of the construction programme for the DCO proposals. If year 1 was modelled this would result in lower predicted concentrations and deposition rates than for year 2.
- Year 5 – Peak of activities associated with the construction of the Power Station buildings and structures, including (but not limited to) concrete production, distribution and placing, steel reinforcing works, craneage, access to structures and related site logistics, such as the transportation of construction workers and materials. The scenario represents a 12-month period during which the highest number of diesel-engine plant items and site vehicles are forecast to be operating at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area after completion of the earthworks and Marine Works earlier in the construction schedule. This scenario is used to determine the highest potential air quality effects during year 3 to year 9 of the construction programme. If any of the other years (i.e. year 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 or 9) were modelled this would result in lower predicted concentrations and deposition rates than for year 5.

3.1.7 The results for DCO Year 2 and DCO Year 5 in Tables 3-1 to 3-5 are based on the implementation of embedded and good practice mitigation. The predicted concentrations or deposition rates do not include the effect of any proposed additional mitigation.

Table 3-1 Predicted maximum annual mean NOx concentrations for the SPC works and DCO proposals

Receptor	Project	Critical level (AQO) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total concentration for:		Change as a percentage of AQO	Total concentration as a percentage of AQO
			Baseline ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	With project ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
Cae Gwyn SSSI	SPC works	30	5.8	6.0	+0.75%	20%
	DCO Year 2		5.6	11.0	+18%	37%
	DCO Year 5		5.6	8.2	+8%	27%
	DCO Operation		5.6	6.1	+2%	20%
Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI and Anglesey Terns SPA	SPC works		5.5	5.5	+0.21%	18%
	DCO Year 2		5.3	16.0	+36%	53%
	DCO Year 5		5.3	7.2	+6%	24%
	DCO Operation		5.3	5.8	+2%	19%
Tre'r Gof SSSI	SPC works		8.9	9.3	+1.36%	31%
	DCO Year 2		8.9	37.8	+96%	126%
	DCO Year 5		8.9	23.5	+49%	78%
	DCO Operation		8.9	10.0	+4%	33%

Table 3-2 Predicted maximum 24-hour mean NOx concentrations for the SPC works and DCO proposals

Receptor	Project	Critical level (EAL) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Total concentration for:		Change as a percentage of EAL	Total concentration as a percentage of EAL
			Baseline ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	With project ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)		
Cae Gwyn SSSI	SPC works	75	11.6	15.3	+4.9%	20%
	DCO Year 2		11.6	88.5	+102%	118%
	DCO Year 5		11.6	35.1	+31%	47%
	DCO Operation		11.6	Various ¹		
Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI and Anglesey Terns SPA	SPC works	200	10.6	12.6	+1.0%	6%
	DCO Year 2		10.6	148.6	+69%	74%
	DCO Year 5		10.6	36.4	+13%	18%
	DCO Operation		10.6	Various ¹		
Tre'r Gof SSSI	SPC works	75	17.7	21.5	+5.1%	29%
	DCO Year 2		17.7	173.3	+207%	231%
	DCO Year 5		17.7	102.8	+113%	137%
	DCO Operation		17.7	Various ¹		

Note 1: The DCO Environmental Statement includes the predicted maximum 24-hour mean NOx concentrations for a number of operating scenarios. However, these are short-term events and were modelled on a continuous basis as a worst-case approach. The most commonly occurring scenarios (boiler use and routine testing of the standby generators) did not lead to any exceedances of the critical level. Some short-term and rarely occurring scenarios (e.g. commissioning of the standby generators and an emergency operating scenario) were predicted to lead to exceedances of the critical level at some of the ecological sites, when modelled on a continuous basis as a worst-case approach. However, the probability of these occurring was extremely low.

Table 3-3 Predicted maximum annual mean SO₂ concentrations for the SPC works and DCO proposals

Receptor	Project	Critical level (AQO or EAL) (µg/m ³)	Total concentration for:		Change as a percentage of AQO or EAL	Total concentration as a percentage of AQO or EAL
			Baseline (µg/m ³)	With project (µg/m ³)		
Cae Gwyn SSSI	SPC works	10	1.7	1.7	+<0.01%	17%
	DCO Year 2		1.7	1.7	+1%	17%
	DCO Year 5		1.7	1.7	+1%	17%
	DCO Operation		1.7	1.7	+0%	17%
Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI and Anglesey Terns SPA	SPC works	20	1.4	1.4	+<0.01%	7%
	DCO Year 2		1.9	2.1	+1%	10%
	DCO Year 5		1.9	2.1	+1%	10%
	DCO Operation		1.9	1.9	+0%	10%
Tre'r Gof SSSI	SPC works	10	3.3	3.3	+0.01%	33%
	DCO Year 2		2.1	2.3	+2%	23%
	DCO Year 5		2.1	2.3	+2%	23%
	DCO Operation		2.1	2.1	+0%	21%

Table 3-4 Predicted maximum nitrogen deposition rates for the SPC works and DCO proposals

Receptor	Project	Vegetation type	Nitrogen deposition (kgN/ha/year)				Change as a percentage of CL	Total deposition rate as a percentage of CL
			Critical load (CL)	Baseline	Project contribution	Total		
Cae Gwyn SSSI	SPC	Short	10	9.9	0.023	9.96	+0.23%	100%
	DCO Year 2			9.9	0.5	10.5	+5%	105%
	DCO Year 5			9.9	0.3	10.2	+3%	102%
	DCO Operation			9.9	0.05	10.0	+0%	100%
Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI	SPC ¹	Short	20	9.9	0.006	9.95	+0.03%	50%
	DCO Year 2			9.9	1.1	11.0	+5%	55%
	DCO Year 5			9.9	0.2	10.1	+1%	51%
	DCO Operation			9.9	0.05	10.0	+0%	50%
Tre'r Gof SSSI	SPC	Short	10	13.0	0.041	13.06	+0.41%	131%
	DCO Year 2			13.0	2.9	15.9	+29%	159%
	DCO Year 5			13.0	1.5	14.5	+15%	145%
	DCO Operation			13.0	0.11	13.1	+1%	131%

Note 1: The selected critical load for Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI had been updated from the value used at the time of the assessment for the SPC submission (updated from 8 kgN/ha/year to 20 kgN/ha/year). The values in this table are based on the revised critical load for Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI used for the DCO proposals and differ from those presented in chapter 9 of the SPC ES.

Table 3-5 Predicted maximum acid deposition rates for the SPC works and DCO proposals

Receptor	Project	Vegetation type	Acid deposition (keq/ha/year)				Change as a percentage of CL	Total deposition rate as a percentage of CL
			Critical load (CLmaxN)	Baseline	Project contribution	Total		
				(N + S)				
Cae Gwyn SSSI	SPC	Short	1.01	0.85	0.0017	0.85	+0.17%	84%
	DCO Year 2			0.85	0.05	0.90	+5%	88%
	DCO Year 5			0.85	0.02	0.87	+2%	86%
	DCO Operation			0.85	0.003	0.85	+0%	84%
Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI ¹	SPC	Short	1.01	0.85	0.00046	0.85	+0.05%	84%
	DCO Year 2			0.85	0.10	0.95	+10%	94%
	DCO Year 5			0.85	0.03	0.88	+3%	87%
	DCO Operation			0.85	0.004	0.85	+0%	84%
Tre'r Gof SSSI	SPC	Short	1.23	1.10	0.0030	1.10	+0.25%	90%
	DCO Year 2			1.10	0.24	1.34	+19%	109%
	DCO Year 5			1.10	0.13	1.23	+11%	100%
	DCO Operation			1.10	0.01	1.11	+1%	90%

Note 1: The Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH) issued a report to NRW which concluded that the vegetation within the Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI is not sensitive to acid deposition [RD3].

- 3.1.8 The information provided in tables 3-1 to 3-5 clearly show that with regard to NO_x and SO₂ concentrations, the predicted increases due to the SPC works are insignificant and would not materially contribute to a significant cumulative effect. Even if some of the SPC works occurred at the same time as the DCO proposals (represented by Year 2), which is highly unlikely, the proportion of the increases attributable to SPC works is considerably smaller than the DCO proposals and any measures to mitigate the cumulative effect (if required for 24-hour mean NO_x concentrations) would focus on the DCO proposals. As set out above the information on AN01, AN07, AN08, AN20 and AN25 suggests that these would lead to even lower concentrations than the SPC works and therefore do not alter the above conclusion.
- 3.1.9 NRW has expressed in its communications that nitrogen/acid deposition has the potential to result in effects on habitats that could persist beyond the completion of the SPC works thereby rendering the habitats more susceptible to additional effects from later developments such as the DCO proposals. The predicted increases in nitrogen and acid deposition due to the SPC works are well within 1% of the critical loads and represent similar or smaller percentage increases to existing deposition levels. This is considered to represent an insignificant effect in line with the assessment criteria previously discussed and agreed for the Wylfa Newydd Project with NRW.
- 3.1.10 When considering the other developments, the available information suggests that, regardless of when these occur, AN01, AN07, AN08, AN20 and AN25 are unlikely to contribute sufficient amounts of nitrogen or acid deposition to contribute to a significant cumulative or in-combination effect or lead to effects on habitats that could persist beyond the completion of the SPC works.

4 Conclusion

- 4.1.1 This technical note sets out additional information to address the request raised by NRW in relation to the SPC works and potential for cumulative effects with other developments, including the DCO proposals. The technical note provides a background to the earlier communications on this issue and provides additional information requested by NRW.
- 4.1.2 Based on the information on the other developments and data provided in tables 3-1 to 3-5 for the SPC works and DCO proposals, it is concluded that the SPC works would not lead to damage to the Cae Gwyn SSSI, Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI or Tre'r Gof SSSI. As set out in chapter 9 of the Environmental Statement, the predicted increases due to the SPC works are well within the assessment criteria that would indicate the potential for any damage or harm to occur to the ecological sites. The total concentrations of NO_x and SO₂ are either well below the relevant critical levels and any increases in nitrogen or acid deposition are well within 1% of the critical load and represent increases in existing deposition of less than 1%.
- 4.1.3 The other external developments would not contribute sufficiently to alter this conclusion (even if they all occurred at the same time as the SPC works, which is highly unlikely). With regard to the DCO proposals, these lead to considerably higher concentrations and deposition rates at the ecological sites than the SPC works and are the focus of additional ecological assessment to identify the need for controls to reduce NO_x concentrations and acid/nitrogen deposition as part of the DCO proposals.

5 References

Table 5-1 Schedule of references

ID	Reference
RD1	Isle of Anglesey County Council, Request for additional information and material, planning application reference 38C310F/EIA/ECON; Site Preparation and Clearance Works at Wylfa Newydd (“the Application”), letter dated 9 February 2018.
RD2	Natural Resources Wales, Town and Country Planning Act 1990, Site Preparation and Clearance Works, Land adjacent Wylfa Power Station Cemaes Bay, Ref. CAS-47508-N7R2, letter dated 22 December 2017.
RD3	Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Wylfa Newydd Power Station – Case Work towards the Shadow HRA, Review of case work, literature, and critical load assessment, 29 January 2018.
RD4	UK Government, Energy Act 2004, Directions to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (the NDA) in respect of the Wylfa Nuclear Site,