



Wylfa Newydd Project

5.1 Consultation Report

Appendix B.10

PINS Reference Number: EN010007

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Appendix B.10.1- Consultation process

Topic: Consultation Process				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The description of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station includes the proposed power station on the Wylfa Newydd site and 'supporting structures and features to be constructed and operated on Anglesey'. We assume that the supporting structures and features includes what are described elsewhere as 'offsite Power Station Facilities' which will be physically separate from, but local to, the Power Station Site and are an integral part of Horizon's the overall nuclear development. This should be made explicit in the description of the project along with the proposed consenting routes for the different elements, including Associated Development described in the second bullet point.	Yes – Introduction of Associated Development in the DCO	Comment duly noted. At Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation supporting structures and features did refer to the Off-site Power Station Facilities that were physically separate but integral to the operation of the Power Station. At that time it was not possible to include Associated Development in the DCO. The Wales Act 2017 has since allowed Horizon to include Associated Development in the DCO. This allowed the Stage Three Consultation Documents to provide a clearer and more comprehensive narrative and description of the Wylfa Newydd Project for the public and stakeholders. For example, the Stage Three Consultation Overview Document included a Project introduction on page 7 that provided descriptions of the different elements of the Wylfa Newydd Project including the Power Station, Off-site Power Station Facilities, and Associated Development.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Reference to the 'surrounding land and marine areas' should be clarified to confirm that this refers to land and sea within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area which needs to be included in the above project definition.	No	Comment duly noted. At Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation the Power Station proposals had been further developed and more detailed descriptions of the project elements were provided in the Main Consultation Document. For example, Section 1.2 provided a description of the Wylfa Newydd Project which referred to "Marine Works", providing a more detailed description of what these entailed. Paragraph 1.2.3 also provided a definition of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area which stated, "the indicative areas of land and sea including the Power Station Site, and the surrounding areas that will be used for construction and operation of the Power Station."
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The opportunities arising from the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station are not limited to training for jobs. Also, the IACC's aspirations are not limited to the creation of 'a world renowned centre of excellence for the production, demonstration and servicing of low carbon energy'. These are encapsulated in the Vision and seven Objectives for the Wylfa New Nuclear Build Project as set out in Chapter 3 of the Supplementary Planning Guidance which was formally adopted by the IACC following widespread public consultation. This is discussed further in the response below to your sub question on your project Vision and Objectives. Reference to the opportunities presented by the project must also include the inevitable impacts of a project of this scale and complexity and their mitigation.	No	The opportunities arising from the construction and operation of the project do go beyond training for jobs. For example, the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.21) includes a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which sets out measures to support and enhance the Welsh language and culture on Anglesey; for example, through the appointment of a Community Involvement Officer and direct funding for a Peripatetic teacher service to support current immersion education capacity and community services on the Island. However, given the socio-economic context on Anglesey and the level of interest shown in the employment opportunities offered by the Wylfa Newydd project, it was reasonable to mention these in the introductory text. The Introductory text referred to in Chapter 1 of the Stage Two Main Consultation Document also included references and descriptions of the various technical assessments that were included as part of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation material. For example, the descriptions of the Preliminary Environmental Information Report (paragraph 1.30) and Welsh Language Assessment Interim Report (paragraph 1.33) made explicit reference to potentially significant effects resulting from the construction and operation of the project. The Planning Statement (Application Document Reference: 8.1) has been amended to include a new section on Planning Balance to seek to provide further explanation of how the benefits arising from the Wylfa Newydd Project should be considered alongside the impacts set out in the Environmental Statement (Application Document Reference: 6.1.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The previous consultation responses have generally not properly been taken into account in the site selection, other than to be mentioned very briefly and then discounted with little evidence. Some responses have been taken into account in temporary workers' accommodation section but the conclusions have not altered.	No	Horizon summarised the feedback in a Consultation Summary Report that formed part of a suite of technical and supporting documents which were published at Stage Two, alongside the Main Consultation Document and Preliminary Environmental Information Report. The Consultation Summary Report included feedback received at Stage One, the Project Update January 2016, and also feedback on the Associated Development sites that were being taken forward as planning applications to IACC at that time. The Associated Development Site Selection Report was also published at Stage Two as a supporting technical document. Chapter 3 set out the methodology Horizon used to identify the preferred locations for the Associated Development that were the subject of the Stage One Pre-Application Consultation. Chapters 4, 5 and 6 of this Report

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				looked at each element of the Associated Development and crossed referred to the relevant Chapter in the Stage Two Main Consultation Document, which reflected on the views that were expressed at Stage One and the January Update consultations. For example, Chapter 4 of the Site Selection Report set out the approach for selecting the Park and Ride site and cross refers to chapter 10 of the Main consultation Document. Chapter 10 then provides and issues based assessment of the feedback that was received at Stage One and January Update consultations from paragraph 10.9 onwards. The decisions that were made regarding the Associated Development sites and the Off-site Power Station Facilities took account of ongoing environmental assessment, project optimisation and the feedback received from consultees. This was reflected in the Stage Three consultation documents; in particular, the Main Consultation Document at Appendix A, "Summary of consultation feedback". The final Site Selection Report (Application Document Reference: 8.24.1-7) submitted with the DCO clearly explains how consultation has influenced the selection of sites.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is not clear what other alternative sites [for the Associated Development and Off-site Facilities] were also included in the consultation.	No	The Site Section Report that was published as a supporting technical document at Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. Chapter 4 contained the Methodology for the site selection process and included a description of the staged process that was undertaken to identify the preferred options presented for consultation. This explained why some sites were discounted as part of the ongoing assessment and evaluation process, using empirical evidence. This process was also referred to in the Stage Two Main Consultation Document at paragraphs 1.39 to 1.41 and the Stage Two Preliminary Environmental Information Report under each site specific chapter. For example, paragraphs B.18.16 to B18.19 considered the alternatives for the Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG) site.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The locational restriction and the operational requirements of the various facilities are not set out in any detail. For example it is known that some facilities require to be within set kilometre limits of the main site and that this requirement clearly limits the sites which can be considered but this is not fully explained. Rather at 6.10 it is stated that a distance of 5km has been "allocated" to AECC and ESL to ensure appropriate timescales in responding but travel time in different directions from the main site will be affected by the road network as well as pure distance and this has not been set out.	No	Comment duly noted. The Stage Two Main Consultation Document explained that the Off-site Power Station Facilities including the ASL and MEEG were integral to the operation of the Power Station but were required for safety reasons and emergency planning purposes to be physically separate to the Main Power Station Site. The Off-site Power Station Facilities Site Selection Report was published as technical information to support the Stage Two Consultation. With regard to the AECC and ESL Paragraph 6.8 acknowledged that further work was required to test the assumptions that had been applied to the site selection process, <i>"The work to determine the Wylfa Newydd countermeasure zone is yet to be completed, so Horizon has used the ONR determinations for Sizewell and Sellafield and the ONR revised principles assumed for the automatic countermeasure zone to guide the site selection process. Further work will be carried out to test the assumptions, and this will also form part of the determination of the Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations Off-site Emergency Planning Area."</i> Information about the rationale for site selection of the Off-site Power Station Facilities and reference to the 5km "Countermeasures Zone" was provided in the Stage Three Main Consultation Document at paragraph 1.3.2. This states that, "The distance and size of the Off-site Emergency Planning Area will not be set by Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) until the site approaches the arrival of nuclear fuel, so Horizon has interpreted the current available technical data for the UK ABWR and has set an assumed 5km zone for planning purposes."
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Para 3.8 provides that it is HNP's preference to co-locate the AECC and ESL but does not explain the operational requirements of these facilities or how they would complement each other in an emergency, which is the justification for co-locating the two buildings.	No	Since Stage Two, Horizon has decided to co-locate the AECC, ESL and MEEG onto a single site at Llanfaethlu. The rationale for this decision is set out in paragraph 1.3.2 of the Stage Three Main Consultation Document where it states, "The proposed Llanfaethlu site is approximately 7.5km from the Power Station Site and Horizon is satisfied that this would meet the requirements set and be within required response

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				time distances. This also has the benefit of further reducing the Wylfa Newydd Power Station development sites, and locating all three Off-site Power Station Facilities on an existing brownfield site.” Chapter 3 of the Main Consultation Document explains how the co-located facilities would operate together including information about the likely times the facilities would be in use and the permanent and temporary workforce that would be in attendance.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Consultation responses aren't demonstrated as being taken into account anywhere in the methodology. Although Para 5.2 does seem to suggest that additional [Associated Development] sites identified through public consultation were considered this is not fully explained.	No	The Consultation Summary Report, which was published as part of the Stage Two Consultation documents, provided a summary of the feedback received at Stage One at paragraphs 4.233 to 4.241. The Report also included feedback received at the non-statutory (targeted) consultation on the associated development sites in July 2015 and the 2016 January Update Consultation in Chapters 5 to 8. The Preliminary Environmental Information Report for Stage Two also reflected on the feedback received from consultees as part of the site assessment and selection process in each site specific Volume. For example, in Volume D (Rhosgoch) paragraphs D2.12 to D2.23 consider the feedback from IACC and other consultees about the alternative sites suggested for associated development, such as Llangefni, and how they compared in relative terms to the assessment undertaken at Rhosgoch. The Stage Three Main Consultation Document incorporated the Preliminary Environmental Information and the Consultation feedback on alternatives in a single document. For example, Chapter 5 reflects on the feedback from Stage Two about the Workers Accommodation sites. Chapter 5 goes on to explain the rationale for discounting the off-site accommodation sites and identifies a number of influences that led to the identification of the on-site Workers Accommodation Campus (Table 5-3). PEI about the Workers Accommodation Campus is set out in section 5.6. The final Site Selection Report (Application Document Reference: 8.24) submitted with the DCO clearly explains how consultation has influenced the selection of sites.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Para 6.29 highlights that where planning and environmental considerations were similar as between different sites, commercial factors were then taken into account when deciding the preferred sites - it is flagged at para 6.33 [Associated Development Site Selection Report] that the preferred site is available on reasonable commercial terms, which provided additional weight to its selection.	No	This approach was consistent with the stated methodology in Chapter 3 of the Stage Two Associated Development Site Selection Report. In particular, paragraph 3.36 explains the detailed assessment against planning and environmental criteria at stage 4 of the selection process and stated, “This stage also included a consideration of commercial matters, most notably the availability of land for lease or purchase. Whilst these were not an overriding reason for choosing a preferred site, where sites perform similarly in relation to planning and environmental considerations, commercial factors were taken into account in the final choice of site.” Horizon considered this was a realistic and transparent approach to the site selection process and reporting.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC appreciates the large amount of work which had clearly gone into the preparation of PAC and the attempts Horizon Nuclear Power (HNP) have made to strike an appropriate balance between providing the detail sought by the IACC and others and presenting a meaningful consultation where not every element is finalised and can be amended in response to the feedback sought. The IACC believe that many of the issues raised in this and previous responses are included in headline terms within the documentation and while further detail is sought on many issues it is noted and positively received the main issues have been considered and are set out allowing a base for discussions on detail to be taken forward.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has sought to strike a balance between providing technical detail to those who need it and presenting information in an accessible manner for consultation purposes. This is consistent with DCLG Guidance on the pre application process (March 2015), paragraph 82, which states that, “... it is likely that different audiences will require different levels of information”.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The PAC2 documentation is, understandably, voluminous however IACC consider that in places information was duplicated and contained too much sign-posting to other documents instead of having all of the information on a specific topic presented in one place. It is considered that a more topic based approach would have made it more manageable for the public and other interested parties to	No	Comment duly noted. The Stage Three Main Consultation Document incorporated the Preliminary Environmental Information under each site specific and topic heading. In addition, a summary of the Stage Two consultation feedback was included at Appendix A, rather than a separate Summary Report as was the case at Stage Two.

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		digest the information and provide meaningful responses by the end of the consultation period. HNP is asked to reorder how some of the information is presented in future public engagement including the statutory consultations required for the applications.		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC wishes to underline the importance of engagement with HNP between now and submission to take forward the various issues raised in this response, to ensure a suite of applications which is fit for purpose and which can deliver the combined objectives of the parties. The IACC particularly highlights that considerable further work is needed to develop the proposals for mitigation of impacts, the provision of positive legacy from the project and how HNP intends to address unforeseen or unquantified issues as and when they arise throughout the project lifecycle and not just in the construction phase.	No	Comment duly noted. Engagement with IACC and other technical consultees continued in Stage Three. Following Stage Three engagement has continued through the Statement of Common Ground process and the sharing of draft application documents as explained in Chapter 8 of this Consultation Report – Non Statutory Consultation.
Consultation Process Positive				
100114, 121, 100112, 100149, 100232, 100149, 100232, 100229 – Gwynedd County Council, 100147, 100144	S47	Welcome the opportunity for local communities and businesses to comment on the proposals.	No	Comment duly noted.
141	S47	Welcome the opportunity to provide feedback in Welsh.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 – IACC, 100123, 100112, 100144, 100116, 100176, 100162, 100161, 100140, 100151, 100125, 100117, 100237	S42(1)(b) and S47	The Consultation has been professional thorough and comprehensive.	No	Comment duly noted.
Consultation Process Negative				
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Need a more rigorous and transparent approach to the consultation with better links to legislation, guidance and local policy.	No	The IACC was consulted about the consultation methodology set out in the Stage Two Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) in accordance with s47 of the Planning Act 2008. Horizon has regard to the feedback received about the proposed consultation and this is explained in Chapter 3 of this Report, Table 2. A public notice about the SOCC was published in local newspapers and the SOCC was also made available online and paper copies were deposited in local libraries for the duration of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation period. Chapter 5 of this Report provides more detail about how the Stage Two Consultation was conducted and how the views of consultees was taken into account. Horizon has reviewed the SOCC on three occasions and consulted IACC on each version to ensure the approach remained appropriate to the local context and that the consultation was accessible to those who were most affected by the proposals and everyone who wished to participate. Horizon has sought to provide useful contextual information in the Pre-Application Consultation documentation that explains links to national policy in the relevant National Policy Statements and other relevant policy, guidance and legislation. Section 1.6 of the Stage Three Main Consultation Document explained the legislative background to the project including the changes brought about by the introduction of the Wales Act 2017. Where possible environmental information has been provided, for example, the Stage Three Main Consultation Document included environmental information about the changes to the Project on the main site and each of the Associated Development sites. Information about the Habitats Regulations Assessment was included in section 9.4. Paragraphs 9.4.1 and 9.4.3 summarised the legislative background and requirements of the Habitat Regulations. The Stage Two Pre-Application was also accompanied by online technical resources which included a Planning Statement Framework which set out a legislative framework for the DCO,

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				including themes arising from local policy by topic. This information was available to all through the Horizon consultation website. The online technical resources also included Site Selection Reports for Associated Development and Off-Site Power Station Facilities which included information on how local policy had informed the selection of sites.
100229 – Gwynedd County Council, 57, 100185 – Welsh Government, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100199- North Wales Wildlife Trust	S42(1)(a), S47	Lack of feedback from PAC1 - clearer information should be provided about how HNP has responded to the representations. A more iterative approach should be adopted towards the evolution of the project details in light of the responses made by consultees.	No	Horizon's feedback to the Stage One consultation can be found on the Horizon consultation website www.horizonnuclearpower.com/consultation , in the Summary of Pre-Application Consultation, Stage One Feedback (January 2016). Where relevant, project changes and the reasons for them have been identified in the feedback reports and in the subsequent consultation documentation. The iterative changes to the project have been as a result of consultation feedback and on-going project optimisation work, and the evidence arising out of the environmental assessment process.
100171	S47	It's not clear how we can provide formal feedback about the proposals.	No	A bilingual newsletter was sent to every household on Anglesey ahead of the main consultation stages. The Stage Two Consultation Documents contained details of how feedback could be given. Information about the consultation process including instructions on how interested persons could get involved were publicised in local and national newspapers, magazines and through other mainstream and social media channels including Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn. Staff were on hand at events to advise how to engage in the consultation process. Hard copy feedback forms were made available at events and via information points in libraries, and an online version was available to complete on the website. Written feedback through any of these mediums could be provided in either Welsh or English. In addition, a number of informal events have been held and there are ongoing forums and working groups with key stakeholders where views can be fed into the wider consultation process. IACC were consulted about the proposed consultation methodology in a draft Statement of Community Consultation in December 2015. Table 2 in Chapter 3 of this Report explains how Horizon had regard to the views of IACC before the final SOCC was issued and publicised.
100172	S47	Lack of faith in the consultation process which is too narrow and focused on design matters rather than matters of principle. In particular there is little information about how the land will be restored in the event the project does not go ahead, and who will pay for this.	No	Government policy in the relevant National Policy Statements (Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN1) and National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (EN6)) states that the DCO process should not seek to duplicate the considerations of other consenting regimes and organisations such as the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). This community consultation process is therefore focused on matters that fall within the remit of the DCO process such as the potential effects of the construction and operation of the Power Station on the local communities affected. Matters of nuclear safety, the safety of people and the transport of nuclear materials are primarily dealt with through the separate Nuclear Site Licence process. The NPS also establishes key matters of principle about the need for nuclear power in order to meet the urgent need for new electricity generating capacity in the UK. The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Documents explained which aspects of the Project could be influenced by the consultation responses and the matters that were fixed; for example, page 10 of the Stage Two Consultation Overview Document set down matters where there was considerable scope for influence, matters with limited scope for influence, and matters where there was no scope to influence. The Site Preparation and Clearance element of the project is being consented separately to the DCO process, as a planning permission application to IACC. Horizon's obligations to restore the land in the event the project does not proceed (including paying for the restoration works), will be secured through conditions in the planning permission and provisions of a section 106 agreement with IACC which will

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				include a restoration scheme requiring Horizon to return the site to an acceptable condition including removing any temporary structures and restoring the landscape. .
Already decided – consultation will not impact on decisions				
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust, 100172	S47	Too many of the matters that relate to the layout and design and construction are fixed.	No	There are certain elements of nuclear power stations including, for example, design requirements and structures that are set by other legislation that regulates nuclear installations. Horizon has sought to be transparent with consultees about matters which can and cannot be influenced by the consultation. For example, the Stage Three Main Consultation Document, section 1.8 set out clearly what scope there was to influence the design of the various project elements. Consultees have been invited to provide their views on the design details and the location and layout of some onsite and all the offsite associated development as appropriate. It would be misleading for Horizon to suggest to consultees that they had the ability to influence all aspects of this large and complex project.
93, 68, 100087, 100093, 100172	S47	Consultees suggests that the consultation will not impact decisions, stating: - despite consultation the cheapest option will be chosen; - those in authority have already decided; - the consultation seeks to win over the public without any proper details about the future; - the process is fixed to make speaking out pointless whilst Horizon pretends that a long and exhaustive consultation process have been carried out.	No	Horizon is committed to undertaking the consultation with communities and stakeholders in an open, transparent and effective way. The consultation process is a significant element of the information gathering exercise that will help to ensure that the project is the best it can be and the real world impacts of the development are considered and mitigated. Horizon has a legal obligation to have regard to the views put to it during the Pre-Application Consultation process. IACC were consulted about the proposed consultation methodology in a draft Statement of Community Consultation in December 2015. Table 2 in Chapter 3 of this Report explains how Horizon had regard to the views of IACC before the final SOCC was issued and publicised. The consultation process for the Wylfa Newydd project has been an iterative process which has moved from a consultation on the key principles of the project at Stage One to consultation based on preferred options for the Associated Development at Stages Two and Three. This is in accordance with DCLG Guidance of the Pre-application process (March 2015) paragraph 70 which encourages applicants to consider a phased consultation for large and complex projects. Feedback was made available after each main consultation stage explaining how the views of consultees have been considered and, where relevant, where the project has changed. For example, Appendix A of the Stage Three Main Consultation Document provided a summary of the feedback received following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. At each Pre-Application Consultation stage Horizon has been open and transparent about the matters consultees were able to influence. For example, page 10 of the Stage Two Consultation Overview Document sets out the degree of influence that consultees could have on different elements of the Project.
Communication channels				
146	S47	It's not clear how young people from outside the Anglesey / North Wales are being engaged in the consultation process and their awareness of the opportunities.	No	Horizon has published a notice in a national newspaper informing people who live outside of North Wales of the project and to seek their views about it. Individuals and organisations outside of North Wales are also able to find out about the project via the website and social media, and provide comments online. A Maximising Inclusion Strategy was published alongside the Stage Two SOCC by Horizon. This identified young people as a "hard to reach" group that the Strategy would focus on. In particular, publicising consultation events and activity online and through social media channels was identified as a specific measure that was adopted. The Strategy also explains that youth orientated organisations such as the Anglesey Federation of Young Farmers Clubs and the IACC Youth Service were consulted about how to engage effectively with young people.
100100	S47	Too much reliance on online content excludes those who are not computer literate.	No	Hard copies of the Stage Two consultation materials were placed in libraries across North West Wales and publicity about their availability and consultation events has been published in local newspapers and a national newspaper. The consultation events

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				have also allowed consultees to discuss their views directly with Horizon staff. Paper copies of the feedback forms have been made available at exhibitions, pop-up events and mobile exhibitions. The consultation literature made clear that consultees were/are welcome to write to us at a freepost address and if they had any questions we have a contact number.
155, 100147 – Welsh LGA	S47	A liaison officer should be appointed to work directly with stakeholders and local communities.	Yes – see Appendix D5	Community Involvement Officers were provided as part of a joint project between Medrwn Môn, IACC and Horizon Nuclear Power to increase the participation of the residents of Anglesey in the consultation work and planning processes around Horizon's Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. Community Involvement Officers supported local community based organisations to engage in the consultation process by attending a schedule of community based events in 8 areas around the Wylfa Newydd site and the Associated Development sites. On-street conversations were used to supplement the information gathered at the events. The Community Involvement Officer's Report provides more detail about the role, outcomes and conclusions and is included in Appendix D.5 of this Report.
100205 – Amlwch TC	S42(1)(a)	Consultation feedback requested.	No	Consultation summary reports were prepared and published after each main consultation stage (either as separate documents or within the Main Consultation Document). The reports were made available online and hard copies were available at the consultation events, in libraries and on request.
122, 100080	S47	Keep locals informed to allay fears and concerns.	No	Outside of the main consultation events, informal consultation was ongoing to keep locals informed. A regular update newsletter was sent to all Anglesey residents. A dedicated free phone number has also been in operation staffed by members of the Horizon project team who are available to answer questions. The Free phone number was publicised on consultation documents and more generally in consultation publicity. Open surgeries took place at regular intervals at various locations on Anglesey, allowing local people to drop-in and speak directly to Horizon staff about the project. A schedule of ongoing engagement events, including drop-in sessions, is included in Appendix D.2 of this Report.
100147 – Welsh LGA	S47	Consultation should be widened to include other areas.	No	Horizon has focused consultation activities on the communities that are likely to be most affected by the project. However, communities and organisations outside of these areas were not precluded from participating. The consultation events are open to anyone or any group who wish to attend to find out more and speak to members of the Horizon team. Public notice of the project was published in local and regional newspapers and magazines (English and Welsh) across North Wales, and in a national newspaper as required by section 48 of the Planning Act 2008. These notices informed readers where they could learn more about the project and how they could participate in consultation. Interested persons could then provide their views either electronically or by post.
100180	S47	Support the creation of Menter Newydd delivery consortium.	No	Comment duly noted.
100228 – GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority will need to have ongoing discussions and engagement with Horizon regarding access and egress to the Magnox site.	No	The NDA is a key land interest and was consulted formally under s42(1)(d). In addition Horizon has informally consulted the NDA on an ongoing basis and has developed a draft Statement of Common Ground with NDA / Magnox.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Regular and effective consultation with essential stakeholders on key project issues and milestones, and with the public generally on the project's progress, can reduce criticism and unhelpful rumours.	No	Horizon holds a regular Project Liaison Group (PLG) to keep key stakeholders informed and to enable them to ask questions and to raise queries and concerns. Outside of the main consultation events informal consultation has also taken place with key stakeholders on an ongoing basis as the design has progressed, through regular meetings, telephone calls and workshops. Horizon has also been developing draft Statements of Common Ground with key stakeholders, including the Welsh Government. Horizon has also sought to keep the public up-to-date in a number of ways including a newsletter to all Anglesey residents and a dedicated update to residents nearest to the Project site.

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100109, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, Welsh LGA	S47	Suggests improvement to consultation process including: - widening the engagement; - strengthened the proposals with more detailed plans; - use of architectural models (1:200 scale) as well as computer graphics for consultation	No	Comment duly noted. IACC has been consulted about the Consultation methodology at each stage, which is set out in the respective Statements of Community Consultation (SOCCs). Three zones were identified to be the focus of the consultation activity, focused on the areas and communities that would be most affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project. A map showing the consultation zones was set out in the Stage Two SOCC on page 8 (Appendix B.5 of this Report). The three zones covered North West Wales covering Anglesey, Conwy and Gwynedd. However, the consultation publicity was also published in Regional newspapers and a national newspaper, as well as online. The consultation process for the Wylfa Newydd project has been an iterative process which has moved from a consultation on the key principles of the project at Stage One to consultation based on more detailed preferred options for the Associated Development at Stages Two and Three. This is in accordance with DCLG Guidance of the Pre-application process (March 2015) paragraph 70, which encourages applicants to consider a phased consultation for large and complex projects. At the consultation events, an interactive computer generated 3D model was provided and manned by a member of Horizon's technical team. If requested, Horizon staff were able to showcase the proposals from any angle requested by the consultee. At Stage Three a mobile exhibition vehicle was used to target smaller, more remote communities and supplement areas of higher footfall. The consultation van visited locations across Anglesey, Gwynedd and Conwy.
Exhibition / meeting - negative				
107, 100079, 154	S47	Exhibition was poorly run and the staff were not able to provide answers to our questions.	No	A Statement of Community Consultation (SOCC) has been produced in consultation with IACC and published in advance of every main stage of consultation. These SOCCs set out the way in which consultation would be carried out with local communities. Relevant local authorities were asked for their views on the consultation methodology and Horizon had regard to the comments made before they were published. The venues selected and the times of the exhibitions were considered carefully, and events were held on both week days and Saturdays to be able available to as many people as possible. Staff at the events were selected according to their area of expertise and knowledge of the proposals that were likely to be the focus of consultees' interests at the different locations. Where staff were not able to answer a question on a particular subject, a form was available to complete to request contact from a suitable member of the project team.
100126, 100230	S47	Choice of venues and times of exhibitions were not accessible / inclusive.	No	The venues selected and the times of the exhibitions were considered carefully, and events were held on both weekdays until 7pm and on Saturdays to be accessible to as many people as possible. The venues used were accessible by public transport, as well as by car. Where consultees had views about the venue and suggested alternatives these comments were fed back to the consultation team in Horizon. All the venues chosen had disabled access.
Listen to local people				
139, 100181 – Public Health Wales, 100126, 100230, 100082, 100089	S47, S421(a)	Consultation has been very technical but needs to engage more with local issues. Volume of information and complex language / terminology used hindered the ability of less literate members of the community to engage.	No	There is inevitably a lot of technical information produced in relation to this large and complex project. However, Horizon has sought to produce consultation documentation appropriate to different audiences. For example, the newsletter provides a non-technical overview summary of the proposals and the consultation. Summary consultation documents provided a useful overview of the proposals with location-based content that allows readers to focus on the proposals of most relevance and interest to them. Technical documents were available at events, online and on request.
100211, 100215, 100213 100149, 100232, 122, 103, 100212 –	S47, S42(1)(a)	Concerns are raised regarding disregard to local opinion: Horizon should listen to and address the concerns of local people;	Yes – See Appendix D5	The purpose of the pre-application consultation stage is to inform the local communities about the proposal and help them understand the potential impact of the project, while providing them an opportunity to share their views and influence the proposal.. The iterative changes to the project were as a result of consultation feedback, on-going

Topic: Consultation Process				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
RNLI, 123, 100222, 100070, 113, 100209 (Amlwch Town Council), 100070, 100158, 100216, 94, 103, 100172		- decisions regarding the proposal have been made with little regard to impact on the local population and solely in the interest of what is cost effective for Horizon; - the future of the inhabitants of the village should be taken into account particularly impact of nuclear power on the rural area; - the scheme is a case of big businesses trampling over the wishes of residents; - the insensitive disregard to local opinion has resulted in increasing resistance and may cause significant local objection to the scheme; - Need to listen to the voluntary sector, and consider their views properly.		design work and the evidence arising out of the environmental assessment process. Community Involvement Officers were provided as part of a joint project between Medrwn Môn, IACC and Horizon Nuclear Power to increase the participation of the residents of Anglesey in the consultation work and planning processes around Horizon's Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Community Involvement Officer's Report provides more detail about the role, outcomes and conclusions and is included in Appendix D5 of this Consultation Report. The mitigation and enhancement measures that have been set out in the plans and strategies have been designed with the input of local people through the Pre-Application Consultation process and from views gathered as a result of ongoing engagement with local service providers, agencies, community groups and local authorities. For example, the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.21) contains measures that are directly related to local concerns and feedback. A Community Impact Report is also included in the application documents (Application Document Reference: 8.23).
Other / general comment				
100202 – North Wales Fire & Rescue	S42(1)(a)	Note the possibility that some of the off site development may be included in the DCO, depending on the progress of the Wales Bill.	No	Comment duly noted. The Wales Act 2017 came into force in January 2017 and allowed offsite associated development to be included in the DCO as a result Horizon is seeking consent for the Associated Development in the DCO.
100197	S47	Ask the Member of Parliament or Assembly Member to raise the issue with the relevant select committee.	No	AMs and MPs are able to participate in the Pre-Application Consultation in the same way as any other member of the community. However, Horizon recognises the need to engage appropriately with democratically elected members as representatives of the community. Where issues of relevance to the project have been raised at the local, Wales and UK levels by politicians in select committees and more generally, Horizon has sought to engage appropriately by providing accurate information about the project that will inform the debate.
100188	S47	Compulsory acquisition needs to be undertaken with care to minimise disruption to rural communities and their standard of living.	No	Horizon understands that development that will affect land ownership and land interests needs to be minimised. Where land is essential to the implementation of the project Horizon needs to ensure that it is adequately justified and in the public interest to acquire the land or interest. To ensure these matters are handled sensitively and proportionately, people with an interest in land are consulted specifically about the proposals as statutory consultees under s42(1)(d) of the Planning Act 2008.
Planning process and permissions				
100180, 100135, 100110 – National Trust	S47	Complicated consenting and consultation picture between the DCO, multiple planning applications and marine consent is stretching resources.	No	The Wales Act 2017 came into force in January 2017 and allowed offsite associated development to be included in the DCO. In light of this legislation, Horizon has simplified the consenting strategy by including as much development in the DCO as possible, and minimising the number of planning applications that need to be made to the Council. This should improve coordination of consent timescales and potentially reduce the burden on consultees. Horizon acknowledges that the Wylfa Newydd Project is very large and complex and as a result it interacts with multiple environmental consenting regimes that Horizon has a statutory responsibility to comply with.
Missing information / not enough detail				
100228, 100171, 100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust, 100103, 100139, 100147 – Welsh LGA, 100105; 100110 – National Trust	S47	Information related to some aspects of the project is too broad and not detailed enough. This limits the ability of consultees to respond effectively. PAC2 consultation is premature.	No	The Pre-Application Consultation process should be considered as a whole. The iterative nature of the process meant that increasing levels of detail were provided as the pre-application process moved forward towards the submission of the application. The changes to the project were as a result of consultation feedback and on-going design work and the evidence arising out of the environmental assessment process. Horizon was keen to get feedback about the proposals at an early stage; the level of detail contained in the consultation documents reflected a desire by Horizon to establish broad principles around the locations of Associated Development before moving on to more detailed considerations. This approach is consistent with DCLG Guidance on the pre-application process (March 2015), paragraph 70 which advocates an iterative and phased approach to consultation for very large projects. This Guidance

Topic: Consultation Process				
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				recognises that early engagement can bring about significant benefits for all parties including enabling the public to influence the proposals, help local people understand the potential nature and scale of the impact of the proposed Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project, and dispel misapprehensions early in the process.
100171- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	S47	More information was expected about how project proposals will link to existing health care services provided by the Health Board.	No	Comment duly noted. A Health Impact Assessment Interim Report was prepared for the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. This supplemented the Main Consultation Document and Consultation Overview Document with technical information about health matters. Part B of that document considered the demand for medical and healthcare services. Following feedback about the Interim Health Impact Assessment a Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) was prepared and is included in the application documents. This was developed collaboratively with the HIA Steering Group, which included BCUHB. This assessment has informed the proposals and the various measures that have been incorporated in to the project that are related to health care services. The consultation documents at Stage Two sought to strike a balance between providing detail for technical consultees and communicating effectively with the public. Horizon has also developed a draft Statement of Common Ground with BCUHB which includes consideration of the demand for healthcare services.
100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Need to work closely with Welsh Government, where appropriate, in order to develop a good understanding of the matters which cut across WG's respective functions and responsibilities.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has a good understanding of the Welsh Government's responsibilities and its agencies' responsibilities. The Welsh Government is a prescribed consultee and a vital source of information which has informed Horizon's proposals across multiple topic areas. As a key stakeholder, Horizon has engaged with Welsh Government and NRW on an ongoing basis at a working group level. Ongoing consultation has also taken place as part of the preparation of the draft Statements of Common Ground. More information about this is set out in Chapter 9 of this Report (Informal Consultation).
100200	S47	Missing reference to village of Llanyngghenedl on the plans showing the road proposals.	Yes – see Stage Three Main Consultation Document, Appendix D (Section 3 plan).	Comment duly noted. In the Stage Two Main Consultation Document the impact on Llanyngghenedl was in paragraphs 20.260 to 20.277. Reference to Llanyngghenedl was made in paragraphs 1.6.5, 6.8.17 of the Stage Three Main Consultation Document and on the plan showing Section 3 of the route (North of Llanyngghenedl to north of Llanfachraeth) in Appendix D of that document.
100126, 100230	S47	Lack of information about what the operators liabilities will be in the case of an accident; the operator's liabilities for nuclear waste management; metrological information regarding what would happen if there was an accident / incident.	No	Horizon understands individuals, communities and others will be interested in matters related to the use of nuclear materials and safety concerns more generally. The DCO pre application consultation process is focused on matters that fall within the remit of the Development Consent Order, such as the impacts of the construction and operation of the Power Station on the local communities affected. Matters of nuclear safety, the safety of people and the transport of nuclear materials are primarily dealt with through the Nuclear Site Licence process. Government policy in the relevant National Policy Statements is clear that the DCO process should not seek to duplicate the responsibilities or considerations of other consenting regimes and organisations such as the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). A copy of our Site Licence Application (SLA) is available on the Horizon website.
100126, 100230	S47	Lack of information about who is investing in the project; who its main financiers are; who will operate the power station and what the relationship is between the investors and operator.	No	Consultation documents and online content explain that Horizon Nuclear Power is a UK energy company and a wholly owned subsidiary of Hitachi, Ltd. Some aspects of the financing of the project are commercially sensitive. As part of the Nuclear Site Licence process Horizon will need to demonstrate to the Nuclear Regulator that they are responsible and capable of running a nuclear facility safely.
100126, 100230	S47	No 3D visuals showing the power station from the sea, along the coastal length of the AoNB.	No	Comment duly noted. The videos on the website were to provide an indicative overview of the key aspects of the proposal. At the consultation events, the 3D model was manned by a member of the technical team and was fully interactive. If requested, we would have been able to showcase the proposals from any angle, including from the sea or coastal path.
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Not enough technical information is provided in advance of meetings to allow proper engagement on issues.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon will endeavour to provide relevant documentation in advance of meetings in order to inform the discussion as a matter of good practice.

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100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	North Wales Police is not referred to in key documents.	No	Noted. North Wales Police are a prescribed consultee and have an important role to play in the delivery of the project and in mitigating some of the impacts. This role has been referred to in the Stage Two Main Consultation Document in respect of the Emergency Response to incidents at paragraph 5.130; recognition of North Wales Police as a key local stakeholder in respect of consultation on the proposals for workers accommodation at paragraph 9.10; acknowledgement of data provided by North Wales Police about Road Safety at paragraph 11.62; acknowledgement of the participation of North Wales Police in ongoing meetings and workshops in paragraph 11.77, and reference to potential impacts on the police service in the Preliminary Environmental Information Summary Report at paragraph 16.76. Horizon has also developing a draft Statement of Common Ground with North Wales Police, which includes regular meetings and discussions on the effect of the Project on the provision of vital services. The way in which Horizon will work collaboratively with the police, and other emergency services, is set out in the Code of Construction Practice which is included in the application documents.
100229 – Gwynedd County Council, 100179 – Conwy CBC	S47	Not enough information about the impact of the project on the City of Bangor, Gwynedd and Conwy, and the delivery of key objectives.	No	In line with our SOCC (page 8), consultation in City of Bangor, Gwynedd and Conwy (Zones B and C) was focused on “broader economic and social matters, such as employment opportunities”. Events were held in Caernarfon, Porthmadog, Bangor and Conwy. The documents that supported the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation did consider the impacts of the project outside of Anglesey, particularly from an economic perspective. For example, Horizon noted the importance of engaging with communities across North Wales in recruitment exercises through the draft Jobs and Skills Strategy. This strategy was informed by the relationships with Grwp Llandrillo Menai whose catchment area was shown in Figure 8.3. Horizon's proposals for ongoing engagement with Grwp Llandrillo Menai will establish and sustain the jobs and skills pipeline for the lifetime of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon analysed existing employment at a range of geographic scales as part of the socio-economic analysis contained in the PEI Report (see chapter B1). Horizon estimates that around 2,700 members of the construction workforce will be drawn from the key socio-economic study area (KSA) defined for the socio-economic aspects of the EIA (see figure 8.2 in the Main Consultation Document), equating to approximately a quarter of the peak construction workforce. Horizon has also developed draft Statements of Common Ground with Gwynedd and Conwy Councils, which have particular focus on the effects of the DCO Project on their local authority areas.
100081	S47	Lack of information provided about the external appearance of the accommodation.	No	Some detailed design considerations such as the external appearance of the accommodation units will be the subject of a requirement in the DCO that will need to be approved (discharged) by the Council. The scale, massing and general arrangement of the accommodation units has been described in the consultation documents and shown in the 3D interactive model at events. Detailed design considerations will need to wait until a supplier of the temporary accommodation units is chosen. The Design and Access Statement submitted with the application sets out principles with which the detailed external appearance of accommodation will need to comply.
123 - Medrwn Môn; 150 - Destination Anglesey Partnership, 100179 - Conwy County Borough Council	S47	A lack of detail in the PAC2 documentation and supporting evidence particularly on impact of the scheme in terms of: • local employment, jobs and employment displacement; • community cohesion during construction phase, as well as safeguarding issues such as illegal markets and public health; • housing displacement and homelessness; • travel - impact of additional transport on communities, rural roads, and the environment; • services (health, education, waste management, recreation) – little information available on impacts of additional workforce of up to 9,500 on	No	Comment duly noted. The Pre-Application Consultation process should be considered as a whole. The iterative nature of the process meant that increasing levels of detail were provided as the pre-application process moved forward towards the submission of the application. The changes to the project were as a result of consultation feedback and on-going design work and the evidence arising out of the environmental assessment process. Horizon was keen to get feedback about the proposals at an early stage; the level of detail contained in the consultation documents reflected a desire by Horizon to establish broad principles around the location of Associated Development before moving on to more detailed considerations. This approach is consistent with Government Guidance on the pre-application process, paragraph 70

Topic: Consultation Process				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
		services and how this will be managed. Notes that services are already under pressure and a wider catchment needs to be considered; - environmental impacts such as noise and air pollution on communities and their health and wellbeing; - gender equality; - leisure, retail and entertainment requirements of the increased population and workforce; - tourism - the potential impact on major tourism features such as the Wales / Anglesey Coastal Path, which will be closed / relocated during the enabling work construction process, is not properly explained; - regional capacity - lack of consideration of capacity of the region as a whole to deliver development over the construction period. A wider understanding of local authority development programmes is required to ensure sufficient capacity.		which advocates an iterative and phased approach to consultation for very large and complex projects. Various assessment and strategies have been prepared and submitted as part of the application, based on assessed impacts and further collaborative working with relevant organisations. These include: - Jobs and skills strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.3) - Community Cohesion Report ((Application Document Reference: 6.3.10) - Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.4) - Project-wide road traffic related effects – Transport Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14) - Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) - Environmental Statement – Volume B6 noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.2.6) - Environmental Statement – Volume B5 Air Quality (Application Document Reference: 6.2.5) - Environmental Statement – Volume C1 project wide effect socio economic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1) - Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.22) These assessments and a strategies were consulted on in draft form at Stage Two in standalone technical reports and as part of the Preliminary Environmental Information. Interested Parties will be able to comment on all the applications documents during the examination stage of the process.
100194- IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is highlighted that the vision set out in the main consultation document appears generic and unrelated to the Wylfa site. The Council would expect the vision to include reference to partnering with the host community to ensure the successful delivery of a sustainable energy future. If the vision is to be Wylfa specific then it should include for reference to the project and/or host community.	No	Comment duly noted. The “Vision” presented under paragraph 2.1 of the Stage Two Main Consultation Document is Horizon's overarching vision for its UK operations. The project objectives under paragraph 2.10 set out Anglesey-related ambitions and intentions relating to, for example, culture and language, being a good neighbour and the landscape character of Anglesey.
Quality of information good				
89, 100080	S47	The quality and amount of information presented was good and comprehensive.	No	Comment duly noted.
Quality of information poor				
130	S47	Plans were difficult to understand / read.	No	Every effort went into making the information understandable to a wide audience, but Horizon recognise that there was a lot of technical information produced in relation to this large and complex project. At Consultation events staff were on hand to explain the plans. The helpline and email service was also available for members of the public to seek clarification about any aspect of the documentation. The helpline was widely publicised in consultation publicity and documents.
96, 100153	S47	Answers provided to questions were non-committal and vague.	No	Comment duly noted. Where information and details were available at the time, staff were able to provide answers to specific questions. However, the iterative nature of the design and consultation process means that the proposals will be “worked up” in light of the responses and feedback received.
156	S47	The Horizon Communications team was poor and there has been no information or feedback provided via Facebook.	No	Comment duly noted. While Facebook was not included in Horizon's social media presence at Stage Two, Twitter, YouTube and LinkedIn were/are used as social media channels to communicate messages about the project. Horizon decided not to use the Facebook social media platform to avoid creating any ambiguity about how and where consultees should provide their comments to the statutory consultation events. There was also a risk that views about the matters, that were the focus of the consultations, could be lost among more general commentary about the project and Horizon publicity.
100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Information presented does not demonstrate how and where matters have moved on from PAC1.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has provided a summary of the consultation responses after each main consultation stage in a Consultation Summary Report at Stage Two (published alongside the Main Consultation Document) and at Appendix A of the Stage

Topic: Consultation Process				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				Three Main Consultation Document. In addition Horizon has taken on board these comments and has provided more information about project changes in the consultation documents used in Stages Two and Three.
100184	S47	Welsh background documents are difficult to read and understand.	No	Horizon's policy is to provide all public facing materials such as the newsletter, Consultation Overview Document and non-technical summaries, and accompanying communications materials e.g. letters, newsletters, adverts, exhibition stands etc. in both Welsh and English. Welsh-speaking staff are also present at all events. Our Welsh Language Policy can be found on the website.
155, 72	S47	Incorrect hyperlinks and cross references – online content not available.	No	Comment duly noted.
100134, 123, 124	S47	Large volume of documentation is difficult to navigate.	No	Horizon recognises that there is a large volume of information about the project, and necessarily some of it is complex. Horizon has carefully considered the audience that particular documents are intended for and have adapted the written style of the document to meet the needs of particular groups. Summary documents have been used extensively in the pre-application documentation, with sign posting to more detailed and complex information where appropriate. At events, staff have been on hand to explain where to find information of interest to individuals and there is also a dedicated helpline that consultees can use to find answers to questions and be directed to relevant documentation.
Request contact or document				
100202 – North Wales Fire & Rescue; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Request involvement in the Construction Skills and Employment working group.	No	The working group meetings on construction skills and employment have included members with particular interest in these areas, notably IACC, Welsh Government, Department of Work and Pensions and training providers, in order to keep attendance at a practical working level. However, Horizon developed draft Statements of Common Ground (SOCG) with North Wales Fire and Rescue and NRW, The SOCG process included regular meetings to seek to identify and resolve areas of disagreement and to provide a forum for engagement on matters identified through consultation responses and ongoing areas of interest to the relevant organisations.
100228 – GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Integrated Planning Group proposed. Formal contact requested to ensure NDA comments are considered properly in advance of the next design freeze.	No	The NDA is a key land interest as defined under Section 44 of the Planning Act 2008 and an important stakeholder with an interest in the Wylfa Newydd Project. As such, the NDA was consulted at each formal Pre-Application Consultation Stage and Horizon have engaged on an ongoing basis with the NDA through a programme of meetings and working groups given the potential impact of the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the NDA's long term operations at Wylfa A.
100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Need for further contact regarding matters that relate to the Government's functions and responsibilities.	No	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Government and its agencies are key stakeholders and statutory consultees that have been formally consulted at Stages 2 and 3 of the Pre-Application Consultation. In addition, Welsh Government and NRW have been engaged through a programme of meetings and working groups and Horizon has developed draft Statements of Common Ground with these organisations and a number of other key stakeholders.
Request specific information				
100134	S47	Information requested about when a PAC2 consultation feedback report will be published.	No	Feedback about the responses received at Stage Two was included in the Stage Three Main Consultation Document in Appendix A (summary of consultation feedback).
100229 – Gwynedd County Council	S47	Further consultation with key stakeholders in North Wales requested.	No	Comment duly noted. Local authorities and other key stakeholders in the North Wales area have been engaged on an ongoing basis through a variety of groupings. For example, the North Wales Economic Ambition Board, North and Mid Wales Reaching Wider Partnership and Careers Wales have been closely involved in the skills and recruitment strategy.
100229 - Gwynedd County Council	S47	Prepare a clear schedule and provide specific resources for assessing the implications and achieving the mitigating measures.	No	Horizon is engaging with key stakeholders on an ongoing basis through a programme of meetings and working groups. A mitigation route map has been prepared for submission with the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 8.14). This shows the links between potential environmental effects that were assessed and the mitigation proposed. In many instances the monitoring of mitigation measures and the implementation of the project will be controlled through the Code of Construction

Topic: Consultation Process				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and the Code of Operational Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
Timescales / uncertainty				
123, 100195 – NRW; 100110 – National Trust	S42(1)(a), S47	Consultation timescale is too short and is stretching resources to meet it. Fundamental issues need to be resolved.	No	There were three main stages of Pre-Application Consultation between 2014 and 2017. Horizon complied with and usually exceeded the statutory minimum pre-application consultation period (28 days) at every stage. Where timescales proved difficult for individual consultees the issues that arose were considered on a case by case basis and in most instances an extension to the deadline was agreed. Horizon has also engaged on an informal basis with NRW, the National Trust and other statutory parties, which has provided, for example, further opportunities for involvement in the development of detailed mitigation. More information about this is set out in Chapter 9 of this Report (Informal Consultation).

Appendix B.10.2- Environment

Topic: Environment				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	NO _x emissions should be considered in addition to sulphur emissions when selecting equipment and fuels. Equipment should be powered by mains electricity where possible and low NO _x emission boilers should be used. Given the size of the project and the predicted significant adverse impacts, it is considered vital that plant emission standards are introduced to reduce the impact as far as possible.	No	The final selection and procurement of combustion equipment will be made later in the Wylfa Newydd Project. Emissions of pollutants, including NO _x , will be considered as an important criterion in the selection of combustion equipment and their fuel, as will measures to control NO _x generation, including the use of low-NO _x burners in boilers. It is the intention to use mains electricity to power equipment, the standby generation plant is only there for emergency use when the mains electricity is not available. Plant emissions standards would be adopted as industry standard best practice. These would be based on the European standards for non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) (EU Directive 97/68/EC).
		Whilst the project specific NO ₂ diffusion tube survey will be useful and help clarify the baseline air quality, it is not considered that this approach is sufficient for a project of this size. It is not clear whether any diffusion tubes have been located with a reference method chemiluminescent analyser so that a project specific bias adjustment factor can be developed. It would also be hoped that, given the significant construction impacts, a dust and particulate monitoring survey could be established so that baseline concentrations and deposition rates can be quantified and compared to concentrations and deposition rates during the construction phase.	No	The diffusion tube survey was discussed and agreed with the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) prior to commencement, co-locating a diffusion tube with a chemiluminescent analyser was not considered as an option due to the distance to the nearest analyser and the location type (a roadside location in Wrexham). The tubes have been provided and analysed by the same tube supplier as the IACC and the same approach to the determination of the bias adjustment used by the IACC for its NO ₂ diffusion tube survey is considered to be appropriate. The IACC undertook measurements of PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in 2013/14 and these have been used, together with other sources of data, to inform the baseline conditions. Additional PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} monitoring has been undertaken by the IACC during 2016 at a location close to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and these have also been considered (the measured concentrations are similar to those recorded in 2013/14). The IACC also undertook dust deposition measurements at four locations within and close to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in 2012 and 2013 and these showed a consistent dust deposition level representative of a rural area - these have been used to inform the baseline conditions and also to initially develop Site Action Levels/Thresholds for the dust deposition monitoring which will be undertaken as part of the proposed air quality management strategy during construction (as set out in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP)) (Application Document Reference: 8.6). Other than the normal inter-annual variation in meteorological conditions and regional/international contribution to particulates or dust deposition, the conditions are not anticipated to differ significantly from those described above. Ongoing discussions were held with the IACC in relation to baseline monitoring of particulates and dust deposition in the vicinity of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
		It is not clear whether the dispersion model of road traffic emissions has been verified using monitored NO ₂ and PM ₁₀ concentrations. This has important implications as modelled results are typically adjusted by factors of 2 or above. This means that impact significance is likely to be greater using an adjusted model than an unadjusted one.	No	The dispersion model was verified against monitoring data recorded adjacent to the A5025 and A55. The model verification determines if the model predictions need to be adjusted and what the adjustment factor(s) is. The model was adjusted following the verification process.
		It is not stipulated whether the concrete batching plant shall require to be permitted under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010.	No	As the storage of bulk cement on site would be used only for batching of ready mixed concrete on the construction site, a permit would not be required for the use of cement. The emissions from the concrete batching plant will therefore be dealt with through the Development Consent Order (DCO)/Environmental Statement (ES) and the controls exerted by IACC through the Control of Construction Practice and Statutory Nuisance provisions of Section 3 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Under the permitting Regulations the following prescriptions exist: - Storing, loading or unloading cement or cement clinker in bulk prior to further transportation in bulk; and - Blending cement in bulk or using cement in bulk other than at a construction site, including the bagging of cement and cement mixtures, the batching of ready-mixed concrete and the manufacture of concrete blocks and other cement products.
		Chapter B5, B6 of the PEI Report alludes to some air quality mitigation measures; notably the development of an Air Quality Management Plan in conjunction with IACC and NRW. It is stated that this shall form part of the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP). Various mitigation measures are illustrated throughout the	No	The relevant air quality mitigation measures with regard to dust control, odour and pollutant emissions are set out in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.6), Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), Off-Site Power Station Facilities sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.9), Park and Ride sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.10), Logistics Centre sub-

Topic: Environment				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
		extensive PAC 2 PEI Report as a common thread of Best Practice, therefore many of the environmental aspects discussed throughout this document are encapsulated within various other Environmental Management Plans, for example within the CEMP (Construction and Environmental Management Plan). Therefore, many of the environmental aspects discussed throughout this HIA are encapsulated within various other Environmental Management Plans; such as the CNVMP (Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan), MMP (Materials Management Plan) and EMP (Environmental Management Plan). Such measures will be approved by IACC prior to any activities commencing. Additionally, Control of Pollution Act 1974 Section 61 Consent Notices shall be applied for and approved by IACC prior to commencing construction activities to ensure Best Practice is maintained.		CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.11) and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.12). With regard to emissions from vehicles transporting materials and people on the local road network during construction the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Document Reference: 8.14) and the relevant chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Document References: 6.2 to 6.8). With regard to vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Document Reference: 8.14) and the relevant chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Document References: 6.2 to 6.8). Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents.
		Clarification sought that emissions from the energy centre are captured within the air quality modelling.	Yes	No energy centres are now proposed. Energy centres were originally proposed as part of the Temporary Workers Accommodation sites at Rhosgoch and Amlwch, which no longer form part of the DCO proposals.
		Definition of the Soils and Geology study area should include the Associated Development sites.	No	The Off-Site Facilities and Associated Development sites are subject to their own assessments; the soils and geology assessments for these sites are presented in the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.7); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.7); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.7); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.7).
		Clarification required on areas to be stripped of subsoil and topsoil and the location of stockpiles, including interim stockpiles to allow the assessment of potential effects and mitigation, in particular with respect to Tre'r Gof SSSI and Cestyll Garden.	No	The proposals for soil stripping, storage and reuse are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1). Assessment of the resulting effects on soil quality are set out within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7). Effects on Tre'r Gof SSSI relating to soil stripping and stockpiling are set out within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). Details of proposed mitigation measures are set out within the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
		Soil Management Strategy to be included within the ES, to include a proposal for topsoil re-use and assessment of effects, including the restoration quality of the soil and potential ALC grade.	No	Strategies for the management of soil are set out within the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). The assessments of effects on soil quality are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 -- Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.7); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.7); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.7); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.7).
		Mitigation of effect of cooling water outfalls on the RIGS should be agreed with IACC, GeoMôn and NRW and included in the ES.	No	Consultation with the IACC, Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and GeoMôn has been undertaken to discuss this; further details are provided in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.7); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.01 - Baseline Condition Report - Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Application Document Reference: 6.4.24). Mitigation measures have been identified and are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7).

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		Mitigation of effect of loss of educational access to the RIGS should be agreed with IACC and GeoMôn and included in the ES.	No	Consultation with the IACC, NRW and GeoMôn has been undertaken to discuss this; further details are provided in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.7); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.01 - Baseline Condition Report - Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Application Document Reference: 6.4.24). Mitigation measures have been identified and are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7).
		Confirm pumping station location will be away from the RIGS.	No	The new Power Station sewage pumping station will not have an emergency overflow, therefore there will be no effect on the RIGS.
		Logic unclear in paragraph B6.59 of the PEI Report. If the development was not going ahead (over the mineral resources) the mineral resources would not be sterilised and no alternate source of material (the igneous rock) would be required?	No	Paragraph B6.59 of the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report referred to the effects on Category 2 Safeguarding Areas that will be affected as a result of excavation or development over the resource. Paragraph B6.60 of the PEI Report discussed the use of any excavated igneous rocks from the Category 2 Safeguarding Area at Porth-y-pistyll within site development works. It notes that the beneficial re-use of this material would off-set the potential sterilisation of other resources on the site which would become inaccessible as a result of the presence of buildings or landscape mounds so that the overall effect on the Category 2 Safeguarding Areas is considered to be not significant. Further consideration of the likely extent of mineral resources on-site and their viability is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.01 - Baseline Condition Report - Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Application Document Reference: 6.4.24).
		Consideration needs to be given to possible indoor inhalation of any volatile contaminants present and permeation of water supply pipes to protect the health of workers.	No	An assessment of risks to receptors from land contamination is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25), this includes and assessment of risks from volatile contaminants and contaminants that may pose a risk to buried services.
		The remediation works procedure as referenced in paragraph B6.83 of the PEI Report to be included in the ES to allow assessment of whether it is adequate.	No	The procedure referred to within this paragraph has been withdrawn. Instead, reference to be made to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25), the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and the Power Station Main Site sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), which set out proposals for the management of land contamination.
		A number of items are identified for subsequent production; soil management strategy, soil management plan, environmental management plans, materials management plan. These should be included within the ES to enable independent assessment of the residual effects significance.	No	Draft Materials Management Plans, Environmental Management Plans, Soil Management Plans and Site Waste Management plans have not been submitted with the ES. However, the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and Power Station Main Site sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), Off-site Power Station Facilities sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.9), Park and Ride sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.10), Logistics Centre sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.11) and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.12) identify strategies and mitigation measures for environmental management, materials management, site waste management and land contamination. The aspects of these strategies and mitigation measures of relevance to the assessments of effects on soils and geology are described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.7); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.7); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.7); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.7).

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		Risks from dusts arising from contaminated soils in paragraph B6.101, refer to detailed assessments carried out in chapters B4 and B5, which refers to chapter B6. Risks need to be correctly referred to in the appropriate chapter, Chapter 5? Ensure risks are fully considered and effects are mitigated.	No	Effects related to risks from airborne soil contaminants have been considered within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7). Risks from dusts are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (excluding emissions from traffic) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
		All ten Areas of Potential Concern (APC's 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19) shall each be afforded an assessment based upon best practice and guidance utilising methodologies such as CL:AIRE. It is assumed that this shall be extended to other APC's not detailed within this document or chapter. The remediation implementation plan shall therefore cater for all areas of potential concern.	No	The land contamination risk assessment and remediation strategy is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25). This sets out the proposed measures for addressing identified contamination on site and considers all identified Areas of Potential Concern.
		The Secretary of State refers to the creation of spoil mounds resulting from tunnel excavations as having the potential to create odour and should not be scoped out.	No	Odours generated during construction have been scoped into the assessment. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (excluding emissions from traffic) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5) for further consideration of odours.
		IACC is unable to understand the environmental effects potentially arising from seismic risk given its absence within the PEI Report.	No	The ES includes an assessment of the vulnerability of the Power Station to natural disasters drawing on the Pre-construction Safety Report, risk assessments and emergency planning procedures prepared as part of the wider Office for Nuclear Regulation regulatory and safety assessment regime. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) and ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.7) for consideration of seismicity and the implications for the proposed development.
		Paragraphs 7.9 - 7.11 references rainfall data 30 km away at RAF Valley. This is fine for broader context setting but more local rain gauges should be used to understand the climate at the site.	No	Local data will be used from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area where this is available and if necessary, supplemented by data from Llyn Alaw. Details of the rainfall data used are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.01 - Surface water baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.26). The rainfall data used in the flood modelling is provided in the flood consequence assessment in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.04 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.29).
		The baseline description of the Groundwater and Surface Water chapter of the PEI Report does not provide sufficient detail of investigations undertaken or ongoing to support the descriptions and assessments of the baseline conditions and value of receptors. It is not possible to provide opinion on the adequacy of the assessment without presentation of additional data.	No	Updated baseline assessments including a greater level of information are included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.01 - Surface water baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.26) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28).
		The Groundwater and Surface Water baseline chapter contains no figures except a single rainfall plot. References to monitoring data should be supported by presentation of data plots. The absence of data plots and no reference to a datum make statements regarding the hydrological and hydrogeological environments ambiguous in the context of the site conceptual model. NPS EN-1 requires the ES to describe existing physical characteristics of the water environment (including quantity and dynamics of flow) affected by the proposed project and any impact of physical modifications to these characteristics.	No	Figures are included in the updated baseline appendices of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.01 - Surface water baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.26) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28). Relevant plots are included in these appendices.

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		No evidence provided to justify the rationale of a 3 km arc used to delineate the outer hydrogeology study area of the 1.8 km used for the inner hydrogeology area. Conceptual models for key receptors are discussed but not supported by data evidence.	No	More information is provided in section 8.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) to justify the groundwater study area.
		No spatial plots provided of groundwater level monitoring locations. Absence of spatial data or plots even though reference to water level plots are stated in paragraph 7.74.	No	Plots are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28).
		Reference to pumping tests and analysis in paragraph 7.81, but no data presented to confirm statements.	No	The pumping tests reports are referenced in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28). Data from the reports is not duplicated, but they are available for review as supporting documents.
		Groundwater baseline summary is not supported by quantitative plots or spatial data. Descriptions of the SSSIs also contain information not presented in previous text (re. groundwater flow).	No	Plots and spatial groundwater data are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28). Specific information regarding the Tre'r Gof SSSI is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.05 - Tre'r Gof hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30) and for the Cae Gwyn SSSI in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.06 - Cae Gwyn hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.31).
		The features discussed in the fluvial geomorphology section should be illustrated on a map to enable the reader to fully understand the baseline being presented.	No	A map showing the key watercourses assessed in the fluvial geomorphology baseline is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.02 - Fluvial geomorphology baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.27).
		Baseline identifies single property water supplies within immediate area, case for these to be medium receptor if only source of potable water to property.	No	Classifications are reviewed in the ES and an appropriate classification for the value of private water supplies is provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8). Where information is lacking, a conservative approach is taken.
		It is not possible from Table 7.1 to understand the value being placed on the status of the WFD waterbody as a receptor. It is hard to see how the ES can explicitly show compliance with the WFD in it's conclusions of significance. This comment is being made in the absence of sight of the scope and approach of the WFD assessment.	No	A standalone Water Framework Directive (WFD) Compliance Assessment has been completed and this is provided in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26). The surface water and groundwater assessment in the ES, Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), does not assess WFD waterbodies - this is only undertaken in the WFD Compliance Assessment.
		Loose terminology in Table 7.2 criteria for magnitude of change and is not consistent with terms presented in Table 7.3 Definition of common terms. There is no definition of terms.	No	The terminology used has been reviewed and updated and is defined in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8) which describes the methodology used throughout the EIA.
		Aquifer groundwater levels references 1 m level change as threshold although there is no evidence presented to support definition of threshold.	No	Threshold is based on professional judgement for this type of aquifer. Additional information regarding professional judgements is provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8).
		The magnitude of effect with respect to WFD water body status is not explicitly defined in Table 7.2 for surface water bodies, though it is for groundwater bodies.	No	A standalone WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26) has been completed and is provided in support of the ES which details the assessment completed for all relevant waterbodies. Although the WFD status is referred to in the value of the groundwater, waterbody status is not assessed in the ES, only in the WFD Compliance Assessment, the WFD water body status has not been included for surface water (and is actually not relevant for groundwater in the ES).
		It is not clear how the zone that encompasses 'maximum likely extent within which hydrogeological effects can occur' has been defined to assess the groundwater features.	No	The maximum likely extent is based on professional judgement of the extent of effects in fractured Secondary aquifers. Further information is provided in section 8.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		The Groundwater and Surface Water chapter provides a comprehensive list of receptors together with potential environmental effects, mitigation (Good practise list) and residual	No	Further detail regarding identification of receptors is provided in section 8.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). The proposed mitigation has been divided into that embedded in the design and good practice mitigation that would be employed during

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		effects. However, the level of site specific detail is insufficient to enable a critical comment on the adequacy of the assessment of significance of effects, the potential effectiveness of proposed mitigation and that residual effects would not be significant.		construction, operation and decommissioning. Further detail is provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Additional mitigation is then detailed in section 8.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). This mitigation is taken into account in assessing residual effects which are summarised in section 8.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Disagree with the statement "Appendix 3 contains detailed information on the baseline conditions and source of the information", paragraph B7.8. Insufficient detail in the baseline description and little reference to data sources.	No	The baseline hydrogeological information has been updated to include more detail and also additional data. This information is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28).
		Insufficient site specific detail to support descriptions of groundwater receptors. Reference to published information, e.g. SSSI citations and NRW mapping rather than site specific investigations. Further development of detailed CSM and source-pathway-receptor paths required to ensure adequate assessment of effects, magnitude and significance.	No	Additional site specific information has been collected for the Tre'r Gof SSSI and the Cae Gwyn SSSI and this is detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.05 - Tre'r Gof hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.06 - Cae Gwyn hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.31).
		Insufficient detail in baseline to support that there has been additional work undertaken since the PEI Report 1. There are no monitoring locations or data plots included and no site specific CSM.	No	The baseline hydrogeological information has been updated to include more detail and also additional data. This information is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28) and it includes a site specific Conceptual Site Model.
		Groundwater study still to be completed and essential that the modelling study contains sufficient detail to ensure appropriate assessment of those receptors identified.	No	A groundwater modelling assessment has been completed as part of the assessment and this is detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.07 - Surface water and groundwater modelling results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.32). The modelling study is based on the surface water and groundwater baseline studies (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.01 - Surface water baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.26) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28)) along with the investigations of the Tre'r Gof SSSI and the Cae Gwyn SSSI that are detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.05 - Tre'r Gof hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.06 - Cae Gwyn hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.31).
		Requirement for potential dewatering contingency measures should be identified by modelling studies such that detailed triggers for any contingency are agreed and in place prior for construction monitoring management plan.	No	Modelling has been undertaken (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.07 - Surface water and groundwater modelling results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.32)) to determine if there are significant effects associated with dewatering taking into account embedded and good practice mitigation as detailed in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Some aspects of mitigation have not been fully accounted for in the model such that it is conservative in its predictions. Additional mitigation required following the findings of the modelling is detailed in section 8.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		The water features Monitoring Management Plan needs to include detailed proposals for identifying and acting on observed effects.	No	There is currently no allowance to prepare a monitoring plan as part of the ES, although requirements for monitoring, and the nature of this are outlined in a number of places, including section 8.6 the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33) and in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). It is assumed that there would be a planning condition for a monitoring plan and this would be prepared by the contractor.
		Insufficient evidence provided to support decisions presented in Tables B7.1 - B7.4. The level of certainty column reflects the uncertainty in these assessments, however this is not reflected in the chapter conclusions in paragraph B7.70.	No	Details of the assessment of effects of the development on surface water and groundwater receptors are provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Where there is uncertainty in the assessment a precautionary approach has been taken as outlined in the methodology provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8).

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		Insufficient detail presented to enable critical comment on the validity of the groundwater and surface water assessment that potential effects are likely on numerous sensitive receptors (particular reference to Private Water Supplies abstractions, Aquifers and Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems).	Yes	This comment refers to the Temporary Workers' Accommodation at Amlwch which is no longer being pursued by Horizon and is therefore no longer relevant.
		Secretary of State scoping opinion advised against the use of the term 'The Project' in the cumulative assessment. Not clear if reference to construction of the power station includes for the SPC.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has not used the term 'The Project' in the cumulative effects assessment. The ES Volume D - WND A Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1) describes the development within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
		Difficulty understanding the key to Figure I1.4 with similar colours used to represent different study areas, particularly air quality and noise and vibration study areas.	No	Comment duly noted and has been addressed in the ES. Further detail on the scope and methodology of the assessment of the cumulative effects can be found in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I2 - Scope (Application Document Reference: 6.9.2) and ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I3 - Methodology (Application Document Reference: 6.9.3).
		Proposed cut-off date for determining the long-list and short-list of projects to be included in the cumulative effects assessment appears reasonable and to be agreed with IACC four months prior to submission.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon invited the IACC to comment on the updated long-list and short-list in November 2017.
		Whilst the tiered approach is consistent with Advice, the suggestion that all tier 3 projects are likely to be removed from subsequent assessment is questioned. For example, in the case of Amlwch, the Council has identified a number of sites allocated for housing without planning permission within the JLDP. IACC would like the opportunity to discuss the potential inclusion of certain allocations with HNP. Whilst the plans themselves do not constitute projects, allocations within them can reasonably be expected to come forward during their lifetime which may coincide with the construction and/or operation of Wylfa Newydd. The list of plans and programmes should include reference to AONB Management Plan which sets out a series of actions to be taken forward 2015-2020.	No	The ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I2 - Scope (Application Document Reference: 6.9.2) sets out the scope of the cumulative effects assessment. Tier 3 projects were considered for inclusion in the short list, and where they were scoped out, the reasons for that are listed. Horizon met with IACC in April 2017 to discuss the lists, and they were contacted again for further comments in November 2017.
		It is understood that the intra-project cumulative effects chapter brings together some of the assessments reported within the individual topic chapters and seeks to summarise potential cumulative effects under a series of topic headings. The way in which the information is presented is easily understandable and the Council recognises that there are still a number of assessments and studies which require completing before a full assessment can be undertaken. The full assessment to be reported within the ES should include for the consideration of the receptor sensitivity, magnitude of cumulative effect and provide a reasoned conclusion on significance. The Council expect to see mitigation identified for cumulative significant effects.	No	Comment duly noted. This approach has been taken in the ES Volume I - Cumulative effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4).
		IACC expect HNP to support science and skills training in schools in addition to post-secondary education to ensure that younger residents are able to identify and take advantage of future workplace opportunities as a means of mitigation.	No	The EIA includes consideration of socio-economic effects both at Project-wide level in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1) and the individual associated development chapters. However, it is not for the EIA to provide details of the education programme. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.3) outlines Horizon's plan to engage with a wide range of stakeholders, included school pupils.
		For the reason cited by HNP in the paragraph that precedes paragraph I3.3, local businesses may struggle to retain and recruit	No	Horizon has considered socio-economic effects of the Project in the EIA at Project-wide level in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1); specifically, the topic of

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		in the face of competition from Horizon. There is a requirement to support existing businesses through skills development and training support.		retaining staff is addressed in the "Business and supply chain" section under the term "Labour churn". Horizon has agreed to implement the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service part of the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.3) to provide support to local businesses where labour churn presents challenges for these businesses in terms of recruitment.
		HNP need to clarify whether reference to best practice is in relation to how it deals with soils, or how soils elsewhere could be enhanced to compensate for the loss of soil as a result of the development.	No	The EIA mitigation includes the requirements for the management of soils in accordance with best practice. It is currently anticipated that only a small quantity of soil may be lost due to development (although there remains the potential that this will be stripped prior to development). Some material will be lost as part of the land contamination remediation works, but 'soils' in these areas have been found to mainly comprise made ground and therefore are no longer in their natural state.
		Marketing and branding together with support for potential alternative tourism attractions to maintain numbers of visitors during construction should be identified and implemented in advance of construction.	No	Horizon have been working with local tourism stakeholders (including Destination Anglesey Partnership, IACC and Welsh Government) to identify required mitigation and enhancement measures which could support the sector locally. Resulting measures are outlined in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1).
		IACC agrees with conclusions to paragraph I3.7. Mitigation will be essential.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Welcome recognition that the ongoing negative effect caused by different projects over time may lead to a cumulative significant effect. Mitigation or compensation will be required.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Welcome recognition of potential for successive effects. Details of mitigation awaited.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Questions lack of operational air quality assessment for power station and hence the conclusions reached with regard to cumulative assessment. Consistent with other topics considered within this section consideration should be given to the potential for successive (potentially not-significant) effects which in succession may become cumulative, i.e. air quality as a result of construction of decommissioning, A5025, MEEG and Power station on the same receptor.	No	The air quality assessment has been updated since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The assessment of cumulative effects has considered minor individual effects for their potential to contribute to significant cumulative effects. Further detail on the cumulative assessment can be found in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4) and ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5) and associated appendices, the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects Appendix I4.01 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.9) and ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects Appendix I5.01 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.12).
		For this and subsequent receptors listed, the Council wish to see cumulative photomontages and ZTVs in order to understand the potential for effects and agreeing with the statement in paragraph I3.22.	No	A cumulative landscape and visual assessment provided in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4) and ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects Appendix I5.01 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5) has been undertaken for the project, setting out the nature of cumulative effects. The assessment has been undertaken by a landscape professional following analysis of publicly accessible information for all of the relevant developments. While Horizon note IACC's request, cumulative Zone of Theoretical Visibilities (ZTVs) have not been prepared in support of the assessment on the basis that they provide limited additional information over and above the ZTVs prepared for the Wylfa Newydd Project and information provided in the Environmental Statements for third party developments, including ZTVs, where provided. Cumulative photomontages have not been prepared as part of the assessment, which has been informed by review of the visualisations prepared for the Wylfa Newydd Project and where provided, the visualisations submitted in support of other applications, particularly where viewpoint locations broadly correspond. This has been deemed to be appropriate in order for a professional assessment to be undertaken
		IACC remains concerned over the lack of a lighting strategy as referenced within other responses to the PEI Report. It would seem reasonable and essential that the production and publication of a Lighting Strategy would have been available for PAC 2 due to the	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared setting out the effects of proposed lighting during construction and operation. A night-time visual impact assessment is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.07 - Visual effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.64). The lighting design will be developed further to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where

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		concerns raised in PAC 1 due to the anticipated significant effects from lighting.		practicable and to limit visibility of new lighting at distant receptors. Best available technologies during operation would include the use of a Central Management System. As the lighting design for the Power Station is not yet fully developed, control measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
		Chapter 11 (Community identity, social networks and culture) alludes to some lighting mitigation measures. Various mitigation measures are illustrated throughout the extensive PAC 2 PEIR Documentation as a common thread of Best Practice; for example within the CEMP (Construction and Environmental Management Plan). Therefore, many of the environmental aspects discussed throughout this HIA are encapsulated within various other Environmental Management Plans; such as the CNVMP (Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan), MMP (Materials Management Plan) and EMP (Environmental Management Plan). Such measures will be approved by IACC prior to any activities commencing. Additionally, Control of Pollution Act 1974 Section 61 Consent Notices shall be applied for and approved by IACC prior to commencing construction activities to ensure Best Practice is maintained.	No	Horizon will provide blackout blinds or alternative mitigation to residents who experience unforeseen cases of sleep disturbance. A mechanism will be put in place for residents to apply for installation of blackout blinds. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include sleep disturbance. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing support and a communication channel for people experiencing elevated levels of emissions or disturbance (nuisance).
		Lack of consideration on Welsh Language as a receptor within the ES. IACC considers that effects upon the Welsh language should be considered, i.e. effects arising from economic, housing, services, recreational impacts etc. combining to affect local Welsh speakers.	No	A separate Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Document Reference: 8.21) has been prepared which includes cumulative effects. Whilst Welsh language and culture are not considered as 'receptors' in the EIA, Horizon has committed to treating Welsh language and culture as a golden thread which runs throughout the Wylfa Newydd Project, including the EIA. Where relevant, topics have considered effects on Welsh language and culture with cross-references to the WLIA.
		Council questions the conclusion stated in paragraph I3.27, particularly in light of the potentially significant effects arising from the SPC and the DCO. Equally in preceding paragraph, questions whether the loss of ancient woodland related to the power station is in fact a loss experienced as a result of the SPC project.	No	The assessment has been revisited for the DCO ES and the Site Preparation and Clearance (SPC) ES and Environmental Assessment Reports and these findings have been updated.
		Consideration needs to be given to the potential for successive effects leading to significant effects arising from the SPC followed by the power station construction.	No	The scope of the ES does include the SPC works as part of the WNDA Development, see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development.
		IACC presume paragraph I3.33 means that the CEMP will cover both the power station and all other intra-development projects.	No	The contractor will be responsible for producing a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) for all construction activities they manage, in keeping with the mitigation measures reported in the ES. Therefore, it is expected that intra-development effects would be addressed within the same CEMP. Intra-project effects could be addressed across more than one CEMP, but in the case of controlling the risk of accidental pollution incidents, industry good practice following NRW guidelines would be common across all CEMPs on the Wylfa Newydd Project.
		Not clear whether reference to 'construction of the power station' in paragraph I3.34 includes for the SPC works which is separate to the power station construction.	No	The scope of the ES does include the SPC Works as part of the WNDA Development, see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development.
		Before agreeing with paragraph I3.38, IACC wish to see the result of all EIAs and the finalised CIA which should identify the settings of the assets and the extent to which individual developments may or may not intrude upon them.	No	Comment duly noted. The ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document References: 6.9.1 to 6.9.5) contains the cumulative effects assessment of the Wylfa Newydd Development.
		It is expected that the final assessments reported within the ES contain quantitatively data to enable a consideration of significance to be made. For example, in the case of best most versatile agricultural land it should be possible to quantify the loss from the	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) contains an assessment of soil quality, with the main indicator being Agricultural Land Classification Grade and provides quantification as far as practical of Best and Most Versatile soils on site so that they can be compared to the total on

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		quoted developments against the total amount of BMV land on the island.		the Isle of Anglesey. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D3 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.4.3) for consideration of the loss of Best and Most Versatile land from a socio-economic perspective.
		There are potentially both construction and operational effects arising from the combination of projects. Given the linkage between the power station and the grid connection opportunities to consider joint mitigation, or mitigation of one project, to reduce significant effects cumulatively should be considered and they need not be treated in isolation.	No	A cumulative landscape and visual assessment provided in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects Appendix I5.01 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.12)) has been undertaken for the project setting out the nature of cumulative effects, including those associated with the North Wales Connection Project and the Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm repower. This includes consideration of the need for any further mitigation, over and above that set out in the ES for each development within the Wylfa Newydd Project.
		Opportunities to mitigate significant cumulative visual effects should be identified and implemented. Visual effects may lead to indirect effects upon tourism for example. The Council wish to see compensation and/or enhancement to offset any effects that cannot be mitigated.	No	The proposed mitigation measures, aimed at facilitating integration of the Wylfa Newydd Project into the landscape, reducing its visibility and softening its visual impact, will reduce the potential for significant effects, including significant cumulative effects for visual receptors (such as tourists). In this regard, it is not considered necessary to propose additional mitigation to address cumulative effects. In relation to intra-project cumulative effects, no additional mitigation to address cumulative effects are identified because mitigation is already proposed to address significant visual effects of the Power Station and each of the other Wylfa Newydd Project developments individually. In relation to inter-project cumulative effects, mitigation measures have already been proposed to address the contribution to the significant cumulative effects that would result from the Wylfa Newydd Project. Some significant cumulative effects relate to third party developments and are therefore beyond the capability of Horizon Nuclear Power to resolve, particularly in regard to compensation and off-site enhancement. In this regard, IACC should seek to address these effects with the other relevant parties.
		IACC is of the opinion that the grid connection and Rhyd y Groes wind farm combined with the power station would exacerbate significant effects upon certain landscape receptors in particular. (Others may also give rise to significant cumulative effects). The cumulative assessment should include for ZTV and montages to show the cumulative projects. HNP should liaise with National Grid (the project promoter for the connection) to consider how both developments can be designed to reduce the significance of effects. Any design changes resulting from co-ordination should be set out within the ES.	No	A cumulative landscape and visual assessment provided in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects Appendix I5.01 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.12) has been undertaken for the project, setting out the nature of cumulative effects, including those associated with the North Wales Connection Project and the Rhyd-y-Groes Wind Farm repower. The significant effects are summarised in section 5.2 of the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5). While Horizon note IACC's request, cumulative ZTVs have not been prepared in support of the assessment on the basis that they provide limited additional information over and above the ZTVs prepared for the Wylfa Newydd Project and information provided in the Environmental Statements for third party developments, including ZTVs, where provided. Cumulative photomontages have not been prepared as part of the assessment, which has been informed by review of the visualisations prepared for the Wylfa Newydd Project and where provided, the visualisations submitted in support of other applications, particularly where viewpoint locations broadly correspond. This is considered appropriate for a professional assessment to be undertaken. Horizon are liaising closely with National Grid in advance of the DCO submissions for both the Wylfa Newydd Project and the North Wales Connection Project, the details of the liaison will be finalised through a Statement of Common Ground.
		Identification of potentially significant cumulative effects on archaeology and heritage appears appropriate. Text refers to further work to understand the significance and the ability to offer mitigation. If mitigation cannot be identified, then compensation/enhancement elsewhere should be delivered.	No	Comment duly noted.
		IACC welcomes commitment to work with other developers in the identification of cumulative effects and mitigation.	No	Comment duly noted.
		The temporary areas associated with the Power Station construction need to be identified on plans and information provided with regard to the hours of operation, timings provided.	No	Information available on the likely location of construction compounds is included within the DCO application and, where possible, assessed in the EIA. These are available as part of the works plans submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 2.3). Arrangement for temporary facilities will need to remain flexible to

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				allow contractor input as the project progresses. Hours of operation will align with current constraints. Information can be found in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and the Main Power Station sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7). Further information on construction can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D1-1 - Construction Method Statement (Application Document Reference: 6.4.17).
		IACC welcomes commitment to include for DCO CIA to include most detailed design information. Should there be any gaps in the knowledge, for example in relation to third party cumulative developments, these should be recognised.	No	Comment duly noted. Limitations to the cumulative effects assessment are described in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I3 - Methodology (Application Document Reference: 6.9.3)
		There are bound to be Community Tensions as a result of the cumulative impacts associated with this and other large-scale economic projects on Anglesey happening within the same time-period. The National Grid pylons project has proved to be very contentious and is inextricably linked to the Wylfa Newydd project. The parallel developments that are about to happen have very positive economic dividends, however a dynamic method of monitoring any escalating Community Tensions needs to be put in place utilising a multi-agency platform. The best committee for tackling such matters in the past has been the Joint Agency Group (The 'JAG') - this committee operated successfully in Anglesey for a decade to tackle escalating crime and disorder matters proactively, and following the successful roll-out locally, the JAG model was successfully extended by the Home Office throughout the UK as part of their National Guidance. Some sort of local 'monitoring committee' has to be in place to tackle such issues for the Wylfa Newydd and 'other' projects in order to deal effectively with any cumulative impacts.	No	Horizon will establish a Community Liaison Group to ensure the exchange of information and dialogue between Horizon and the local community during construction. Horizon will further discuss plans for monitoring and appropriate forums required with IACC.
		Where mitigation is not possible, consideration should be given to compensation/off-setting.	No	Primarily mitigation measures are sought to avoid or reduce a potentially significant environmental effect. Compensation measures may be used as a last resort to offset effects that cannot be mitigated in other ways.
		A fund centred model is preferred as compared to a community interest company to ensure fairness and transparency and that jobs are not created purely and simply to sustain an existing organisation for the future without just cause. In addition to a voluntary community benefits scheme, there is a need for a separate mitigation fund to enable problems to be tackled as they arise throughout the project. This would concentrate on practical measures which could be put in place to tackle any unforeseen issues which may arise during the construction phase. Linked to such a separate finance stream should be a task and finish structure implemented on a similar basis to the previous joint agency group on Anglesey - this would enable excellent multiagency working and a wide range of expertise from both public, private and voluntary sectors.	No	Horizon is proposing a mitigation framework, which is set out in the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). Funds would be secured and managed through the implementation of a Section 106 agreement. A Programme Board, including representatives from Horizon, IACC, Welsh Government, NRW and the emergency services, would be established to make decisions on the appropriate allocation of funding. This would be based on principles set out in the Section 106 agreement, which would provide details of the Community Impact Fund, and the monitoring of effects attributable to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. This would include effects that are currently unforeseen or difficult to quantify.
		Need to ensure that possible effects due to changes in coastal processes are considered (e.g. effects on shingle bar associated with SPA) in Chapter B8.	No	Potential effects resulting in changes to coastal processes and the geomorphological elements of the Special Protection Area (SPA) have been assessed in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Potential effects to the terrestrial ecological elements and the marine ecological elements of the SPA have been assessed in section 9.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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				A full assessment of potential effects from the Wylfa Newydd Development on the shingle ridge associated with the Special Area of Conservation (SAC) and SPA is included within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (excluding emissions from traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		No mention of the SPAs in Figure B8.1. It is noted that issues re. terns etc. are addressed in B10 and the HRA (para. B8.39), but ideally this would be clearly signposted here. The first mention of this approach is not until para. B8.39. It's recognised that a significant amount of work has been/is being undertaken in relation to the SPAs, but how this is likely to be captured in the ES is not entirely obvious (has the appearance of an afterthought in the marine section). This has the effect of making the scope of the EclA regards SPAs/terns, and intended structural approach, less clear than it could be.	No	A full assessment of the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Development on the SPA is presented within the Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) which supports the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Reference to potential effects are included within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), with appropriate cross referencing to relevant documents.
		Not currently the case for terns and other species that baseline environmental conditions are understood and all likely effects have been identified in the PEI Report. Although it is recognised that the work being undertaken for the HRA should resolve this, and this work is alluded to in Section B10. It is also understood that data is still being collected in respect of Tre'r Gof SSSI and the HRA process.	No	Survey data for terns and hydrology data for Tre'r Gof SSSI was collected during 2017 to update the baseline information. This is provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development App D13-7 - Seabird Baseline Review (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development App D8-5 - Tre'r Gof Hydroecological Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30). The quality and extent of this data has been discussed with NRW.
		The relationship between the HRA and the EclA needs to be clearly set out in paragraph B8.39; there is only limited discussion in B10 re. the impacts on terns, and whilst basing the "determination of likely significant effects" for the EclA using the HRA is reasonable, there needs to be clarity over the use of 'significant' and 'adverse' as the HRA and EclA terminology is not necessarily directly transferrable. Paragraph B8.39 also appears to point to B10 for "all instances where there is the potential for European sites to be affected" - is this correct? Later paras (e.g. B8.61) appear to suggest that some features will be assessed in the terrestrial ecology chapter.	No	The relationship between the Shadow HRA (Application Document Reference: 5.2) and ES is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The determination of effects being significant or non-significant in the context of the Shadow HRA and ES has been treated consistently within both assessment types. However, within the ES, effects are divided into four categories whereby negligible and minor effects are not significant, and moderate and major are significant (see the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9). For the Shadow HRA Stage 1, "minor effects" are also considered to be significant as a highly precautionary approach has been taken for the Shadow HRA screening methodology. Thus, all effects that are not concluded to be negligible or de minimis are considered within the Shadow HRA. The term adverse is not linked to significance in either the Shadow HRA or EIA, and is only used to describe the nature of the effect. Throughout the ES the locations of the assessments of effects on features of European sites is clearly signposted, and allocated as appropriate between the ecology and marine environment.
		PPGs have been withdrawn by the Government (although are arguably still relevant); EclA should reflect the most up to date guidance available at the time of submission (with the assumption that this will be at least as stringent as the PPGs).	No	It is recognised in the assessment that Pollution Prevention Guidelines's have been withdrawn, but by following the guidance they describe, it is considered that appropriate pollution prevention would be achieved. This response is made on the assumption that 'PPG' in the original comment refers to Pollution Prevention Guidelines rather than Planning Policy Guidance.
		Regarding effects on terrestrial habitats - it is difficult to see what specified mitigation would change the assessment from 'major adverse' to 'minor adverse'. The information on the LEMP in S.7 of the main document does not provide a great deal of information on the mitigation/enhancement/offsetting that might support this.	No	A principal objective of the mitigation for terrestrial habitat loss is that habitats created under the provisions of the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS) (Application Document Reference: 8.16) are of greater value than those lost. Overall, the significance of the loss of physical area to the footprint of the Power Station is reduced by having a smaller area of more valuable habitat. This is described in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9).

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		The key issues with the PEI Report relate to the limited information provided on the baseline (e.g. no mapping of species finds/records/survey data) and the absence of details on the proposed mitigation strategy and how this will integrate with the SPC works. It is not possible to judge the likely effectiveness of any mitigation and hence the extent to which any effects are likely to be ameliorated or offset.	No	Full information related to the baseline for assessments, including summaries of records and survey data, is present in appendices to the terrestrial and freshwater ecology chapters in relevant volumes of the ES.
		One of the key agreements reached within the HRA Working Group was the proposed use of an 'evidence plan process' to support the HRA work stream. Horizon have told IACC and NRW that they now do not wish or plan to follow the Evidence Bases approach any longer - all of the references to it in Stage Two PAC are therefore now out of date and misleading.	No	The Shadow HRA (Application Document Reference: 5.2) provides reference to the baseline against which the assessment has been made.
		Figures 16-17 of the Masterplan - Wylfa Head Candidate Wildlife Site is only partly shown; full site includes more area; Wylfa Head LNR is not shown.	No	The ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) were updated to include the current designation status of Wylfa Head.
		Generalisations about how often the HRA Group met seem to overstate how often the Group actually met.	No	Comment duly noted.
		The Evidence Document referred to in paragraph E10 of the technical documents has never been shared with IACC, and question whether it exists. The statement may be untrue and misleading.	No	A draft Evidence Document was prepared (and was in preparation when the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation occurred). However, in agreement with the HRA Working Group (including the IACC) it was not taken forward (and therefore not shared), being replaced by an Evidence Record that has been shared with IACC. In response to the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation comments, the last in-progress draft of the abandoned Evidence Document was shared with the HRA Working Group for information.
		Start/end times of the study mentioned in paragraph G38 of the technical documents are not stated, without time input for survey, results are hard to interpret.	No	Full details of all survey efforts including fish surveys are listed in the DCO and other relevant submission packages. Impingement and entrainment surveys were completed over 55 x 24 hour periods in 2011 and 2012.
		Figure B8.1 refers to two 'proposed candidate wildlife sites'; but should be 'candidate wildlife sites'. Are also other similar references in text, such as in B8.13, B8.52 and others. Other candidate wildlife sites are not shown on the figure; these are: Afon Wygyr, Cors Cromlech and part of Arfordir Trwyn y Buarth - Porth Wen.	No	References to Wildlife Sites within the relevant chapters and volumes of the ES are in line with the recently published Joint Local Development Plan from the IACC and Gwynedd Council.
		For Removal of Rock Outcrop, potential effects are deemed 'minor adverse'; this is questionable, and should probably be raised somewhat as blasting could significantly disturb nesting birds and potentially be in breach of the law as a result. This is also likely to be the case for some of the other activities.	No	The removal of rock outcrop no longer forms part of the Wylfa Newydd Development.
		Value of reptiles at site considered low. Disagree because adder is rare and there are a number of populations here.	No	The baseline data show that there are three populations of adder in the study area following surveys of 27 sites, with peak counts of one, two and five. These would be representative of a low value population in the context of conservation of the species as the numbers suggest they are unsustainable. The area supporting the highest population would also be unaffected by the project.
		Chapter 5 of the MCD describes the development, how it will be built and operated. It is important that a similar level of detail is included within the ES at submission as the 'Project description'.	No	The description of the proposals is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1), which includes the information on which the environmental assessments have been based. This includes a detailed description but does not include anything which has not been assessed as part of the EIA. This approach meets the requirements of the relevant EIA regulations.

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		Monitoring of the SSSI and other sensitive receptors will be required throughout the construction process and a mitigation plan prepared, agreed and implemented should a deterioration in condition be identified as a result of construction activities.	No	Comment duly noted and agreed. Monitoring will form part of the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) during construction and the CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13) during operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
		The scoping out of insect infestation from the EIA is not what was agreed in the scoping opinion. The conclusions in the PCSR are to be cross-referenced within the ES. Without reference within the PEI Report, IACC is not able to conclude that there will be no environmental effects.	No	The Pre-Construction Safety Report (PCSR) is publicly available on the Hitachi GDA website. Reference to the PCSR conclusions on insect infestation potential is included in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A6 - EIA Scoping Report and Addendum (Application Document Reference: 6.1.6).
		The noise chapter alludes to some noise and vibration mitigation measures. Various mitigation measures are illustrated throughout the extensive PAC 2 PEIR Documentation as a common thread of Best Practice; for example within the CEMP (Construction and Environmental Management Plan). Therefore many of the environmental aspects discussed throughout this HIA are encapsulated within various other Environmental Management Plans; such as the CNVMP (Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan), MMP (Materials Management Plan) and EMP (Environmental Management Plan). Such measures will be approved by IACC prior to any activities commencing. Additionally, Control of Pollution Act 1974 Section 61 Consent Notices shall be applied for and approved by IACC prior to commencing construction activities to ensure Best Practice is maintained.	No	The Comprehensive HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) supports the need for noise mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. With regard to vehicle and machinery noise on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction Horizon will provide information and support on noise to residents. Contractors will comply with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and Main Power Station Site sub-Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.7) with regard to noise and nuisance. Further detailed construction noise management and mitigation measures would be the focus of the Section 61 applications under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
		PEI Report Chapter B4 references deep excavation within Table and does not appear to describe the techniques or present an illustration as stated in paragraphs 5.50 - 5.52 of the MCD.	No	Information concerning the plant and machinery to be used throughout the construction phase activities undertaken at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D6.01 - Noise Modelling inputs and results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.23) and in ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D1-1 - Construction Method Statement (Application Document Reference: 6.4.17). Further information concerning aspects of the construction techniques that are relevant to the noise and vibration assessments are also provided in section 6.4 Design basis and activities of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6).
		No information presented on underwater noise levels. Information required for marine mammal EclA and HRA. Also, information on acoustic fish deterrent and noise levels requested in PAC1 response.	No	Information on underwater noise levels is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.09 - Underwater noise baseline and modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.91) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.13- Noise at Marine Ecological Receptors (Application Document Reference: 6.4.95).
		Noise and vibration will cause disturbance to welsh schools near the site.	No	Technical Advice Note 11: Noise (Welsh Office, 1997) acknowledges that schools 'will contain buildings and activities that are noise-sensitive'. Schools have been identified in the ES as noise sensitive receptors, and the potential noise effects assessed with reference to the following documents: - Department for Education and Education Funding Agency, 2015. Acoustic design of schools: performance standards. Building bulletin 93. London: The Stationery Office; and - Institute of Acoustics and the Association of Noise Consultants, 2014. Acoustics of Schools: a design guide. St Albans Further information is presented in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.2.6); the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5); the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6); and ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.7.6).

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		Paragraph 5.101 of the MCD refers to PEI Report Chapter B1. This is socio-economics, presume reference should be to Chapter B.14?	No	Comment duly noted, the reference should be to Chapter B14.
		ES will need to provide plans to show the facility once decommissioning of power station is complete but with waste store in situ.	No	Comment duly noted. The ES contains a map/plan of the facility which, for the waste stores, are also relevant for that late stage of decommissioning. They show the location of the waste store and it is assumed this will still be the case for the entire duration of the requirement for the facility (see figure D1.1 in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1)).
		Although agree that no baseline chapter for Climate Change specifically is needed, baselines will be relevant for a number of climate change impacts, e.g. pluvial and fluvial flooding, sea level rise. Suggest adding links to the relevant baseline chapters in which relevant baselines are discussed - would expect to see historic baseline information on sea level and precipitation at a minimum.	No	The 'Baseline Environment' sections for topic chapters in the ES include a sub-section on the 'Evolution of the Baseline' which is often focussed on the influence of climate change, including the historic baseline information on sea level and precipitation where relevant.
		It is acceptable to deliver the Sustainability Assessment and carbon footprint later in the year, however it should be ensured that the Sustainability Assessment includes a Carbon Management Plan, and that measures to include sustainable design are introduced.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has prepared a Sustainability Statement (Application Document Reference: 8.17) that describes and reports on the Sustainability Assessment process. The scope of the statement includes information about sustainable design, including examples of measures included in the Wylfa Newydd Project, as well as the Horizon process for continued consideration of sustainability in future stages of design refinement. Horizon has prepared a separate Carbon and Energy Report (Application Document Reference: 8.15). A Carbon Management Plan will not form part of the DCO submission. Horizon intends to periodically review and update the carbon and energy footprint (presented within the Carbon and Energy Report) as the design progresses and throughout the Wylfa Newydd Project's lifecycle for use as both a reporting tool and potentially to identify areas for improvement and/or the introduction of further management measures.
		Table 16.1 does not specify which time-period within the UKCP09 climate projections the values given in the table represent, instead stating 'during power station operational period', which is unclear. Nor does it state which percentile of the climate projections these values represent. Both these points are unclear. In addition, the table should make clear what the baseline time period is for the UKCP09 projections (edit table header to add 'baseline 1960-1990').	No	Comment acknowledged. Table header updated accordingly within the ES. UKCP09 projections cover the 2070-2099 time period and are from the 50% percentile.
		For the avoidance of doubt, the terminology used by the UKCP09 report for the extreme high scenario is the 'high plus plus' scenario. Suggest editing the first sentence of paragraph B16.18 to this effect: "The UKCP09 marine report includes an 'extreme high' scenario (known as the 'high plus plus' scenario) to provide users with estimates of..."	No	Comment duly noted. Paragraph edited accordingly within the ES.
		An explanation of what the baseline time period against which the mean sea level changes are projected (1960-1990) should be added to paragraph B16.19.	No	The period over which mean sea level changes have been considered is detailed in the 'Resilience and Climate Change' section of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1).
		It is not clear from Table 16.2 whether these climate change effects have already been considered - in which case a link or reference to the relevant section of the PEI Report would be appropriate - or whether they are to be considered in the future. If they have been considered, it would be appropriate to expand the table to include a brief summary of mitigation actions planned in relation to these potential effects.	No	Where relevant, climate change effects have been considered and reported on in each individual topic chapters in the ES.

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		Table 16.3 is lacking in detail - how have these design aspects been reviewed to account for the climate change effects? Have mitigation measures for these design aspects been identified in relation to the potential effects? If so, these should be detailed in the table.	No	These aspects are described in the 'Resilience and Climate Change' section of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1).
		The scope of the carbon footprint is not clear - it should cover construction, operation and decommissioning. At present, there is little detail on what measures will be taken to reduce the impact of Wylfa NNB on the climate (climate mitigation). Would expect to see specific mitigation measures identified when the Interim Sustainability Assessment is published later in the year, highlighting potential for measures across sectors, including transport. IACC is unable to consider the overall sustainability of the project without the Interim Sustainability Assessment.	No	Climate change has been considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1). Horizon prepared a Carbon and Energy Report (Application Document Reference: 8.15), which includes an initial carbon and energy footprint for the Wylfa Newydd Project. The carbon footprint draws on data reported in the ES, covering construction and operation. It is Horizon's intention to incorporate decommissioning into the carbon and energy footprint, however, it should be noted that the inclusion of decommissioning should be used for reference only as there are limited publicly available future projections for greenhouse gas emissions and their associated factors (for example, accounting for any likely changes in electricity and fuel mix or other future developments that cannot accurately be represented at this point). The Sustainability Statement (Application Document Reference: 8.17) reports on the predicted sustainability outcomes of the Wylfa Newydd Project in respect of 14 bespoke Sustainability Assessment Objectives, the derivation of which is also described in the Sustainability Statement. One of the Sustainability Assessment Objectives is directly relevant to climate change adaptation and mitigation; and a number of other Sustainability Assessment Objectives are indirectly relevant - Chapter 5 and Appendix 7-4 of the Sustainability Statement provide examples of decision making and measures that Horizon has adopted to reduce the impact of the Wylfa Newydd Project factors commonly linked to climate change.
		Sustainability is more than physical design (e.g. energy efficiency). It is also where the buildings are located, how they are used and their planned longevity. In addition, the project objectives should consider the issue of sustainability of communities. How they will be impacted by the construction and operation and how their sustainability can be protected and promoted. Project objectives should also consider reference to leaving a lasting legacy which can be social, economic and environmental and should seek to place legacy planning at the heart of its decisions, particularly in relation to associated sites.	No	Comment duly noted. Further detail can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D3 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.4.3), ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.5.10), ES Volume F - Park and Ride F10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.6.10), ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.7.10), ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.8.10), Environmental Statement Non-Technical Summary (Application Document Reference: 6.11) and the Site Selection Reports - Volumes 1 to 7 (Application Document Reference: 8.24.1 to 8.24.7) referring to sustainability of strategic siting decisions. The Sustainability Statement (Application Document Reference: 8.17) reports on the predicted sustainability outcomes of the Wylfa Newydd Project in respect of 14 bespoke Sustainability Assessment Objectives, the derivation of which is also described in the Sustainability Statement. Each Sustainability Assessment Objective is supported by a set of Decision Aiding Questions and the matters raised, including energy efficiency, location of buildings, the use of buildings and future adaptation to other uses, community cohesion and health and well-being of community members are all represented within the assessment (especially Chapter 5 and Appendix 7-4 of the Sustainability Statement). The Sustainability Statement also describes the processes Horizon intends to follow for continuing to embed consideration of sustainability into future decision making and stages of design refinement (especially Chapter 6).
		IACC welcomes commitment to report on the Article 37 submission within the ES.	No	Horizon has not reported the Article 37 submission under the Euratom Treaty, work within the DCO, however, Horizon has used certain findings of the Article 37 work as input to the assessment of unplanned releases.
		The information in Table 12.1 and Figures/Maps 12.6, 12.7 and 12.8 identifies the listed buildings i.e. the principal heritage asset but does not provide a caveat or an explanation for the extent of the protection afforded to listed buildings under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 to which Section 1(5) treats as part of the listed buildings any object or structure within	No	Comment duly noted. Further detail can be found in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.2.11).

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		the curtilage of the building which, although not fixed to the building, forms part of the land and has done so since before 1st July 1948.		
		The meetings stated in paragraph B12.28 may well have occurred for Archaeology and Cultural Heritage covering archaeology and monuments with GAPS and Cadw but in respect to listed buildings and Conservation Areas, IACC have not yet attended a meeting with Horizon Nuclear Power or their consultants in respect to listed buildings and Conservation Areas.	No	Comment duly noted. IACC attended a meeting of 8 March 2017 to discuss Cestyll Garden and on the 19 June 2017 to discuss effects on historic buildings. IACC have also attended the Wylfa Newydd Natural and Historic Environment Forum meetings. Horizon will continue to consult with IACC.
		In the absence of the details of the construction activity including the perimeter security fencing in such close proximity to the cultural heritage assets, IACC find it quite difficult to assess what the level of intrusion might be, it may well be moderate.	No	Details of construction can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D1-1 - Construction Method Statement (Application Reference 6.4.17). Potential effects resulting from construction are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development App D11-6 - Effects on heritage assets (Application Document Reference: 6.4.77).
		Would be interested to know if the assessment of impact and proposed mitigation was carried out prior to the 24/03/16, the date when Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was passed and the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens became statutory.	No	The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2016 was taken into account in the preparation of this assessment. One of the factors that contributed to the assessment of Cestyll Garden as being of high value (refer to chapter B12 of the PEIR report) was its designation under the act.
		The Felin Gafnan Corn Mill windmill is located 450 m to the south of the development site while the other listed buildings identified in paragraph B12.67 and B12.68 are 60 m to the west of the development site. As distance has a significant bearing on the level of impact, question why the effects have been assessed as being both the same?	No	Comment duly noted. Further detail can be found in section 5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
		Is of some concern as the noise and visual effects in paragraph B12.92 are not comprehensive of all the potential effects that might require considerations in this respect. Dust and dirt and contamination and the cumulative effects all that these have on the health and well-being of the asset need to be taken into account.	No	Comment duly noted. The noise and air quality assessments have been updated and are reported in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C4 - Air quality effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.4); the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (excluding emissions from traffic) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.5.5); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.6.5); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.6.6); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.7.5); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.7.6); ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.8.5); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.8.6). Cumulative effects are reported in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4); and ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5).
		Is of concern that no mitigation is proposed as the different adverse effects on the setting of Felin Gafan Corn Mill Grade II* Listed Building and Cestyll Garden Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden range from minor to major.	No	Proposed measures to mitigate effects on Felin Gafan Corn Mill Grade II* Listed Building and Cestyll Garden Grade II Registered Historic Park and Garden are detailed in section 6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
		Seriously doubt it is not possible to mitigate the main construction activities from certain buildings in the landscape and welcome the opportunity to examine the assessment of mitigation measures considered and illuminated from the scheme.	No	The assessment of construction activities and proposed mitigation is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (excluding emissions from traffic) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). Construction good practice would also help to mitigate potential effects on properties including heritage assets, such as measures to reduce noise vibration and dust generation.

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		Paragraph B12.55 significance of effect on HLT 13, Cestyll Garden assessed as Major directly conflicts with Policy GP22 of Wylfa NNP SPG. Direct impacts on designated assets should be avoided. Designated assets and their settings must be conserved and enhanced. It is unclear whether either will be achieved given the impacts identified.	No	For construction and operational reasons (refer to the Site Selection Report - Volume 2 - Wylfa Newydd Development Area Site Layout for details (Application Document Reference: 8.24.2)) effects on Cestyll Garden cannot be avoided and so the expectation that the Wylfa Newydd Project can avoid effects on all designated heritage, expressed in Policy GP22 of Wylfa New Nuclear Build Supplementary Planning Guidance, cannot be met. As they cannot be avoided, measures to mitigate these effects are identified in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11). As part of these measures Horizon will undertake discussions with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, enhanced public access to the valley garden, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.
		Agree with the key issues that significant effects on archaeology and cultural heritage have been identified (paragraph B12.7), there appears to be only a limited number of archaeological remains identified. It is unclear whether this is because the programme of evaluation is ongoing - numerous very significant discoveries have been made in recent months which might post-date the production of the PEI Report. It should be noted that the completion of the evaluation and the associated post-excavation phase will help determine the significance of many of the identified remains and that the assumptions over significance are therefore subject to change following post-excavation analysis.	No	Comment duly noted. The results of the archaeological trial trenching and post-excavation assessment have been used to inform the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11) and supporting appendices.
		Agreed with all mitigation measures in paragraph B12.97, it must be emphasised that whilst the mitigation measures will increase IACC's understanding of Welsh culture it is only by disseminating this information to the widest possible audience and engaging with the community that IACC get real value from the data which has been produced. As such, ensuring that the programme of archaeological work provides opportunities for the public to engage with their culture through public access to the excavations and even participation is essential. Providing a legacy in the long term is key to ensuring good value and maximum public benefit and given the interest in the discoveries there is scope to be more ambitious than simply 'potentially forming part of an exhibition in the visitor centre. Other complementary compensatory measures should also be considered such as interpretation along the coastal path; community involvement in the excavation and recording of features such as the circular enclosure; and conservation management for Cestyll Garden.	No	There has been public participation in excavations in which over than 80 individuals participated, many on multiple days and five open days for archaeology have also been held. This included two days exclusively for local schools. Horizon will undertake discussions with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, enhanced public access to the valley garden, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.
		Figure 12.1 does not represent the full extent of discoveries on the site. It does not include ongoing discoveries or discrete features which could be of significance e.g. pit groups.	No	Comment duly noted. Figure 12.1 reflected available information at the time the PEI Report was produced. Full results of trial trenching are included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11) and supporting appendices.
		Some level of palaeo-environmental assessment should be undertaken to establish the significance of remains.	No	Comment duly noted and agreed. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11) and supporting appendices.
		The existing archaeological baseline conditions on the site is very high level data. The original survey data should be brought into the public domain as a priority in order that the evidence on which decisions are being made is open to public scrutiny.	No	The level of detail provided was appropriate for a PEI Report. Where required to support the DCO, reports on the results of the archaeological investigations are included as technical appendices to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendices D11; ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG Appendices E11; ES Volume F - Park and Ride Appendices F11; ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendices G11; and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendices H11.
		The main concerns about the AECC/ESL is that the setting impacts (on Pen-Yr-Orsedd standing stones reference AN081) have not	No	The site referred to in the comment is no longer being proposed for use on the Wylfa Newydd Project.

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		been properly assessed. Throughout the documents there are multiple references to 'this impact has been assessed' but little evidence of what assessment has been made, by whom and what the results of the assessment are. A site walkover/photomontage is expected to inform appropriate mitigation such as design or screening. Also, as with all the AD sites the intrusive archaeological evaluation has not been completed and so IACC don't know what the significance of direct impacts might be. Agree that both the setting impacts and the direct impacts are unlikely to be 'significant' in this case.		
		Without prejudice to the appropriateness of the site in paragraph B18.242 for development, concur that the main part of this site retains very limited potential as it is already disturbed, however the site boundary includes some soft landscaping (particularly along the southern edge) which has the potential to affect below ground archaeological remains or deposits. This is especially important since the evaluation on the A5025 is currently showing this to be an area of significant archaeological potential.	No	The results of the A5025 trial trenching have been included in the archaeological baseline presented in the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.5.11). Measures to mitigate the effect on archaeological remains within the undeveloped parts of the MEEG, AECC and ESL site are included in this chapter.
		Figure B18.8 only shows point data. This is misleading since many of the archaeological sites are spread across wide areas and would be better represented as polygons. This problem is common to other figures in the consultation.	No	In the majority of cases the point data is provided by the Historic Environment Record or National Monuments Record. Where polygonal data is available or it is possible to represent data in this way it has been.
		The setting of Capel Soar standing stone (AN083) will be affected by the off-line construction works. Whilst the impacts can be considered moderate adverse the proposed mitigation will not necessarily reduce the residual effect and in fact planting or other landscaping which obscures views to and from this monument could increase the impact on the setting of the monument.	No	Comment duly noted. Potential effects on the setting of Capel Soar standing stone (AN083) are presented in the ES Volume G - A5025 Offline Highways G11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.7.11).
		Without prejudice to the appropriateness of this site for development, the disused storage facility ought to be considered a heritage asset in its own right, albeit a modern asset of limited significance. It should be recorded prior to development.	Yes	The Wylfa Newydd Project no longer includes proposals for Temporary Workers' Accommodation at Rhosgoch and therefore there would be no effect on the disused storage facility.
		The archaeological sites listed in paragraph E12.1 are only those so far identified through evaluation trenching and only within the footprint of the proposed visitor centre. There is potential for further sites to be discovered during mitigation and there are other known sites which might be affected by any associated landscaping or indeed the access road. It is disappointing that there is no discussion of how the visitor centre might be an ideal location to present all of the archaeological discoveries from the wider site and it would be useful to have more information about HNP's ambition for integrating the archaeological findings into the visitor centre and also their ambition for disseminating archaeological findings more widely in general.	No	Horizon is committed to building a permanent Visitor and Media Reception Centre on site within 5 years of the end of construction of the Power Station. This would be consented outside of the Wylfa Newydd Project by planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act regime. The design and facilities contained within the centre will be subject to discussion with key stakeholders in advance of a planning application being submitted.
		Without prejudice to the appropriateness of the site listed in paragraph F11.7 for development further archaeological evaluation is required to establish the significance of the assets in this development area and the significance of effects. This is an area of high archaeological potential.	No	Comment duly noted. Further detail on the cultural heritage assessment can be found in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.2.11); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.5.11); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.6.11); ES Volume

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				G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.7.11); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.8.11).
		Without prejudice to the appropriateness of the site listed in paragraph G12.5 for development further archaeological evaluation is required to establish the significance of the assets in this development area and the significance of effects.	Yes	Comment duly noted. This comment refers to the Temporary Workers' Accommodation at Amlwch which is no longer being pursued by Horizon and is therefore no longer relevant.
		The setting of Trefignath Burial Chamber and the nearby Ty Mawr standing stone are already compromised by the construction of the Parc Cybi complex. The setting will be further impacted by the logistics centre which could obscure views between the two monuments and would represent an obtrusive element within the setting of both monuments.	No	The Parc Cybi employment area is a mixed-use development with outline planning permission (see the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.8.1)). An assessment of potential effects on the setting of Trefignath Burial Chamber and Ty Mawr Standing Stone along with measures to mitigate these effects are identified in the ES Volume H - Chapter H11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.8.11) and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H11-2 - Effects on heritage assets (Application Document Reference: 6.8.27).
		There is no distinction between the designations in Appendix 2, Table 12.1 of the PEI Report in either the new legislation or within Planning Policy Wales. All RHPGs and RHLs are nationally important and as such should be considered High value.	No	Horizon confirm that Cestyll Garden has been assessed to be of high value.
		There is little primary data presented in the Appendix 3 environmental baseline to allow proper scrutiny of how judgements have been made.	No	Further detail on the results of the archaeological investigations and assessments can be found in the technical appendices to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendices D11; ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG Appendices E11; ES Volume F - Park and Ride Appendices F11; ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendices G11; and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendices H11.
		Ensure public transport linkages with the creation of new footpaths and links to the Wales Coast Path (community and tourism).	No	During construction the Wales Coast Path would be diverted around the outside of the construction site boundary. During operation the Wales Coast Path would be diverted again to follow a shorter route through the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Links from bus routes within Cemaes to the Wales Coast Path would be unaffected. The Wales Coast Path route would run closer to Tregele both during construction and operation, linkages to the footpath from bus stops at Tregele would be marginally shorter. The routes of these Public Rights of Way (PRoW) are shown in the LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16). Horizon will also work with local public transport operators to enhance local bus services to and from the Power Station, once the Power Station is operational. Horizon has developed an Operational Travel Strategy which aims to encourage operational staff and visitors to travel to the site by sustainable modes, in order to mitigate the anticipated increase in motor traffic created by the development on the local road network. Further details can be found in section 5.3 of the CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
		An indicative sequential phased programme is required for all earth movements to determine and assess degree of adverse effect. Likely significant adverse effects during multiple earthwork and landscape mounding to be consulted on.	No	The LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) shows two main reference points for bulk earthworks during Main Construction. The landscape and visual impact assessment considers the likely 'worst case' during Main Construction. The assessment takes into consideration the principles to be adopted to manage adverse effects on landscape character, including early completion of outer landscape mounding to help minimise disturbance. Preparation of a detailed sequence of earthworks, is proposed as an 'additional' mitigation measure in section 10.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). This requires development of a sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping to reduce adverse visual effects on the surrounding area during construction, and implementation of landscape mitigation at the earliest practical opportunity to reduce the extent of disturbance. The LHMS also sets out how key landscape elements and habitats within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area will be protected and/or created and managed in order to mitigate the adverse landscape and ecological effects identified in the ES.
		Size of Figures 7.1 - 7.5 and key too small to assess and comprehend.	No	Comment duly noted.

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		Careful 'demolition' of internal field boundaries required to retain integrity of stone material.	N	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), includes a requirement to save stone from dismantled stone walls and cloddiau for future re-use in the final Power Station landscape restoration scheme as an embedded mitigation measure. Section 10.6 Additional mitigation in this chapter includes a requirement to undertake a survey of stone walls and cloddiau construction (vernacular detailing) for field boundaries to be removed, to help ensure a degree of authenticity and historical continuity in the proposed landscape restoration scheme.
		There is a requirement for sequential 3D modelling from Reference Point Three through to Reference Point Five for all forms of development in particular for large scale earth movements and mound creation.	No	Preparation of a detailed sequence of earthworks, is proposed as an 'additional' mitigation measure in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.6 Additional mitigation. This requires development of a sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping to reduce adverse visual effects on the surrounding area during construction, and implementation of landscape mitigation at the earliest practical opportunity to reduce the extent of disturbance.
		The impact on the AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast from the construction of the breakwaters and MOLF at Porth-y-pistyll is likely to be significant. Details of mitigation required due to major adverse visual effect for visitors to Cestyll Gardens, views from Cestyll Gardens and the combined landscape and seascape character impact. The assessment should be reconsidered to major adverse effect on the AONB and Heritage Coast due to scale, location, prominence of the structures and the proximity of Magnox Station. Until specific designs for the breakwater are shared with IACC, establish breakwater as major adverse effect on AONB and Heritage Coast as worst case.	No	The Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and adjacent North Anglesey Heritage Coast cover extensive areas and the direct effects resulting from the Marine Off-Loading Facility (MOLF) and breakwaters and Cooling Water System intake structures would be limited to Porth-y-pistyll bay. The indirect effects likely to result from intervisibility with these structures would be relatively localised within close to middle distance views, mainly from the coastline, with some distant views including limited views from Carmel Head. The effect of the construction of the breakwaters and MOLF at Porth-y-pistyll on the AONB, North Anglesey Heritage Coast and Cestyll Garden have been refined and included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11). Any further development of the design or mitigation measures since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has been reflected. Limited mitigation is possible as the breakwater crosses the view from Cestyll Gardens. Breakwater finishes are to be considered further as an 'additional' mitigation measure. Further detail on the cultural heritage assessment can be found in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.2.11); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.5.11); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.6.11); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.7.11); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.8.11).
		Due to Anglesey's importance as a dark sky environment (visual, ecological and socio-economic) the 6 km study area should be extended with the agreement of IACC. The potential adverse impact of lighting is likely to be significant. Recommend that lighting for all stages of operations should be classified as a separate chapter but with links to ecology, landscape and visual and socio-economic. More information and management proposals required on mitigation.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared setting out the effects of proposed lighting during construction and operation, with an appropriate study area defined for the assessment of effects on dark skies. The extent of study area is considered proportionate to the potential for significant effects. An assessment of night-time visual effects is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). An assessment of the effects of lighting on ecology receptors are considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The impact of the Wylfa Newydd Project on tourism attractions has been considered in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1). Mitigation is available via the Tourism Fund that will be available throughout the construction period and first two years of the operational period. This Fund will seek to ensure that the perceived impacts on the local tourism sector can be moderated using a positive mechanism to develop existing and new forms of tourism. This will be delivered as part of the S106 agreements for that TCPA application and is expected to be in place mid-2018.
		Correction to paragraph B11.33 and B11.137: IACC is working towards Dark Sky Community Status in partnership with the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC) and others. A copy of the night time assessment should be made available.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared setting out the effects of proposed lighting during construction and operation, including the effects on dark skies. An assessment of night-time visual effects is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) in section 10.5 Assessment of effects.

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		In the bullet point list of paragraph B11.39 - during enabling works need to include significant impact of lighting (operation and security) and its effect on landscape and people's views.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared setting out the effects of proposed lighting during construction and operation. An assessment of night-time visual effects is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) in section 10.5 Assessment of effects.
		Paragraph B11.73 needs to demonstrate how restorative mitigation can achieve the 'natural' appearance of the affected section of the rocky inter-tidal zone of the bay at Porth-y-pistyll after removal of the temporary structure.	No	Reinstatement of the rocky shoreline following removal of the temporary causeway used to construct the western breakwater is an 'additional' proposed mitigation measure, requiring a detailed method statement to be worked up in agreement with key stakeholders. The method statement would broadly comprise measures to protect as far as practicable the existing shoreline beneath the temporary structure, and careful re-exposure in conjunction with removal of the temporary structure. There may also be a need to carry out some remedial works to replicate as far as possible the existing intertidal zone, in order to blend with areas of undisturbed shoreline. This measure has been included in the Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
		A comprehensive overarching landscape/seascape scale mitigation approach followed by a tailored mitigation to individual localities is required. Early dialogue required with Horizon, IACC and NRW on the landscape and visual mitigation strategy.	No	The LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) sets out comprehensive landscape mitigation measures for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area encompassing seascape character. The proposed landscape mounding and planting mitigation is shown on a series of photomontages included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.8 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65). Horizon has undertaken early dialogue with the IACC and Natural Resources Wales through a series of meetings on the LHMS and more recently at a stakeholder meeting held in June 2017.
		Figures in chapter 7 of the MCD should also be included to show the site following decommissioning with the long term fuel storage buildings in place.	No	Photomontages included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.8 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65) illustrate the scale and massing of the proposed spent fuel storage facility and waste storage facility, which would be constructed approximately eight to ten years after commencement of operation.
		There is insufficient information to make an assessment of lighting effects. Potential significant impacts on residential and as Anglesey pursues Dark Skies Initiative and Park status.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared setting out the effects of proposed lighting during construction and operation, including the effects on dark skies and locations within the main communities. An assessment of night-time visual effects is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) in section 10.5 Assessment of effects, including the effects on the main communities in the vicinity of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
		No reference to Seascape Character Areas in Figure B11.1.	No	Figure B11.1 was intended to show the landscape planning context and therefore only shows landscape designations. Seascape character areas are shown on the relevant figures accompanying the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
		Paragraph B11.12 "In the vicinity of the Existing Power Station, the extent of the North Anglesey Heritage Coast, designated by the IACC..." The Heritage Coast is designated by CCW/NRW.	No	Comment duly noted and agreed. Further detail on the basis of non-statutory Heritage Coast designation can be found in section 10.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) describing the environmental baseline of the study area.
		The mass of the Main buildings, stacks and potential plumes will be visible beyond 5 km on a clear day. Plumes not mentioned or assessed.	No	Whilst the Existing Power Station is undoubtedly visible beyond 5 km, it is only possible to make out a certain level of detail beyond that distance - the main building forms and wooded mounding comprise the primary discernible elements in the view. Further clarification can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) section 10.3 Baseline environment. As explained in section 10.5 Assessment of effects, there would be visible plumes from the house boilers during certain weather conditions with a width and height in the order of 5 m to 10 m and a drift length not exceeding 100 m as a worst case, which would be unlikely to extend beyond the Power Station Site boundary. There will be no visible plumes from the main stacks. It is therefore not considered that any plumes would lead to an increase in the level of visual effect for visual receptors.
		As the LEMP is still in development it is difficult to fully understand the impact of the proposals on the surrounding landscape and residential areas.	No	The LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) sets out the proposed landscape and ecology mitigation measures. The effects on landscape and visual amenity are reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).

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		Reference to the PLG04 Guidance on Undertaking Environmental Lighting Impact Assessments reflects a request by IACC at PAC 1 that it be used. The results of the lighting assessment have not been provided in the PEI Report. The proposed lighting is likely to have significant effects based on height of structures equipment and requirement of 24 hr working.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared setting out the effects of proposed lighting during construction and operation. An assessment of night-time visual effects is included in the (ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) in section 10.5 Assessment of effects.
		Number and height of masts, stack heights choice of material for breakwater all will have landscape impacts which have not been accounted for as information is unknown at present.	No	A project description is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1). A series of photomontage views are included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65), which illustrate the main stacks in views from the surrounding landscape. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.6 Additional mitigation includes a requirement to use appropriate material, to help integrate new structures, such as the MOLF and breakwaters, into the existing seascape character, wherever practicable.
		Enabling works may only last 24 months but effects will remain for many years as site develops over 10 years plus i.e. construction site as opposed to open countryside.	No	The residual effects of the SPC Works for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are acknowledged and reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.5 Assessment of effects. In the longer term, the proposed landscaping scheme set out on the LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) will restore the disturbed land not required for operation of the Power Station to agricultural use, with a field pattern recreated to reflect the character of the surrounding landscape.
		Presume that reference to the Environmental Management Plan including measures for landscape protection, is the LEMP? Major effect on the local landscape may be considerably more than 0.5 km from the early stages of main construction works. Consideration should be given to off-site mitigation.	No	The LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) sets out how key landscape elements and habitats within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area will be protected, created and managed in order to mitigate the adverse landscape and ecological effects identified in the ES. Off-site mitigation of landscape and visual effects is not considered practical.
		Paragraph B11.45 - Due to uncertainties on LEMP, changes could be significant rather than moderate adverse effect.	No	In general, effects where the significance level is reported as moderate and upwards are considered to be significant. An assessment of potential landscape and visual effects is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
		As LEMP has not concluded, paragraph B11.88 is misleading. Mitigation in the form of mounding, planting etc. has not been finalised so impacts beyond 2.5 km may be greater than currently envisaged i.e. may only diminish after 5 km.	No	The LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) (which largely incorporates the content of what was formerly referred to as the Landscape and Environmental Masterplan) sets out the proposed landscape and ecology mitigation measures. Section 10.5 Assessment of effects of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) sets out the landscape and visual impact assessment, having regard to embedded mitigation measures including the proposed landscape mounding and planting as well as good practice mitigation measures. Significant residual landscape and visual effects are set out in section 10.7 of the chapter, after allowing for additional mitigation measures to address significant effects.
		LEMP currently does not propose large areas of woodland planting but more open pastoral landscape with hedgerows providing main planting mitigation. LEMP does not include for planting etc. at AECC, ESL, MEEG. Description should be amended as no large woodland blocks proposed only copse planting suggested. Clarification required if change of approach in LEMP to now propose large blocks of woodland planting on mounds?	No	The former LEMP now termed the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS) included some large blocks of woodland. The LHMS (Application Document Reference: 8.16) also includes some large proposed blocks of proposed woodland planting in order to provide visual screening and landscape variety whilst at the same time having regard to the predominantly open character of the surrounding landscape. The landscape design for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities include proposed planting is shown in the Indicative landscape masterplan within the Design and Access Statement - Volume 3 - Associated Developments and Off-Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference: 8.2.3).
		Paragraph B11.108 contradicts previous statement.	No	There is in Horizon's opinion no contradiction with the previous sentence in the Stage Two PEI Report chapter, i.e., B11.108 "Proposed woodland planting would be focussed on locations where softening of views would be beneficial or where tree planting would provide contrast, variety and additional wildlife habitats."
		Paragraph B11.113 likely to be major rather than moderate adverse effect.	No	The assessment of landscape and visual effects has been refined for the ES and reflects further development and design optimisation including mitigation measures since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The

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				assessment of landscape and visual effects can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) in section 10.5 Assessment of effects.
		Do not concur with some findings of residual significance of effect. Where effects of significance are identified further mitigation should be provided but if not possible then compensation.	No	Where significant effects are identified, additional mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate effects. These measures are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.6 Additional mitigation.
		Reference in paragraph 1.1 of the MCD is not entirely correct. Adopted local planning policy does not recognise the proposal to construct a new power station and instead focusses upon the decommissioning of Wylfa A. Emerging local policy is more supportive, but this is referenced separately within the same paragraph in the document.	No	Comment duly noted and has been fed into the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A5 - Overarching environmental legislation, policy and guidance (Application Document Reference: 6.1.5) and relevant Legislation and Policy chapters of the ES.
		IACC would expect the final EqlA and HIA documents to be available in the Welsh Language as they focus on key topics relevant to local communities.	No	It is noted that there is a desire to publish documentation in Welsh as well as English. The full Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment documents will not be available in the Welsh language. The summary of the Equality Impact Assessment and the non-technical summary of the Health Impact Assessment will be available in the Welsh language.
		Council welcomes recognition that additional consultation may be required in advance of submission. Early indication to the Council should be provided to enable its responses to be resourced in an adequate and timely manner.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has provided as much notice to stakeholders and the public as possible for the various consultation stages prior to the DCO application. Horizon has undertaken further consultation with key stakeholders on draft documentation prior to DCO application.
		Council as decision-maker on TCPA application considers that it has considerable scope to influence the consenting of certain AD sites and hence retains a commensurate level of influence. The transport effects of the project have the potential to create significant local impacts and the Council would wish to continue to liaise with HNP on the strategic approach. Furthermore, as local highway authority the Council is of the opinion that it retains considerable influence over the design and location of road improvements and new accesses particularly when these are not included within the DCO.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has continued to engage with the IACC on Associated Development locations. Traffic and transport effects have been assessed in the EIAs at a Project level (ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C2 - Traffic and Transport (Application Document Reference: 6.3.2)) and effects reported in each volume of the ES. Horizon has discussed the approach to assessment of traffic and transport effects with stakeholders. Most of the Associated Development works, except the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, are now sought through the DCO rather than through TCPA applications.
		IACC is supportive of the approach outlined in paragraph 1.79 of the MCD.	No	Comment duly noted.
		HNP may wish to make the point that Land and Lakes received outline consent and that there will be a requirement to submit a reserved matters application.	Yes	Horizon is no longer proposing Temporary Workers' Accommodation at the Kingsland and Cae Glas sites. Temporary Workers' Accommodation is now proposed on the Site Campus, housing up to 4,000 workers.
		Paragraph 4.1.3 includes reference to compensation within NPS EN-1. Compensation should be identified where significant impacts cannot be mitigated.	No	Agreed, Horizon are only identifying compensation where effects cannot be adequately mitigated.
		In reference to scoping out seismic risk, HNP should refer to the scoping opinion: 'the Secretary of State advises the Applicant gives consideration to assessing seismic risk within the EIA.'	No	Consideration of seismic risks have been added to the scope of the ES and is covered within the Soils and Geology chapters of the ES. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.02 - Analysis of accidental releases (Application Document Reference: 6.4.98).
		IACC welcomes recognition of the need to consider risks from accidents from the new EU EIA Directive (2014), which will be provided within the ES.	No	Comment duly noted.

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		Reference provided by HNP does not appear to confirm that the environmental effects arising from possible decommissioning works will be included within the ES, suggesting instead that the works will be described. In line with request from Secretary of State, the IACC wish to see an assessment of decommissioning. Inter-project effects should consider decommissioning of AD sites.	No	In accordance with the Scoping Opinions received from the Secretary of State, decommissioning of both the Power Station and the Associated Developments (excluding the A5025 highway improvements) are covered to an appropriate level of detail within the ES as required by the EIA Regulations 2009.
		The approach to the assessment of environmental effects included the stages cited appear reasonable.	No	Comment duly noted.
		There are no details on whether there are any RYA routes passing through the development area or that Admiralty charts have been checked for mooring locations/other marine features. No information on numbers of vessels that use the area (or statement to say this information is not available). Current baseline is very vague on what features are actually present, where these are and how many vessels use the area. Not clear how important the use of Porth-y-pistyll is where the breakwaters/MOLF/intake are going.	No	The Public Access and Recreation assessment contained in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) sets out the main recreational uses of the inshore waters within 2 km of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The methodology for assigning values to beaches and coves within the study area, including Porth-y-pistyll, is set out in section 4.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.2.4). Details of the value assigned to Porth-y-pistyll is set out in section 4.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). The assessment of effects on sailing includes the potential effects on the annual Round Island Race, this is set out in section 4.5 of ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Detailed information regarding commercial shipping and recreational navigation is contained within ES Volume D - WNDA Development D15 - Shipping and navigation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.15) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D15.01 Navigational Risk Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.98). The baseline is fully described for the study area in these documents.
		Loss of amenity and coastal views, route of significantly less value to users. Seaward route favoured for the permanent diversion.	No	Details of the options considered for the Wales Coast Path diversion during operation are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference: 6.4.2). The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path, including loss of amenity and coastal views, are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). The effects during construction and operation are considered separately. During operation, the diversion would result in a loss of a 500 m long section of the Wales Coast Path that currently affords walkers sea views (though these views are set in the context of the Existing Power Station. The route along the north coast between Wylfa Head and Cemaes would be retained. The alignment for the permanent diversion during operation has taken into account landscaping considerations in order to mitigate for any landscape and visual effects that would result in a reduction in the recreational amenity of the route. There would be improved access for recreational users with limited mobility with a paved route, which would be suitable for wheelchair users, from the new car park (located at the same place as the existing Fisherman's car park) to the headland near Porth yr Ogof. The location of these new routes area shown on Figure D4-5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4).
		Page 1 Key Issues. Closure of Wylfa sports and social club early and demolition not clearly defined as when and what the impact will be. The key issues also refer to coastal waters and activities, but do not mention sea kayaking, Celtic long boat rowing or Anglesey rowing club which takes place within the area. Need to define clearly from the outset the key parameters as this could cause a displacement effect on nearby amenities, where will users/group go long term (beyond Cemaes Football Club)?	No	The Sports and Social Club had already closed and it has not been considered in the assessment. The public access and recreation assessment includes consideration of the potential effects on users of the coastal waters, the existing baseline is set out section 4.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Details regarding the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on offshore recreation are set out in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Kayaking and rowing are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) with specific regard to Trireme Ynys Môn and kayaking.
		B2.34 Local Communities along the A5025 should include Rhyd Wen and Llanfwrog. These additional communities could be isolated and further cut off with the development of the road.	No	The assessment set out in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C3 - Public access and recreation effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.3) and ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.7.4) has considered active travel journeys from

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				communities that access facilities via the A5025 or from communities such as Llanfachraeth and Llanfaethlu which will be directly affected by the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements, including Rhyd Wen and Llanfwrog.
		B2.42 All consultees are land based recreation, when the topic area refers to coastal and offshore activities, and believe additional bodies should be consulted including the RYA, MCA, WCU and the Welsh Rowing Association. ZTV - needs to extend to sea as there are important views from the sea experienced by recreation users e.g. sea kayakers, sailing craft. Anglesey is widely regarded as a 'world class' destination for kayaking.	No	The assessment of effects on shipping and navigation is set out in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B15 - Shipping and navigation (Application Document Reference: 6.2.15) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D15 - Shipping and navigation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.15). Consultation with shipping organisations was undertaken as part of that assessment at the Risk Identification Workshop hosted by ABPmer, and the meeting with MCA in September 2017; note that both of these are referenced in the aforementioned Volume B chapter (Application Document Reference: 6.2.15). The public access and recreation assessment has focussed on informal recreational uses of the inshore waters within 2 km of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The assessment of effects on recreational users is set out in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) and includes an assessment of the reduction of recreational amenity as a result of noise, visual intrusion and loss of access. The ZTVs presented with the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) include off-shore visibility.
		B2.46 Through closing the car parking and stating no additional perceived effect on Cemlyn and Cemaes. Has HNP considered the impact of increased construction tourism wanting to see the build 1st hand. Construction of Wylfa could in itself become a visitor attraction.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) sets out the baseline and assessment of effects on public access and recreation, which includes the effects on informal tourists as well as the local population. Fisherman's car park has been identified as a key factor that influences the level of use of Wylfa Head, Porth yr Ogof and Porth Wylfa and is acknowledged as being an important entry point for recreational users accessing the Wales Coast Path. The assessment of effects has identified that some recreational users who currently park in Fisherman's car park would be displaced and are likely to instead park at Cemlyn Bay or Llanbadrig Point to access the Wales Coast Path and beaches, others would travel further afield so as to not be affected by the noise and visual intrusion caused by the Wylfa Newydd Project during construction. It is also acknowledged that some people may visit the study area in order to see construction activities, these people are likely to park in Cemlyn Bay or in Cemaes. The effect on tourism generally is considered in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D3 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.4.3).
		Require more information on the number of movements of coastal path, duration, condition of temporary path etc. (B2.47)	No	The baseline environment within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is set out in section 4.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Further information regarding PRoW and other footpaths within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the Wales Coast Path, is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D4.1 - Public Access and Recreation Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.17). This appendix sets out the findings of condition surveys, user questionnaires and users count surveys regarding usage of the Wales Coast Path. The information obtained from these surveys, along with other data sources and consultation with various statutory and non-statutory organisations (as set out in section 4.3 of ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.2.4)) is considered to be suitably detailed to inform the assessment of potential effects on recreational users. Section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) sets out the potential effects on recreational users. The DCO includes a schedule of PRoW to be closed and created and these are shown on the Rights of Way Plans (Application Document Reference: 2.4). Based on consultation responses, Horizon is proposing to provide an unsurfaced path around the outside of the construction site during construction, this will be kept under review to ensure that the surfacing is adequate for the level of usage of the path. Vegetation will be maintained to ensure that the path is accessible and where necessary for the purposes of crossing watercourses, simple wooden footbridges would be provided.

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		Adding 5 km inland to a coastal path will have a detrimental effect and believe additional research is required to measure this impact.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D4.1 - Public Access and Recreation Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.19) provides information on the baseline condition of existing PRoW and the Wales Coast Path within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and contains user count information obtained during site surveys in August and November 2014. This information, along with publicly available information and consultation responses is sufficient to inform the assessment of potential effects on the Wales Coast Path during construction and operation of the Power Station.
		Without placing counters on the paths, cannot see how HNP quantify the impact of closing PRoWs as moderate to low.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D4.1 - Public Access and Recreation Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.19) provides information on the baseline condition of existing PRoW and the Wales Coast Path within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and contains user count information obtained during site surveys in August and November 2014. This information, along with publicly available information and consultation responses is sufficient to inform the assessment of potential effects on PRoW and the Wales Coast Path during construction and operation of the Power Station. The location and linkages that are afforded by PRoW have been taken into account and these, along with evidence of usage obtained during the surveys and supplemented by consultee feedback has been used to inform the sensitivity of a route with PRoW that do not form part of the Wales Coast Path being assigned a 'medium' or 'low' value. Where there is doubt as to the usage of a PRoW it has been assigned a 'medium' value as default. All elements of the Wales Coast Path have been assigned a 'high' value on the basis of its importance as part of a national trail. The effect of closing PRoW, either permanently or temporarily has been assessed based on feedback from consultation, reviews of publicly available information and professional judgement. The magnitude definitions provided in the methodology contained within the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.2.4) explain how the potential effects have been assessed, they do not require further user counts to be undertaken.
		B2.88 States option for diverting Lôn Las Copr 566 for the Rhos-goch workers. This element does not appear to be considered under B2.57. Need clear rationale for how Lôn Las Copr 566 would be diverted and ensure a legacy long distance circular cycle way is maintained.	Yes	The Wylfa Newydd Project no longer includes proposals for Temporary Workers' Accommodation at Rhos-goch and as a result it is no longer necessary to divert the Copper Trail (Lôn Las Copr NCN Route 566) between Llanfechell and Amlwch. The Copper Trail would be diverted between Cemlyn Bay and Llanfechell due to the closure of Cemlyn Road, details of this diversion are provided in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4).
		Don't believe HNP has considered the receptors to earthworks and deep excavations in any detail to include Tourism including car tourism, Caravans, motorhomes and coach visitors.	No	The effect on tourism generally is considered in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D3 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.4.3).
		Without prejudice to the appropriateness of the development of the Amlwch site, more information required with regard to the proposed improvements at the Amlwch leisure centre.	Yes	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has reviewed the accommodation strategy and the sites at Amlwch are no longer proposed for Temporary Workers' Accommodation. The Amlwch leisure centre is no longer part of the improvement plans to the area.
		Various study area extents would benefit from being supported by a figure. Baseline study/survey reports to be fully understood, referenced as Technical Appendices and provided elsewhere e.g. coastal walkover survey, wind buoy monitoring, other site specific studies. Clarification needed on exact study area being assessed for each receptor/issue.	No	Comment duly noted. Figures showing the study area extents are provided in section 12.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12) and section 12.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Clarity on selection of study areas is given. Relevant technical appendices are appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Please clarify paragraph 9.3 '.then up to two tidal excursions distance from the Power Station Development has been chosen as a suitable study area, including (if necessary) Carmel Head to the west and Torllwyn to the east.' Have two tidal excursions been used? Are Carmel Head and Torllwyn included in this area? or has less than two tidal excursions been used? A supporting figure showing the extent of the two tidal excursions would be beneficial.	No	As a result of environmental assessment findings two tidal excursions have not been used to define the study area in the ES. As explained in section 12.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) the hydrodynamic and wave modelling extents have allowed for confirmation of more precise study areas which earlier in the project had been selected (necessarily) on an 'a priori' basis.

Topic: Environment				
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		Study area needs to be identified more accurately to enable understanding of area being assessed for modelling.		
		Changes to wave and current patterns should be applied on a tidal excursion basis to ensure a suitable study area is assessed. Baseline appendix states that two tidal excursions will be used. Need to agree study area, methodology and design parameters with consultees.	No	Sediment plumes and deposition rates for fine sediment have been looked at through hydrodynamic modelling. Wave transformation modelling has been used to study the effects of marine activities on waves. The mesh grids for these models have been used to define study areas more precisely as a result of the environmental assessment findings and a more precise definition of the study area, based on numerical modelling. Tidal excursions (although referred to earlier in discussions with NRW) have not been explicitly used. This updated information was most recently presented to NRW on 19th June 2017 in Bangor.
		The section 'identification of value and receptors identifies 'Esgair Gemlyn and Hen Borth as important features - they are not specifically mentioned in the baseline description so it would be useful to have some detail on these and the designated sites that they are related to, particularly details of the shingle ridge formation. A figure illustrating the location of designated sites and important features (or cross reference to one in an earlier chapter) would help. Baseline information on features/designated sites that are discussed later in appendix are not provided.	No	The identification of receptors and their value has been explicitly covered in section 12.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12) and section 12.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.01 - Coastal Geomorphology Baseline for the Wylfa Newydd Project - 2014 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.80) includes a map of coastal geomorphological features including designated sites.
		Paragraph 9.7 - extra full stop at end of last sentence. Section on 'Bathymetry and Sediments' and 'Tides, currents and Eddies' needs formatting.	No	Comment duly noted.
		'Bathymetry and Sediments' - there is no information provided on baseline modelling of sediment transportation patterns or what types of benthic sediments are present within Porth-y-pistyll/Cemlyn Bay. All information is high level and for the wider area. Has particle size analysis been undertaken as part of the benthic ecology surveys? Can this be used here to describe baseline conditions in the vicinity of the proposed MOLF, breakwaters, dredging areas, intake and outfalls? Currently limited understanding of the coastal process in the immediate area surrounding the proposed marine infrastructure/outfall location. Detailed sediment transport modelling of baseline needed to inform assessment in EIA/HRA. Without this information then it is impossible to assess coastal processes effects upon benthic ecology and habitats, potential changes to sand/mud deposition in bay areas and distance that outfall discharges will potentially travel.	No	A sediment regime baseline report has been completed (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81)). This describes available sediment information including in the immediate vicinity of the proposed marine activities. Hydrodynamic modelling of both the main site and the disposal site at Holyhead North has demonstrated the extent of fine sediment plumes and corresponding deposition on the seabed. This work is summarised in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) but also appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
		Incorrect page numbering. Figure 9.1 shows the area to the north of Anglesey comprising rock and gravel. Need to make reference to the points made about the gravels being coarse to very coarse, where this information has come from (benthic grab sampling perhaps?) and the source and date of the bathymetric data. Similar for points made about sand composition in this area. Baseline description does not match information in figure and needs to be referenced fully.	No	Page numbering has been updated. A sediment regime baseline report answers the questions raised about sediments, see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81).
		A description of the baseline surveys that have been completed, scope of survey and dates of completion should be provided in the introduction. This would help structure the chapter better and	No	Comment duly noted. Baseline surveys are fully referred to throughout the ES and appended where relevant.

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		explain where the baseline data has come from. Currently not clear. Generally speaking, baseline characterisation is very limited.		
		Please reference sources of tidal flow data that has been used in Figure 9.2 and local sources of wind data that have been used in paragraph 9.19.	No	References have been included throughout the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Incorrect page numbering. Need to provide information on the numerical wave transformation modelling methodology that has been completed and the parameters that have been used for modelling and their source to be able to compare baseline conditions to predicted effects.	No	Page numbering has been corrected. The wave transformation modelling report - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.03 - Wylfa Newydd Main Site Wave Modelling Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.82) contains the methodology and parameters followed for the numerical wave transformation.
		Section 9.22 on 'wave climate' - would be helpful to indicate on the study area figure (or another figure indicating baseline surveying locations) the location of the buoys that were deployed. Reference to a technical appendix containing the baseline report produced for the wave buoy survey would also be helpful. Not very clear throughout the appendix what results are from site specific baseline surveys and what is from literature review/desk study/third party data collation.	No	A figure containing wave buoy location information has been included in the sediment regime baseline report, see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81). All work undertaken to inform the assessment reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12), is now clearly referenced.
		Chapter B9 heading is 'Socio Economics' - author error.	No	Comment duly noted.
		There is a wildlife site at the location of the alternative outfall location, should re-use of the existing power station outfall not be an option? This is not shown on Figure B9.1 although other non-coastal related designated sites are. Can the wildlife sites be added on for completeness?	No	Relevant maps and information on wildlife sites are included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Amend to section B9.6 'Data on key coastal geomorphology features' as presumably this study area is for the intertidal area (coastal geomorphological walkover that was completed). Illustrate survey/study area boundaries on a figure.	No	The title has been changed in the ES to state that only designated sites coincident with or relevant to coastal geomorphology receptors are considered. Study areas are included in section 12.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Baseline modelling of existing sediment transportation needs to be provided in the baseline appendix so that predicted modelling can then be compared. Methodology of modelling and design parameters being used needs to be consulted upon and agreed. Specific modelling for Cemlyn Bay has also been requested as part of this modelling. Modelling is necessary of both baseline and predicted conditions once MOLF, breakwaters, causeway, intake, outlet are constructed in order to assess impacts upon coastal processes and other topics such as marine ecology and ornithology and designated sites.	No	Baseline modelling of sediment plumes and all other sediment information has been provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81) and the hydrodynamic modelling results (including fine sediment plumes) is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). Regular meetings have been held with NRW to discuss scope of hydrodynamic (wave/current) and shear stress approaches which covers Cemlyn Bay. Modelling is covered in section 12.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12) and the assessment in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Thermal plume modelling missing and is required for assessment work.	No	Thermal plume modelling is covered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) not the coastal processes and coastal geomorphology of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		B9.9 is repeated in B9.10 - typing error.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Amend reference to legislation in B9.15 - should be 'The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010'.	No	The full range of legislation has been listed/considered in section 12.2 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12).

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		Incorrect paragraph numbering on this page, B9.7.	No	Comment duly noted. Numbering sequence is now corrected in the ES.
		What about assessment of seabed characteristics and substrate? Need to identify if changes to seabed substrate will occur in Porth-y-pistyll/Cemlyn Bay/Cemaes Bay to assess changes upon marine habitats and species.	No	A bespoke sediment baseline report is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81). The approach to bed shear stress calculation and mapping has been described to NRW during the consultation process. The assessment is covered in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Changes of coastal processes are assessment of changes on marine habitats and species are covered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		While it is acknowledged that previous design information has been used to complete an element of coastal processes modelling, there still remains to date no information available on the construction methodology or design of the MOLF, breakwaters, intake and outlet structures. There is no information on the level of dredging, or clarification on whether MOLF structures will both be permanent/temporary. This information is critical to a valid modelling and assessment exercise to determine how the design of the marine infrastructure effects designated sites and marine ecology/ornithology.	No	The previous work undertaken by Halcrow (2012) was for a slightly different design to that assessed in the ES. The Halcrow (2012) report has been referred to as desk based information relevant to the current study. An assessment has since been undertaken of the potential impacts of the marine activities/layout on coastal processes (waves, currents and sediment transport processes). The design basis and activities have been covered in section 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the assessment of effects in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Insufficient baseline information and modelling to conclude at this time that effects are 'likely to be of minor significance because the release of sediment will be rapidly dispersed, temporary and of short duration'. Applied to all bullet points in sections B9.30; B9.32 and B9.33. Vessel numbers are not yet identified so cannot conclude that 'because of the low number of vessel movements and anticipated volumes of maintenance dredging it is considered that this activity would also not give rise to significant effects', B9.34.	No	An assessment has since been undertaken of the potential impacts of the marine activities/layout on coastal processes (waves, currents and sediment transport processes). The design basis and activities are covered in section 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the assessment of effects in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		The need to use a cofferdam/blasting has been identified. This should be assessed separately as this could potentially be worse than dredging, particularly if blasting is required. A full assessment of different approaches required as dredging not necessarily worse than blasting.	No	The design basis and activities have been covered in sections 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). The effects of blasting on animals is provided in ES Volume D – WNDA Development D13 – The Marine Environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and in ES Volume D – WNDA Development D9 – Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)
		Clauses I to III Embedded mitigation into design stated but no design information is available - construction methods/timescales/materials for MOLF, breakwaters and information on their footprint, frequency of dredging or blasting etc. Are these structures piers or solid?	No	The design basis and activities have been covered in section 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the assessment of effects in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Cannot currently conclude significance of Table 9.2 without modelling information and design information of marine infrastructure. Table to be revisited once modelling is available.	No	An assessment has since been undertaken of the potential impacts of the marine activities/layout on coastal processes (waves, currents and sediment transport processes). This includes hydrodynamic and wave transformation modelling. The design basis and activities are covered in section 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the assessment of effects in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Paragraph B9.45 - 'Error! Reference source not found. Table B9.3 identifies receptors potentially affected and summarises the potential for intra-development effects'. Formatting error.	No	Comment duly noted.

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		B10.6 states that data has been gathered to a distance of 5 km but section 10.5 states study area assessed depends upon receptor. Does 10.6 refer to the study area that was used for the desk study/literature search? If so, needs clarification. If not, justification for using a 5 km study area for baseline surveys should be provided (e.g. tidal excursion limits for plumes and sediment, etc.). Unclear whether this is a suitable study area for all marine topic areas based upon their presence/range/behaviour/connectivity e.g. harbour porpoise require assessment of a larger area to include relevant designated sites. Study areas should be agreed with statutory authorities.	No	Surveys to determine the marine ecology baseline have focused on an area 5 km from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This survey area is termed the 'central study area' within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The spatial extent of the central study area was defined based on an understanding of the tidal excursion along the north coast of Anglesey and the results of preliminary hydrodynamic modelling, which provided an initial indication of the dispersion of the Cooling Water discharge from the Power Station. For certain marine receptors, additional data and/or information have been gathered from outside the central study area to further characterise the marine ecology baseline. The term 'wider study area' has been used to describe the full spatial extent of baseline survey data and information considered within the assessment of effects for the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (if greater than the 5 km central study area). The spatial extent of the wider study area is receptor specific and has been described under the relevant headings in sections 13.3 and 13.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Consultation with NRW regarding baseline data (including study areas) has been ongoing.
		Table 10.1 and B10.7 set out the relevant designated sites. There are several designated sites missing that are considered to need inclusion. The West Wales Marine and Bristol Channel Approached Potential SACs are potentially connected to the offshore waters due to being within the range of harbour porpoise populations associated with these sites. Similarly, the pSPAs at Northern Cardigan Bay and Skomer, Stokholm and Pembrokeshire may have connectivity with the DCO main site.	No	These sites have been screened out for the purpose of EIA as it is not considered that there would be a likely significant effect on these designated sites. Designated sites considered relevant to the EIA are outlined within section 13.3 (Table D13-1) of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Formatting issues with paragraphs B10.8 - B10.10.	No	Comment duly noted.
		No details of survey methodology, frequency of sample collection and water quality data analysis process are provided. Section would benefit with a reference to a technical appendix containing detailed technical information on the baseline water quality surveys to understand how the baseline surveys have been completed, analysis carried out to ensure appropriate for EIA purpose and to assess significant effects robustly.	No	Survey methodologies and sample analyses for each of the target receptors is outlined within sections 13.3 and 13.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), with reference to the supporting appendices for further information.
		Key for Figure 10.2 does not define what OF1 and OF2 represents. Clarification of what sample sites represent is needed.	No	OF1 and OF2 relate to water quality sites at the outfall to examine pre and post decommissioning conditions. This information is outlined in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		No indication of what data the long term monitoring buoys were deployed to collect.	No	Long term monitoring buoys were deployed to record temperature, salinity, currents and waves. This information is outlined in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		No inclusion of Cemaes Bay European designated Bathing Water. Add details of this site for completeness since bathing waters are discussed.	No	An assessment of effects on the bathing water at Cemaes has been included within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and in the accompanying WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		The dissipation of the heated water from the Existing Power Station outfall will depend upon the prevailing current conditions (Figure 9.2) and there is very limited water quality sampling data from OF1 and OF2. The survey baseline report should be included within a technical appendix so that the raw data is available for further analysis to back up this type of statement.	No	The water quality survey baseline data has been outlined within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.01 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83). The hydrodynamic modelling outputs relating to thermal inputs have also been presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12), with discussion relating to marine environment receptors within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.01 - Coastal Geomorphology Baseline for the Wylfa Newydd Project - 2014 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.80).
		Reference is made to Environment Agency data in B10.28 but this data is not presented within the baseline. Raw data as an appendix or a table presenting the data would be helpful. Without sight of this	No	Environment Agency/NRW data relating to water quality chemical composition has been reviewed and further comparison with baseline data collected for the project has been presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.1 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83).

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		data it is unclear whether the data can satisfactorily be compared with the baseline survey data, how it has been analysed, whether the locations of this data is relevant and the age of the data.		
		Wrong figure number referenced in B10.46. More information on the survey methodology is required along with detailed results (normally presented in a technical appendix).	No	Comment duly noted. The survey methodologies are outlined within sections 13.3 and 13.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), with further details appended in the receptor-specific reports, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendices D13.
		Various throughout section B10 - 'Error source not found'.	No	Comment duly noted.
		High densities of <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> were recorded but the statement is made that no species with any conservation status were recorded. Biogenic reef habitat is Annex 1 and so the full extent of <i>S.spinulosa</i> needs to be identified in able to assess whether Annex 1 habitat is present and the extent of the habitat. A graphic of the location and densities of the findings would assist with interpretation of the data provided in the Stage Two PAC. Potential significant effects upon Annex 1 habitat needs to be fully assessed and mitigated against. Recommend further surveys required to inform EIA and future post-construction monitoring.	No	The effects on <i>S.spinulosa</i> have been assessed within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13); however it is noted that no biogenic reef structures have been found within the Zone of Influence. The presence of <i>S.spinulosa</i> biogenic reef has been investigated through a number of surveys, including a biotope mapping exercise in Porth-y-pistyll, 'rapid assessment' diver transects to look for <i>Sabellaria</i> in the footprint of the marine works and benthic grab samples. The results of this survey work are detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.02 - Benthic Ecology Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.84).
		21 subtidal biotopes were recorded but only 19 are presented on Figure 10.7. Need to incorporate onto figure, or if too small to map then add text into chapter to explain which biotopes and where they are.	No	A total of 19 subtidal biotopes were recorded. The relevant text within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) has been amended.
		Add in locational baseline information in B10.93 for the brown algae and barnacle species that is not provided for.	No	The location of <i>Sargassum muticum</i> records is outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.03 - Porth-y-pistyll biotope surveys (Application Document Reference: 6.4.85). The barnacle, <i>Austrominius modestus</i> , was recorded in 2015 and 2016 from surveys around the Cooling Water outfall. This species was recorded in single digits in most quadrats. Locational data has been provided to NRW in a report titled 'Marine Ecological Surveys at the Cooling Water outfall'.
		Outfall locations are not shown on Figure 10.4 but the text refers to this figure. Not clear where location of outfall is and when the surveys were completed.	No	Site labels have been included on the corresponding figure presented within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Very limited baseline data in terms of benthic, demersal and pelagic fish populations present close to and surrounding the development. The number of stations used for subtidal fish surveys (five) is limited and therefore it is considered that the baseline data collected is not sufficient to represent the fish communities that may be present particularly in and around the development area of the intakes and outfalls where sediment transportation/thermal plume will be greatest. Beam trawls and otter trawls are not ideal sampling methods for rocky seabed. Further information on site selection and methodology in a supporting technical appendix would be helpful.	No	The methodologies and site locations were agreed with NRW (and previously with CCW) and with advice from the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture (Cefas). The fish sampling programme has been revisited and discussed since it began in 2010, including at a fish technical workshop on 16 April 2015, where the whole fish survey programme was presented and discussed with NRW specialists (also attended by IACC). The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.04 - Fish and fisheries (Application Document Reference: 6.4.86) provides much more detail relating to the location and numbers of individuals/species recorded, including those in proximity to the outfall.
		Figure 10.8 does not identify the location of baited fish traps and seine nets for intertidal fish surveys and what survey methods were used.	No	Baited traps were deployed at sites IF04 and IF08. These are presented on the corresponding figure and described within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Where can information on the other species of elasmobranchs be found, along with further review of the raw fish data and a full list of species? Is there no other historical data that can further inform the baseline surveys that have been completed?	No	Data relating to elasmobranchs is outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.04 - Fish and fisheries (Application Document Reference: 6.4.86). This includes a full species list and raw data as well as reference to relevant published literature which is intended to support the characterisation of the fish and fisheries baseline.

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		Brown crab and European lobster are described as important commercially but no baseline data on these species populations are presented.	No	Data relating to commercial shellfish is outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.04 - Fish and fisheries (Application Document Reference: 6.4.86).
		The sentence in B10.152 does not make sense. Are the figures presented incorrectly for harbour porpoise?	No	Updated text has been presented within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Cetaceans and pinnipeds are given a value of high, however this valuation should not just be based upon the species in general being of international/national importance. It should be based upon their value in the context of the development site, the population present and their use of the area affected by the development site e.g. are the species present connected to SACs and therefore of a higher value than if they are just passing through at a certain time of the year?	No	The corresponding SACs (both existing and proposed) and values given to marine mammals is fully described and justified within sections 13.3 and 13.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		There is a lot of information presented from literature and incidental sightings on the species that are found within and surrounding the development site, however, there is no detailed information at a site-specific level (e.g. boat based marine mammal surveys along transects within the 5 km study area. This would be required in order to assess any potential effects that the development may have and monitor these effects over time.	No	Marine mammal data from boat based transect surveys carried out in 2016 and 2017 is presented in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), with detailed information provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.06 - Marine mammals (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88).
		Insufficient baseline information on birds at sea and tern behaviour. Boat based ornithological surveys and tern tracking was recommended and is now being completed in 2016	No	Ornithological data from boat based transect surveys carried out in 2016 and 2017 is presented in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), with detailed information provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89).
		Dredging and blasting activities to be included and assessed in B10.2.	No	A full assessment of the potential effects and mitigation for dredging and blasting is provided within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Underwater noise modelling and sediment transportation modelling is outstanding.	No	Underwater noise modelling and sediment transportation modelling have been carried out and the results are presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Conclusions on significance of effects is not possible at this time (e.g. B10.69, B10.70) due to insufficient baseline information on fish populations or marine mammal populations and due to modelling of noise and sediment transportation/thermal plumes not being available in time for this review. Further baseline and modelling is required in order to conclude significance of effects.	No	The PEI Report provided Horizon's best understanding at the time of the likely effects. The full suite of baseline data relating to marine mammals and fish (for the latter, both sub and intertidal, along with entrapment data from the Existing Power Station) is presented in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and supporting appendices. This includes information on populations where relevant. The results of underwater noise modelling and sediment transportation modelling is presented and considered within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		As well as loss of habitat, need to assess the potential changes to habitat/biotope types within Porth-y-pistyll that may occur as a result of the breakwater/MOLF as there will be sediment transportation changes due to structures affecting flows/causing erosion etc.	No	It is recognised that there is potential for habitat disturbance including from sediment deposition (smothering) and scour, particularly in Porth-y-pistyll. The assessment of effects and mitigation for loss and changes in habitats within Porth-y-pistyll has been informed by modelling outputs and fully assessed within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Can the temperature bands be illustrated on a graphic for B10.106 - B10.111?	No	Hydrodynamic modelling graphics are presented within section 13.6 of ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). These show the temperature 'bands' where there would be a 1, 2, 3 and >3 degree increase in relation to the Power Station and the coastline.
		Some form of during construction/post construction monitoring of water quality, benthic communities and fish populations is likely to	No	Horizon has proposed implementation of a monitoring programme for non-native species during construction and an entrapment monitoring programme during operation. The need for further monitoring of water quality, benthic

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		be required to ensure assessment of significance is as expected and environmental effects remain acceptable.		communities and fish populations during construction and post construction will be discussed with NRW through the DCO examination process.
		Design details of the fish deterrent and return system are not provided in B10.103. These details are required in order to assess the effects.	No	A description of the fish protection measures (including the acoustic deterrent and fish recovery and return system) is presented in section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The assessment in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) considers the effectiveness of these measures in relation to the fish that are predicted to be impinged and entrained by the Cooling Water System.
		Intra-development effects upon receptors in combination with each other also need consideration in the assessment work. If none considered, then need to state in text.	No	The Combined topic effects chapters in each of the ES volumes C to H (Application Document References: 6.3.7, 6.4.16, 6.5.12, 6.6.12, 6.7.12 and 6.8.12) are reported on a receptor basis, thereby bringing together the effects arising from more than one topic.
		Power station site objectives focus upon human receptors/communities. Consideration should also be given to objectives to minimise environmental harm, particularly during construction, reference to 'visual impact' could be amended to 'environmental' impact. Question what is meant by reflecting the importance of human scale activities and what this may mean in practice. Reference to legacy is recognised and welcomed.	No	All appropriate receptors have been considered across the suite of assessments accompanying the DCO application, including the ES, WLIA (Application Document Reference: 8.21), Comprehensive Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19), Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.22), Shadow HRA (Application Document Reference: 5.2), and WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		Recognise that the site setting description is a summary, and the definitions provided are helpful. Refer to Secretary of State's scoping opinion at 2.40 which asks for the ES to explain why the development area extends beyond the MOLF.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Development Area has been drawn in such a way that it incorporates areas in which development work could occur, including shipping movements to assist in the construction of the MOLF and installation of navigation markers. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development - Shipping and Navigation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.15) describes the study area, which includes key navigational features such as the Skerries Traffic Separation Scheme and Holyhead North Disposal Site; these are critical to assessing the navigational risk in the area.
		Explanation of what the implications arising from the identification of a significant effect, para 3.11 is recognised. It is suggested that second bullet point could be amended to include reference to off-setting/compensation, in circumstances where mitigation may not be possible.	No	Comment duly noted. The second bullet point denotes mitigation as, in the professional judgement of an expert undertaking the assessment, the least for an effect to be considered significant in EIA terms.
		Definition of significance in EIA terms is welcomed. Final ES will need to confirm whether or not the inclusion of 'minor' significance remains project or EIA significant.	No	Further work has been undertaken and the proposed definition of significance (which excludes 'minor' effects) has been discussed with stakeholders. The overall EIA methodology is set out in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B1 - Introduction to the assessment process (Application Document Reference: 6.2.1) and detailed methodologies for each topic are included in each chapter of the ES Volume B.
		IACC welcomes commitment to develop a strategy for decommissioning. HNP must ensure that sufficient information is provided to allow for a robust assessment of the decommissioning phase. Decommissioning of the associated, temporary sites following construction, and of Wylfa A will need to be included within the CIA.	No	Information available on decommissioning is less detailed than that for construction and operation. This is important to provide flexibility in the way the Power Station is decommissioned. As a result, the environmental assessment of decommissioning activities is more limited than other elements of the project. A separate EIA will be undertaken prior to decommissioning works taking place. Decommissioning of temporary sites is included within the scope of the ES. Decommissioning of the Existing Power Station is included in the assessment of inter-project cumulative effects in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5).
		Validation of site background and confirmation of the absence of any radiological hazard due to contaminating radioactive materials from Wylfa A.	No	More detail is presented in the ES on the site soil measurements. The uniformity of the concentration across the site away from the Existing Power Station suggests there is no contribution from the Existing Power Station discharges (see sections 14.3 and 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)). The CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) includes appropriate procedures for control of potential soil contamination discovery.
		Quantitative doses due to radioactive materials transport requires consideration and justification. The potential impact of cumulative doses from the transport of radioactive materials to and from site	No	The ES includes a quantitative assessment of doses during transport and the calculation method and data assumptions, see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14). Cumulative effects with the Existing Power Station are also considered.

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		along with the movement of decommissioning wastes from the "A" station.		
		The radioactive inventory on site will vary over time together with the performance of any mitigation measures. Consideration of varying radiological performance of the plant should be considered in order to quantify radiological impacts over the lifetime of the station. Have doses been calculated against maximum radiological inventories?	No	The assessment of doses from the Power Station sources assumes that both of the proposed units were in place and operating at full power. All waste storage facilities were assumed to contain inventory as expected at 60 years of operation. This scenario is considered to be bounding for all other scenarios in the operational lifetime of the Power Station.
		Further explanation required to describe how it is intended to reduce the activity of waste.	No	Comment refers to the storage of high level waste until it is no longer heat-generating and also the storage of some intermediate level waste material with relatively short-lived radionuclide content. The discharges are held up in the charcoal filtering system. Colloquially this is known as decay-storage, since the main process reducing activity levels is radioactive decay.
		How are gaseous releases delayed?	No	The discharges are held up in the charcoal filtering system. The diffusion times are such that short-lived noble gas radionuclides decay before release occurs. More details are to be found in the description of the off-gas system in the Wylfa Newydd Project Radioactive Substances Regulation – Environmental Permit Application (WN0908-HZCON-PAC-REP-00003).
		What is the anticipated variance in waste over the operation of the plant?	No	At present information is only available as annual averages for operations. Spent-fuel and intermediate level waste will accumulate over time and is assumed to be at a relatively constant rate as outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97).
		Anticipated doses should be compared to PHE guidance of 0.15 mSv/y for NNB. The 1.0 mSv/y public dose limit could be misleading.	No	Work has progressed since the PEI Report, and now an impact assessment based on regulatory guidance levels has been undertaken. This is summarised in section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14). Although academic (as the calculated doses are below 0.15 mSv/y), the current permitting guidance is that comparisons should be to the source constraint of 0.3 mSv/y. The PHE guidance referred to has not been officially adopted.
		Further detail required on the impacts of storing waste on site for up to 200 years.	No	All waste storage facilities were assumed to contain inventory as expected at 60 years of operation. This scenario is considered to be bounding for waste stored on site for up to 200 years. The assessment of impacts from this scenario is detailed in section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14).
		The NWMWPS on behalf of IACC are actively discussing as part of the Masterplan Materials and Waste Management Plan Oversight Group prior to DCO submission. Confusion exists between Conventional Waste and Materials Management and that of mineral arisings that will arise from the Wylfa Newydd Project.	No	The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) details the management of both conventional waste (hazardous, non-hazardous and inert waste) and 'non waste' such as soils, mineral arisings and rock from bulk earthworks, deep excavations and tunnelling, topsoil strip and dredging spoil. Minerals arising from the project is considered to include the materials to be reused on site. Section 6.5.19 and Table C6-6 of the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) have been updated to include reference to minerals to clarify this.
		Acknowledged that the DCO application will focus primarily on Power Station Site. But it is expected that the IWS and MMWMP will take into account the project collectively to include the Power Station Site and Associated Developments.	No	The relevant management strategies will take into account the project collectively including the WNDA Development, Off-site Power Station Facilities and Associated Development.
		It appears that subsoil and overburden is not listed in Table B15.2 unless it is calculated as topsoil. No mention of mineral won on site. Would expect detailed assessment rather than desk based study to ascertain. Concern as to amount of hazardous waste and invasive species on site which will require disposal off site. Could on site treatment/disposal be considered as part of LEMP (secured cells)? Is residual classed as general and canteen waste?	No	Ground investigations have been used to support the discussion of soils and minerals in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7). With regards to asbestos, the amount to be sent off-site as hazardous waste will be minimised as far as possible via management procedures as part of the remediation strategy. Details on the treatment/disposal methods proposed for hazardous waste and invasive species including Japanese knotweed are provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6). It is proposed that invasive species would be treated and managed on-site (see section 6.5.27 of the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document

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				Reference: 6.3.6)). Once treated, soils from ground containing Japanese knotweed would be reused on-site. The reuse of the soil following treatment would be accompanied with a risk assessment for each consignment, to include review of the success of the treatment by a specialist contractor. Horizon will continue to treat known Japanese knotweed plants each year using non-persistent herbicides to ensure it is not classified as hazardous. Certain hazardous waste would need to be disposed of off-site due to the hazardous nature. It is expected that the infrastructure in northwest England would be capable of managing hazardous waste generated by the project.
		Should the estimated 10 million metres ³ of material required for the LEMP be included in Table 15.3? What is hardcore estimated to be 23,370 tonnes? Should residual (black bag waste be included as a separate waste arising? Is the total construction waste and materials for the Power Plant a very conservative estimate at 57,790 tonnes?	No	The quantities presented in Table 15.3 of the Stage Two PEI Report have been superseded and the latest waste and materials estimates are detailed in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6). This chapter details the construction, operational and decommissioning waste types and volumes generated from the Power Station and associated developments. The assumptions used with regards to the quantification of the volumes are included in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6). Horizon's waste hierarchy, which aligns with the Waste Framework Directive, underpins how conventional waste would be managed. Residual (black bag waste) generated during construction, operation and decommissioning are included within the waste estimates detailed in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6).
		The proposed management route and outlets for wastes during construction has not formed discussions as part of the Masterplan Materials Management and Waste Oversight Group thus far. There is a worry that the infrastructure or markets (especially for recycled inert waste) are not present locally or regionally (There is a 730 million tonne estimated resource of slate waste within the region (North Wales Slate Tips - A Sustainable Source of Secondary Aggregates? June 2001, The National Assembly for Wales/ARUP). Given the issue, is there a way of incorporating some flexibility within the LEMP to accommodate surplus material? There is a real concern relating to local and regional infrastructure.	No	It is anticipated that inert materials including rock, superficial deposits and above-ground features such as dry-stone walls would be retained on-site and reused for landscaping, engineering embankments, backfill around any classified structures, subbase, marine fill and concrete aggregates. The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) and the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C6.01 - Local and regional waste management facilities' (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10) provides details on the proposed management route for the waste and materials generated through the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The assessment considers the use of waste management sites in north Wales and northwest England. However, outside of this assessment a detailed review of the impact at a more local level both on the Isle of Anglesey and within Gwynedd has been carried out and has been included in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C6.01 - Local and regional waste management facilities' (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30).
		Is Horizon's approach to manage waste and materials within the context of the whole project (Main site and associated development)?	No	Yes, this is within the context of the whole project.
		More information will be required in relation to the sharing of materials with other sites and how this can be accomplished from both a planning and permitting perspective. Utilisation of surplus materials on other third-party sites is to be balanced by market forces locally based on the 730 million tonne estimated resource of slate waste within the region (North Wales Slate Tips - A Sustainable Source of Secondary Aggregates? June 2001, The National Assembly for Wales/ARUP), virgin stone and other recycled materials. The sharing of material between sites associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project will need thorough geological testing of all sites.	No	Implementation of materials management arrangements are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6), and these arrangements include the re-use of materials between sites in the Wylfa Newydd Project under the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011). Ground investigations have been completed on the majority of sites and investigations are proposed on the Off-site Power Station Facilities and Park and Ride which have not been investigated to date. These surveys will be used to inform the final Materials Management Plans which will be prepared prior to construction works commencing.
		Will all wastes be treated within the waste and materials compound? Are the satellite waste compounds for Ancillary Development sites or are they lesser sites within the Power Station Site? Discussions developed within the MMMPOG meeting of the 08/09/2016 as to how the increase in municipal waste associated with the overall project (including operation) is to be dealt with, given the workforce and other projects that will also take place as a	No	Only waste generated from the Power Station Site will be managed at the waste and materials compound. Waste generated at the Associated Development sites will be managed at source.

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		result. As such it was decided to include Waste within the context of the group from now on. It is trusted that the MMWMPOG will assist in the sourcing and end use of materials and waste associated with the development of the Wylfa Newydd Project (Power Station Site and Associated Development).		
		PAC 1 ID 13, Decommissioning is only referred to as the decommissioning of the actual Power Station. The decommissioning of temporary developments associated with the construction of the site is not mentioned. There is insufficient information within the respective chapters relating to the decommissioning of temporary Associated Developments, how these developments are to be cleared and restored, especially in relation to how inert waste/material is to be processed and managed/utilised.	No	Sections 6.4.19 - 6.4.21 of the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) details the assumptions for the decommissioning of the Power Station, Off-site Power Station Facilities and Associated Developments Sections 6.5.64 - 6.5.81 of the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) details decommissioning waste types and quantities that would be generated by the Associated Developments. The chapter also provides details on the proposed management route for the waste and materials generated through the decommissioning phases.
		Will the "suitable waste handling facilities" in paragraph B15.72 be incorporated within the DCO application and the Associated Development applications under the TCPA, or are there standalone facilities to be developed and constructed?	No	There will not be separate applications for the waste compounds and information on these compounds is provided in the DCO and TCPA applications.
		As there is the possibility of donor/receiver sites between Power Station Site and Associated Development sites with the transfer of mineral and materials, it is considered that soil and geology surveys should be undertaken for all Associated Development sites and projects.	No	Ground investigations have been completed on the majority of sites and investigations are proposed on the Off-site Power Station Facilities and Park and Ride which have not been investigated to date. These surveys will be used to inform the final Materials Management Plans which will be prepared prior to construction works commencing.
		Investigations undertaken by Horizon on the geology underlying the study area have not been submitted as part of this consultation. Only Figure 6.8, Extract from aggregates safeguarding area map (Stage 2 PEI Report Appendices) has been identified. If more detailed information has been undertaken, it may be a good opportunity to share as part of the MMWMP steering group.	No	A detailed discussion of encountered geology is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.01 - Baseline Condition Report - Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Application Document Reference: 6.4.24).
		Pre-extraction and utilisation of mineral deposits within the site is encouraged. There are various benefits in utilising material generated on site and it is envisaged that such a project will utilise as much material as possible. This should be discussed holistically for the whole development (Main site/Associated) as part of the MMWMP steering group which will also feed into the Construction Environmental Management Plan.	No	Comment duly noted. Implementation of materials management arrangements are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6), and these arrangements include the re-use of materials under the Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011).
		Potential cumulative effects on Waste management resources and mineral reserves and landbank locally and regionally.	No	Cumulative effects arising from waste and materials management are included in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4) and ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5).
		It cannot be realistic to note that there won't be any significant effect on Public Services and its capacity to deliver and support with such a large economic project. Any additional funded capacity resources should be listed in the area in which they are available so that capacity needs can be monitored.	No	Horizon has developed a number of commitments to avoiding effects on public services capacity. There are a number of measures in the Comprehensive HIA (Application Document Reference: 8.19) that address health service and health care provisions. Horizon is committed to providing appropriate provision of emergency services for the construction workforce. An appropriate financial contribution is being discussed with the emergency services, for the needs of the construction workforce. In addition, Horizon have committed to the provision of a Community Impact Fund which will be secured via a section 106 agreement. This fund will serve to address effects on local communities should they arise.

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				Access to school places will be monitored and should increase costs be incurred by the IACC or schools themselves in catering for newly arrived pupils or as a result of an increased pressure on places they cause, funding will be provided via the Community Impact Fund to address these issues.
		Disappointing to note that following PAC 1 responses that the potential effects regarding community cohesion is ongoing and will only be included in the DCO application within a future ES. Specific consultation should have occurred around previously identified topics so that issues could be addressed and assessed during PAC 2.	No	Assessment is dependent on a wide range of other issues, accommodation, public services etc. It has not been possible to progress the assessment until clarity on the other effects has been achieved. The scope of this assessment has been subject to discussions with IACC and the Welsh Government. The community cohesion report is included in the ES Volume C Project-wide effects Appendix C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10). In addition, considerations associated with effects on community cohesion can be found in the Comprehensive HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19), WLIA (Application Document Reference: 8.21) and Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.22).
		The correct definition as noted by The Welsh Government and shared with HNP is 'Community Cohesion'. There is a need to list the types of Community Cohesion issues that are likely to affect the various communities which the project impacts on. It would be useful to know which groups and locations will be consulted over the coming months. There is also a need to include 'pop-up services' like fast food outlets, the additional population which may move to Anglesey to find work (demographic changes), what the capacity is locally to support various religions (multi-faith facilities), an estimate of population migration (both in and out of the county), any potential for illicit services like prostitution or human trafficking, accurate figures/trends/spikes regarding Hate Crime, the proposed methodology of monitoring and dealing with any potential escalating Community Tensions (including via Social Media), any how the development might affect e.g. Gypsies & Travellers or other minority groups and how those already suffering the effects of poverty and those designated as being classified under the 'protected characteristics' might be further affected by the impacts of the project. The annual seasonal increase in population during the Summer months should also be factored into population and demographic assessments.	No	Community cohesion is the term now being used. The assessment of all aspects of community cohesion has been undertaken, however the presentation of that information may be in a number of different reports, including WLIA (Application Document Reference: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.22), Comprehensive HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19). The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10) provides a discussion of the definition of community cohesion and signposts to the location of where each aspect is presented.
		It would have been useful if a 'Community Cohesion' impact assessment had been undertaken for PAC 2. The terms of reference for any future impact assessment need to be agreed beforehand and the project's newly established Community Cohesion sub-group in advance of the DCO.	No	Comment duly noted. Attention is drawn to the fact that the assessment is dependent on a wide range of other issues, accommodation, public services etc. It has not been possible to progress the assessment until clarity on the other effects has been achieved. The scope of this assessment has been subject to discussions with IACC and the Welsh Government. The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10) provides a discussion of the definition of community cohesion and signposts to the location of where each aspect is presented.
		Paragraph B1.220 is praiseworthy, especially the effort to tackle the 'fear of crime' - however it would be useful to note the outcome of discussions with NW Police e.g. an additional XX police officers will be based in and around the YYY area to assist with any potential policing problems and to bring additional capacity in the North West Anglesey area (the previous Nuclear Inspectorate Police brought about much 'peace of mind' and reassurance).	No	Horizon has continued to discuss with various branches of the Police regarding the extent of assistance necessary and additional funding provided for emergency services. The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1) provides clarification of the expectations of ongoing service planning requirements for the police.
		Having a stable job with a regular wage does often contribute to a more stable society, but other environmental factors also influence the outcome of Community Cohesion in any particular area.	No	The definition of community cohesion is explored in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10) and with it, it is recognised that there are multiple contributing factors which may influence community cohesion. The Community Cohesion Report and a Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference: 8.23), submitted as part of the DCO application, present a collective view of the potential effects on certain communities.

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		Legacy benefits will in due time prove to be valuable to communities and if utilised correctly will enhance community cohesion, however there must also be financial support whilst the project is developed otherwise some legacy benefits will not be realised until a decade has gone by. It is important that the developer continues to work in partnership with affected communities and that an additional local Mitigation Fund is available annually to tackle issues and problems as they arise during the construction phase. This fund should be set apart from the community benefits package, and used as a contingency fund to quickly mitigate problems, issues and concerns which might not have been thought of during the DCO stage.	No	A Community Impact Fund, set up under a section 106 agreement, will provide additional funds for localised issues. This is outlined in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1).
		In addition to preparing an induction pack for each new worker moving to the area, some sort of cultural awareness briefing is arranged by an experienced presenter who could go through the main points to consider when moving to the area and integrating into the local community might be useful in the first week.	No	Horizon has developed a Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.5). The principles outlined in the document will inform the development of the code of conduct which will manage workforce conduct and behaviours during the course of the Project. One such principle includes an education and awareness program as part of the induction process for workers on the Project covering a number of issues including health and safety, security, code of conduct as well as awareness of the Welsh language and culture. Horizon has committed to working collaboratively with its partners and supply chain to ensure that everyone involved in the Project understands the need to respect local communities when working on the Project and are focused on helping to mitigate potential effects on local communities. This will be secured through the code of conduct as part of the labour agreement between Horizon and its contractors.
		Aspects of community cohesion need to be consolidated into one community cohesion impact assessment. This will help focus on the core elements community cohesion which is currently disbursed throughout several documents within PAC 2 and hence makes it a difficult work stream to track.	No	Given the complexity of community cohesion consideration, this is not feasible. This has been discussed with IACC. Aspects of community cohesion are included within the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1), ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10), WLIA (Application Document Reference: 8.21), the Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.22), and the Comprehensive HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) as appropriate.
		Details concerning the number of construction workers has been shared in PAC 2, but very little has been mentioned concerning the diversity of the workforce e.g. country of origin, religion, language spoken etc. which may prompt special needs in terms of the ability of being able to integrate well into the local community, especially should there be a need for any special requirements e.g. prayer facilities.	No	A worker source study is presented within the community cohesion report (ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.10)) which uses all available information to estimate the potential location of where workers may come to Anglesey from. Additionally, the Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.22) considers the impact on religion.
		As well as construction workers' self-relocating to the area in order to gain work, there is also a need to consider accommodation for other ancillary or pop-up services which will inevitably follow a large project of this nature - this need will be over and above the accommodation requirements highlighted for construction workers. There is also the need to cater for the other large-scale economic projects which are also going to be developed within the next decade e.g. Orthios, Science Park, National Grid Pylons etc.	No	It is not possible to estimate any additional accommodation needs that might manifest from pop up or ancillary services. This is not part of the project related assessment and would be dealt with by the plans set out in The Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan. Consideration of cumulative effects is presented in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9).

Topic: Environment				
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		Crimes and anti-social behaviour data should be available for all affected towns and villages noted in the developments documentation. Furthermore, levels of crime and anti-social behaviour should be shown within tables and graphs so that any development in particular areas can be assessed against the identified risks in those areas. The inclusion of arbitrary data from one village which appears to be closest to the proposed Park and Ride facility should be strengthened with similar data from other areas so that the overall impact on crime can be assessed in terms of quality of life and community cohesion.	No	A Community Impact Fund, set up under a section 106 agreement, will provide additional funds for localised issues, for example monitoring of crime. This is outlined in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1). Horizon has agreed to work with the Police service and revised data will be taken into consideration as the Project proceeds.
Dark skies				
88 - British Astronomical Association's Campaign for Dark Skies	S47	Glad the preservation of dark skies features in the LEMP, although concerned that not enough importance is assigned to preserving this and the tranquillity tourism potential of the dark skies.	No	The Environmental Statement (ES) Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared, including an assessment of the effect on dark skies.
		A specific and small working group be formed for the execution and implementation of lighting control plans, including continuing work on the Dark Sky Reserve status. A number of suggestion to the dark skies preservation were included.	No	It is noted that the Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Board is working with partners from the AONB Joint Advisory Committee towards gaining Dark Sky Reserve Status for Anglesey as a whole, in accordance with policy CCC 4.2 of <i>The Isle of Anglesey Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) Management Plan Review 2015 - 2020</i>. The lighting designs will be developed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable and limit visibility of new lighting at distant receptors. Best available technologies during operation would include the use of a central management system. As the lighting design for the Power Station is not yet fully developed, control measures are set out in the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Lighting issues have not progressed sufficiently with potential impact on ecology and National Trust tenant amenity. The impact of lighting during construction needs to feed into considerations within the HRA and greater specific detail is required for operation. Specific detail is required for lighting the breakwater, MOLF, and security fencing at the boundary of NT land ownership.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared to include an assessment of the effects of lighting during construction and operation. A night-time visual impact assessment is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.07 - Visual effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.64). As the lighting design for the Power Station is not yet fully developed, control measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13). The lighting designs will be developed further to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable. In order to inform the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) and other environmental assessment, light spill modelling of the Power Station, including the Marine Off-Loading Facility, breakwaters and security fencing has been undertaken. Calculation of illuminance levels have been used to gauge the distance and area over which effects on light sensitive receptors might occur. The assessment of effects of lighting on European Designated Sites is set out in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). An assessment of the potential effects of lighting on ecology, is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). An assessment of the potential effects of lighting on the setting of heritage assets, where setting contributes to their value, is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
147	S47	One reference to the environmental effects of artificial light pollution at night provided (Ref 20.11). 24 hour, 7 days a week working will	No	Construction lighting will be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable. As the lighting design for the Power Station is not yet fully developed, required control measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP

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		not be fully mitigated with the design of the lighting system. Plans required under the NSS.		(Application Document Reference: 8.13). The Neighbourhood Support Scheme, comprising of the Property Price Support Scheme and the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy does not deal with lighting.
107	S47	Light pollution could have a big impact and permanent lighting must be chosen to not pollute the night sky.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) for the Power Station has been prepared, including an assessment of the effect on dark skies. The lighting designs will be developed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable and limit visibility of new lighting at distant receptors. As the lighting design for the Power Station is not yet fully developed, required control measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
130	S47	Concerns about the light pollution to the consultee's property from car headlights circumventing the proposed roundabout adjacent to the access, and request that its specific effect on the property be taken into account in the design.	No	An assessment of the visual effects of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements on residential properties is set out in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements G10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9) and the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements Appendix G10.04 - Visual effects schedule (Application Document Reference: 6.7.36). Vehicle headlights at the proposed Power Station Access Road Junction would not appear notably different to those on the existing A5025. Proposed tree and shrub planting to the east of the roundabout would help to filter views of vehicle headlights on this junction in night-time views from the east, including those from the consultee's property. There are not anticipated to be any significant effects on night-time views from visual receptors in proximity to the Power Station Access Road Junction.
More detail/commitment needed				
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Insufficient progress with the LEMP and identification of residual impacts and subsequent compensation; and that environmental mitigation will be delivered.	Yes	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, further design development has been carried out on the Power Station. A key element of the design optimisation has been the refinement of building platform levels which has resulted in a reduced volume of excavated material available for landscape mounding mitigation, with implications for the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS) (Application Document Reference: 8.16). At the time of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation, the revised mounding design was still at an early stage. The mounding design, which forms a key component of the LHMS, has now been further developed in conjunction with the preparation of the ES topic chapters to identify significant residual effects. Measures to mitigate significant adverse effects have also continued to be developed in conjunction with the identification of environmental effects. Some of these measures have been incorporated ('embedded') in on-going development of the LHMS, which illustrates the key environmental mitigation design. Good practice and additional measures have been developed to further mitigate adverse impacts during construction and operation of the Power Station. The delivery mechanism for these measures will be the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Wylfa Newydd CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13), which set out control measures for construction and operation of the Power Station. Progress has also been made with the development of ecological mitigation and enhancement measures, including the design of a mosaic of connected habitats across the WNDA Development including protected species provision for bats, chough, great crested newts and reptiles. Further detailed design development would be undertaken post grant of DCO, including the environmental design illustrated in the LHMS.
107	S47	Not enough firm commitments in the PEI Report to mitigate against impacts of the project, both in construction and operation.	No	Because Horizon's consultation material at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation reported part way through the EIA process while design refinement continued, the predicted environmental effects and likely mitigation measures were preliminary in nature. The ES reports the full findings of the EIA incorporating the fixed Project design envelope and feedback from consultation. The DCO and TCPA applications present mitigation measures as well as how those measures will be secured.
Other/general comment/suggestions				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Satisfied that this advice is consistent with the general purpose of pursuing the sustainable management of natural resources in relation to Wales and applying the principles of sustainable management of natural resources.	No	Comment duly noted.

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Baseline air quality needs to be clarified and an air quality management plan developed. Consideration to air quality impacts from roads other than the A5025 and A55.	No	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon continued to assess baseline air quality as part of its assessment work for the ES. This draws on local measurement data and other relevant sources of air quality data including the Welsh Government's background air quality maps and reports on UK air quality trends. An air quality management strategy has been developed and informs the design process and proposed adoption of dust and pollution control measures. The assessment of road traffic emissions considers all affected roads where changes in traffic flows are above those thresholds set out in the Environmental Protection UK guidance "Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality". This would extend the assessment of road traffic emissions to roads other than the A5025 and A55 where required. See the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.2.5) for baseline air quality and the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C4 - Air quality effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.4) for the assessment of project-wide road traffic emissions.
		Potential for air pollutants produced throughout the life cycle of project and generated by associated traffic to affect those who live, travel or undertake leisure activities nearby need to be assessed.	No	The air quality assessment has considered the potential air quality effects during construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Wylfa Newydd Project and includes assessment at all relevant human receptors.
		No assessment of EMP during connection of power to the National Grid. Assessment and risk management plan needed to consider potential disturbance of radioactive objects during construction in the marine environment and any resulting contamination to beaches and marine foods.	No	Radiological impacts of discharges on human health are assessed via dose assessments developed for the environmental permit application and are summarised in section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14). Horizon is unaware of radioactive objects in the marine environment. However, there is likely to be small levels of contamination of marine sediment in the marine construction area. Horizon has undertaken a detailed sampling programme of this area, including radioactivity analysis of samples, to inform the safe undertaking of construction in this area.
		Noise management plan to be agreed and implemented.	No	The contractors would work in accordance with the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6), which would include topic-specific environmental management strategies. The noise and vibration strategy sets out requirements to predict, control and monitor both noise and vibration throughout the entire construction period. Compliance with the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and associated management strategies would be a requirement of the contract between Horizon and the contractors appointed to undertake the works. Further information is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6).
		Horizon to consider The Environment (Wales) Act 2016.	No	Comment duly noted. Refer to the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A5 - Overarching environmental legislation, policy and guidance (Application Document Reference: 6.1.5) for further detail on the overarching environmental legislation, policy and guidance.
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Horizon has completed a significant amount of work to-date, with further work to be undertaken to ensure the impact of the project is understood and appropriately mitigated in relationship to the existing nuclear site. Opportunities for complementary environmental monitoring regimes by both parties to be investigated.	No	The opportunities for collaborating with Magnox Wylfa's Environmental Monitoring Programme have been recognised by Horizon. There are clearly potential benefits to working with Magnox Wylfa with respect to the development of Horizon's future Environmental Monitoring Programme and Horizon will be seeking to explore this area. Magnox have previously provided environmental data to support Horizon's baseline characterisation of the Site.
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	National Trust opposes the approach being taken forward by Horizon to reduce and dilute environmental policy standards within the Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Development Plan. National Trust opposes the approach being taken forward by Horizon to reduce the protective policies to landscape and ecological designations within the Anglesey and Gwynedd LDP.	No	Horizon takes full account of the relevant local, regional and national planning policies in its decision making and has not sought to reduce or dilute environmental policy standards or the protective policies to landscape and ecological designations within the Anglesey and Gwynedd Local Development Plan.

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100119 - NWWT	S47	Ancillary construction infrastructure proposals sited to avoid impacts as their location is not fixed by operational requirements of the Power Station.	No	Horizon has undertaken a thorough site selection process that has considered planning and environmental impacts as part of the criteria used for selecting sites and developing the construction arrangements. Operational requirements of the Power Station have also been taken into account so that any construction impact is minimised.
101	S47	It is good that environmental impact is being addressed in the PEI Report.	No	Comment duly noted.
113	S47	The environmental and social impact at Rhos-goch will be much less than at Cae Glas.	No	Comment duly noted.
133	S47	The Welsh language and culture depends on a clean environment for people to live healthily in.	No	Horizon has undertaken a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Document Reference: 8.21) to consider the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the Welsh language and culture. One of the aspects the assessment considers is quality of life, which includes assessing whether the project might increase the risk of illness and reduce desirability of living in the community. The assessment draws on the work of the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) and the topics within the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) (e.g. air quality, noise, socio-economics) to make its conclusions. The WLIA weighs the potential adverse effects of environmental and social disturbance for the closest communities to the WNDA Development against the wider economic and energy supply benefits of the project as a whole. Sustainable development is expected to create positive conditions for health and well-being. On this basis, the WLIA identifies an indirect beneficial effect on Welsh language during construction. During the operational phase, the project is expected to beneficially affect the health of the local people; by way of beneficial effects in terms of physical activity and employment, neutral effect in terms of housing and some noise and vibration effects, which are not considered to be significant. This is considered to indirectly benefit Welsh language and culture. The HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) and EIA also include mitigation measures to reduce the potential adverse effect of the construction stage on the health of the local population.
134	S47	Suggest the colour of the buildings to be the same as those of the existing nuclear site as they blend into the background.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.6 details the additional mitigation measures, including measures during operation. They include the commitment to develop a colour scheme based on natural colours to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape using a similar approach to the Existing Power Station. The colour scheme will be developed further during detail design.
147	S47	Mounding and bunds to be built prior to the construction of buildings/facilities south of the power station site to shield residents in Tregele.	No	It is proposed to construct a landscape mound alongside the A5025, adjacent to Tregele, in the early stages of construction, to mitigate the effects of construction (noise and visual) on the community in Tregele.
152	S47	Work to create the mounds does not create a negative effect on Cae Gwyn and Caerdegog Farm SoSI which is close to the site's southern boundary.	No	The mounds do not affect Cae Gwyn SSSI as the site relies largely on incident rainfall to maintain it rather than surface water runoff via watercourses.
100083	S47	Need to read 108 pages first of the PEI Report.	No	Comment duly noted.
100089	S47	I have no idea what the PEI Report is.	No	Comment duly noted. The Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report was prepared as part of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation for the Wylfa Newydd Project and presented Horizon's current understanding of the potential environmental effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project at that time. The purpose of PEI Report is to provide information to enable members of the public (including local communities), local authorities, statutory bodies and people whose land or interests would potentially be affected to understand the likely environmental effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project and provide meaningful feedback.

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100198	S47	What will happen to the temporary buildings/roads when the project is completed?	No	The majority of temporary construction buildings, roads and other facilities will be removed when no longer needed. The remainder, located within the finished site boundary will be upgraded to permanent facilities and incorporated into the finished site. Further information can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1) and the accompanying Construction Method Statement (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D1-1 - Construction Method Statement (Application Document Reference: 6.4.17)).
100237	S42(1)(d)	Concerned about the visual impact of the currently proposed 2.4 m security fence close to the property boundary. A lower height fence of 1.5 or 2 m together with existing mobile security patrols would provide sufficient deterrence to intruders.	No	The security fence requirements are based on industry requirements for safety and security, and the standards required for a nuclear construction site. The heights of fences will be limited where possible within these requirements. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), sets out the design basis for the assessment of effects (section 10.4), including details on fencing. The assessment of effects is set out in section 10.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). The perimeter construction fence near the boundary of the consultees property would be 2m high. Within the WNDA Development, 3m high security fencing would be required for the Main Site Compound and satellite compounds. The permanent inner and outer security fencing for the Power Station Site would be up to 5m high, but this would not be located in the vicinity of the consultees property.
Issues requiring mitigation				
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	EIA to ensure adequate marine pollution prevention plans are included.	No	As good practice mitigation, pollution prevention strategies will be set out to reduce the potential for, and the scale of, any accidental leaks during proposed activities. Further details are outlined in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and relevant sub CoCPs.
		Effects to local surface and groundwater levels, including contamination and/or pollution need to be mitigated.	No	Effects of the development on water levels and pollution are considered in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), whilst the mitigation is detailed in sections 8.4 and 8.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Acoustic issues to be addressed in the CEMP regarding tall structure construction and limited ability to screen against noise.	No	The CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) requires the contractor to agree specific noise control measures relevant to each stage of the works with the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC), and this would include issues surrounding tall structure construction. The mechanism for agreeing specific control measures will be applications for prior consent made under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. This is detailed further in the CoCP and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6).
		Noise control of the Site Preparation and Clearance to be discussed in the CEMP.	No	The CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) requires the contractor to agree specific noise control measures relevant to each stage of the works with the IACC, and this would include Site Preparation and Clearance (SPC) works. The mechanism for agreeing specific control measures will be applications for prior consent made under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. This is detailed further in the CoCP, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6) and chapter 10 of the SPC ES.
		More detail on the positive, negative and mitigation measures of the proposed bypass would be informative to understand health risk impacts.	No	A rapid HIA screening statement has been prepared for the proposed A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. The potential beneficial and adverse effects of the proposed A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are set out in Volume G of the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19). Volume O of the HIA Report works through the Wales HIA Support Unit guidance.
		The Voluntary Local Noise Mitigation Plan focuses on mitigation of noise on the internal environment only. Adverse impacts on internal air quality also need to be addressed. Noise impacts and mitigation on external environments need to be evaluated.	No	The Local Noise Mitigation Strategy is focussed on providing suitable internal noise environments. Given the scale of the construction works and distances involved, barriers to reduce noise levels in garden areas are highly unlikely to be effective. Ensuring appropriate internal noise levels provides residents with a refuge if they become disturbed by outdoor noise levels. Where appropriate, the noise and vibration chapters presented in the ES consider external environments including outdoor areas used for recreation such as gardens, footpaths and play areas.

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		A commitment is needed on the long term management of the remaining parts of Cestyll Garden to counter balance the destruction of the kitchen garden.	No	Horizon will undertake discussions with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, enhanced public access to the valley garden, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Current approach to coastal and marine habitat loss in unacceptable. Suitable and appropriate marine compensation measures need to be established.	Yes	Comment duly noted. Further evidence supporting the assessment is presented in sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Additional mitigation intended to reduce the potential effects of habitat loss is also outlined in section 13.8 of the ES.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Maritime impacts will be significant, especially during the construction of the MOLF. Adequate safeguards to protect this sensitive area are needed.	No	An assessment of maritime impacts is presented in sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Where effects are considered to be significant, additional mitigation has been proposed within section 13.8 of the ES.
100119 - NWWT	S47	Establishment of long term planning bond in the event that there is a significant breach of the shingle ridge, which could necessitate repair under international legislative commitments. Horizon should contribute a proportion of the necessary funding should this occur.	No	Monitoring of Cemlyn Bay including the shingle ridge is to be agreed with the National Trust.
		Embedded mitigation, CEMPs and bespoke mitigation cannot be left to post awarding of contracts or responsibility placed on contractors. Horizon to pre-specify this to ensure consistency of approach and full implementation and compliance with all contractors on-site.	No	Embedded mitigation is secured by virtue of it being part of the Project submitted with the DCO application, and is secured as such. Both good practice mitigation relating to potential effects within the marine environment outlined in section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Additional mitigation intended to reduce residual effects are outlined in section 13.8 of the ES will be secured by appropriate means through DCO requirements or some other form of planning commitment made by Horizon. This will all be clearly set out in a Mitigation Route Map (Application Document Reference: 8.14).
		Restoration and maintenance of features within the marine environment should be considered in the LEMP.	No	The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) provides reference points for landscaping (restoration) of the WNDA Development during operation. Information on maintenance would be set out in separate management strategies.
		The LEMP needs to include the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as it extends into the marine environment providing potential roosting or nesting 'cliffs' for seabirds.	No	The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) includes all areas of the WNDA Development where habitats are affected, either in terms of loss, modification or enhancement.
		The design and details of strategies for drainage, acoustic and sediment control need to be open to scrutiny at all submission stages.	No	Comment duly noted. Information on the drainage design has been provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33). Details relating to sediment control have been provided in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). Details of the design that are relevant to the noise and vibration assessments are presented in section 6.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6). Management of noise and vibration during construction, would be undertaken in accordance with the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive). These documents provide further information on control measures, monitoring locations, thresholds, and reporting arrangements.
		Alignment of breakwater with Cerrig Brith potential to cause entrapment and similarity to Tombolo and consequent changes to flow causing closing of gap increasing this impact.	No	Several hydrodynamic scenarios relating to the thermal discharge have been modelled, which cover scenarios such as summer with no wind, and over a range of tidal conditions. These, and the outputs relating to wave modelling, the design of the breakwater and subsequent effects on Esgair Gemlyn are addressed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Regarding marine aspects, the coastline, surrounding environments and associated receptor species potentially affected by the project have been carefully monitored and assessed. Further detail on entrapment is presented in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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				Information on coastal processes and changes to flow are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). Due to the nature of the hydrodynamics, Cerrig Brith is high energy rocky outcrop area. Horizon anticipate that the existing tombolo (depositional feature) would be sustained. However, Horizon consider that flows will be maintained and that this location would not become a sedimentary environment to the extent that blockage would occur. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) gives further detail.
100131 - Public Health England	S42(1)(a)	Mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Air Quality Management Plan and further studies undertaken to avoid exceedances, with appropriate mitigation measures implemented.	No	Comment duly noted. The air quality management strategy is set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
155	S47	Mitigating measures to reduce or avoid the effects of sound, dust and light are needed.	No	Mitigation measures for noise and vibration are presented in sections 6.4 and 6.6 of ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6). Mitigation measures are also described in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). Construction lighting will be designed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable. This is described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
		Limited amount of information provided on the effects of light pollution and dust management. Further information on mitigation measures needed.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared, including an assessment of the effect on dark skies. The lighting designs will be developed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable. To provide additional mitigation, the effects of lighting would be controlled as part of a CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
100237	S42(1)(d)	Dust and other emission hazards are recognised but measures to mitigate them are undeveloped.	No	The air quality management strategy which sets out the proposed mitigation measures and air quality monitoring is set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100239	S47	Issues to be addressed to mitigate community disturbance.	No	Local disturbance as a result of construction and operation activities would be avoided or minimised wherever possible. Where this is not possible mitigation would be put in place. It is expected that a community fund would also be allocated to allow for effects to be mitigated which could not be reasonably identified within the planning process, so if issue arise during the programme of works, a process would be in place to support the local communities.
Suggestions – Wales Coast Path				
100194 - IACC; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	The proposed increase in length of the Wales Coast Path (WCP) is unavoidable but HORIZON should locally enhance the amenity of the diverted route(s) by landscape mitigation measures and infrastructure. The coastal route option 1 during operation is the preferred option for the WCP. Acknowledgement of the proposal to retain public access to Wylfa Head, with some loss of amenity. Useful to include a summary of NRW's WCP route criteria in the preparation of the ES. RC1 should be continuous around the coast of Wales; the public should have permanent right of access to RC2; RC3 should be	No	It will be necessary to divert the Wales Coast Path in order to facilitate the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. A route between Cemaes and Wylfa Head would be maintained throughout construction. Section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) consider the effects during construction. The visual impact of construction on walkers on the Wales Coast Path would be mitigated through early landscape planting as described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), this includes mounding along the A5025 near Tregele. Necessarily, where the route follows the construction fence boundary line, there would be views of the construction activities. It is noted, however, that these views may be beneficial to some visitors who want to see the construction of this large civil engineering project. Details of the options considered for the Wales Coast Path diversion during operation are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference: 6.4.2). The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path during operation, including loss of amenity and coastal views, are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4).

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		physically available at all times; and RC4 should be as close to the sea as practicable and desirable. Public roads which are shared with motor vehicles should only be utilised if there is no practical alternative - especially if there is no pavement or verge suitable for users. IACC - Coastal Path - alternative route		In identifying the proposed diversions during construction and operation Horizon has had regard to the Wales Coast Path route criteria provided, a continuous route would be provided at all times, with a linear route to Wylfa Head maintained so that sea views from this section are not lost during construction while the route from Cemlyn Bay to Cemaes is routed inland. It is proposed that the Wales Coast Path and other PRoW created during the operational phase of the Power Station would be adopted by IACC, providing the public with a permanent right of access. The potential circular loop around the National Trust headland (not within the WNDA Development) would utilise a section of minor road but this section of road would have been stopped up for the majority of its length and therefore traffic volumes would be minimal.
138 - Tref Alaw Community Council	S42(1)(a)	Keep the Isle of Anglesey Coastal Path/Wales Coast Path as close to the coast as possible.	No	In identifying the proposed diversions during construction and operation Horizon has had regard to the desire to keep the Wales Coast Path as close to the coast as possible. A continuous route will be provided at all times, with a linear route to Wylfa Head (with a circular loop around Wylfa Head) will be maintained so that sea views from this section are not lost during construction while the route from Cemlyn Bay to Cemaes is routed inland. The route around the National Trust headland at Cemlyn Bay would also be retained, though it would not be necessary to walk this section if people wanted to follow a shorter route between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes. The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path during construction and operation, including loss of amenity and coastal views, are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Support given for rerouting the Wales Coast Path along the coast through the MOLF and maintaining the existing route via Felin Gafnan. Details required for security fencing and structures proposed in this specific location.	No	Details of the options considered for the Wales Coast Path diversion during operation are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference: 6.4.2), based on security concerns the Wales Coast Path will be routed inland of the Power Station rather than across the cooling water intake seaward of the Power Station and Existing Power Station. The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path, including loss of amenity and coastal views, are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Figure D4-5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) shows the proposed diversion during operation, the route links to the existing alignment of the Wales Coast Path at Porth y Felin utilising the existing PRoW at Felin Gafnan.
101	S47	Existing rights of ways to be considered, if any have to be closed, safe alternatives are made. Further access to the coastline in front of the site should be given consideration, with the Wales Coast Path being routed around the coast, not two miles inland.	Yes	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) sets out the potential effects on PRoW, including the Wales Coast Path. Based on consultation responses Horizon is proposing to provide an unsurfaced path around the outside of the construction site during construction, this will be kept under review to ensure that the surfacing is adequate for the level of usage of the path. Vegetation will be maintained to ensure that the path is accessible and where necessary for the purposes of crossing watercourses simple wooden footbridges would be provided. Details of the options considered for the Wales Coast Path diversion during operation are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference: 6.4.2), based on security concerns the Wales Coast Path will be routed inland of the Power Station rather than across the cooling water intake seaward of the Power Station and Existing Power Station. The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path, including loss of amenity and coastal views, are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). During operation, new PRoW would be created which would provide enhanced accessibility for wheelchair users and those with limited mobility, while retaining sections of coastline that are unsurfaced as is currently the case. These routes are also shown in the context of other public access and recreation features on Figure D4-3 and Figure D4-5 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). The DCO includes a schedule of public rights of way to be closed and created, these routes are detailed on the Rights of Way Plans (Application Document Reference: 2.4).
108	S47	The importance of the Wales Coast Path to the economy of the island needs to be reflected, ensuring the revised route is sympathetically landscaped; signage, surfacing and accessibility are fully accommodated; and the visitor centre publicises the Wales Coast Path and other routes and encourages use of the facilities at the visitor centre.	No	The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path, including loss of amenity and coastal views, are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). The effects during construction and during operation are explained. The effect of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the economy is considered in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1) and issues specific to the area around the site are

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				considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D3 - Socio-economics (Application Document Reference: 6.4.3). Indicative details regarding the landscaping are shown in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
Suggestions - pylons/other infrastructure				
100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM - Assembly Member for Ynys Mon	S47	Horizon to be proactive in securing a positive legacy for the island by encouraging National Grid to install new cables over the Menai Strait on a new bridge, as well as underground.	No	Horizon's scope of works is up to the point of the connection to nearby National Grid Substation. The use of pylons is part of the National Grid strategy and is not the subject of this consultation.
134	S47	The additional transmission requirement for another double overhead circuit from the existing Wylfa substation should go underground for at least a mile as per the Government's decision for only one set of overhead transmission lines from the site.	No	
143	S47	The biggest negative feature of the project is the use of overland pylons to link the output to the mainland and beyond. The power from Wylfa must be linked to the undersea cable that is being laid to bring power from Scotland to Connah's Quay. The high cost would be absorbed over the life span of the project. Another option to investigate is using the old Shell "oil" pipeline from Rhos-goch to Stanlow to get the power from Wylfa.	No	
100084	S47	Look at the possibility of using "man striding across the landscape" pylons, they will prevent the need to bury cables, the expense of going under the Menai Strait and provide an attraction to Anglesey.	No	Horizon's scope of works is up to the point of the connection to nearby National Grid Substation. National Grid is responsible for conducting the power off of Anglesey to the mainland.
Air quality/dust				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	PEI Report does not provide detailed information on assessment approaches, modelling and results of air quality impact assessment at this stage. Comments are high-level and further detailed information will need to be provided.	No	Comments duly noted. The ES contains the full details of the methodology, modelling and results of the completed air quality assessment. Full references and modelling files would be provided where requested. Please note, the approach and modelling has been undertaken in line with methods discussed and agreed with NRW as set out in the Air Quality Modelling and Assessment Methodology - Non-Radiological Emissions report (issued to NRW in May 2017). See the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.2.5).
		Unable to advise on effectiveness of proposed mitigation measures for nitrogen and acid deposition rates until receipt of detailed air quality modelling results and effects of dust emissions received. The ES/shadow HRA will need to assess the effectiveness of the proposed mitigation measures to avoid predicted exceedances at relevant ecological receptors.	No	Comment duly noted. Details of the assessment and proposed mitigation are set out in the ES and Shadow HRA Report (final versions and drafts submitted for consultation). The intention would be to apply mitigation to prevent or reduce significant effects at the ecological receptors as far as practical. See the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
		Information on the modelling and assessment and their results were not provided. NOx concentrations and nitrogen deposition is considered to be significant at some designated sites. Further advice can be provided once receipt of the detailed air quality modelling results.	No	Detailed air quality modelling results are provided in the air quality assessment (see the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C4 - Air quality effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.4) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5)) with further assessment of the significance of effects set out within the relevant sections of the terrestrial and freshwater ecology chapter (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)). Thank you for the offer to provide further advice, where appropriate, Horizon has endeavoured to consult with NRW prior to submission of the ES.
		Information provided on appropriate nitrogen critical loads that may be used for assessment of air quality impacts on the protected sites initially identified as being potentially affected. Further advice can be	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has adopted the nitrogen critical loads information that NRW has provided within its assessment work. Horizon has been liaising with NRW to obtain further information on critical loads for other ecological receptors, thank you for assistance with this (see the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental

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		provided on appropriate nitrogen critical loads that may be used, and which part of the range of the load is appropriate, for the assessments. Default position advised to use the minimum of the range when there is uncertainty.		assessments Appendix B5.02 - Existing Nitrogen and Acid Deposition and Critical Loads at Ecological Receptors for the Wylfa Newydd Project (Application Document Reference: 6.2.20)).
		NOx daily mean critical level was not mentioned, please clarify whether it was assessed.	No	Horizon can confirm that the daily mean NOx concentrations were modelled and assessed, further details are provided for the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
		Clarification is required as to whether the options in the options box adjacent to paragraph B5.78 are being considered in the detailed modelling.	No	The modelling assessment presented in the ES is based on a likely worst case for the Power Station and the judgement against the DCO parameter plans is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
		Further details on the NO ₂ monitoring proposed is requested.	No	Further details are provided in the air quality management strategy in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
		Evidence is needed prior to agreeing that potential air quality effects at designated sites may not be significant.	No	Comment duly noted. The assessment of effects at designated sites in the vicinity of the WNDA Development is presented in the ES (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		NRW to be consulted on the mitigation measures proposed prior to agreeing that dust impacts will not be significant.	No	The proposed mitigation measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and have been discussed with NRW.
		Confirmation requested as to whether the online highway improvements NOx emissions and nitrogen deposition calculations confirm that no significant effects are expected to affect air quality at ecological receptors.	No	The A5025 Online Highway Improvements do not form part of the DCO ES. Details on air quality effects at ecological receptors can be found in the TCPA application for the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements.
		Mitigation measures to support the view that very fine dust particles can travel up to 1 km and to designated sites and that mitigation should prevent/reduce the movement of dust to negligible levels.	No	Comments duly noted. The proposed mitigation measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and have been discussed with NRW.
		Paragraph G7.14 appears to pre-judge the outcome of the proposed traffic emissions assessment.	No	The assessment of project-wide road traffic emissions is provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C4 - Air quality effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.4).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Evidence of significant air quality effects from dust emissions during construction with additional mitigation measure to reduce these to acceptable levels. Potentially significant effects associated with emissions of NO _x from plant and machinery with identified mitigation measures.	No	The assessment of dust emissions and NOx emissions from plant and machinery is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5). The proposed mitigation is set out in the air quality management strategy in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
138 - Tref Alaw Community Council	S42(1)(a)	Potential risks include noise and dust pollution during construction and any major incidents.	No	Horizon can confirm that the EIA process has considered the prediction and assessment of noise levels at selected local receptors during the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. These predicted noise levels and the assessment of them have been used to inform the HIA. Further information is presented in the following sections of the ES: - ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5); - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.6.6); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.7.6); and - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.8.6). The potential risks from dust emissions during construction have been assessed and appropriate good practice mitigation proposed as part of the air quality management strategies set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).

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				The potential risks from major incidents have been assessed in ES Volume D - WNDA Development - Appendix D14-2 Analysis of accidental releases (Application Document Reference: 6.4.98).
124 - Food Standards Agency	S47	No clear references to the potential for gaseous emissions to include radioactive materials and whether other radioactive materials may be released via the combustion plant.	No	Section 14.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14) includes tables of the proposed annual discharge limits for aerial discharges from the Power Station. Radioactive discharges from combustion plant are assumed to be negligible.
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Significant adverse dust emission effects indicated in the PEI Report. Hoped that mitigation measures and appropriate controls will be achieved for NT residential properties, with a commitment for future online monitoring.	No	The mitigation measures to ensure that there would not be significant effects at sensitive locations in the vicinity of the WNDA Development are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). The proposed mitigation measures would include an online accessible monitoring system.
100131 - Public Health England	S42(1)(a)	A number of significant and potentially significant impacts on air quality, including predicted exceedances of air quality objectives for NO ₂ at a single residential property. Further studies to be undertaken and mitigation measures implemented.	No	Mitigation is being developed to avoid any exceedances of the air quality objectives and minimise the increase in pollutant concentrations at sensitive locations (this is set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6)). See the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
100194 - IACC; 100181 - Public Health Wales	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	The Air Quality Management Plan and Code of Construction Practice to outline mitigation measures to address emissions of NO₂, fine particulate matter (PM) and coarse dust fractions. Effort should be made to enhance the local capability to measure ambient air pollution concentrations and offer timely and proportionate advice to allow people to minimise their exposure and risks, in addition to Horizon's proposal to alert the local populations to episodes of high air pollution. Concerns raised that the highway bypass would breach the short-term Air Quality Objective for NO₂, but not breach the long-term Objective for NO₂ and PM. Any increase in the pollutants are likely to result in adverse public health implications to the local residents that are known to have relatively high rates of respiratory ill-health. More information needed on how no deterioration in local air quality will be measured, validated and evaluated, together with a more detailed air quality assessment of the site development and highway bypass. The transport plan is likely to impact on communities experiencing increased pollution from traffic, particularly on the A5025. It is not clear what significance criteria have been used to conclude that the impact of road traffic during construction is not significant. Despite the concentrations being within the AQOs, the conclusion that the impact will be not significant is surprising given that Table B3.1 shows that construction traffic will increase the AADT by 2,600 on the A5025 west, where there are properties close to the road. Mitigation measures should be employed to reduce construction traffic volumes and/or emissions, such as specifying emission class standards. The increased traffic on the A55 impacting on air pollution for the population living in the vicinity of the Britannia Bridge has not been adequately addressed. The use of the A5 for significant freight movements will result in an increase in air pollution. It is not clear for the construction phase whether a cumulative assessment for the emissions from sources such as ships, machinery, etc... and construction road traffic emission has been	Yes	Comments duly noted. The proposed air quality management strategy includes mitigation measures that address emissions of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and fine particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}), as well as coarse dust. The strategy was discussed with key stakeholders including the IACC and includes arrangements for responding to, and acting on, dust annoyance complaints. Air quality and dust monitoring form a key element of the air quality management strategy. Horizon acknowledge the comments on enhancing the local capability to measure air pollution in collaboration with the IACC, using the monitoring to alert local populations and development of mechanisms to allow people to minimise exposure and risks and will keep these under consideration for finalisation of the air quality management strategy. The detailed assessment of air quality includes consideration of both the positive and negative air quality effects of all components of the Wylfa Newydd Project, where relevant. With regard to expected air quality improvement for some communities near the A5025, these improvements relate to those communities that are bypassed by the A5025 Off-Line Highway Improvements. The bypasses increase the distance between traffic and most dwellings. Horizon acknowledge the epidemiological evidence that there is no lower threshold of effect for some of the pollutants considered in the assessment and the potential health implications of increases in pollutant concentrations for local residents. In the ES the significance of effects has been determined based on relevant guidance and highlights where increases in the concentrations of pollutants at sensitive locations would constitute a significant effect in relation to UK statutory standards. The intention of the assessment process is to highlight where increases may occur and to avoid significant effects through the design process and application of mitigation and controls measures. A HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) has been undertaken to determine the potential health effects of the predicted increases in air pollutant concentrations and this would also inform the design and development of mitigation. The standards used in the assessment of air quality, and the fact that some pollutants have non-threshold effects, have been discussed in face to face meetings and teleconferences with the HIA Steering Group and with the IACC; NRW and Public Health Wales. Horizon will implement comprehensive measures to prevent or reduce dust emissions including monitoring, trigger levels, investigation, management, altering activities. This will ensure that the Air Quality Objectives are met for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and will maintain a focus on keeping emissions as low as reasonably practicable at all locations. Management of air quality during construction, including dust emissions, would be undertaken in accordance with the air quality management strategy within the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive). These documents provide further information on dust and air quality monitoring procedures, monitoring locations, thresholds, reporting arrangements and contingency arrangements for adverse weather conditions. Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. With regard to the assessment of road traffic emissions, a full and detail dispersion modelling assessment was undertaken for all affected roads and is reported in the ES. This includes the A5025 to the east of the WNDA Development. The assessment of road traffic emissions also includes the A55, both on the Isle of Anglesey and on mainland Wales. Other affected roads has been included within the assessment on the Isle of Anglesey and in North

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		undertaken. The assessment of the significance of effects should consider all sources. The impacts on air quality during operation are downplayed. Whilst the impact of operational road traffic may be lower than the impact of construction traffic, it is surprising that the combined effect of operational combustion plant (which is considered to be a significant adverse impact with regards to ecological receptors) and operational road traffic has not been considered. The likely long-term impact of the project on human and ecological receptors cannot be considered without this being undertaken.		Wales where traffic flow changes due to the Wylfa Newydd project show that these were required. With regard to the A5 on mainland Wales, this road would not be used for transporting any freight in heavy goods vehicles, with all freight deliveries via the A55 and wider connecting UK motorway network (M53, M56, M6 etc.). Some medium sized goods vehicles may use the A5. The air quality assessment was based on the modelling results previously presented to the IACC in the EIA Progress Report. The highest predicted increase in annual mean NO ₂ concentrations at the closest receptors to the A5025 was 1.4µg/m ³ . The assessment of significance was based on the Environmental Protection UK and Institute of Air Quality Management guidance (Land-Use Planning & Development Control: Planning for Air Quality, May 2015 v1.1) previously agreed with the IACC in the Air Quality Modelling and Assessment Methodology - Non-Radiological Emissions report (ref. HNP-S5-PAC-REP-00022). The assessment of construction plant, marine vessels combined with road traffic emissions was not included in the assessment presented at Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation but is included in the assessment which is presented in the ES. The assessment for the ES includes a full and detailed assessment of the effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project during operation of the Power Station. The combined effects of combustion plant and road traffic during the operational phase has been assessed at all human and relevant ecological receptors for the assessment presented in the ES. This was also undertaken for the combined effects of construction plant, machinery and marine vessels and road traffic for the construction phase.
126	S47	Dust and the impact on being able to use the garden, on the washing.	No	The potential effects of dust on health and amenity from the construction activities, including the earthworks, has been considered in the assessment and the specified mitigation would be implemented in accordance with the relevant guidance to prevent or reduce dust emissions. The assessment of activities within the WNDA Development is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5). Other Wylfa Newydd Project sites are assessed in the following sections of the ES: - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.5.5); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.6.5); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.7.5); and - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.8.5). The mitigation measures are set out in the air quality management strategy in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100188	S42(1)(d)	Such a structure would be destroying air and water quality. Pollution values of air would be unmeasurable and insufferable by health standards.	No	The assessment of the effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on air quality is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5) and for water quality in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Where required, mitigation has been proposed to avoid significant effects on human health with regard to air quality and water quality.
Climate change				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Assessing the potential climate change effects regarding coastal processes and geomorphology is recommended.	No	Climate change effects regarding coastal processes have been considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). In particular, with regard to wave conditions, detail of modelled climate change scenarios is provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.03 - Wylfa Newydd Main Site Wave Modelling Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.82).
100119 - NWWT	S47	Synergistic effects of climate change and the on-going changes to coastal geomorphology, wave patterns and currents should encompass the potential impacts on Esgair Cemlyn (shingle ridge) and its function in maintain the SAC habitats and the tern breeding colony (SPA). Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology section should include increased frequency/periodicity of storm events.	No	Climate change effects upon coastal processes have been considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). These are considered with respect to the evolution of baseline for coastal processes and potential changes to geomorphology receptors including the shingle ridge, Esgair Gemlyn (within section 12.3) and assessment of construction and operational stages (within section 12.5). In particular, with regard to wave conditions, details of the modelled climate change scenarios have been provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.03 - Wylfa Newydd Main Site Wave Modelling Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.82).
Biodiversity and wildlife				

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100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	The DCO application should include detailed information on the habitat creation measures proposed as well as long-term management plans. Plans should also demonstrate long term site security to demonstrate that appropriate habitat creation will be delivered.	No	Habitat creation as part of the construction phase includes enhancing two receptor sites for translocated and mobile species, details of which are included in the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy contained within the Main Power Station Site sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7). These areas are secured under long-term lease by Horizon. The provision of new bat barns are also included in these documents, although the barns are on land owned and managed by Horizon. SSSI compensation site proposals involve the creation and enhancement of rich-fen/mire habitat at three sites within Anglesey, details of which are in Appendix D9-24 SSSI Compensation Strategy - Volume II (Application Document Reference: 6.4.57). These sites will be owned and managed by Horizon. The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) details habitats to be created and managed during construction and operation phases on land owned and managed by Horizon.
		The scale and duration of construction works on-site indicate that the works have the potential to disturb tern colonies within the SPA and impact on tern feeding and commuting. Disturbance to terns should be fully assessed in the ES/shadow HRA and appropriate mitigation proposed to ensure the works do not have adverse effects on the site integrity of the SPA. There is the potential for in-direct impacts on sandwich terns, and occasionally other terns, through impacts on black-headed gulls. Works in the marine environment have the potential to generate sediment plumes that may affect foraging through reduction in visibility. These impacts need to be considered in the ES/shadow HRA. At this consultation stage it is Government policy that proposed sites are treated as a designated SPA. The ES/shadow HRA should assess any significant effects on the proposed Anglesey Terns SPA.	No	Comments duly noted. The ES considers all potential effects on the Special Protection Areas (SPA) and potential SPAs including consideration of sediment dispersion. Effects on terns nesting at the Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn/Anglesey Terns SPA are considered in detail in chapter 10 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2), this chapter also considers the potential for indirect impacts on the colony as a result of impacts on black headed gulls. The implications of sediment plumes are assessed in relation to sea birds (including terns) in chapter 10 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2), implications on Harbour porpoise designated as part of the Gogledd Môn Forol/North Anglesey Marine Candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC) are assessed, in chapter 8 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) and implications for Atlantic salmon as designated features of several Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) are assessed in chapter 9 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). These effects are also considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Morwenoliaid Ynys Môn/Anglesey Terns SPA has been fully designated and Gogledd Môn Forol/North Anglesey Marine has attained cSAC status. In accordance with legislation and guidance, both designations are fully considered in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) and the ES.
		The ES/shadow HRA should assess the likely impacts from disturbance and/or loss of chough foraging areas and, where required, detail proposed mitigation measures.	No	Effects on chough including loss of foraging is considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). The Shadow HRA Report considers whether there is a functional link between chough on the Wylfa Newydd site and any SPA designated chough population, and concluded that there is not (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		At this consultation stage it is Government policy that proposed sites are treated as designated SPAs/SACs. The ES should assess any significant effects on harbour porpoise which are a proposed feature of the proposed North Anglesey Marine SAC.	No	
		The ES provided as part of the DCO submission should clearly set out effects on protected species and, where potential for adverse effects are identified, should propose and deliver appropriate mitigation and/or compensation schemes to ensure the Favourable Conservation Status of the affected species is maintained. Horizon should consult NRW on the proposed mitigation and/or compensation measures in advance of DCO submission, allowing sufficient time for NRW to advise HNP.	No	Comment duly noted. Protected species effects are fully addressed within the ES: - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG Appendix E9.02 - MEEG / AECC Protected and legally controlled species compliance report (Application Document Reference: 6.5.18); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride Appendix F9.09 - Dalar Hir Protected and Legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.6.25); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.10 - A5025 Protected and legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.7.31); and - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H9.02 - Protected and legally controlled species compliance report (Application Document Reference: 6.8.18). Where protected species licences are required, draft licences are submitted in support of the DCO application: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.19 - Draft water vole conservation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52); - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.20 - Draft bat mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.53); and - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.21 - Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.54).

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		Detailed mitigation measures in relation to protected species should be included in the Environmental Statement provided as part of the DCO submission. HOIZON to discuss suitable mitigation and/or compensation measures for the Conservation Licence for translocation of water voles and possibly red squirrels with NRW before DCO submission, allowing sufficient time for NRW to provide appropriate advice.	No	Comment duly noted. Where protected species licences are required, draft licences are submitted with the DCO application. Discussion over mitigation strategies for various protected species have been held between Horizon, NRW and IACC. The following sections of the ES outline consideration of protected species issues: - The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.19 - Draft water vole conservation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52); - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.20 - Draft bat mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.53); - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.21 - Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.54); - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG Appendix E9.02 - MEEG / AECC Protected and legally controlled species compliance report (Application Document Reference: 6.5.18); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride Appendix F9.09 - Dalar Hir Protected and Legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.6.25); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.10 - A5025 Protected and legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.7.31); and - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H9.02 - Protected and legally controlled species compliance report (Application Document Reference: 6.8.18).
		PAC2 provides no details on proposed mitigation for chough from vibration. It is considered that vibration may cause significant effects to chough.	No	The assessment of potential effects from the WNDA Development on chough is detailed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), including all relevant pathways to effects.
		In view of the extensive works proposed on-site, it is crucial that a phased masterplan is produced for the site layout to demonstrate how bat flight lines and foraging areas will be maintained throughout all the phases of works. The LEMP should clearly detail how this is to be achieved.	No	Temporary, minor adverse effects of fragmentation are acknowledged in the ES. During the SPC Works all field boundaries would be lost within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Field Boundaries would be retained on the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Flight lines would remain for bats roosting in the bat barn at Tyn-y-Maes associated with Dame Sylvia Crowes Mound, Tre'r Gof SSSI and the coastal habitats around Wylfa Head. The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) details how field boundaries would be sequentially restored at the earliest opportunity to maintain such connectivity.
		The proposed works have the potential to disturb barn owls and chough. The Environmental Statement should include detailed mitigation measures relating to barn owls and chough. NRW can provide advice on appropriate mitigation measures. NRW is unaware of progress on great crested newt surveys to determine their status on-site and does not agree with paragraph B8.18.	No	An assessment of the potential disturbance of barn owl and chough is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), together with mitigation where relevant. An updated baseline describing the status of great crested newt within the study area (WNDA Development and a 500 m buffer around its boundary) is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) based on surveys from 2017 (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.22 - Great crested newt TSR 2017 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.55)) and is also given within draft European Protected Species Licences, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.21 - Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.54).
		The key issues box for seabirds should identify relevant SPA's which have features that rely on the marine environment and could be affected. Loss of habitat, loss of prey species due to entrainment and impingement and water quality impacts are also a key issue for consideration.	No	Comment duly noted. The SPAs with components relying on the marine environment have been outlined within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). In addition the indirect effects on seabirds have also been considered within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Paragraph B10.35 - the work undertaken does not put the study area in content to other areas in the sea to show the importance of this area in terms of foraging. The methodology used records the number of birds feeding, not foraging. More birds will have been foraging than actually feeding.	No	Further work has been undertaken (including surveys and data gathering) to provide information on the value of particular areas of the sea for tern foraging and feeding as well as their use of the area for commuting and other behaviours. The potential effects, both direct and indirect to seabirds from loss of habitat and loss of prey species, and effects on water quality (turbidity, temperature etc.) have been assessed within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) as well as within the Shadow HRA (Application Document Reference: 5.2). The potential effect of visual, noise and lighting

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		Paragraph B10.48 fails to mention the potential effect of visual, noise and lighting disturbance to birds, especially to Ynys Feurig, Cemlyn and Skerries SPA. The Environmental Statement will also need to consider the potential loss of feeding habitat due to increased turbidity and water temperature.		disturbance to birds (from both land and marine based activities) have been assessed for operation as well as for construction.
		Need to consider the effect of marine structures on coastal processes in the area and the potential effect on the part of the SPA at Cemlyn, causing increased erosion of the shingle spit at the seabird colony.	No	Changes to coastal processes (waves, currents and sediment processes) have been assessed in the ES Volume D - WND A Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Specific attention has been given to the effects of fully built and partially built structures on the Esgair Gemlyn (a geomorphological receptor). LiDAR information was collected in 2017 to compare with earlier surveys.
		Potential effects on the SPA and pSPA will need to be considered in terms of the further assessments to assess the effect of wet and dry excavations.	No	The effects of wet and dry excavations on the SPA and pSPA have been assessed within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Need to assess the effect of loss of Clupeids and other prey items, together with the loss of sand eels, which make up a large part of the tern species and other seabird diets.	No	The loss of tern and other seabird prey items from impingement or entrainment of fish has been assessed quantitatively within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The loss of fish has been assessed in terms of the annual dietary requirements of terns, where data are available to facilitate a robust assessment.
		The ES/shadow HRA will need to consider indirect impacts on foraging seabirds from the effects on fish as a result of temperature and water quality changes including biocides and suspended solids.	No	The ES and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) have considered the effects on foraging seabirds from the effects on fish as a result of temperature and water quality changes including biocides and suspended solids. This assessment can be found in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Paragraph B10.132 - does not include the potential disturbance from artificial light and from works on land.	No	The effects of artificial light on seabirds are considered in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		NRW does not agree with the conclusions of minor adverse effects based on current information.	No	The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation presented an early indication of the assessment of effects to marine environment receptors. Further evidence, reasoning and justification has been provided within the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with additional information presented in the supporting appendices. The assessment takes into consideration embedded and good practice mitigation. Additional mitigation, which places restrictions on work between 15 April and 15 August has reduced the significant adverse effects. This mitigation is presented in section 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Table 10.1 within the PEI Report Appendices is incomplete, there are SPAs and SSSIs that should be included.	No	The Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) considered a long list of sites. Only those where there is potential for significant effects are listed in the ES Volume D - WND A Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Reference is made to the long list of sites considered in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		Paragraph 10.181 of the PEI Report Appendices - the VP surveys do not provide context in relation to how the birds are utilising the seas around Anglesey and therefore does not show how important this area is compared with other areas used by the tern SPA colony. Due to the absence of density and population size data this means that the importance of the area potentially affected by the development cannot be established.	No	Further work has been undertaken (including surveys and data gathering) to provide information on how seabirds are utilising the seas around north Anglesey. Data pertaining to the utilisation of the area by birds is presented within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WND A Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WND A Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89).
		NRW to be consulted on the further survey information and the subsequent impact assessment work in advance of DCO submission.	No	Horizon has consulted NRW prior to DCO submission. Details of consultation rounds and meetings area provided in volume B of the ES (Application Document Reference: 6.2).
		Biosecurity measures should also avoid the spread of non-plant species as well as plants listed on Schedule 9 of the WCA 1981, as listed in Table B8.1.	No	A Biosecurity Method Statement is provided within the sub-CoCPs for each development (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) and would be in operation throughout the construction phase, as described in chapter

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		Biosecurity is a material consideration owing to the nature and location of the proposal. Biosecurity issues concern Invasive Non-Native Species and diseases. The Environmental Statement should include a Biosecurity Risk Assessment to be implemented during all phases of the proposal. This will also be required to inform the HRA.		9 in each relevant ES volumes (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9; 6.5.9; 6.6.9; 6.7.9; 6.8.9). This includes measures to prevent the introduction and/or spread of both invasive non-native plants and non-plant species.
		Clear spanning bridges should be considered and any culverts should be designed and built to best practice. NRW should be consulted if a fish rescue to be carried out and evidence of fish species/numbers caught to be provided. The fragmentation of fish species would have a significant impact, rather than a moderate adverse effect as noted in the PEI Report. There exists a long term risk of genetic inbreeding if populations are not able to move about within the watercourses. Eels need special consideration to ensure passage is not compromised. NRW to be consulted for further advice on the design of watercourse crossings are passable to eels. The Eels Regulations 2009 to be adhered to and refer to the Eel and Elver passes report from the Environment Agency. To be consulted on a draft CEMP in advance of finalising the DCO.	No	Where appropriate, clear spanning bridges are used for watercourse crossings and form an integral part of the design (see chapter 9 of all relevant ES volumes (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9; 6.5.9; 6.6.9; 6.7.9; 6.8.9)). All fish rescues would be carried out following consultation with NRW and a suitably qualified consultant would carry this out, providing records as requested (detailed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). Consideration of eel passage in accordance with the Eel Regulations 2009 has been made in the design of watercourse crossings and stream restoration. The use of clear span crossings and maintaining natural hydrological regimes will ensure migratory pathways remain open. The loss of poor quality habitat to eel (restricted to <200m of the Porth-y-pistyll stream) will be offset by improvements to habitats on the Caerdegog Isaf realignment, opening up habitat in the headwaters of the Cafnan catchment.
		Figure C10.3 to be updated with the derogation licence for the new Primary School at Llanfaethlu. NRW recommend that there is a dedicated Environmental Clerk of Works for the A5025 and associated works. They should ensure that measures to prevent silt from entering watercourses are implemented and are effective. If silt is released down the Afon Alaw from the A5025 improvements upstream of the Beddmanarch - Cymyran SSSI it could indirectly affect birds by modifying siltation patterns in the estuary and modify their roost/loafing areas. The production and implementation of a Silt Mitigation and Management Plan and CEMP will be needed to ensure good working practices are carried out. The mitigation measures within these plans may be required to demonstrate no significant adverse effects upon European designated sites. Note that European Protected Species and nationally protected species have the potential to be impacted by the construction/operational phase of the development.	No	A mitigation licence would not normally be included in a figure such as C10.3 which is designed to show key ecological receptors. An Environmental Clerk of Works (ECoW) would be employed throughout the construction phase of these works. Potential effects on European and UK protected species are fully assessed and appropriately mitigated as detailed in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9). European Protected Species mitigation licences and conservation licences (where necessary) will be secured in advance of any work which could contravene the relevant legislation. A draft great crested newt mitigation licence is included in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.11 - A5025 Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.7.32). The A5025 off-line Highways Improvement sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.12) details silt/sediment management measures, and an ECoW will be in place to ensure compliance to these measures.
		NRW can provide further advice once consulted on the baseline surveys. NRW request to be consulted upon data received for the site from The Environment Partnership (TEP). The Environmental Statement to include a Biosecurity Risk Assessment for the invasive plants identified on-site. This is to be implemented during all phases of the proposal, including decommissioning. NRW expect wardening/mitigation of Great Crested Newts during the occupational phase of the development. No table for ecological mitigation has been included during the decommissioning phase of the development.	No	Biosecurity Method Statement implemented as good practice mitigation within the CoCP and all relevant sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.6 - 8.12 inclusive) would be in operation throughout construction phases. This includes measures to prevent the introduction and/or spread of both invasive non-native plants and non-plant species. The potential for non-native species effects during decommissioning would be reassessed based on the baseline conditions prior to decommissioning. An updated baseline describing the status of great crested newt within the study area (WNDA Development and a 500 m buffer around its boundary) is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) based on surveys from 2017, and is also provided within draft European Protected Species Licence, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.21 - Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.54). Where mitigation is required, this is fully detailed within the appropriate section of the ES: ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9);

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				- ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.9); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9); and - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.9). Ecological mitigation to the Rhosgoch temporary workers accommodation is not provided as this option is no longer being considered.
		Where a European Protected Species is likely to be affected, a development may only proceed under a licence issued by NRW having satisfied the three requirements set out in the legislation. The dry stone wall on the northern boundary of the pond complex and southern boundary of the Dalar Hir site should be inspected as it may contain voids, which could be used as sheltering habitats or hibernacula for great crested newts. Partial or full removal of the wall will open up the Dalar Hir site as potential great crested newt habitat and will need to be included within any derogation licence application. HOIZON to liaise with the North Wales Truck Road Agency with regard to their obligations to maintain this facility. A Biosecurity Risk Assessment to be included in the Environmental Statement for the invasive plants identified on-site. Any input to Nant Dalar Hir must not result in any detrimental impact to the Llyn Traffwll SSSI. The CEMP will be a critical document in avoiding potential impacts and should also include the prevention of silt and sediment entering any watercourses, unless a separate Silt Mitigation and Management Plan is produced and implemented. Baseline data relating to the surveys within paragraph 10.7 are to be forwarded to NRW for review.	No	Potential effects on European and UK protected species are fully assessed and appropriately mitigated as detailed in the ES: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.9); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9); - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.9). European Protected Species mitigation licences and conservation licences (where necessary) will be secured in advance of any work which could contravene the relevant legislation. Where baseline data indicates the presence of protected species and a potential for contravention of legislation protected a species, a relevant draft protected species licence has been appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendices D9 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52; 6.4.53; 6.4.54) and the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.11 - A5025 Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.7.32). Discussions with NRW and the IACC, detailed in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9), have led to the agreement that the legislation protecting great crested newt is not likely to be contravened at the Park and Ride (the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9)). A comprehensive Biosecurity Risk Assessment, including all measures recommended by NRW, would be in place in advance of works beginning on-site, as described in the Park and Ride sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.10). The ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8) and the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9) fully assess the potential effects of the Park and Ride on Llyn Traffwll SSSI. Baseline information relating to surveys of the Park and Ride site and wider 500 m study area will be appended to the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9).
		No confirmation whether any great crested newt surveys have been undertaken in paragraph H10.3. Confirmation is requested as to whether the presence or absence of these have been established.	No	An updated baseline describing the status of great crested newt within the study area is presented in the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9) based on surveys from 2017.
100194 IACC; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	Based on the information in the PEI Report and baseline report it is not possible to judge the effectiveness of any mitigation proposals for water vole, including a dedicated water vole mitigation area, and hence assess the significance of the effects predicted in the PEI Report. Monitoring should be included as a mitigation measures for water voles, along with the maintenance of a GIS layer for the specific mitigation areas.	No	The baseline conditions for water vole are summarised in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and described in detail within a technical summary report, provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.06 - Otter and water vole TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.39). A draft conservation licence relating to water vole translocation is also appended (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.19 - Draft water vole conservation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52). Monitoring will be undertaken in line with the provisions of the licence.

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 provides a new enhanced biodiversity and ecosystems duty, replacing the existing Section 40 duty in the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 (NERC Act (2006)). This new duty ensures that public authorities are required to seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity and in so doing promote the resilience of ecosystems.	No	The Environment (Wales) Act has been fully recognised in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9).
100148 - Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	Concerned about how wildlife will be affected in Cemaes Bay and the Cemlyn area and the impact on birdwatchers, etc.	No	A full assessment of potential effects on all sensitive ecological receptors has been undertaken within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The project has been designed to reduce as many adverse effects as possible, and to take advantage of all opportunities to enhance biodiversity. Appropriate mitigation strategies have been designed to mitigate any adverse effects. The coastline, surrounding environments and associated receptor species potentially affected by the project have been carefully monitored and assessed as part of the EIA and HRA processes. There are a number of legal instruments which ensure the protection of the terrestrial and marine environment and the species inhabiting it; these are outlined in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9) and the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B13 - Marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.2.13). Terns, seals, harbour porpoise and dolphins have been given the highest value within these assessments which recognises their importance on a local, national and international scale. Any impacts identified are the subject to mitigation measures to reduce the effects as far as possible.
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	The visitor experience at Cemlyn is enhanced by sight of Chough and needs to be further explored and recognised.	No	Comments duly noted. The treatment of chough as a species of increased value due their biogeography have been recognised by considering them as a distinct receptor within the ES. A full assessment of potential effects of the WNDA Development on chough is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), with a detailed baseline report appended to this chapter.
		The impacts on the sandwich tern population to be examined within the DCO, HRA and any Marine Licence. Disturbance to terns from noise, vibration, light, and change to feeding behaviours is a fundamental concern. Insufficient information has been provided that the impacts to sandwich terns have been properly assessed. Further tracking work is needed.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report presents an early stage of assessment. Further work has been undertaken (including surveys and data gathering) to evidence the assessment of effects to Sandwich tern populations from noise, vibration and light as well as indirect effects from loss of food resources. This information is presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (for DCO and any Marine Licence) with further information presented in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		The impact of the proposed North Anglesey Marine SAC is not adequately assessed nor recognised. Further information is required on the impact to marine mammals. Construction impacts relating to sediment plumes, noise and vibration, and operational impacts relating to the fish acoustic deterrent system are key outstanding issues.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report (chapter B10) presents an early stage of assessment. Further work has been undertaken to collect baseline data on marine mammals which has been used to inform the EIA and HRA on the North Anglesey possible SAC. The ES and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) have considered the effects relating to sediment plumes (from construction runoff, dredging and disposal), noise and vibration, and operational impacts relating to the fish acoustic deterrent system. This information is presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information presented in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
100119 - NWWT	S47	Concerned about Horizon's challenge to the Wylfa Head LNR designation and proposed dilution of the candidate Wildlife Sites network.	No	The current designation status of Wylfa Head within the recently published Joint Local Development Plan was recognised in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		When intra-development impacts combine over several breeding seasons it is likely to impact breeding success rates and may lead to colony abandonment. This approach is not appropriate for seabirds or terrestrial birds of conservation importance and sea mammals. Intra-receptor impacts do not appear to have been considered.	No	Intra-development effects are addressed within the combined effect chapter of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16) and the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9).

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		Pre-commencement survey of Afon Cafnan and Nant Llygeiran for signs of otter is recommended.	No	A full suite of appropriate pre-construction surveys, including riparian mammals will be undertaken, as secured within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
		Updated ecological surveys will be required if timetable delays occur in the project's implementation.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has consulted NRW and the IACC about the robustness of their baseline data. Validation work has been undertaken and pre-construction surveys are proposed to ensure up to date information regarding protected species.
		Plans and receptor sites/habitat corridors need to be available at submission for decision makers to ensure the conservation status of species is maintained.	No	Plans for receptor sites are included in figures supporting the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9), and in associated draft protected species licence applications (Appendices D9.19; D9.20; D9.21; G9.11) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52; 6.4.53; 6.4.54; 6.7.32). The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.12), and the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) document provide further detail on receptor sites and habitat corridors which are retained and to be created. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9) take account of these mitigation measures in their assessment.
		The top of the breakwater could become a roosting ground for gulls.	No	Comment duly noted. This has been highlighted within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and has been considered subsequently within the assessment of potential effects (section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)).
		There may be an inability for the proposal to accommodate adequate reasonable and proportionate avoidance, mitigation or produce 'no net loss of biodiversity' and provide a long term wildlife legacy. The tight timescales could result in poor application of the relevant wildlife legislation and result in negative outcomes for wildlife.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) follows industry guidance and best practice in its assessment and mitigation design with every effort taken to reduce effects to non-significant levels, and to demonstrate this approach and its outcomes as clearly and transparently as possible. All legal requirements have been followed, and include securing appropriate mitigation and conservation licences required to avoid contravening such legislation. Drafts of these documents are appended to chapters D9 and G9 of the ES, Appendices D9.19; D9.20; D9.21; G9.11 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52; 6.4.53; 6.4.54; 6.7.32).
		Comments previously provided on chapter B8 Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecology still stand. Do not concur that there is a good understanding of the ecological receptors and their baseline conditions. It is felt substantive issues are not adequately surveyed and on-site interactions have not been properly analysed and understood. Consequently, avoidance and mitigation is absent or not well developed. This concern is also held for the marine environment. No maps or understanding of how the great crested new population might function across the Wylfa Newydd Development Area landscape. No strategy for replacement ponds either for receptor sites during site clearance or in the final LEMP. The black-headed gull is a commensal species with Sandwich tern breeding success within the SPA. This ecological relationship has been overlooked by Horizon. There is no understanding of how black-headed gulls utilise the terrestrial habitat and the impact on	No	All baseline information gathered from the study area used to determine the assessment of effects for the project is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). This is also true for chapter 9 in volumes E, F, G and H (Application Document Reference: 6.5.9; 6.6.9; 6.7.9; 6.8.9). Baseline information gathered to inform the assessment of marine receptors is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Appropriate and proportionate measures to mitigate potential effects are also detailed within these chapters. The potential effects of the WNDA Development on black-headed gull are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). This assessment is supported by extensive survey work detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.11 - Breeding bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.44) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.13 - Over-wintering and passage bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.46), as well as additional survey work to establish usage of the WNDA Development by black-headed gull which was undertaken in 2017, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89). The potential effects of the WNDA Development on great crested newt are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). This assessment is supported by survey work detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.09 - Great crested newt TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.42) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.22 - Great crested newt TSR 2017 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.55). A draft European Protected Species mitigation

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		this species from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area in either the marine or terrestrial areas. Fungi should be resurveyed as the previous survey was too brief. eDNA analysis could be a useful tool along with a higher level of effort for standard surveys. Whilst the PEI Report seeks to identify intra-development effects, there is no attempt to consider the evaluation of any given location within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as an ecologically functioning habitat unit, which supports a large number of ecological receptors. This intra-receptor approach is not considered and as a result, avoidance and mitigation is not considered in this manner. A number of omissions to Table B8.72 are highlighted.		licence with respect to great crested newt is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.21 - Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.54). The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), together with the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16), provide detail on the proposed landscaping and habitat creation across the WNDA Development. This includes the creation of ponds and wetland habitats. The use of environmental (e)DNA as a tool for fungi survey was explored in discussion with a laboratory specialising in eDNA analysis and meta-barcoding techniques. However, Horizon was advised that this technique was not sufficiently well-developed, and the DNA sequence database not sufficiently comprehensive, to make this approach viable. The baseline data for fungi has been updated following surveys in Autumn 2017. The results from these surveys were used to inform the impact assessment. The report itself was provided as an appendix, ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.01 - Fungi TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.34). Horizon's assessment methodology has been discussed with NRW and the IACC and follows good practice guidance. It addresses individual ecological receptors as well as cumulative intra-development effects (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16) and the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9).
		Seabird discussion appears to have overlooked Mediterranean gull and guillemot.	No	Survey work has only identified small numbers of Mediterranean gull within the study area (see section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89)). During land-based VP surveys of seabirds, guillemots and razorbills were grouped as 'common auks' due to difficulty in confident species identification in certain conditions. These species have also been assessed collectively within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		There are outstanding areas of concern regarding the survey work of seabirds and those of conservation concern.	No	Comment duly noted. Further work has been undertaken (including surveys and data gathering) to evidence the assessment of effects to seabirds, including those of conservation concern. Baseline information is presented within sections 13.3 and 13.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), with further information presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89).
		Not clear if side-scan sonar has been used to map small scale topographic features. Assumed that multibeam sonar and Lidar has been used.	No	Multibeam sonar and Lidar techniques were used and Horizon have inferred as much information as possible from the outputs. The assessment is based on the design as far as it is known. Where any details were unknown assessments have been based on worst case or Best Available Techniques (BAT) has been applied, as applicable.
		Lack of original data and information on plankton sampling makes reviewing difficult, but the work done seems adequate for background. Comparison with other parts of the Irish Sea would be useful. Salinity readings at the time samples were taken would be relevant given the biogeographic boundary off Anglesey. More information on non-native phytoplankton species would be useful.	No	Survey information is presented within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13); this includes information about non-native phytoplankton species. Additional information regarding survey methodology, results and comparisons between phytoplankton data collected for the project and data published for the wider Irish Sea is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.01 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83). It is not considered that comparison to salinity values would have aided the characterisation of the phytoplankton baseline off Anglesey.
		Would have been useful to separately consider the Holoplankton and Meroplankton. Should have been comparison with long-term data from the SAHFOS Continuous Plankton Recorder line. Records of <i>Sagitta elegans</i> and <i>S. setosa</i> should be compared with salinity readings to indicate differing water masses.	No	Holoplankton and meroplankton have been considered within the assessment (see section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)) although not explicitly as separate components of the plankton community. No formal comparison has been made to long term data from the Sir Alister Hardy Foundation for Ocean Science (SAHFOS) Continuous Plankton Recorder line although it was noted during consultation with NRW (including external consultees from SAHFOS) that the data collected for the project showed close agreement to that recorded by SAHFOS. It is not considered that comparison to salinity values would have aided the characterisation of the phytoplankton baseline off Anglesey.

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		Other power stations have had to temporarily shut down when excessive numbers of jellyfish clog the screens it would be expected that this would be reported on. <i>Aurelia aurita</i> and <i>Rhisostoma octopus</i> would be the ones most likely to cause problems.	No	This has been considered within the design of the Cooling Water intake screens, particularly with regards to mesh size (see section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)). High ctenophore abundances have been found to disrupt entrapment monitoring at the Existing Power Station in 2011/2012 but not effects to operations were reported (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.10 - Entrapment of marine organisms at the Existing Power Station (Application Document Reference: 6.4.92)). Although <i>Aurelia aurita</i> were reasonably abundant within entrapment catches, <i>Rhisostoma</i> jellyfish were recorded infrequently and therefore jellyfish clogging is not considered to present a significant risk.
		High Speed Plankton sampling seems to have been undertaken but without access to basic data it is impossible to comment on the range of species or the quantities of certain species vulnerable to loss in the cooling water stream. Seasonal patterns of occurrence of sand eels and herring could be of particular interest as there may be spawning grounds in some of the coarse sand or gravel banks north of Anglesey.	No	Ichthyoplankton samples were collected using a GulfTM plankton sampler towed at a speed of 3.5 knots through the water; this method not considered to represent a high-speed sampling approach. The results of these surveys are summarised in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.04 - Fish and fisheries (Application Document Reference: 6.4.86).
		Whatever alternative methods of power supply are proposed, they should be designed and implemented to the highest ecological standards. Any proposals should have no detrimental to the internationally, nationally or locally significant wildlife resource of the North Anglesey coast.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has followed the requirement of EN-1 and EN-6 to conserve and enhance biodiversity wherever possible. The three-tiered approach to mitigation (avoid - ameliorate - off-set) has been employed throughout the development of the Project design.
		The location of the on-site temporary accommodation and the rock winning quarry are currently located on areas of key chough foraging habitat and a biodiversity 'hotspot'.	Yes	This is recognised in the assessment of effects on chough (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.14 - Chough Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.47)). Additional mitigation is proposed in the form of habitat enhancement to Wylfa Head. The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16), details areas of habitat creation which are designed to support foraging chough, the objective of which is to increase this resource for the species.
		Based on the limited information available including the nature of the proposed works, pre-commencement surveys for bats/roost potential of structures to be demolished or culverts to be impacted or removed are anticipated.	No	A full suite of appropriate pre-construction surveys, including for bats will be undertaken, as secured within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7).
		No indication that generalised area of 'landscaping' would take account of boundary with SSSI to provide supporting and hydrologically buffering habitats for great crested newt and water vole.	No	The off-set from the drain into the Cae Gwyn SSSI is considered appropriate to provide hydrological buffering to terrestrial habitats used by great crested newt. The 15 m buffer zone for specific retained watercourses is considered appropriate to protect water vole in those watercourse (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)). Drainage in the WNDA Development is discussed in detail with regard to how quality and quantity of water reaching watercourses would be controlled throughout all phases of the WNDA Development, and the implications this has for SSSIs (ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)).
		General comments about the project include: - great crested newt mitigation package and the design of off-line soft landscape at Llanfaethlu in order to maintain habitat connectivity between both sides of the new road which impacts both ponds and ditches supporting great crested newts; - the design of the Llanfachraeth crossing of the Afon Alaw as the river enters Beddmanarch- Cymyran SSSI and the impacts on otter, water vole, brown trout, European eel and river lamprey;	No	The great crested newt (GCN) survey results can be found in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.02 - A5025 Terrestrial Ecology Factual Report 2014-2016 (Application Document Reference: 6.7.23) and the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.05 - A5025 Upgrade EIA. GCN Survey Results (Application Document Reference: 6.7.26). Land take during the construction phase at Section 3 Llanfaethlu of the Proposed Off-line A5025 Highway Improvements is identified in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9). Proposed mitigation includes approximately 3.5 ha of additional land acquired around pond 10 and ditch 25 to mitigate for habitat lost (Figures G1-4d and G1-4e of the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.7.1)). This additional land would be enhanced by

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		- the impacts on ancient woodland at Cefn-Coch; - design of new crossings of all watercourses including ditches and the implementation of a comprehensive bat sensitive lighting strategy in the vicinity of all known bat roosts and commuting routes; and commitment to long term management and resourcing of restored habitats on the 'soft estate including species rich grassland habitats, boundaries (cloddiau and hedgerows), ponds and restored/improved watercourses.		planting and creating log piles using the advice and guidelines set out in the Great Crested Newt Conservation Handbook. Two new ponds are also proposed to provide alternative breeding locations and mitigate for the loss of aquatic habitat at ditch 25 and any potential fragmentation between ditch 25 and pond 10. A proposed strategy to ensure compliance with protected species legislation is provided in the Protected and Controlled Species Compliance Report (ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.10 - A5025 Protected and legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.7.31)) and the draft European Protected Species mitigation licence with respect to great crested newt (ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.11 - A5025 Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.7.32)). The proposed crossing of the Afon Alaw would be by viaduct, supported by three piers, located outside of the watercourse (Figure G1-1d of the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.7.1)). Potential impacts on the Beddmanarch-Cymyran SSSI, otter, water vole, brown trout, European eel and river lamprey would be avoided through embedded and good practice mitigation and strategies set out in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.10 - A5025 Protected and legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.7.31) to ensure no contravention of relevant legislation would occur. The proposed scheme design has been amended to avoid the ancient woodland at Cefn Coch (Figure G9-4 of the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9)). The design of all water crossings have been chosen to limit any potential effect on ecological features. New engineering would be a minimum of 8 m away from watercourses where culverting in not necessary. Embedded measures for all aspects of the development would mitigate effects of temporary construction lighting at the construction compounds and lighting would only be used at night when very occasional night working was undertaken, at the start and end of the working day in winter, or in periods of low light, and is proposed only where essential in the operational phase. Design of street lighting would be in accordance with Artificial Lighting and Wildlife Interim Guidance (BCT, 2015) and recommendations provided by the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP, 2011) to avoid impact on bats. Mitigation habitats would remain under the ownership of Horizon who would have a commitment to manage and maintain those habitats. These are detailed within the ecology and landscape section of the A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.12), and the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16). After the construction and respective aftercare period, the soft estate would be returned to the Isle of Anglesey to manage and maintain.
100194 - IACC; 100119 - NWWT	S42(1)(b), S47	No details of the reptile surveys/results in the environmental baseline; estimate of reptile population size and no analysis of translocation and mitigation area required. The area proposed as a reception site (Myndd-lthel) holds high quality species rich semi-improved/unimproved grassland which limits the ability to increase the carrying capacity for reptiles. No information provided to assess likely effectiveness/sufficiency of mitigation; details of the receptor site location/connectivity etc. do not appear to be provided in S.7 (LEMP) of the Main Document - presumably as this will primarily be part of the SPC works; however, this does make it difficult to judge the potential suitability of any translocation programme/receptor sites referred to in the PEI Report.	No	The reptile technical summary report identifies a small population of adder and common lizard on-site and concludes they are likely to be present in other suitable habitat on site (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.10 - Reptile TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.43). The receptor site at Myndd-lthel (Figure D9-8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)) would be managed to ensure the quality of the habitats present is maintained, and features to enhance the site's carrying capacity for reptiles would be created prior to any translocation work taking place. Such measures would include creation of hibernacula and refuge features, and strengthening of boundary features. This management would also take into account the botanical interest already present on the site. Detail of the management of this site are provided in the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7). The potential effects from the WNDA Development on reptiles is assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), which provides details of the overall mitigation strategy for this receptor.
		The on-site temporary workers' accommodation appears to be large considering it is deemed to be only for essential personal and is located on a key chough foraging area and Wylfa Head - Porth Wylfa biodiversity 'hotspot'. Location of service and delivery area adjacent to bat barn could lead to disturbance through lighting, noise and general activity.	No	Potential effects of the Site Campus on relevant ecological receptors, including chough and bats, are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).

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100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Further work is needed on the seabird colony at Cemlyn Lagoon and the local chough population. Unless impacts on nationally and internationally important statutorily designated sites for nature conservation are removed, RSPB is likely to object to the proposal. The ongoing coastal processes assessment work and computer modelling is essential to addressing the vulnerability of the shingle ridge at Cemlyn and the potential alterations to coastal processes from the proposed breakwater and MOLF. The potential impact upon other birds associated with Cemlyn Lagoon must not be overlooked, especially the loss of foraging habitat as a result of soil stripping impacting the breeding population of black-headed gull which nest on the tern islands in the lagoon. Disappointed that no terrestrial foraging area survey of black-headed gulls has been undertaken. The Environmental Statement should provide sufficient mitigation on how impacts to black-headed gull can be avoided and off-site compensation for the loss of foraging habitat is provided. A second year of boat-based surveys for tern and seabirds of other SPAs is recommended as two years of data is required to address inter-annual and weather dependant variations. Tern tracking surveys for chicks are recommended to reoccur which cover a longer period and include the period after incubation. GPS tags could be used to supplement tracking information. Further desk study work is required to source chough foraging data and consider the relationship between the study area and the SPA. Species specific surveys for chough have not been undertaken within the study area and the use of data from the generic breeding and over-wintering bird surveys is not sufficient for recording chough usage of the site. The SPC works will destroy chough feeding areas and impact on the breeding performance and productivity. Mitigation to avoid impacts to chough should be demonstrated and off-site compensation must be considered. Disappointed that Horizon has requested the removal of the Wylfa Head Local Nature Reserve designation and that Wylfa Head should not be designated a Local Wildlife Site.	No	Horizon has treated Wylfa Head as a Wildlife Site (part of Arfordir Mynydd y Wylfa – Trwyn Penrhyn Wildlife Site) for the purposes of EIA. Wylfa Head ceased to be designated as a Local Nature Reserve when it was acquired by Horizon in 2010. This has been acknowledged by the IACC. Horizon is open to the possibility of Wylfa Head being re-designated as a Local Nature Reserve in the future once relevant works in the Wylfa Newydd Development Area have been completed and will seek to avoid and appropriately mitigate impacts on this area wherever possible and manage its habitats appropriately, regardless of its designation status.
102	S47	Environmental effects have not been taken into consideration as they are already occurring in the form of closing accesses and destroying habitats.	No	The baseline environment presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) is considered to be representative of the existing conditions and therefore the ecological functioning and value of the WNDA Development.
100076	S47	Any risk to marine or human life due to the leaking of low level nuclear radiation is a concern.	No	Comment duly noted. The design of nuclear facilities and their regulation via the Nuclear Site License and the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit will not allow leaking of low level nuclear radiation. All discharges are subject to monitored discharge limits, and only occur from defined discharge points. External irradiation doses from the Power Station and waste storage facilities are assessed and tightly regulated in line with legal limits on exposures. More detail can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14).
100128	S47	A renowned red squirrel expert is trying to help establish red squirrels in Cemaes Bay and immediate areas. Woodland planting would be ideal for red squirrels to establish themselves in.	No	Approximately 22 ha of woodland and 7 km of planted field boundaries to provide connectivity are included within the operational scheme design (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1)) and form part of the mitigation strategy for red squirrels (ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)). Habitat creation

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				measures are detailed within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), and the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
Designated/protected areas				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Sufficient hydrological/hydrogeological information should be provided in the Environmental Statement as part of the DCO submission to demonstrate whether the proposal will damage designated site features. Adverse effects on protected sites as a result of the project should be avoided. Horizon to consult NRW on draft impact assessments and proposed mitigation measures prior to finalising DCO documents. The DCO submission should include detailed information on the habitat creation measures proposed as well as long-term management plans. Plans should also demonstrate long term site security to demonstrate that appropriate habitat creation will be delivered. In the event of possible damage to SSSIs, compensation should be considered as a 'last resort'. Horizon should seek to avoid or mitigate possible adverse effects on Tre'r Gof SSSI during both the construction and operational phase of the project and where effects cannot be avoided, Horizon will need to demonstrate how they have fully considered all alternatives.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) provides an assessment of the surface and groundwater conditions which support relevant designated sites, together with an assessment of the potential effects which might result from the WNDA Development. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) uses on this to inform an assessment on terrestrial and freshwater ecology. Measures to mitigate adverse effects are detailed within both chapters, as well as the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7). This includes information on security of mitigation. Horizon is developing a package of compensatory measures to address potential residual effects on Tre'r Gof SSSI. This is ongoing, in discussion with NRW and the IACC as part of a technical advisory group (TAG). The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference: 6.4.2) provides a consideration of alternatives to the proposed design for the WNDA Development.
		Agree that the operational phase may affect the functioning of Tre'r Gof SSSI and Cae Gwyn SSSI. Construction and operational impacts on both Cae Gwyn and Tre'r Gof SSSI are to be fully assessed in the ES.	No	Potential operational effects on these designated sites are fully assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		Damage to protected sites, including Tre'r Gof and Cae Gwyn SSSIs which are at particular risk in view of the works proposed are to be avoided. In view of the potential effects identified for Cae Gwyn SSSI, clarification is requested as to why compensation measures have not been proposed for Cae Gwyn SSSI, an acidic wetland, in comparison to the alkaline fen interest at Tre'r Gof SSSI.	No	Horizon anticipate that any potential adverse effects on Cae Gwyn SSSI can be fully mitigated through the implementation of embedded good practice and additional mitigation detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Mitigation would be secured via the General Site Management Strategy contained within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7).
		With regard to assessment findings, the range of significant development effects assessed upon the AONB are generally what is expected of a development of this scale and nature to result in. But in abstract presentation and in advance of the clarifications requested, NRW cannot verify or agree with this assessment.	No	Comment duly noted. An updated assessment of landscape and visual effects, including further detail regarding effects on the landscape character of Isle of Anglesey AONB, is presented in the ES: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10); - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.5.10); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.6.10); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements G10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.7.10); and - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.8.10). An assessment of the combined topic effects of the Power Station, including effects on the AONB, is also presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16). An assessment of cumulative effects, including effects on the AONB, is presented in the ES Volume I Cumulative Effects I4 Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4) and the ES Volume I Cumulative Effects I5 Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5).
		LEMP focused on the area of physical change, but effects upon the views and perceptual qualities of the AONB, beyond the footprint of the site will be affected. It is not entire clear from the PEI Report where significant place specific effects are likely to occur but, to support Planning Policy Wales policy objectives of Conserve and Enhance, NRW advise that measures be explored and presented for	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.4 sets out the embedded and good practice on-site mitigation that would be adopted to reduce adverse effects, either as inherent design features or by implementation of industry standard good working practice. These mitigation measures would address effects on the Isle of Anglesey AONB, amongst other receptors. The illustrative reference point drawings in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS) (Application Document Reference: 8.16) illustrate the proposed embedded landscape mitigation, within the WNDA Development. The

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		the AONB coastline to help mitigate development effects. Off-site proposals to implement landscape projects that benefit the AONB and mitigate development effects need to be explored and specified in the DCO submission.		provision of off-site landscape mitigation is not considered necessary or practicable given the size of the WNDA Development and the scope for extensive on-site mitigation. Furthermore, off-site planting would need to take place on land not controlled by Horizon and would not be as effective, as it would only address specific viewpoints. Generally speaking, landscape mounds for screening and planting would be most effective closer to the Power Station, as proposed in the LHMS. Additional mitigation measures, proposed to address potential significant effects during construction, operation and decommissioning, identified in the assessment of landscape and visual effects, are also set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) section 10.6. These include mitigation measures relevant to effects on the coastline of the AONB, such as use of appropriate materials for the Marine Off-Loading Facility and breakwaters.
		Further work is needed on the local landscape character assessment to provide clear baseline information, particularly for the AONB and views to give more clarity and emphasis within the assessment.	No	Further work undertaken on the local landscape and seascape character assessment baseline for the Power Station is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.03 - Local landscape and seascape character study (Application Document Reference: 6.4.60). This includes character areas within the AONB. A description of baseline views, including views from within the AONB, is included in a visual effects schedule in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.07 - Visual effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.64).
		A clear statement needs to be provided on the key characteristics and special qualities of the AONB within the detailed study area. Currently the descriptions are general in nature and not attributed to the local landscape character areas. This level of information is needed to demonstrate that the AONB is being fully considered and how the LEMP will include measures that conserve and enhance the AONB. Night time qualities also need to be captured. Without this information, NRW cannot verify or agree with the scale of effects which have been assessed and presented.	No	The special qualities of the Isle of Anglesey AONB are set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) section 10.3. The assessment of effects on the overall AONB and the effects of local Landscape and Seascape Character Areas within the AONB refers to effects on the special qualities that are relevant to the assessment of landscape effects, as set out in detail in a landscape effects schedule in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.06 - Landscape effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.63). Effects on those special qualities which also relate to other environmental disciplines are considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16). A baseline description of night-time views and assessment of night-time visual effects is also included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.07 - Visual effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.64).
		Views from the AONB have not been referred to. Table 11.3 should note where the viewpoint lies within the AONB and following paragraphs describe the extent to which the AONB informs the views. This will also be applicable to other views e.g. Mynydd Y Garn etc. Some rationalisation of viewpoint referencing system would be helpful, including a sequential numbering system with an initial for the GLVIA category for the view.	No	The assessment of effects on visual amenity has been based on publicly accessible representative viewpoints in accordance with best practice guidance in GLVIA3. Viewpoints in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) are sub-divided into representative and illustrative views, which are identified by numbers or letters respectively. Some of the representative viewpoints have also been identified as sequential viewpoints along a route or identified as specific viewpoints, for instance, the view from the William Thomas monument at Mynydd y Garn. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) includes a detailed visual impact assessment for these representative viewpoints. For each viewpoint, the type of each view is identified and all relevant landscape designations have been recorded in the Visual effects schedule in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.07 - Visual effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.64), including viewpoints from within the AONB. The assessment of effects on the AONB also has regard to the special qualities of the AONB, including expansive views, as set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.06 - Landscape effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.63).
		The visitor centre site boundary is adjacent to Cae Gwyn SSSI of which the eastern part is unfenced. Further discussions with regard to grazing of this management unit is advised to ensure no impacts on the SSSI. E10.17 states that the SSSI is upstream of all development areas, however the north-eastern end of the SSSI may not be upstream and may potentially be affected by works within the site boundary. Unclear if any mounding is proposed within the site boundary for the visitor centre. Any mounding should consider impacts on groundwater recharge/runoff patterns.	No	The management of land owned or controlled by Horizon is detailed within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it. Details of the landscape and habitat design are provided in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16). Potential effects from the WNDA Development on hydrological conditions within the WNDA Development, and adjacent sites, are addressed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Ecological implications arising from changes to the area's hydrology are assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). This includes effects to Cae Gwyn SSSI and Tre'r Gof SSSI. The Visitors Centre will be consented under an application separate from the application for a development consent, and so is only referred to in the context of cumulative effects (see the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5).

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		Paragraph E10.11 does not include Cae Gwyn SSSI as a potential key ecological receptor, although based on current information, NRW advise that it is. Clarification requested as to whether the visitor centre will be on mains sewerage. The installation of a treatment plant or septic tank would have the potential to impact on the SSSI through nutrient enrichment. Any planning application should provide detailed mitigation measures to demonstrate how impacts on Cae Gwyn SSSI will be avoided. NRW can provide further advice on the assessments and supporting information expected as part of the planning submission.	No	Details of study area for effects of increased traffic are provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C4 - Air quality effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.4), together with assessment on potential ecological effects from changed in air quality on relevant ecological receptors. Designated sites with only marine components are covered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). All European designated sites considered within the assessment are detailed within the following sections of the ES: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9); - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.9); and - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), and are listed in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Protected sites such as Glannau Ynys Gybi SPA and the proposed Anglesey Terns SPA and North Anglesey Marine SAC are discussed in chapter D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference 6.4.9). This chapter also cross references the Anglesey Tern and Marine SAC back to D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)
		Potential impacts are identified as a result of proposals within the DCO on Beddmanarch - Cymyran SSSI and Malltraeth Marsh SSSI. The pathway for impacts on these sites as part of the DCO arise from increased traffic during the main construction works. However, no detail is provided on how far along the travel route the effects of increased traffic extends to i.e. in the vicinity of the A55 on Anglesey only, or on the mainland too. NRW consider that there may be additional protected sites that will be need to be assessed once the traffic assessments have been completed and this uncertainty should be acknowledged. The table titled Key Issues, paragraph B8.13 and Fig B8.1 all fail to mention some protected sites e.g. Glannau Ynys Gybi SPA. The proposed Anglesey Terns SPA and North Anglesey Marine SAC are also not included, though these are listed in the Marine Environment chapter. For clarity, NRW advise all protected sites that will be considered in the Environmental Statement should be listed together in a single table.		
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The development lies within a protected groundwater drinking water area with two nearby Sites of Special Scientific Interest, a Special Protection Area and Special Area of Conservation.	No	Comment duly noted. Effects on these designated sites are identified and assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	The impact of the proposed North Anglesey Marine SAC is neither adequately assessed nor recognised and further information is required on marine mammals.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report (chapter B10) presented an early stage of assessment. Subsequent to this, additional boat based transect survey has been undertaken, to increase the data available to the assessment. Chapter 10 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2), assesses effects on harbour porpoise designated as part of the Gogledd Môn Forol/North Anglesey Marine cSAC. Effects on all marine mammal species are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
100119 - NWWT	S47	There is some information that is missing/yet to be released.	No	This information is provided as appendices to the relevant EIA/HRA submission as part of the DCO process.
		Analysis of the impacts on black-headed gull and consequences for the qualifying features of the Cemlyn SPA Sandwich terns had not been incorporated into Horizon's work streams and most crucially that of the Habitats Regulation Assessment.	No	The effects of the WNDA Development on black-headed gull, and their relationship with terns, are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). This is supported by survey work as described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.11 - Breeding bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.44) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.13 - Over-wintering and passage bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.46). These have been taken forward into the Shadow HRA Report for the Wylfa Newydd Project (Application Document Reference: 5.2) - see Chapter 10 in particular. Additional survey work to establish usage of the WNDA Development by black-headed gull which was undertaken in 2017 also informs these assessments (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89)).

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		Chapter 20 Community Effects - concern that the road improvements along Nanner Road, which could improve access for the local community could also result in increased problems associated with better access to Cemlyn Bay for undesirable activities such as kite surfing and jet skiing. These activities have considerable and observable negative impacts during the breeding season for the SPA tern breeding colony. Horizon could work with its neighbours (National Trust, Local Authority and the tenants NWWT) to improve information and signage to explain, police and discourage such damaging activities.	No	A limited set of improvements would be undertaken to Nanner Road to cater for the small increase in traffic resulting from the closure of Cemlyn Road, which mainly consist of the provision of additional passing bays. The improvements are proportionate and in keeping with the rural nature of this lane.
		Water supply is dealt with very superficially and there appears to be no consideration of the water demand required for construction activates, only potable water. Understood that Llyn Alaw SSSI forms part of the water supply network, which does not appear to have been included in the impact assessment/PEI Report. No identification of changes to surface water runoff regimes to Cemlyn SAC in Table B7.1 from alterations of landforms within both the Cemlyn and the Cafnan catchment.	No	Following discussions with Dŵr Cymru Welsh Water (DCWW) and NRW in May 2017 it has been agreed that the water supply does not need inclusion in the ES as it is a separate project for DCWW and the additional water can be provided from existing licensed water supplies. It is therefore not considered in the ES. Changes to the surface water runoff regime to Cemlyn SAC are considered in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). The assessment is based on the drainage design outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
		Cemlyn Nature Reserve, within 150 m of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area boundary, is a SAC, SPA and SSSI and supports the only colony of breeding Sandwich terns in Wales. The Reserve is considered a key tourist destination in the local area.	No	The assessment of Cemlyn Bay has taken into account the presence of the North Wales Wildlife Trust Reserve and this has increased the assigned value of the area. The assessment of potential effect on public access and recreation is considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4).
		Concerns in relation to worst case scenarios within the context of EIA, exist with respect to statutorily sites (SSSIs), protected species and habitats/species of principal concern and to areas which support multiple features of biodiversity value, termed biodiversity 'hotspots'.	No	Worst case scenarios are employed where uncertainty cannot be avoided to ensure the assessment adequately identifies potential adverse effects and provides sufficient appropriate mitigation.
		Growing concern given the current state of the Stage Two PAC that the enabling works within the SPC application will not be able to consider the full implications of the whole proposal and an entire full EIA in its determination. Particularly relevant when impacts likely to occur within SPC are phased to occur prior to the DCO determination, are inextricably linked to the implementation of the DCO and could have impacts on internationally important qualifying species of designated SPAs and SSSIs protected under domestic legislation.	No	The potential effects from the proposed SPC works on all relevant ecological receptors, including statutory designated sites, have been assessed in the ES which complements the TPCA application for SPC. These activities have also been included within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) that supports the DCO application. The SPC TPCA application acknowledges that, although a separate application, it is designed to lead into the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project activities. However, it also provides a restoration plan which is assessed as part of the TPCA application, that would be enacted should a development consent not be granted.
		Do not concur with the analysis presented in the chough paper. Chough should be considered in the HRA and the EIA should consider the necessary provisions of Article 3 of the Birds Directive. Mitigation provision should not rely on embedded practices as they are not sufficient to avoid or mitigate impacts.	No	The potential effects on chough from the WNDA Development are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Measures including embedded, good practice and additional mitigation are proposed to mitigate potential effects.
		The survey data for some sites on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area is comparative with the level of detail from the very initial survey data for the Eithnog Nature Reserve, which has subsequently been designated as a SSSI for its CHEG fungi assemblage.	No	Surveys have been completed in Autumn 2017 (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.01 - Fungi TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.34), and the results from these are included within the assessment detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		Wylfa Head - Porth Wylfa, Wylfa Newydd Development Area northern boundary and Wylfa Head LNR to Cemaes Bay	No	Comment duly noted.

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		encompassing the boundaries of Dame Sylvia's Plantation and Tre'r Gof SSSI have been identified as biodiversity 'hotspots' by NWWT.		
		Topsoil clearance, storage hydrological impacts and installation of drainage hydrological changes should include Cemlyn SAC. Removal of rock outcrop (winning and working rock) should include section on hydrological changes to SSSIs and on habitat loss/fragmentation for chough and the biodiversity 'hotspot' (Wylfa Head - Porth Wylfa). Inconsistency between how ecological and drainage (Table B7.1) consider the hydrological impacts on Tre'r Gof SSSI. NWWT's position would accord with the assessment in Table B8.72 barring comments above re winning and working of rock.	No	Potential changes to the hydrological baseline of the WNDA Development are assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), with potential ecological implications identified and addressed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Relevant elements are also considered in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). The removal of rock outcrops no longer forms part of the scope of these works as the rock required has been sourced from elsewhere with less effect than would occur if the rock outcrops were removed. . Changes to the surface water runoff regime to Cemlyn SAC are considered in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). The assessment is based on the drainage design outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33). The assessments completed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) are based on different attributes and should not necessarily result in the same effect on identified receptors. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) focusses on changes to the water environment, including water availability, water quality, flow routing, flood risk, water level etc. and does not consider ecological receptors per se, these are only considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) (although the ecological assessment does take effects on the water environment into account). The Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) considers hydrological effects in relation to Cemlyn Bay SAC (and other European Designated Sites, where appropriate).
		Progressive mound creation hydrological changes should include all the designated sites (Tre'r Gof & Cae Gwyn SSSIs and Cemlyn SAC).	No	Potential changes to the hydrological baseline of the WNDA Development are assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), with potential ecological implications identified and addressed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), including potential effects to Tre'r Gof SSSI, Cae Gwyn SSSI and Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC.
		The Table Cells on Operation of Power Station - hydrological changes in Table B8.73 should include on-going dewatering of basements and the identification of the relevant receptors (e.g. Tre'r Gof SSSI).	No	Comment duly noted. This is addressed within the drainage design strategy presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Wave modelling and design of breakwater is a critical and substantive issue in relation to storm surge on spring tides especially on high Spring Tides, permanent wave reflection around breakwater and impacts to Esgair Cemlyn (shingle ridge - Cemlyn SAC). It appears that the climate change chapter (B16) considers the resilience of the development in relation to changes in storm dynamics and sea level rise. It does not consider the consequences to Esgair Cemlyn (shingle ridge) in relation to cumulative impacts from alteration of coastal processes and climate change. Missed major haul out for seal on Craig yr Iwrch less than 500 m west of Cemlyn SAC, reliance on other data sources with skewed observations for the purposes of this analysis (Sea Watch Foundation).	No	The PEI Report was a high level presentation of the information gathered (e.g. pertaining to the marine environment) compared to what is presented in the ES (see section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). Effects on Esgair Gemlyn are also considered in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) Several hydrodynamic scenarios in relation to the thermal discharge have been modelled, which cover scenarios such as summer with no wind, and over a range of tidal conditions. These and the outputs relating to wave modelling, the design of the breakwater and subsequent effects on Esgair Gemlyn are addressed in the ES. Regarding marine aspects, the coastline, surrounding environments and associated receptor species potentially affected by the project have been carefully monitored and assessed (see sections 13.3 and 13.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)).

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				More detail on the marine ecology is presented in the ES, particularly in the individual appendices. In these appendices, the resolution and statistical analyses of the datasets give a robust basis on which Horizon has made its assessments. Turbidity and sediment effects on marine benthic communities and tern feeding is also addressed in the ES, as are other pressures on the terns designated within the SPA (and any wider effects). Nutrient release from topsoil removal is addressed in the ES. Detail on marine mammal surveys is appended and grey seal haul out sites have been addressed under Craig yr Iwch/Harry Furlough's rocks. Sea Watch foundation data has been used, which incorporates Wildlife Trust's data.
		The location for construction infrastructure; 'the winning and working of rock' and rock storage area should be reconsidered. Alternatives exist, including the winning of materials from the area of the Unit voids and/or other proposed sites which have been discounted. This area is within the Tre'r Goff surface and groundwater catchment and the area is a biodiversity 'hotspot' and a key foraging area for chough. The area also supports species rich semi-improved grassland, fungi assemblage and provides connectivity between Dame Sylvia's plantation, Wylfa Head LNR and Tre'r Gof SSSI for reptiles and mammals.	Yes	Rock winning in this area no longer forms part of the scope for the WNDA Development.
		There is scope to buffer and recreate habitats or manage complimentary habitats/water regimes to support and hydrologically buffer fen habitats on adjacent statutorily designated sites (e.g. Cors Goch or Cors Erddreiniog or other Anglesey Fen SAC/SSSIs).	No	This is the approach Horizon are taking in respect of the Tre'r Gof SSSI compensation proposal that has been developed in discussion with NRW and the IACC. Outline details are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.23 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume I (Application Document Reference: 6.4.56) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.24 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume II (Application Document Reference: 6.4.57).
		20 ponds will be lost within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (excluding 3 within the Tre'r Gof SSSI).	No	The effects of the loss of aquatic habitats are assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) details the location and number of replacement waterbodies proposed.
		On-going management of Tre'r Gof SSSI during construction and post construction is necessary to ensure suitable habitat management, including grazing, and adjustments to drainage patterns maintain the habitat and supportive hydrological regime.	No	The details of management for Tre'r Gof SSSI are provided in the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
		Brackish water invertebrates in Cemlyn Lagoon (SAC) are mentioned, plants have been omitted. One that is particularly relevant is the Spiral Tassel Weed (<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>). This aquatic plant, a bit like <i>Zostera</i> , is a Red List species in Wales, being shown as Vulnerable. It is currently known from only two locations in Wales of which Cemlyn Lagoon is one.	No	The presence of <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> was identified during an initial baseline literature review of the site. The assessment of potential effects on this species as a result of the WNDA Development is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Consideration and coverage of chough in Stage Two PAC is very limited. Concerned that the Glannau Ynys Gybi/Holy Island Coast SPA has been screened out at a strategic-level HRA and consider that further consideration is made to the relationship between the study area and the SPA. Further desk study work is required to source additional chough foraging data, relevant scientific papers need to be referenced and consideration is given to the JNCC third review of the UK SPA network which has very recently been published. Reference to the poor condition of foraging habitat for chough at Wylfa Head as a result of reduced grazing in section 8.35 of Appendix 3 - Environmental Baseline. It is important that the condition of foraging habitat at Wylfa Head is enhanced and grazing	No	Horizon has completed further surveys and desk based analysis of the potential for effects on chough to influence European designated sites. The evidence from these investigations are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.14 - Chough Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.47), which includes an expanded background information search, including a review of the JNCC third review of the SPA network. The details of management for Wylfa Head are provided in the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).

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		is maintained to manage the site for chough, a feature of the Wylfa Head Candidate Local Wildlife Site.		
68	S47	The importance of the Sites of Scientific Interest on Anglesey are very important and there should be no damage or threat to their growth over the next hundred years at least.	No	Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) have been considered in the assessment of the impact of the project and any mitigation required will be implemented in accordance with the relevant guidance (ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)). The comment also refers to SSSI growth. There can be no growth of Cae Gwyn or Tre'r Gof as they are both constrained by the topographic features that give rise to them.
94; 100091	S47	The Anglesey coast is an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and there is no place to operate a Nuclear power station in this location.	No	The site for the new Power Station is designated in the <i>National Policy Statement (NPS) for Nuclear Power Generation (EN-6)</i> . An area of landscape mounding for screening is proposed outside the Power Station Site to the west of the NPS area, partially within the AONB, in order to provide mitigation to the wider AONB. The proposed landscape mounding would help to soften views of the Power Station from the AONB to the west. Mounding and landscaping would be designed to be in keeping with the landscape character of the surrounding area. An assessment of the effects of the Power Station on the AONB is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.07 - Visual effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.64). Most of the proposed Power Station would be outside the AONB, with the exception of part of the Marine Off-Loading Facility and the westernmost landscape mound. The Power Station would therefore only directly affect a localised part of the overall AONB.
134	S47	The proposal for a worker's camp on the entrance to Amlwch gives the impression of a construction town and not a destination town of world heritage standing.	Yes	Horizon is no longer proposing Temporary Workers' Accommodation near Amlwch. All workers' accommodation is now proposed to be location on the Site Campus, housing up to 4,000 workers.
100127	S47	The Kingsland site is an AONB site.	No	Comment duly noted.
Suggestions - biodiversity and wildlife				
100119 - NWWT	S47	Details of mitigation packages to be presented prior to submission/determination of applications to ensure mitigation is proportionate, reasonable and achievable.	No	Mitigation measures for all relevant elements of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project are included in the ES: • ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); • ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.9); • ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9); • ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9); and • ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.9) Draft licence applications for relevant protected species are in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendices D9.19; D9.20 and D9.21 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52; 6.4.53; 6.4.54) and the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.11 - A5025 Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.7.32). Further detail on the security and ongoing management of mitigation is given in the relevant sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) and in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
		Surface water outfall into Nant Llygeiran to be provided through features to limit need for in-stream large hard headwalls.	No	All headwalls associated with outfalls to watercourses from all developments would be constructed in a manner to try to reduce their size as far as practicable in all cases. This is outlined in sections 8.4 for the: • ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); • ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); • ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); • ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); • ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).

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		CEMP to include specific procedures to limit risks to otter injury/mortality during construction.	No	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) includes measures which will mitigation potential effects to otter, including the provision of buffer zones around specific retained watercourses and a lighting design which minimises spill into these areas. The assessment of potential effects on otter is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		New watercourse crossings to include ditches and comprehensive bat sensitive lighting in known bat roost locations and commuting routes.	No	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) includes measures which will mitigation potential effects to bats, including a lighting design which minimises spill into foraging, commuting and roosting areas. The assessment of potential effects on bats is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		Commitment to long term management and resourcing of restored habitats on the soft estate.	No	The management of land owned or controlled by Horizon is detailed within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
		No views regarding the retention of sports facilities except for its unsustainable location far from local populations. Scope to consider a long-term biodiversity feature on the site for important wildlife it may support.	No	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it provide details on habitat creation within the WNDA Development, an objective of which is to provide higher quality habitats than exist at present. These are detailed in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
		Decision makers are expected to demonstrate no alternative solution and operate on the precautionary principle with the anticipated major adverse impacts without mitigation. Concerned about the operation of the 'Rochdale Principle', the precautionary approach to amelioration and mitigation should be clear and based on sufficient information relating to the design of the proposal.	No	The EIA has been undertaken using a worst case as the basis for assessment, within the confines of defined parameters which collectively constitute a 'Rochdale Envelope'. Mitigation has been identified for effects arising from the assessment of this worst case. Further information is provided in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B1 - Introduction to the assessment process (Application Document Reference: 6.2.1).
		Consideration is needed on increasing capacity of the Irish Sea tern population through a Project Fund approach administered through a Local Partnership to increase colony resilience. Flexibility and breeding tern energy budgets at Cemlyn need to be increased and improved. Vigilance and predator control measures should be considered. Greater consideration of Sandwich terns and compensation based on the Tyldesley and Chapman requirements is needed. This is to be delivered through a Section 106 agreement or bond and resolved early in DCO considerations.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report presented an early indication of the assessment of effects to terns. Further evidence, reasoning and justification for the assessment of effects have been provided within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) shows no significant effect with additional information presented in the supporting appendices. The assessment within chapter 10 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) concludes 'no adverse effects' on the integrity of the Anglesey Terns SPA The assessment does not rely on any additional resilience measure to make this conclusion. Horizon may be in a position to contribute to some of these measures on a voluntary basis are required.
		Avoidance of impacts at Tre'r Gof and Cae Gwyn SSSIs are primary principles. Artificial groundwater recharge is unlikely to be an effective mitigation option. Off-site compensation for Tre'r Gof appears not to have been progressed by Horizon in securing this. The impacts and compensatory details on the hydrological regime of the Tre'r Gof SSSI should be included in the TCPA application. Proper applicability of due process is important, especially where the TCPA application is integral and inextricably linked to the DCO application. If the compensation package is not secured at the Local Authority Planning stage, any failure to implement the DCO would result in compensation for the impacts on the SSSI not being enforceable in planning terms. A suite of approaches in line with the Lawton Principles is recommended as necessary. The decision to remove the improvement of conditions on candidate Wildlife Sites should be revisited.	No	The assessment of potential effects at Tre'r Gof SSSI and Cae Gwyn SSSI from the WNDA Development are detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), including information on embedded, good practice and additional mitigation required to reduce adverse effects as far as possible. Where significant residual effects are predicted at Tre'r Gof SSSI, a package of compensation measures has been developed by Horizon following discussion with NRW and the IACC within a technical advisory group (TAG). Outline details of this are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.23 - SSSI Compensation Strategy, Volume I (Application Document Reference: 6.4.56) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.24 - SSSI Compensation Strategy, Volume II (Application Document Reference: 6.4.57). Significant residual effects on Cae Gwyn SSSI are not predicted. No residual effects to either Tre'r Gof SSSI or Cae Gwyn SSSI are predicted as part of the SPC proposals which forms a separate TCPA application.

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		Compensatory measures should be supported by direct control of a recognised nature conservation managing organisation to ensure they are adequately secured, with an agreed commuted sum to achieve an investment return sufficient to provide long-term management of any compensation site. A compensation package for Cae Gwyn SSSI needs to be tabled.		
		If the on-site temporary accommodation cannot be relocated, it is essential for the reinstatement to provide chough foraging and species rich grassland managed by grazing which is to be incorporated into the LEMP. The rock winning and rock storage area is located within the hydrological zone of influence for Tre'r Gof SSSI. Relocation of this would avoid early impacts to the SSSI and reduce the cumulative hydrological effects of the power station.	Yes	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) provide details on habitat creation within the WNDA Development, an objective of which is to provide higher quality habitats than exist at present. A key consideration in its design was the incorporation of high quality chough foraging habitat. Landscaping and planting would be programmed to occur at the earliest possible opportunity during construction works to shorten the length of time these habitats were absent from the WNDA Development. This includes reinstatement of the area within which the Site Campus would be located during construction. Rock winning in this area no longer forms part of the scope for the WNDA Development.
		The term 'return to agricultural use' is incompatible with the proposed objective of creating an ecologically permeable landform and biodiversity legacy. The LEMP needs to identify necessary biodiversity parameters and secure long term changes within returning farmer's tenancy agreements. This will ensure appropriate conservation management of re-created habitats occurs alongside environmentally sensitive management activities. The establishment of an on-site Biodiversity Officer to focus on the needs of the wider site's wildlife and interface with farming businesses on the LEMP and the operational needs of the power station.	No	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) provide details on habitat creation within the WNDA Development, an objective of which is to provide higher quality habitats than exist at present. Details of the ongoing management of these habitats is also provided. Throughout construction and post-construction monitoring there will be a dedicated free telephone line to discuss construction activities, as secured within the CoCP. There will also be community and stakeholder liaison via a Community Involvement Officer, secured by the CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13), who's remit would include engaging with people on the subject of wildlife.
		No indication that additional bespoke mitigation will be designed for breeding, feeding or foraging tern species. A paper related to Sandwich terns has been presented to Horizon. Continuation of support of the tern project post construction could be considered part of the wildlife legacy for the development.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report provided a preliminary assessment of effects to Sandwich terns based on information available at the time. Further data and information have been gathered to support the assessment of effects outlined within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The updated assessment does not indicate a significant impact to the tern colony at Cemlyn Lagoon. Mitigation has been embedded within the design of the project (see section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)) and additional mitigation (e.g. restrictions on work between 15 April and 15 August) is outlined in section 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Recommended that the layout incorporates open water attenuation features to mitigate for the loss of wetland habitats which has potential to support protected species.	No	The water management strategy within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) provides detail of water attenuation, elements of which have the potential to support valuable aquatic habitat. The Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy section of this sub-CoCP, and the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16), also include detail of wetland habitat creation and management.
		Chough should be considered within the HRA and EIA. No mitigation proposed and should be developed as reliance on embedded practices is not sufficient to avoid or mitigate for impacts.	No	Potential effects from the WNDA Development on chough, and their relationship with SPA populations are assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) and the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Measures to mitigate potential effects on chough are proposed and detailed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		The design and details of the drainage strategy needs to be open to scrutiny at all submission stages.	No	A number of meetings and telecoms have been held with NRW to discuss the drainage strategy. These are outlined in section 8.3 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8).
		Lack of detailed mitigation considerations at the Cemlyn Bay SPA to ameliorate for identified increased pressures on breeding terns both proximally to the site and consequent trans-boundary impacts should colony abandonment occur.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report provided a preliminary assessment of effects to the SPA based on information available at the time. Further data and information has been gathered to support the assessment of effects outlined within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). A number of

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				mitigation measures have been embedded within the design of the project (see section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)) and the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Additional mitigation deemed necessary to reduce effects to this receptor (e.g. restrictions on work between 15 April and 15 August) has been outlined in section 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) has also concluded no adverse effects on the integrity of the Anglesey Terns SPA with mitigation outlined as appropriate
		Mitigation for Sandwich tern at the existing SAC may displace existing tern breeding and may result in decreased populations of common and arctic terns.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report provided a preliminary indication of mitigation based on information available at the time. Mitigation measures intended to reduce effects to this receptor have been revised following collection of additional survey data. A number of measures have now been embedded within the design of the project (see section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)). Additional mitigation deemed necessary to reduce effects to this receptor (e.g. restrictions on work between 15 April and 15 August) has been outlined in section 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Recommend that the Fishermans car park moved east of Porth Wylfa to not compromise the biodiversity of Wylfa Head - Porth Wylfa.	Yes	Two options for the location of the car park to replace Fisherman's car park once the Power Station is operational were considered. Based on consultation feedback and discussions regarding landscape and amenity the preferred option was to provide a new car park at the location of the existing Fisherman's car park. The location of this car park is shown on Figure D4-5 and described in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). The Fishermans car park is proposed to be closed for the duration of construction works and then reinstated at its original position. This design forms part of the basis for the assessment of potential effects of the WNDA Development on terrestrial and freshwater ecology, detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		The LEMP needs to have established quantified parameters and indicative locations for what is necessary to provide for replacement habitats and enhancements to create the ecologically permeable landscape capable of supporting the current suite of substantively important species. Reservation is expressed to the blanket application of biodiversity off-set matrices. Horizon to provide information on how the loss of landscape and ecosystems within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are to be reformed to achieve 'no net loss of biodiversity'. The LEMP must seek to recreate a minimum of like for like area and should aim to achieve a higher proportion than currently exists. Once biodiversity habitats are quantified, a remaining portion of the estate could be returned to sympathetically managed agriculture. The LEMP Reference Point Master plans (2 - 5) need to show how the proposed phased restoration will restore the necessary biodiversity features as the development progresses. The LEMP - Management Plan needs to include sufficient details of what and how existing features might be preserved, in addition to the need for licenced protected species translocation. The Wylfa Newydd Development Area should not be left unmanaged during the enabling works (SPC) or construction phases (approx. 10 - 13 years), as this will have a significant deleterious impact on the few areas of retained habitat within its boundaries.	No	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16), provide details on habitat creation within the WNDA Development, an objective of which is to provide higher quality habitats than exist at present and therefore no net loss in biodiversity. Details of the ongoing management of these habitats is also provided.
		Concern relates to the lack of apparent progress towards the off-site SSSI compensation given that impacts will occur during SPC enabling works prior to the grant of DCO permission.	No	The assessment of potential effects at Tre'r Gof SSSI and Cae Gwyn SSSI from the WNDA Development are detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), including information on embedded, good practice and additional mitigation required to reduce

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		The implementation of the compensation package should coincide with the start of the enabling work. The SSSI compensation package should be tied to the SPC TCPA application and that the recommended bond covering this permission would also secure the off-site compensation should the DCO not be granted or the scheme not be implemented.		adverse effects as far as possible. Where significant residual effects are predicted at Tre'r Gof SSSI, a package of compensation measures has been developed by Horizon in discussion with NRW and the IACC within a technical advisory group (TAG). The outline design of this is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.23 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume I (Application Document Reference: 6.4.56) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.24 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume II (Application Document Reference: 6.4.57). Significant residual effects on Cae Gwyn SSSI are not predicted. No residual effects to either Tre'r Gof SSSI or Cae Gwyn SSSI are predicted as part of the SPC proposals which form a separate TCPA application.
		No proposals are presented to ameliorate for the loss of the coastal habitat, intertidal and subtidal habitats within Porth-y-pistyll. Proposals should consider opportunities for habitat/species on the breakwater including seabirds.	No	It is outlined in section 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) that as additional mitigation, there will be provision of ecological habitat enhancements in suitable locations, to include ecological units (e.g. features similar to bio-blocks) or enhancements to Xbloc structures. This is intended to mitigate for the loss of marine habitats and species.
100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Considerable potential to mitigate and compensate for adverse impacts of the development and enhance biodiversity of the development site and vicinity, with opportunities to discuss enhancement measures with Horizon welcomed. Horizon to commit to habitat management/restoration measures to reduce adverse impacts and measures to be adhered to through planning conditions and/or obligations regarding the adverse impacts of the development on the seabird colony and cough. An integrated land management project, via the LEMP, to deliver more than an area for area land managed in perpetuity for the breeding cough in the vicinity of the site and could be part of a larger vision for bird interest of the north coast of Anglesey to incorporate measures safeguarding the gull and tern colony at Cemlyn Lagoon. Disappointed that surveys of the black-headed gull terrestrial foraging areas have not been undertaken. The Environmental Statement should provide sufficient information and appropriate mitigation to demonstrate how impacts to the black-headed gull can be avoided. Off-site compensation for the loss of foraging must be considered to address the loss of coastal fields during enabling works. Foraging habitat at Wylfa Head is enhanced and grazing is maintained to manage the site for cough.	No	The WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7), and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16), provide details on habitat creation within the WNDA Development, an objective of which is to provide higher quality habitats than exist at present. A key consideration in its design was the incorporation of high quality cough foraging habitat. Landscaping and planting has been programmed to occur at the earliest possible opportunity during construction works to shorten the length of time these habitats were absent from the WNDA Development. The management of Wylfa Head to provide optimum foraging habitat for cough forms part of the mitigation strategy for cough and is detailed within these documents. The assessment of effects on black-headed gull in terrestrial environments (ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)) is based on survey data contained within reports for breeding birds (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.11 - Breeding bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.44)) and over-wintering birds (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.13 - Over-wintering and passage bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.46)), and additional survey work to establish usage of the WNDA Development by black-headed gull which was undertaken in 2017 (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89)).
68	S47	Please ensure wildlife is protected at each site.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); the ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.9); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9); the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.9) identifies values and then determines both compliance with the legislation protecting wildlife, and (where appropriate) proposes measures which protect ecological functionality by employing mitigation to avoid or reduce effects.
100189	S42(1)(d)	How will the effects on the Cemlyn Nature Reserve be minimised when terns nest and breed?	No	Effects to Cemlyn Nature Reserve and any mitigation deemed necessary is outlined in sections 13.6 and 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
Cultural heritage/archaeology				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Clarification of how Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscape design will be included in the EIA assessment is required, even if to highlight that it will be dealt with by other assessment chapters. The point about	No	The local landscape character study presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.03 - Local landscape and seascape character study (Application Document Reference: 6.4.60) recognises the cultural importance of Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscape design and the mitigation it provides for the Existing Power Station.

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		landscape value needs to be more definitively answered. Considered to be a conservation feature of medium cultural importance as a large scale landscape intervention in response to the original power station.		The assessment of medium value overall for the Wylfa Landscape Setting Local Landscape Character Area (which incorporates the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design), reflects the cultural importance of the Dame Sylvia Crowe landscape design. An assessment of the significance of the landscape design is also presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D11.05 - Assessment of the Significance of Dame Sylvia Crowe's Landscape Design at Wylfa (Application Document Reference: 6.4.76), considering the heritage value of the landscape design. This has informed the description of the baseline landscape character. A detailed assessment of effects on the Wylfa Landscape Setting Local Landscape Character Area and proposed mitigation is presented in a landscape effects schedule in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.06 - Landscape effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.63). The assessment of the cultural heritage effects on Dame Sylvia Crowe's landscape and proposed mitigation is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Agree with the identified significant effects and identified structures and features in relation to: archaeological remains; listed buildings; registered and unregistered historic parks and gardens.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Agree with the proposed mitigation, compensatory and recording measures proposed in relation to cultural and heritage assets.	No	Comment duly noted. Mitigation is identified in section 6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
		Funding the long term management of the remaining parts of the Cestyll Garden in accordance with the Conservation Statement would provide a significant benefit to counter the destruction of the kitchen garden.	No	Comment duly noted. Mitigation is identified in section 6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11). In addition Horizon will undertake discussions with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, enhanced public access to the valley garden, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.
		The Assessment Criteria given in Appendix 2 section 12 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage erroneously assumes that registered historic landscapes of outstanding interest are of more value than those of special interest. They have the same status and should be high in the category.	No	Comment duly noted. The criteria for the assessment of the value of heritage assets has been revised in response to this comment (see the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.2.11)) and Cestyll Garden has been assessed to be high value.
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Historic buildings are recognised at Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, the corn drying house and mill house at Felin Gafnan, Cemaes Mill, Caerau House and associated stables and gate piers and Capel Bethesda in Cemaes. The documentation states: "As a result of the position of these buildings within the landscape it is not possible to mitigate these effects". This is not an acceptable statement. The impacts on individual listed buildings owned by National Trust, and their group value in the Cemlyn area, are underestimated in Stage Two PAC.	No	Comment duly noted. Effects on heritage assets, including Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, is provided in section 5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural Heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11). Mitigation is identified in section 6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11). In addition, Horizon will undertake discussions with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, enhanced public access to the valley garden, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden. However, given the nature of effects on Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, such additional measures may not be appropriate for this asset.
		Stage Two PAC refers to mitigation measures for Cestyll Garden and the production of a Conservation Statement intended to manage the preservation and significance of Cestyll Garden. This principle and commitment should be extended to include Felin Gafnan which is on the garden boundary. Setting of listed buildings is not adequately explored in the information to date and the role of removal of existing Power Station buildings in setting is overstated given the fundamental impact of new construction.	No	A gazetteer of heritage assets is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D11.01 - Wylfa Newydd Proposed New Nuclear Power Station Cultural Heritage Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.68).
		A summary table of assets would be helpful in the final document to help interpretation of submitted maps.	No	
		The proximity of construction to National Trust land and scale of impacts associated with the Marine Off-loading Facility and Breakwaters is a key area of concern.	No	Comment duly noted. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) sets out the landscape and visual impact assessment and photomontages from representative viewpoints at publicly accessible locations including the Wales Coast Path skirting National Trust owned land are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document

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				Reference: 6.4.65) to illustrate the visual effect of the Power Station, landscape mounding and mitigation during operation. Effects on heritage assets, including Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, is provided in section 5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural Heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11). Mitigation is identified in section 6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
		The proximity of construction in relation to occupied residential tenanted properties is a key area of concern.	No	Comment duly noted. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural Heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11), ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6), and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
		The proximity of land raising in relation to designated land owned by National Trust is a key area of concern.	No	Comment duly noted. Refer to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural Heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
100139	S47	The jobs created by this project are not likely to offset the cultural and heritage damage caused.	No	Job creation has not been considered as a measure to mitigate effects on heritage assets. Measures to mitigate effects on heritage assets are identified in the: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11); - ES Volume E - Off-site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.5.11); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.6.11); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.7.11); - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.8.11).
100190	S47	Loss of the school to make way for the AECC and ESL will prove detrimental to the heritage of the Village and detract from its residential and farming character.	Yes	The site that was under consideration for the Alternative Energy Control Centre (AECC) and Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) in Llanrhyddlad is no longer being taken forward and the AECC, ESL and MEEG are all proposed to be located on one site in Llanfaethlu.
Comments on Habitats Regulations Assessment				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Under Regulation 61 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), a HRA will need to consider the effects of the whole scheme, both alone and in-combination, on European protected sites.	Yes	Horizon has been in direct consultation with NRW regarding the methods to be employed for the Shadow HRA. Horizon believe that the assessment is in accordance with the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. Full details are given in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		The Environmental Statement and 'shadow HRA' should identify all potential impact pathways for Natura 2000 sites, clearly assess the possible levels of impact and, where impacts are likely, provide full details of appropriate mitigation measures to avoid adverse effects on-site integrity.	No	All potential pathways are considered in the Shadow HRA Report in chapter 4 - Scoping and chapter 5 - Screening (and associated Appendices) (Application Document Reference: 5.2). NRW have been consulted directly on the HRA screening approach and mitigation and conclusions since Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.
		The proposed works have the potential to cause both the introduction and spread of invasive non-native species. The Environmental Statement should include a Biosecurity Risk Assessment, which will be implemented during all phases of the proposal. This information is also required to inform the HRA.	No	Horizon takes biosecurity and invasive species very seriously. Biosecurity is a screening consideration in the Shadow HRA Report (see chapter 5 - Screening (and associated Appendices)) and is considered where appropriate in the Appropriate Assessment (chapters 7-10) (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Method Statements have been provided Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
		Works in the marine environment have the potential to indirectly affect Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC through alterations to coastal processes and the functioning of the shingle ridge at Cemlyn. The Environmental Statement /shadow HRA to provide sufficient information, including appropriate mitigation, to demonstrate how indirect impacts to the Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC will be avoided during construction and operation.	No	The Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) considers these potential effects on Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay SAC in chapter 7. This is also considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The assessment is supported by marine modelling, which is provided in appendices to the relevant ES chapters.

Topic: Environment				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
		Any structures entering or altering the existing marine and/or coastal environment need to be assessed for impacts and/or changes to hydrodynamic or sediment movement during construction and operation, both near and far field effects. This information should be clearly set out in the Environmental Statement and shadow HRA.	No	Direct and indirect effects of any changes in coastal processes are considered the HRA (see chapter 5 - Screening (and associated Appendices)), this is considered in detail in relation to Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay SAC in chapter 7 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). This is also considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The assessment is supported by marine modelling, which is provided in ES appendices.
		Impact of construction upon plankton communities not addressed in the PEI Report. Such actions represent a source of disturbance through both habitat loss and reduction in water quality/increased turbidity associated with the construction that can travel some distance from the actual construction site. Increased water turbidity could impact upon photosynthetic communities such as phytoplankton and indirectly on primary consumers (zooplankton). Mitigation methods to be implemented to be detailed in the ES/shadow HRA. Sediment modelling work will assist in assessing potential impacts on plankton and knock-on effects in the associated food chain.	No	Direct and indirect effects relating to suspended sediment are considered in the Shadow HRA Report (see chapter 5 - Screening (and associated Appendices)), where appropriate food chain effects are considered in the Appropriate Assessment, chapters 7-10 (Application Document Reference: 5.2). These impacts are also considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The assessment is supported by baseline information in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.01 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83) and appendices on marine modelling as well as mitigation around the control of suspended sediments which is highlighted in the chapters above.
		The number of European Protected sites will need to be reviewed in line with NRW's previously provided advice on HNP's HRA screening methodology. It may not be 54 sites in the UK and 21 sites beyond the UK.	No	Since the publication of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has undergone further consultation with NRW to develop all stages of the HRA. Horizon understands that NRW are in broad agreement with the methods and conclusions of the scoping and screening the HRA (as reported in Chapters 4 and 5 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) .
		No design information has been provided about the cooling water intake/outflow pipes and therefore no comment can be made.	No	Design information regarding the cooling water intake/outfall structures has been provided within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference 6.4.1).
		If likely significant effects to European sites are identified, additional measures will be needed to ensure that adverse effects on-site integrity do not occur. If adverse effects on-site integrity are identified, alternative solutions will need to be considered and potential for IROPI.	No	The Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) does identify 'likely significant effects', which are considered in detail within in the Appropriate Assessment, chapters 7-10. The Shadow HRA concludes no adverse effects on site integrity on any European Designated Sites. For the most part this conclusion is based on embedded mitigation in a small number of instances, additional mitigation is proposed, this is detailed in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Document Reference: 8.14) and considered in the HRA Appropriate Assessment, chapters 7-10. Since a conclusion of no adverse effects has been reached, there is no need for IROPI consideration.
		Horizon have used a 50 m buffer for dust based on IAQM Guidance on the assessment of dust from demolition and construction, not a site bespoke assessment based on a judgement of ecological appropriateness. Clarification on the approach is needed.	No	With regard to dust effects at ecological receptors, the dust assessment for construction activities within the WNDA Development includes a site specific consideration for the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5).
		Maximum extent of the marine zone of influence is unknown at this stage as marine modelling has not been completed. An iterative approach will need to be adopted to scope in sites to the HRA screening.	No	Hydrodynamic modelling outputs have been presented within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). This information has been used define the maximum extent of the zone of influence.
		The need to include reference to great crested newts, bats and otters in the HRA Interim Report is questioned as they have not been functionally linked to any terrestrial SACs.	No	The Shadow HRA work used a very wide scoping process to identify sites for consideration at screening (see Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2 chapters 4 and 5). No SAC designations for bats or otters were 'scoped in' for consideration at screening. Great crested newt is a qualifying feature of the Mynydd Helygain/Halkyn Mountain SAC, and the effects of the project on this SAC have been assessed with regard to air quality changes due to road traffic. However, great crested newt is not sensitive to this effect and the HRA concludes no adverse effect on this SAC.
		The need to include reference to fen habitat in the HRA Interim Report is questioned unless linked to a European Protected Site.	No	Refer to the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).

Topic: Environment				
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				Section G of the HRA Interim Report provided baseline environmental information as context to the assessment. Presence of habitats listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive can sometimes have relevance to HRA assessments even when outside designated sites and reference to fen habitat was included for completeness. Calcareous fens with <i>Cladium mariscus</i> and species of the <i>Caricion davallianae</i> are qualifying interest features of Corsydd Môn/Anglesey Fens SAC, effects on these features are considered in the Shadow HRA Report in chapter 7 Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		Clarify where the 'perennial vegetation of stony banks' is located at Porth-y-pistyll. It is not a listed interest feature within a European Protected Site and should not be included in the HRA Interim Report.	No	Refer to the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). There is some habitat equating to 'perennial vegetation of stony banks' on beach tops at Porth-y-pistyll. Section G of the HRA Interim Report provided baseline environmental information as context to the assessment. Presence of habitats listed on Annex I of the Habitats Directive can sometimes have relevance to HRA assessments even when outside designated sites and reference to this habitat was included for completeness. This habitat is a qualifying interest feature of Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay SAC and is considered in the Shadow HRA Report in chapter 7 Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		Clarify whether there is a risk that the River Lamprey recorded in the Wylfa A intake study was a misidentification in the HRA Interim Report.	No	The single record of river lamprey from the impingement surveys at the Existing Power Station was validated by experienced fish taxonomists. There is also an historic river lamprey record at the Existing Power Station from impingement studies carried out in the 1990s by Spencer which suggests that this species may be present, albeit in very low numbers. [Spencer, J.F. (1990). The impingement of fish, invertebrates and weed on the CWS screens of Wylfa Power Station, September 1985 - September 1987. Central Electricity Generating Board, Report No. ESTD/L/0076/R89, 27 pp]
		Horizon is required to identify the 7 Annex 1 species referred to.	No	The presence of Annex 1 species are identified within the baseline environment of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		The 8 Annex 1 species referred to in the HRA Interim Report need to be identified and clarity provided about how the levels of relevance have been assigned.	No	HRA screening methodology has been developed since this document and is explained in the Shadow HRA Report, chapters 4 and 5 (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Full details of bird surveys and results are given in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.11 - Breeding bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.44) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89).
		HRA Interim Report - clarify the relevance of the 62 'secondary species' to the HRA, how secondary species are defined and where are they listed.	No	Refer to the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Section G of the HRA Interim Report provided baseline environmental information as context to the assessment. Secondary species were bird species other than the 'target species' recorded in the Vantage Point surveys. These included some species relevant to the Shadow HRA Report. Full details are given in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89).
		HRA Interim Report - footnote should be added to explain that arctic and common terns had not been recorded separately in studies undertaken before 2016.	No	This is correct. However, there is no intention to amend or re-issue the HRA Interim Report. Where surveys have not differentiated between common and Arctic terns, this has been allowed for in the Shadow HRA Report (chapter 10) (Application Document Reference: 5.2). This allowance has also been made in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		HRA Interim Report - clarify how will the importance of Cemlyn Lagoon, as a potentially functionally linked habitat, for the identified species be considered.	No	Direct and indirect effects of any changes in relation to Bae Cemlyn/Cemlyn Bay SAC are considered in chapter 7 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). These effects are also considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		HRA Interim Report - define the 'extensive area' that data has been collected from for marine mammals.	No	The survey area comprised boat based transect area of 401.74 km ² , plus some additional survey work and desk based collation of third party survey information. Full survey methods are given in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.06 - Marine mammals (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88), which reports the results of these surveys to January 2017. Impacts on marine mammals are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and in the Shadow HRA Report in chapter 8 (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		HRA Interim Report should make reference that the main cooling water discharges from Wylfa A have now ceased and will be considered as part of the background environmental conditions.	No	There is no intention to amend or re-issue the HRA Interim Report. Both the ES and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) take account of the cessation of discharge at the Existing Power Station.

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		The HRA Interim Report should make reference to the importance of fish as food for terns, sea birds, marine mammals related to European Protected Sites being considered in the shadow HRA.	No	There is no intention to amend or re-issue the HRA Interim Report. Both the ES and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) consider indirect food chain impacts for all marine species. In the Shadow HRA Report, this is presented in chapters 8, 9 and 10 (Application Document Reference: 5.2). This is principally presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		The HRA Interim Report should identify the link between the importance of marine benthic habitats and the requirements of the European Protected Sites being considered in the shadow HRA.	No	There is no intention to amend or re-issue the HRA Interim Report. Benthic ecology and the requirements of European Protected Species and its importance are considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.02 - Benthic Ecology Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.84).
		HRA Interim Report - clarify whether sediment transport modelling is being included in the term "hydro dynamic modelling".	No	Marine hydrodynamic modelling includes sediment transport. This is reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). Effects of sediment transport and suspended sediment are considered in detail within in the Appropriate Assessment, chapters 7-10 of the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		To be provided with a copy of the draft shadow HRA Report at next stage to be able to comment.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, NRW have been consulted on the HRA screening methods and result and there have been discussions on the emerging results of Appropriate Assessment work. NRW has been provided with a draft of the Shadow HRA Report and given the opportunity to comment on it and that Horizon has taken those comments into account.
		The inclusion of the full list of interest features for each European Protected Site is welcomed in the HRA Interim Report and that it should highlight the relevant interest features for each of the European Protected Sites that will be considered in the assessment of likely significant effect.	No	Comment duly noted. The approach to screening sites has been developed in consultation with NRW since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. Full version has been provided in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		HRA Interim Report (Appendix 1) - in relation to Cemlyn Bay SAC, it would be useful to highlight 1150 Coastal Lagoon as a priority habitat which may become relevant if stage's 3 and 4 of the HRA are required.	No	The priority habitat status of Coastal Lagoon qualifying habitat is recorded in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		HRA Interim Report (Appendix 1) - inconsistent reference to distance to Skokholm and Skomer SPA.	No	All distances have been checked and revised within the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2), distances are given in Appendix C, Appendix D and Appendix E.
		HRA Interim Report (Appendix 1) - concerned about the HRA screening methodology being applied for SAC's supporting salmon. The justification for inclusion of these SACs is unclear.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, NRW have been consulted on the HRA screening document and more detailed justification is presented in the Shadow HRA Report, chapters 4 and 5 (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
100195 - NRW; 100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d)	More detailed information is needed on the baseline information regarding coastal and marine processes in the ES/Shadow HRA. This will be needed to inform the regulatory authorities to fulfil their obligations regarding the HRA and Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Cemlyn Lagoon, Esgair Cemlyn and neighbouring coastal/near-shore areas are relevant in this context.	No	More detailed assessment is in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) and ES accompanying the DCO application. Baseline information on coastal and marine processes is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Welcome the production of a single HRA Evidence Plan that support the DCO and all land and consents. Interested in attending the Cemlyn Bay workshop. Draft Evidence Plan has not yet been provided but could usefully inform the pre-application process.	No	Comments duly noted. Since the publication of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has discontinued the proposal to follow an Evidence Plan. Whilst it would have been useful, it was considered that the Evidence Plan had not progressed sufficiently that it could usefully inform the future development of the assessment work.
100110 - National Trust, 100199 - NWWT	S47, S42(1)(d)	Lack of progress noted on HRA and ecological impact assessment.	No	This comments was made in the context of a proposed submission date of May 2017 at the time of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. There has been substantial progress on the HRA since then and submission date is now March 2018..
	S47	A specific mechanism is needed to bring forward greater consideration of Sandwich terns and any compensation. Expect this	No	Consideration of effects on Sandwich tern is reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and within the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document

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100199 - NWWT		issue to move forward through a Section 106 agreement or bond if appropriate and expect this to be resolved early in DCO considerations.		Reference: 5.2). No significant effects on this species has been concluded within the ES and no adverse effects on integrity of the SPA in the HRA, therefore there is no requirement to provide compensation measures. The draft DCO provides legally enforceable mechanisms for implementation of all mitigation measures described within the ES and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		Black-headed gull are considered in Chapter B9 and recorded in the surveys for seabirds, but there is no understanding of how the gull utilise the terrestrial habitat for foraging and the impact on this species of the proposals in either the marine or the terrestrial areas from enabling works through to full implementation. This is critical for the HRA assessment, but also necessary for analysis within the EIA and provision of avoidance and mitigation.	No	The assessment of effects on black-headed gull in terrestrial environments (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)) is informed by surveys data contained in reports for breeding birds (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.11 - Breeding bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.44)) and over-wintering birds (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.13 - Over-wintering and passage bird TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.46)), as well as additional survey work to establish usage of the WNDA Development by black-headed gull which was undertaken in 2017 (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89)).
100199 - NWWT, 100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Chough, as a qualifying feature of the Holy Island SPA and an Annex I species, should be considered within the HRA and additionally the EIA should consider the necessary provisions of Article 3 of the Birds Directive (Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds 79/409/EEC).	No	An assessment of the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project to chough is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9), and within the Shadow HRA Report for the Wylfa Newydd Project (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Baseline information is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.14 - Chough Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.47).
100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Boat-based visual tracking: In addition to the transect surveys, tern tracking studies conducted to provide more up to date information on the areas used by terns. These were boat-based visual tracking of individual terns from the Cemlyn Lagoon colony during late June and July 2016. Unfortunately, the survey period did not capture the early period of chick rearing phase of the terns. RSPB recommend tracking surveys are repeated and cover a longer period and include the early part of chick rearing phase to capture the period after incubation.	No	Detail of the boat-based tracking surveys: All relevant information has been provided as appendices to the relevant EIA/HRA submission as part of the DCO process. Information relating to terrestrial ecology, marine ecology and coastal processes is outlined within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), respectively with further information appended to these chapters. Horizon acknowledges the comment referring to additional boat-based surveys and will keep this under consideration.
Comments on Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation reports (Main Consultation Report and Preliminary Environmental Information Report) - positive/criticisms/general				
90	S47	It appears to be a thorough assessment, examining a wide range of potential impacts.	No	Comment duly noted.
107	S47	Far too many 'could be mitigated' without any firm commitments to actually mitigate many of the things that have been assessed as being impacted by the project, either in its construction or its operation when commissioned.	No	The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation was an update written part way through the EIA process. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the EIA and the project design have progressed. The DCO submission contains commitments to mitigation from the full EIA of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station. The ES Volume J - Environmental commitments and summary of residual effects J1 - Environmental commitments (Application Document Reference: 6.10.1) provides a summary of environmental commitments.
100090	S47	Well worked out and thought through.	No	Comment duly noted.
100093	S47	The information as well prepared and informative.	No	Comment duly noted.
100127	S47	Not as comprehensive as would have expected.	No	The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation was an update written part way through the EIA process. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the EIA and the project design have progressed. The DCO submission contains a comprehensive Environmental Statement.
100198	S47	The reports are comprehensive and detailed.	No	Comment duly noted.
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	The PEI Report is intended to provide initial conclusions on the likely impacts of the project and acknowledges in some sections that baseline, design, or modelling information is still to be completed but initial conclusions are provided. Concerned that a number of initial conclusions are 'moderate' or 'minor adverse' rather than providing a precautionary initial conclusion.	No	The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation was an update written part way through the EIA process. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the EIA and the project design have progressed and outputs have been shared with NRW. The DCO submission contains commitments to mitigation from the full EIA of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station. The ES Volume J - Environmental commitments and summary of residual effects J1 - Environmental commitments (Application Document Reference: 6.10.1) provides a summary of environmental commitments.

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		NRW has not been consulted on baseline information relating to some receptors. Further work is required on the traffic assessment to understand the effects on any additional protected sites. NRW are unable to agree to the statement in paragraph B8.18 at this stage.	No	Details of study area for effects of increased traffic are provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5), together with assessment on potential ecological effects from changed in air quality on relevant ecological receptors.
		NRW consider that European and Nationally protected species should be considered as high value, not medium in Table B8.2. Table B8.2 lists amphibians as having a low value. Great crested newts are assessed as part of the amphibian assemblage and on that basis, amphibians should be given a high value, or alternatively great crested newts are assessed separately to the amphibian assemblage.	No	The approach to receptor valuation is in accordance with industry guidance as specified in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.9). The value of a species in EIA is not informed purely by the legislation covering it, but also considers the species population/assemblage within the zone of influence, and takes into account various characteristics of that receptor such as distinctiveness, population trends, species rich assemblages, population size, edge of range. At the time of consultation, GCN were not included as a receptor as they were not recorded within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and a 500m buffer surrounding it. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, additional survey work has been undertaken and a population within Cae Gwyn SSSI has been confirmed. GCN have therefore been included as an ecological receptor in subsequent revisions of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9).
		Unable to provide detailed comment on the assessment of marine mammals due to a lack of detailed and specific information on a variety of aspects, largely through undefined design envelopes. Unclear how conclusions were drawn on significance of effects for each impact pathway when limited quantitative information is presented and the evidence base is sparse. Understanding the analytical process behind arriving at the conclusions presented in the report would enable NRW to understand the potential (or lack of) impacts and their magnitude of effect. As marine modelling work has yet to be completed, unable to comment on whether this will have local and/or wider effects on marine mammals.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report provided an early indication of the assessment. A much more detailed evidence base is outlined within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the basis of conclusions reached therefore much clearer. The assessments have been based on the final design, or, if these details are yet to be confirmed, on a realistic worst case. The completed marine modelling outputs are presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway), allowing further conclusions to be drawn. For the Stage Two PEI Report the assessment was based on best available information and professional judgement. It is recognised that there is a need to quantify the effects as far as possible. The significance of effects on each receptor has been clearly presented within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13), along with the basis of the analysis or calculations. For example, in relation to the loss of food resource for marine mammals, this is presented in terms of energetic value and numbers/weights of prey items.
		In relation to paragraph 10.146 of the PEI Report Appendices, marine mammals exploit food throughout their range and 200 km is not an appropriate cut off for assessing scale. The appropriate scale for SAC inclusion is the species specific Marine Mammals Management Units as described in previous advice, thus all marine mammal SACs around Wales should be included due to demonstrated connectivity.	No	Comment duly noted. Species-specific Marine Mammal Management Units and all marine mammal SACs around Wales have been outlined within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and considered within the assessment of effects outlined in sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table D13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Without presenting anticipated source levels for piling and marine works, it is impossible to comment on whether 'the effect [on marine mammals] would be temporary in nature and would not be in the range that could cause fatal injuries'. No assessment of marine underwater noise from construction has been made and so the level of disturbance cannot be fully quantified. It is advised that an assessment is made to establish the likely area of ensonification and predicted radii of hearing injury zones from the chosen piling activity. Effects from increased construction and operation vessel noise should also be assessed. No calculations or units have been given for the loss of fish i.e. numbers of fish per hour, day, week, month year etc in paragraph B10.105. Unclear how the equivalent of 'annual diet of 1.1 porpoise' has been calculated. Further work is required or details presented, before concluding the predicted level of effect.	No	The assessment presented in the Stage Two PEI Report was based on experience of other similar works and provided an early indication of the likely effects. The piling methodology to be used and predicted noise source levels based on modelling outputs is presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.09 - Underwater noise baseline and modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.91) and has been used to inform the assessment of effects presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway) and the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). The significance of any effects has been determined based on sound levels in zones around the construction activity relative to hearing thresholds (temporary threshold shift and permanent threshold shift). The effect from construction vessel noise has also been assessed within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The likely effects on fish have been quantified in terms of annual numbers entrained and impinged, along with the equivalent adult values of selected species. The wider significance of the numbers impinged and entrained will be linked to annual dietary requirements of marine birds and mammals. A preliminary assessment using the dietary equivalence methodology is outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.10 - Entrapment of

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				marine organisms at the Existing Power Station (Application Document Reference: 6.4.92). An updated and more detailed analysis (including calculations) is presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		The Environmental Statement should clearly define the maximum development area and the red line application boundary. Any proposed mitigation areas required should be included within land controlled by HNP. Paragraph 6.55 of the MCD describes the various aspect of the Power Station development, however the proposals are indicative and based on current designs/information. This conflicts with the commitment in the PEI Report to follow the Rochdale Envelope principles where flexibility is accepted but within a defined range of parameters. For the purposes of the EIA, the Environmental Statement provided as part of the DCO submission should assess effects based on the worst case scenario. The Environmental Statement should take account of the evolution of the project within these parameters. NRW will only be able to provide advice on the assessment of environmental effects and necessary mitigation if there are clearly defined maximum parameters. Clarification is requested as to why details of the maximum parameters of the project are not available. The information provided in support of the DCO application must enable the likely significance of effects on the environment to be assessed and the necessary mitigation to be described.	No	The DCO application clearly defines the boundary within which development would be undertaken, including areas required for mitigation. The ES defines the bases of the assessment undertaken, including consideration of a Rochdale Envelope and assessment of a worst-case scenario within the defined parameters. The ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B1 - Introduction to the assessment process (Application Document Reference: 6.2.1) sets out the general assessment approach.
		There are Wylfa Newydd consents which may be applied for separately and in advance of the application for DCO. NRW consider that such applications should not be considered in isolation and rather should be regarded as an integral part of the wider project. In such cases, the need for EIA must be considered in respect of the whole project and therefore advise that Horizon submit an Environmental Statement that considers the overall effects of the whole scheme in order to assess the likely consequences of component projects cumulatively and in-combination with later stages.	No	Comment duly noted. The ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9) provides detail of the cumulative effects assessment, which considers the Enabling Works, A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, Associated Development as well as other external projects.
		Paragraph 7.50 of the PEI Report Appendices refers to the Tre'r Gof outflow drain. Please note that the Tre'r Gof discharge stream is through an artificial culvert created in 1790s.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Limited attempt to provide a Cumulative Impacts Assessment (CIA) for marine mammals. The spatial extent for a CIA of mobile marine mammals is the relevant marine mammal management unit. All relevant developments/projects within the footprint of that management unit should be scoped in the CIA.	No	Comment duly noted. The ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9) contains the cumulative effects assessment. The approach for identifying those projects that need to be considered in relation to cumulative effects is based on receptor pathways rather than a specific measured study area. This is owing to the fact that many of the marine environment receptors (such as fish and marine mammals) are highly mobile species.
		A more region specific reference should be used in paragraph 10.166 of the PEI Report Appendices instead of the generic Reeves et al 2002. The text on pup movements relate to the average maximum daily passage, noting that weaned pups (juveniles) can be at sea for extended periods and travel large distances.	No	Comment duly noted. Telemetry data (amongst other literature) is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.06 - Marine mammals (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88) and shows the extended periods and large distances travelled.
		In relation to paragraph 10.165, NRW refer Horizon to the most recent assessment of pup production in North Wales: Stringell, T.B.,	No	Comment duly noted. The baseline assessment for marine mammals considered a detailed literature search for all data available at the time of writing and included the referenced paper. This has been considered within the ES

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		Millar, C.P., Sanderson, W.G., Westcott, S.M. and McMath, M.J., 2014. When aerial surveys will not do: grey seal pup production in cryptic habitats of Wales. Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 94(06), pp.1155-1159.		Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13-6 - Marine Mammal Baseline Review (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88).
		Chapter I1 of the PEI Report discusses the approach to the scope of projects in the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA) and appears to follow the approach in PINS Advice Note 17. However there is limited information in Table I2.1 regarding how the projects scoped into the CEA process have been derived and whether they meet institute guidelines. The CEA doesn't make reference to the potential interactions with effects of 'non-project' activities. If this is because these effects have been considered pressures that already determine the baseline status of receptors, this should be noted in the PEI Report.	No	Table I2.1 of the PEI Report is not intended to provide a full description of how projects have been scoped into the Cumulative Effects Assessment (CEA). Instead, it shows the criteria used for identifying projects for the long list. Once projects were identified for the long list, more details of those projects were then considered in order to determine whether or not they should be scoped in to the CEA. Scoping justification is provided in Table I2.2 of the PEI Report. The CEA assessment does take into account both PINS Advice Note 17 and IEMA guidance on EIA. Table I2-1 in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I2 - Scope (Application Document Reference: 6.9.2) shows the long list of Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects (RFFPs) and includes justification for their being scoped in or out of the assessment of cumulative environmental effects. The table includes a column stating which 'tier' each RFFP is classified as, in accordance with PINS Advice Note 17. Non-project activities are considered to be part of the baseline and so are not considered further in the CEA. However, commercial fishing operations has been considered in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2).
		The summary of effects in I3 identifies likely effects on marine receptors but figures I1.3 and I1.4 do not specify the geographical scope of the study with respect to marine effects. This is particularly important for mobile species that occur over a wide range. NRW would expect the scope of any study looking at effects on marine mammals to be defined by the extent of the relevant marine mammal management unit.	No	The study area for cumulative effects on marine receptors is explained in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9). The approach for identifying those projects that need to be considered in relation to cumulative effects is based on receptor pathways rather than a specific measured study area. This is owing to the fact that many of the marine environment receptors (such as fish and marine mammals) are highly mobile species.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The EIA should give consideration to best practice guidance such as the Government's Good Practice Guide for EIA and consider construction, operation and decommissioning. Consideration of alternatives (including alternative sites, choice of process, and the phasing of construction) is widely regarded as good practice. The following would be expected to be considered within the EIA: - Receptors; - Impacts from construction, operation and decommissioning; - Emissions to air and water; - Land quality; - Waste; - Accidents with off-site emissions; - COMAH regulations; - Electromagnetic fields; - Ionising radiation; - Stakeholder comments; - Environmental permitting; and Marine Licensable Activities (i.e. the interaction between terrestrial and marine elements).	No	The content and scope of the EIA has been through two formal scoping requests to the Planning Inspectorate and one scoping addendum. As a result of this, scoping opinions have been provided to Horizon which set out the requirements for the content of the ES. Horizon is confident that all issues appropriate to be included in the ES are covered. Some of the items on the list provided with the comment are covered within the overall DCO application but sometimes in assessments other than the EIA, for example in the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19).
100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	S42(1)(a)	Welcome the commitments that no significant effects on public services are likely with Horizon providing all additional services to support the increased population. It is expected the consultation documents to be more explicit about what these services would	No	Horizon acknowledge your comment and note that discussions with stakeholders are ongoing to agree the measures which will be put in place. Measures linked to the services provided by BCUHB are outlined in the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19).

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		include, their locations and how, if at all, they would link in to the statutory services provided by the BCUHB.		
100097 - CITB	S47	The consultation document is really interesting and allows for plenty of opportunities for CITB to support the project.	No	Comment duly noted.
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	It is noted that the DCO EIA will include an assessment of inter-project cumulative effects which will include the decommissioning project at WPS, and that the assessment presented in the Stage Two PAC PEI Report is preliminary and based on currently available environmental information. Further work is required to complete the assessment. The assessment will include a number of areas relevant to Magnox' operations and its EMP.	No	The ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4) reports the findings of the intra-project cumulative effects assessment, which considers the Magnox decommissioning.
		It is unclear from the Stage Two PAC documents exactly what assumptions have been made to adjust the baseline to account for the WPS, and how flows associated with the traffic modelling will account for decommissioning the Existing Power Station. Horizon must ensure that any impacts on Magnox operations are minimised and would welcome further dialogue.	No	The decommissioning of the existing Magnox Power Station has been taken into account using the best available information, including that contained within the ES and Environmental Management Plan for decommissioning of the Existing Power Station. This information was used to ensure that any proposals to upgrade the highway network take into account the cumulative effects of this and other existing and committed development. The use of appropriate information is outlined in ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO TA Appendix G - Strategic Traffic Model - Overview (Application Document Reference: 6.3.21). Results of junction assessments are summarised in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Horizon is committed to minimising the impacts on Magnox operations and has entered into dialogue with them.
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Information within the PEI Report suggests that the impact on NWFRS, based on incident statistics for 2014/15, will be minor adverse across the area covered by NWFRS although it does acknowledge that the impact will be more concentrated in the Key Socio-Economic Study Area (KSA) and in Anglesey where 93% of the population increase is likely to reside.	No	Subsequent analysis was completed based on STATS19 data for 2011 to 2015 inclusive. This concluded that the absolute change in the number of accidents resulting from the Wylfa Newydd Project is forecast to be negligible. This results in no significant effects for accidents and safety as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project. See the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C2 - Traffic and Transport (Application Document Reference: 6.3.2), section 2.5 for further detail.
100199 - NWWT	S47	NWWT do not concur with the winning and working of rock being described in the PEI Report impact tables and elsewhere as 'removal of rock outcrop'. This phrase does not convey to the reader the extent, scale, purpose or importance of this process and proves only to obfuscate and belittle the true impact of this activity.	Yes	Rock winning from on-site rock outcrops is no longer part of the scope of works.
		Guidance indicates that the nature of consultees' responses will reflect the way in which the PEI Report is presented. In order to obviate confusion, PINs states that the preliminary nature of the PEI Report should be emphasised and NWWT fully recognise this. However, PINs also indicate that in actively seeking interested parties' views the applicant needs to establish that there will be an opportunity for changes in both the design of the proposed development and the EIA in order to take consultees comments into consideration. The current pre-application consultation does not appear to encompass aspects of this Guidance on a number of levels	No	Feedback from the Pre-application Consultation (Stage One, Two and Three), along with other consultation exercises has informed the development of the Wylfa Newydd Project before application for the DCO was submitted. This Consultation Report, which forms part of the DCO application reports on how consultation feedback has been taken into account.
		A variety of additional ecological information has been gathered over the 2016 survey season which it would be extremely useful to have sight of in order to inform NWWT's views on the public consultation. Given that some of the Stage Two PAC information is in relation to species/habitats that require a HRA Assessment and many of the elements of the project appear to be "largely fixed" with "little scope for influence" (Chapter 1 MCD Figure 1.1 and Table 1.3) it is important that the relevant specialists, both statutory and non-	No	All baseline data are provided as appendices to the ES, and a Shadow HRA Report is included in support of the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Additional data on chough have been obtained from more surveys in 2017 and additional data from external sources, and this is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.14 - Chough Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.47).

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		statutory, have an opportunity to consider the full suite of information that is available and what is likely to be necessary by way of mitigation given the 'Precautionary Approach' that is required within the Habitats Regulations (2010). This is imperative as the PINs guidance on DCO projects indicates that there will be little scope to make adjustments to the submitted scheme once it is accepted by them. Information that is missing/yet to be released include: - chough paper on the connectedness of the Wylfa Head population (wintering and breeding) with Holy Island SPA; - eDNA analysis of ponds which confirms the presence of great crested newt within ponds inside the boundary of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; - marine mammals surveys (understand these have been undertaken for populations within the pSPA); - tern tracking data for the breeding colony at Cemlyn Bay SPA and pSPA; and - coastal processes and coastal modelling, which is understood from Stage Two PAC has not been 'tested', which is of relevance to the supporting features of the SPA and SAC at Cemlyn Bay. The PEI Report is not expected to replicate or be a draft of the ES. A good PEI document is one that enables consultees (both specialist and non-specialist) to understand the likely environmental effects of the proposed development and helps to inform their consultation responses on the proposed development.		Great crested newt surveys in 2017 confirmed that there were no breeding ponds within the WNDA Development (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.22 - Great crested newt TSR 2017 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.55)). Marine mammal, tern tracking and coastal processes and modelling data is presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with additional information provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.06 - Marine mammals (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88); the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.07 - Seabirds (Application Document Reference: 6.4.89); and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
			No	Comment duly noted.
101	S47	It is good that you have tried to do the right thing as far as environmental impact is concerned.	No	Comment duly noted.
100081	S47	The report gives a useful overview of the impact on Anglesey, of the housing and transport needs and plans during construction.	No	Comment duly noted.
Soils and geology				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	A Silt Mitigation and Management Plan has not been mentioned in paragraph C8.36. Unless such a plan is within one of the other plans to be drawn up and implemented, NRW recommend that a Silt Mitigation and Management Plan is submitted in support of any planning application(s), and that NRW are consulted on a draft of this plan before any application is submitted.	No	The CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) details the proposals for managing elevated suspended sediment. In addition, mitigation is included in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8) in order to manage suspended sediment in drainage and runoff water.
		Substantive drafts of the proposed mitigation plans specified within paragraph C8.36 and paragraphs D8.44 to D8.49 are to be submitted in support of the planning applications. On review of this documentation will NRW be able to determine whether the plans include acceptable protective and mitigation policies and practices. NRW are to be consulted on drafts of these plans in advance of planning submission.	No	The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) identify strategies and mitigation measures for environmental management, materials management, site waste management and land contamination. The aspects of these strategies and mitigation measures of relevance to the assessments of effects on soils and geology are described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E7 - Soils (Application Document Reference: 6.5.7); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.7); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.7); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.7).

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		NRW cannot comment on land contamination until further ground investigation and associated contamination risk assessments are received. This information may inform further mitigation measures/plans yet to be identified within the mitigation plans specified within paragraphs D8.44 to D8.49.	Yes	Information regarding the ground investigations, land contamination findings and associated risk assessments are described in the ES Volume D WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25).
		Consideration must be given to the materials used to develop the Wylfa park and ride site, including the long-term intention of the site following end of use. A developed plan must include aspects such as removal of material and restoration of sites at the end of their use, including waste management requirements from removal of any imported hard core etc. This could be included for consideration within the proposed Materials Management Plan within paragraph F7.40.	No	After completion of construction of the Power Station the Park and Ride would be decommissioned. The buildings, utilities, site roads and hardstanding areas would be removed and the sites restored to a condition to be agreed in a decommissioning environmental impact assessment report and other regulatory submissions closer to the time. The types and quantities of waste from the demolition of buildings and facilities at the Park and Ride are estimated from the materials required for their construction and details are included in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Project-wide effects - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6). The Wylfa Newydd CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) identify strategies and mitigation measures for materials management, site waste management and land contamination. The aspects of these strategies and mitigation measures of relevance to the assessments of effects on soils and geology are described in the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.7).
		The level of risk of contamination within paragraph G8.20 is queried, given as 'significant contamination is not expected'. Welcome review of the ground investigation report, and results, currently being undertaken, as noted within G8.20, when available.	No	Detailed information regarding land quality, including the findings of all Ground Investigations up to and including the 2015 Ground Investigation (which is referred to in the consultee's response) is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25).
		Table B15.1 of the PEIR should provide clarification on the hazardous waste strategy, particularly with reference to asbestos.	No	Contaminated soils and made ground will be managed through a Remediation Processing Compound during Site Preparation and Clearance Works (SPC Works) in accordance with a deployed Bespoke Mobile Plant Environmental Permit. This will ensure materials that are retained for reuse on site is not hazardous and is suitable and has a certainty of use. Asbestos- Containing Material (ACM) and fragments of ACMs will be removed from site and consigned as hazardous waste to an appropriately licensed facility. Soils contaminated with hydrocarbons or other hazardous substances will also be removed from site to appropriately licensed facilities.
		Table B15.2 of the PEIR identifies a total of 28,955 tonnes of waste that may need to be taken to a third party off site as part of Site Preparation and Clearance. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) advise that detail of where, and how, this will be taken off site should be provided in the Environmental Statement.	No	The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) provides details on the proposed management route for the conventional waste and materials generated through the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The assessment considers the use of waste management sites on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, in north Wales and northwest England. Details on the permitted facilities located in north Wales are provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C6.01 - Local and regional waste management facilities (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30). This includes each facilities capacity (tonnes per annum), location and distance from the proposed development. The capacity information is summarised in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C6.01 - Local and regional waste management facilities (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30) and used to assess any adverse effect of the waste generate by the Wylfa Newydd Project on the available capacity of these waste management facilities.
		NRW have previously advised the following in relation to criteria for determining value of soils and geology receptors: Principal aquifers are expected to sit in the Topic Specific Criteria for a 'High' value receptor. Surface waters and the Irish Sea have not been included in the topic specific criteria for High value receptors, the omission should be explained. The Negligible value receptor includes 'Strata not classified as an aquifer under the Water Framework Directive'. The Water Framework Directive does not define aquifers. Aquifer definition for England and Wales is set out in Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3). GP3 allows for: Principal aquifers, Secondary (A, B and Undifferentiated) aquifers and Unproductive strata (formerly referred to as non-aquifers). The wording should be amended accordingly.	No	With regards to Table 6.2 of the PEI Report and the definition of magnitude of effect on controlled waters; amendments have been made to the criteria for aquifers and the Irish Sea in relation to NRW's comments a category has been added to the magnitude criteria that includes controlled waters. Refer to the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.7) for details. The criteria for determining the value of a receptor have been updated to reflect NRW comments. The methodology, including the table of receptor values, is provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8). The CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) identify strategies and mitigation measures for environmental management including pollution prevention strategies.

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		These comments have been taken on board in section 6 (Appendix 2) of the PEI Report Appendices. They have not been mirrored in section 7 Surface Water and Groundwater and need to be incorporated. Table 6.2 of the PEI Report Appendices refers to 'Definition of magnitude' and includes topic-specific criteria that will be used to evaluate each measure of magnitude. There are no criteria for defining the magnitude of impact on controlled waters. This needs to be addressed and incorporated. Paragraphs B6.92-B6.93 refer several times to a CEMP and EMP, however, no details are included on the mitigation measures to be included. NRW is unable to advise further as part of this consultation. The Environmental Statement submitted as part of the DCO application should include sufficient information to assess the likely impacts and should provide details of the mitigation measures to be undertaken (and which form part of these plans/strategies). Referencing the required plans/strategies in the Environmental Statement will not be sufficient. Horizon should include sufficient detail in the Environmental Statement and HRA to demonstrate that all potential impacts are considered and details of mitigation are provided, including pollution prevention strategies. NRW advise Horizon to consult NRW for further advice in advance of finalising their DCO application. References to CL:AIRE are being addressed through ongoing discussions with HNP.		
		Would normally object at the planning stage to underground fuel tanks for hazardous substances unless they satisfied the conditions in position statement D2 of the groundwater protection policy Groundwater Protection Principles and Practice 'GP3' August 2013. In addition, would normally object to sub water table storage of hazardous substances as described in position statement D3. The preferred option is for storage of hazardous substances to be above ground in order to protect groundwater.	No	There is insufficient room on site for above ground fuel storage. The implications for below ground fuel storage and the regulatory position regarding such storage has been taken into account in sections 8.4 and 8.5 of the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8).
		On-going discussions on possible mitigation measures in relation to the Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS and Porth Wnal Granite RIGS (and proposed GCR) are not included in the PEI Report documents. If the GCR site is designated in advance of DCO consent, NRW would expect appropriate mitigation measures to be secured in the DCO to ensure that the geological interest will be maintained.	Yes	Identified effects on the Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS (the Porth Wnal Granite RIGS are no longer affected) have been reduced following changes to the designs e.g. movement of the cooling water outfall and location of the coffer dam away from the key feature of the RIGS. The ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.7), the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.01 - Baseline Condition Report - Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Application Document Reference: 6.4.24) include details of the ongoing consultations regarding the Porth Wnal Dolerite RIGS and include discussion of the potential GCR designation. Mitigation measures have been identified and are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7).
100194 - IACC; 100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	Land in the area is known to be contaminated and construction will reduce soil quality. Remediating existing on-site contamination would benefit health and the environment, but construction poses a risk of pollution or unexpected contamination which could harm health and the environment. A Materials Management Plan and Management of Made Ground and Land Contamination procedure would allow the treatment and/or re-use of suitable materials on-site to ensure the most	No	Reference should be made to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25) and the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) (and sub-CoCP for the WNDA Development (Application Document Reference: 8.7)) which set out proposals for the management of land contamination, including proposed remediation activities. The CoCP also includes mitigation measures for the management of any unexpected contamination. The CoCP sets out a materials management strategy and strategy for the management of soils which include measures to reduce effects on soil and maximise the reuse of material. It should be noted that the management of made ground procedure has been withdrawn - reference should be made instead to the ES Volume D - WNDA

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		sustainable solution is obtained, whilst guaranteeing that any contamination is dealt with safely and to enable independent assessment of the residual effect significance.	No	Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25).
		The preliminary land contamination assessment was used to inform a small amount of site investigation undertaken in 2015, targeted on the Area of Potential Concern (APC). A summary of the findings were included in the Stage 2 PEI Report and appendices only, not the inclusion of the report as supporting information. To allow independent assessment of the site investigation baseline, potential impacts and mitigation measures, compliance with the Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion for site investigation results to be provided. The footprint of the existing building housing the reactors and ancillary equipment have not been investigated in this report. Consideration of this area is assumed as part of future decommissioning. The redevelopment of the area around the existing works will not create a particularly sensitive end use in terms of potential risk. It is stated that the bulk of any excavated material will be kept on-site. The Welsh Government concur that this seems sensible as there will be significant opportunity to bury the less mobile contaminants under future building footprints or other hardcover areas thus severing potential pathways and providing a more sustainable method of disposal. Some remediation will be required to break potential contamination pathways to safeguard health and controlled waters from areas of significant contamination. The potential negative effects of remediation need to be considered, including effects on construction workers involved in the remediation and the use of resources, etc. Any remediation undertaken through a remediation strategy would need to be verified and submitted with the ES.		The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.4.25) includes details of ground investigations undertaken and an assessment of chemical testing results. It also includes a remediation options appraisal and presents the remediation strategy for the site. Borehole logs and laboratory analytical certificates from these investigations will also be made available where requested. The assessment of effects presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7) includes consideration of effects related to the remediation of contamination on site. It is not anticipated that the remediation works will use a significant quantity of resources based upon current proposals. The decommissioning of the existing building housing the reactors on the site of the Existing Power Station is not part of the Horizon scope of works and therefore did not form part of the ground investigation of the Wylfa Newydd site. The decommissioning of the existing reactors is considered in the cumulative assessment conducted for the Wylfa Newydd Project EIA, but is not part of the dedicated Horizon scope of works.
100195 - NRW; 100235 - People Against Wylfa B (PAWB)	S42(1)(a), S47	Details and assurances that the integrated waste strategy and conventional waste strategy is robust and appropriate. The strategy needs to take into account the number of permitted sites in the locality, permit conditions, types, tonnages and waste acceptance criteria. NRW advises that Horizon should consult on its' detailed strategy in advance of finalising the DCO application.	No	The ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B16 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.2.16) refers to Horizon's Integrated Waste Strategy which provides an over-arching process system description and requirements that is underpinned with Horizon Management System procedure and auditing forms. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.6) sets requirements on Contractors to prepare a site waste management plan and a materials management plan for each project. The ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) provides details on the proposed management route for the conventional waste and materials generated through the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The assessment considers the use of waste management sites on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, in north Wales and northwest England. Details on the permitted facilities located in north Wales are provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C6-1 - Local and regional waste management facilities (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30). This includes each facilities capacity (tonnes per annum), location and distance from the proposed development. The capacity information is summarised in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C6-1 - Local and regional waste management facilities (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30) and used to assess any adverse effect of the waste generate by the Wylfa Newydd Project on the available capacity of these waste management facilities.
124 - Food Standards Agency	S47	Monitoring should be carried out to provide reassurance relating to the disturbance of soils which may be contaminated by previous nuclear activities adjacent to the site.	No	A focussed soil and sediment sampling programme of the proposed site construction area and the offshore environmental has been undertaken with samples analysed for radioactivity content. Results suggest no significant anthropogenic radioactivity contamination. Only caesium137 is measured and at levels consistent with deposition on Anglesey from Chernobyl fallout levels in Anglesey and weapons testing fallout. Concentrations are uniform across

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				the site and are no higher than soils in other lowland areas of North Wales. This was noted in the baseline section of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14). During construction, where potential contamination is encountered, this will be managed as detailed in the land contamination management section of the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100237	S42(1)(d)	Requested information on the quantity of topsoil proposed to be moved close to us and what alternative locations have been identified that could be used. This information has not been forthcoming. Also awaiting information on the number of earth moving vehicles involved.	No	Information on soil management proposals are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1) and Volume D - WNDA Development D7 - Soils and geology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.7). Horizon has had regular discussions with the consultees throughout the Pre-Application Consultation stages regarding topsoil volumes, alternative locations of topsoil mounds, hours of working and the number of earth moving vehicles. Topsoil is now included in the bulk earthworks volumes. The volume of material being placed in mound A is approximately 3 million cubic metres which will raise ground levels approximately 10-15m to the ridge, about 150m from the consultees property, as part of the drumlin creation. The works in the area by the consultees property will be undertaken primarily in the first two years of construction with a further phase at the end of the Power Station construction. Alternative locations for the placement of topsoil were reviewed but were discounted due to other works or the proximity to ecological receptors. The number of earth moving vehicles required for mound A has not be determined at this stage. These details will be determined as the construction sequencing is finalised.
100086	S42(1)(d)	Questions what will happen to waste and where will it go?	No	The ES Volume C - Project wide effects C6 - Waste and materials management (Application Document Reference: 6.3.6) provides details on the proposed management route for the conventional waste and materials generated through the construction, operational and decommissioning phases. The assessment considers the use of waste management sites on Anglesey, in Gwynedd, in north Wales and northwest England. Details on the permitted facilities located in north Wales are provided in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C6-1 - Local and regional waste management facilities (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30). This includes each facilities capacity (tonnes per annum), location and distance from the proposed development. The capacity information is summarised in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects Appendix C6-1 - Local and regional waste management facilities (Application Document Reference: 6.3.30) and used to assess any adverse effect of the waste generate by the Wylfa Newydd Project on the available capacity of these waste management facilities. An overview of the Horizon radioactive waste management strategy was provided as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two PEI Report - Volume A, B14 and additional information is provided in the Wylfa Newydd DCO (refer to ES Volume D – WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 – Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97)). Extensive facilities for the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste currently exist in the UK and overseas. Lower activity radioactive waste generated during operation of the Power Station will be transported off-site for treatment and disposal as soon as reasonably practicable. However, higher activity wastes and spent fuel which cannot be transported to an existing treatment or disposal facility during the operation of the Power Station will be stored safely on site until the Geological Disposal Facility is available. This is in accordance with Government policy.
Radioactive waste management				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	The ongoing development strategy for radioactive waste management systems is to defer until necessary. The PEI Report gives the impression that much work has proceeded on development of these systems.	No	The development of the design has progressed, as evidenced by the from Generic Design Assessment and the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit application. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97) provides an overview of the proposed management arrangements for all radioactive wastes and spent fuel arising during operation and decommissioning of the Power Station.
		The Environmental Statement should provide clarification on where solid waste referenced in paragraph B14.11 would be processed and where it would be disposed of i.e. on- or off-site. NRW expect it	No	Clarification on where solid waste will be processed can be found in section 1.5.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97). This includes details

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		would be processed on-site and then disposed of off-site to a regulator approved permitted waste facility.		of the management approach for dealing with all solid radioactive wastes, including preferred permitted disposal routes.
		Paragraphs B13.27 and B14.29 include statements that Horizon are of the opinion that there will not be any residual radioactive soil contamination encountered during ground works for the construction phase that will need assessing, segregation, sentencing, transport off-site and disposal. NRW note that this conclusion is based on baseline ground surveys that have been conducted and advise that Horizon consult NRW on the baseline ground survey results.	No	Horizon measurements from the on-going soil sampling programme found there is no anthropogenic contamination in soil beyond what would be expected from Chernobyl on Anglesey, and that this is uniform across site, so there is no evidence of contamination from the Existing Power Station. Measurements of sediment samples taken from the marine construction area show levels similar to those measured in the area. These soil and sediment radioactivity levels are below "exempt" levels and will result in negligible impact (see section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Stage Two PAC identifies a preferred location for interim long term storage of spent fuel, intermediate level and dry high level radioactive waste. The location is near to the boundary of land owned by National Trust and its tenanted property at Felin Gafnan. The proposal seeks to establish a conservative timeline of 140 years after the end of electricity generation, meaning land owned by National Trust will be affected by this aspect for over 200 years	No	Comment duly noted. External doses from radioactive waste stores are predicted to be very low such that the effect will be negligible (see Table D14.21 and section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)). Impacts to National Trust property have been assessed in ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
133	S47	No Environmental Report can address the question of how to dispose of nuclear waste. Only containment is possible, and the problem will stay with society for thousands of years.	No	Horizon have designed the Power Station in line with government policy related to disposals of radioactive wastes (see National policy statements for Energy (EN-1) and New Nuclear build (EN-6). These require the assumption that a national Geological Disposal Facility is constructed and is available for the final disposal of intermediate level waste and spent fuel. Low-level waste disposal is in line with current industry approaches using permitted facilities.
100086	S42(1)(d)	Waste management (radioactive) need to be more thoroughly explained - as minimal as they may be, there are some risks with nuclear involvement and the preliminary reports seem to skate over concerns on that subject. Some transparency would be appreciated.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14) will include a more detailed description of discharges (section 14.4) and assessment of resulting doses (section 14.5). Section 1.5.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97) includes detail of the management approach for dealing with all solid radioactive wastes.
Radiological issues				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	NRW understands that the dose estimate specified in paragraph B13.82 to be three times larger than that indicated in the PEI Report chapter.	No	The value of 6µSv/y in the PEI Report was for the estimate from CEFAS (from Radioactivity in Food and the Environment, 2012) of current doses in the locality (due to Existing Power Stations plus other Irish Sea discharges). The 20µSv in the PEI Report was a judgement of likely impact from the Power Station. Section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14) details the dose and impact assessment from operations, based on the assessment for the environmental permit application.
		Dose estimation, waste quantification and BAT underpinning of the decommissioning case are absent.	No	The ES contains estimates of decommissioning doses (see section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)). Best Available Techniques (BAT) would be a continuous process from operations through to decommissioning. A complete assessment of doses, waste quantification and the application of BAT will be specifically covered by the decommissioning EIA prepared in advance of the activity as required by the Nuclear Reactors (Environmental Impact Assessment for Decommissioning) Regulations 1999. Estimates of significant waste inventory on-site are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97).
		Paragraph B13.93 could mention use of appropriate waste manage characterisation, monitoring and sentencing procedures, arrangements and controls as measures implemented to minimise impacts.	No	Comment duly noted. These can be mentioned generically, but the actual documentation is journey-specific. Impacts are managed via control of dose rate on outer margin of packaging (see sections 14.2 and 14.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)).
100194 - IACC; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	The ES/shadow HRA should consider the inter-development effects of the adjacent Magnox station and other nuclear new build sites cumulatively with Wylfa Newydd as other sources of radioactivity and radiation.	No	The statement in the PEI Report was correct for Wylfa Newydd. The ES includes an assessment of combined effects with the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station and the operation of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station (see section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)).

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The documents do not include any assessment of EMF during connection of power to the National Grid. More detailed information on the radiological impact of discharges on human health is believed to be under development. A cache of radioactive objects is believed to be in the marine environment but the location and number of these is unknown. Construction may disturb this cache and reach local beaches and marine foods. The potential for such disruption should be assessed and a risk management plan developed.	No	Radiological impacts of discharges on human health are assessed via dose assessments developed for the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit application and are summarised in section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14). Horizon is unaware of a "cache of radioactive objects in the marine environment". However, there is likely to be small levels of contamination of marine sediment in the marine construction area. Horizon has undertaken a detailed sampling programme of this area, including radioactivity analysis of samples, to inform the safe undertaking of construction in this area.
124 - Food Standards Agency	S47	There is no reference to ongoing monitoring of the environment and food and what provisions the operator will have in place for this in Volume B13, Volume B14 and the MCD Section 5. While initial surveys show radiological contamination on the site is at background levels, during the construction phase The Food Standards Agency expect the operator to monitor extracted soils and sediments to verify this initial assessment. Where extracted soils and sediments are re-used for landscaping, consideration should be given to the levels of contamination in relation to the potential for future use of this land for food production. During operation, monitoring of the terrestrial and aquatic environment and local food production is required to provide reassurance and to verify modelling assumptions used in prior assessments of planned radiological discharges. The definition of 'representative person' given in paragraph B13.50 is not technically correct. It is not that the individual who receives the highest radiological dose is identified to be a representative person, rather a 'representative person' is selected as an individual who receives a dose that is representative of the more highly exposed individuals in a population and is almost always hypothetical. In determining a representative person, the average habits of a small number of individuals who are representative of those more highly exposed should be considered (see ICRP 101).	No	The CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) includes appropriate procedures for control of potential soil contamination discovery. Radioactivity levels of contamination in soil and sediments are shown to be below "exempt" levels and so pose no risk for future uses of this material. A routine monitoring programme will be a requirement of the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit. Horizon acknowledges the definition of 'representative person' in line with the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) guidance.
100131 - Public Health England	S42(1)(a)	It is not possible to comment on the radiological impact of discharges on human health given the information provided at this time. Note that assessment is ongoing with further data gathering which alongside responses to this stage of the consultation will be shared with the HIA Steering Group of which PHE is an observer. Note the final assessment will be submitted in due course.	No	The ES radiological effects chapter summarises the doses calculated as part of the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit submission (see section 14.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14)).
100181 - Public Health Wales	S42(1)(a)	The HIA does not include an assessment of the actual radiological aspects of the project, but states a radiological assessment will be provided under the Environmental Permit application and Article 37 submissions. It is therefore not possible to comment on the radiological impact of discharges on human health at this stage.	No	
91	S47	Merely deals with the aesthetics of the proposed plant not the real environmental impacts of having dangerous, radioactive materials in the area.	No	Comment duly noted. The management of radioactive wastes is described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97) and the assessment of impact of discharges is described and reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14).
Pollution/general environmental impact				

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124 - Food Standards Agency	S47	Paragraphs 5.122 to 5.141 of the Main Consultation Document (MCD) make no reference to the monitoring and surveillance provisions which the operator will have in place to support the technical assessment in the event of an unplanned off-site release of radioactive material. The Food Standards Agency would be interested to know what resources the operator plans to have for monitoring and sample analysis.	No	The emergency arrangements for a nuclear facility are regulated in the UK by the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPiR) as required by a condition of the Nuclear Site licence. A routine monitoring programme will be a requirement of the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit. Monitoring arrangements during an emergency are part of site and district emergency plans prepared as a requirement for the REPPiR regulations. These will be prepared at a later stage in the site regulatory process, post DCO submission.
91	S47	Not worth the resulting pollution from nuclear materials.	No	The management of radioactive wastes is described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference: 6.4.97), and the assessment of impact of discharges is described and reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.14).
133	S47	Sustainable jobs that don't end with a polluted environment.	No	Comment duly noted. The Project is part of the UK Government's policy for encouraging sustainable development, as reflected in NPSs EN-1 and EN-6.
142	S42(1)(d)	What levels of noise, dust and light pollution would be considered unacceptable by Horizon?	No	The EIA process has identified the likely significant effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project. It takes into account the sensitivity of receptors along with the magnitude of the environmental change they are likely to experience. In relation to noise issues, published guidelines such as British Standards, Welsh planning policy, and World Health Organisation guidelines have been used to define the magnitude of noise change. This is then used to categorise the effect at each receptor (e.g. into negligible/minor/moderate/major) based on its sensitivity. Where significant effects (i.e. moderate or major) are identified, additional mitigation has been evaluated. The term 'unacceptable' is not used in the assessment. During operation of the Power Station there is likely to be a reduction in the overall levels of surplus light from the WNDA Development. Additional lighting during Main Construction would be temporary and would be controlled as part of a CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). With regard to dust emissions, the assessment was based on accepted best practice guidance as agreed with relevant stakeholders, including the IACC and NRW. Dust deposition thresholds have been discussed with the IACC to prevent significant effects to amenity (see air quality management strategies in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6)). The lighting designs will be developed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable. To provide additional mitigation, the effects of lighting would be controlled as part of a CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13).
100121	S47	Pollution from staff and visitor vehicle emissions in the car park and noise pollution from vehicles. With properties being at a lower level, the fumes will naturally drift to the properties. The village frequently is shrouded in mist/fog whereas surrounding areas can be clear.	No	Concerns about pollution are noted and addressed within the air quality assessment in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C4 - Air quality effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.4); ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 - Air quality (excluding emissions from traffic) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.5); ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.5.5); ES Volume F - Park and Ride F5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.6.5); ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.7.5); and ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H5 - Air quality (Application Document Reference: 6.8.5).
100173	S47	Consider what effect this development will have on the residents and the environment of Wales and surrounding areas.	No	The effects of this development on the environment and local people have been considered as part of Horizon's EIA. In accordance with relevant legislation and best practice, Horizon propose mitigation measures to be implemented as part of the proposals. Further details can be found throughout the ES.
100186	S47	The sewage works has always been a concern, with brown sludge emanating from the outflow of the old Wylfa and arriving on Cemaes beach.	No	Concerns about sewage are noted and Horizon is working with Welsh Water to ensure that sewage is appropriately treated prior to discharge, including any necessary upgrades to Welsh Water's treatment plant.
		With such a huge increase in sewage requirement from the new works, is there a plan to have the outflow somewhere it will not naturally end up on Cemaes beach.	No	

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100197	S47	Road safety and the harm the proposal will do to Holyhead in destroying the balance and the environment is a compelling argument.	No	All environmental effects, including those related to traffic and transport, are assessed in the ES that accompanies the DCO application. Wherever it is practicable to do so, environmental effects are mitigated to reduce their significance to acceptable levels. The mitigation is also described in the ES and is summarised in the ES Volume J - Environmental commitments and summary of residual effects J1 - Environmental commitments (Application Document Reference: 6.10.1). In coming to a decision on whether to grant a DCO, the Secretary of State takes in to account the content of the ES, the reported effects and the adequacy of the mitigation.
Noise and vibration				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	The PEI Report does not provide detailed information on assessment approaches, modelling or results of noise impact assessment and states that the design is not yet fully determined. Comments are therefore high-level and Horizon should be aware that detailed information, including references and modelling files where necessary, may need to be provided. No detailed information is provided with regards to the design measures of the main transformers (paragraph B4.44). NRW can provide further advice on receipt of the design measures. Horizon need to justify that the background noise levels used in the assessments are representative of background levels.	No	Detailed information on assessment approaches, modelling and model inputs, and the design of relevant noise mitigation measures are included in the ES. The overarching modelling and assessment methodologies are presented in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.2.6), with additional technical detail in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments Appendix B6.02 - Noise and vibration modelling and assessment methodology report (Application Document Reference: 6.2.21). Design details, relevant to noise and vibration assessments are provided in the Design basis and activities section of each ES noise chapter: - ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.2.6); - ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5); - ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); - ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride F6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.6.6); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.7.6); - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.8.6). For example, details concerning the transformer designs, are presented in section 6.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6). The results of the assessments are presented in the Assessment of effects section of each noise and vibration chapter. NRW will also be provided with model input files relevant to the Environmental Permit. The results of the 2014 survey indicate that background noise levels in the area are low, and that construction and operational noise assessment criteria are likely to be based on benchmark criteria such as BS5228 and WHO guidelines, rather than directly on measured background levels. Therefore a re-survey of the area would not result in a change to the noise assessment criteria or conclusions. In addition, it is understood that the National Grid Transformers (which have been associated with adverse community response in the past) are still operational, and are not affected by the change in status of the existing power station.
		Due to the purpose of the MEEG, noise impacts are likely to occur during training and incident events, therefore likely to be over a short-term period. No detailed information of the sources, receptors, source layout, mitigation effects etc of the MEEG have been provided. Information provided is purely qualitative and NRW are unable to provide further advice based on current information.	No	The ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6) provides detail on noise sources, receptors, design, effects, and mitigation relating to the MEEG.
100146 - National Grid North Wales Connection Project	S42(1)(a)	Aware that transformer hum is audible in the residential areas around the Wylfa substation and power station. Do not agree that noise complaints have been unequivocally attributed to National Grid's transformers as the PEI Report implies. There are power station transformers, in close proximity to the Wylfa 400 kV substation, which are not owned or operated by National Grid, which also make a contribution to audible and tonal noise in the area. Need to work together to develop proposals for power generation and electricity transmission in the area to fully understand the	No	A 2012 report by Spectrum Acoustics on behalf of Horizon, identifies the National Grid Transformers as the key noise source responsible for the transformer hum in the area. The measurements reported in this document were witnessed by IACC staff. The new Wylfa Newydd transformers will be mitigated (refer to ES chapter D6) through the requirement to achieve a specified noise level at the closest residential receptors, secured through the Wylfa Newydd CoOP, recognising the community's sensitivity to transformer noise.

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		potential cumulative impacts of both construction and operational noise on the communities in the respective project areas. Welcome joint working and collaboration to ensure correct information is represented in National Grid's submissions.		
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Information provided in relation to specific National Trust residential property is not sufficient at this stage. The aggregation of data does not allow the determination of impact upon individual properties. Further specific information is required for construction and operation in relation to Felin Gafnan and Tyddyn Sydney. Early progress and commitment to a noise construction and operation monitoring scheme to be brought forward for consideration. No detail is provided on the assessment of blasting construction activities. Receptor properties have not been identified that may be effected by air over pressure. Further clarification and detail is required. Underwater blasting during construction of the MOLF is predicted to have significant adverse effects (paragraph B5.54) but this is followed by a statement relating to mitigation. Further detail on mitigation is required relating to residential and the marine environment from underwater blasting during construction of the MOLF. The potential impact due to vibration as a consequence of construction or blasting at Felin Gafnan Corn Mill is not mentioned. Given the proximity to the MOLF and breakwater construction operations that could include blasting this is a major omission.	No	The noise and vibration assessments for the Power Station are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6). The assessment does not aim to identify noise effects at an individual property level, but to provide an assessment of the effects on receptor groups within the local community. Due to the number of properties in the local area, it would not be appropriate to discuss the likely noise and vibration effects at every individual property. The ES includes construction and operational noise contours plots overlaid onto Ordnance Survey mapping, which should enable readers to understand the likely approximate noise levels that specific locations may experience. Horizon can confirm that the contractor shall be required to undertake noise and vibration monitoring throughout the construction of the Project. Draft noise and vibration management strategies for the construction and operational phases of the Power Station development have been included in the DCO application. The details regarding the precise locations, durations and frequency of such monitoring would be agreed with the IACC prior to the works taking place. The effects of and mitigation for blasting has been considered in the ES. A full noise assessment is detailed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6) which also informs relevant chapters on the marine environment, and terrestrial and freshwater ecology. This noise assessment also supports the HRA process in Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). A detailed consideration of the effects of air overpressure (the increased pressure of the air caused by transient airborne pressure waves generated by explosive detonation) on residential receptors is not considered appropriate for this scheme, largely due to the fact that Section 5.3 of BS6472-2:2008 states that the accurate prediction of air overpressure (AOP) is 'almost impossible' and goes on to state that '...control of air overpressure should always be by its minimisation at source through appropriate blast design'. Welsh Policy MTAN1 states that: 'Because air overpressure is transmitted through the atmosphere, meteorological conditions such as wind speed and direction, cloud cover and humidity will all affect the intensity of the impact. In view of this unpredictability, planning conditions to control air overpressure are unlikely to be enforceable'. Hence a qualitative assessment only is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6). Good practice measures to control air overpressure is outlined in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) which is included as part of the DCO application. With respect to the potential for vibration effects at Felin Gafnan Corn Mill, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6) identifies that potentially significant effects could arise if piling activities are undertaken in close proximity. Additional mitigation measures to control these potential vibration effects are presented.
89; 142	S42(1)(d)	Are there any assurances that can be given that the consultees will not experience noise and vibration throughout the night and at unwelcome times when the work commences?	No	The majority of the construction activities would be undertaken during normal daytime working hours. For example, blasting and earth-moving activities would be undertaken during daylight hours only. However, certain activities would need to be undertaken during evening and night hours. For example, it is common practice that marine works are undertaken during some night-time periods, as tide and sea conditions can severely limit available working hours. Also, activities such as concrete pours are also likely to extend into night-time periods due to their complexity and size making it impractical to complete within a single day. Some night-time working is needed in order to meet Horizon's proposed programme, and without it the construction period would be substantially extended. The noise and vibration assessments that are presented in the ES includes predictions of likely daytime and night-time noise and vibration levels, using separate guidelines for the different time periods. These predicted levels are assessed against relevant criteria developed specifically for the night-time period and published in policy and guidance documents. The criteria for night-time activities will be lower than those for day-time activities. See ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.2.6); ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5); the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise

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				and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.6.6); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.7.6); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.8.6). In recognition of the potential disturbance to local residents associated with night working, the Contractor would be required to identify all activities with the potential to cause noise and vibration effects in advance, and would agree suitable control measures with the IACC in advance of the works. This would form part of the Section 61 Applications for Prior Consent under the Control of Pollution Act 1974, and would take place after the grant of the DCO. Noise and vibration monitoring would also be employed to ensure that the agreed thresholds for day and night time working are not exceeded. The impact to environment would be considered in the assessment of the project and any mitigation required will be implemented in accordance with the relevant guidance. Horizon have developed the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy which supports locals who are affected by noise caused during construction and operation. Details of the scheme are found in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.13) submitted with the DCO application.
126; 158; 100153	S47, S42(1)(d)	What will the noise impact be? Noise is a key issue both in the construction phase and the operation of the power station.	No	The noise and vibration effects of activities proposed as part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project have been considered by the noise and vibration chapters of the ES. The assessments presented consider both daytime and night-time periods where appropriate, using separate guidelines for the different time periods. Management of noise during construction, would be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management strategies within the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6), relevant location specific sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13). Controls set out in these documents would be secured by way of a DCO requirement. The HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) supports the need for noise mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. With regard to vehicle and machinery noise on the WNDA Development during construction Horizon will provide information on noise to residents. Contractors would comply with the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) with regard to noise and nuisance. The scope of the HIA agreed with the HIA Steering Group does not include operational noise, which has been assessed in the ES. Horizon has developed the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy which supports locals who are affected by noise caused during construction and operation. Details of the scheme are found in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.13) submitted with the DCO application.
126	S47	It will also be noisy as the work is done, and the construction phase is a very long time.	No	Management of noise during construction, would be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management strategies within the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6), relevant location specific sub-CoCPs (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13). Controls set out by these documents would be secured by way of a DCO requirement. Management of noise during SPC, would be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management strategies within the SPC CoCP.
130	S47	Consultee comments that they are neighbouring the Project, being 670m from the access and other construction works, but note that their property is just outside the Local Noise Mitigation Plan boundary. Request to be offered the same mitigation measures as those within the LNMP boundary if necessary.	No	The Local Noise Mitigation Strategy boundary published for consultation in 2016 was informed by early preliminary construction noise modelling which indicated that many of those likely to experience the worst case construction noise effects were located in an area similar to that defined for the Property Price Support scheme. The PPS boundary was consulted on in 2014 and the scheme has been operational since 2015. For properties outside of this consultation boundary, the example noise insulation thresholds published in Table E.2 of BS228 would apply, along with the temporal criteria which the Standard presents. It is acknowledged that the noise models presented in the ES, for example ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6) show that some properties are predicted to experience noise levels in excess of the noise insulation thresholds for certain scenarios. The need for noise insulation measures at these properties (along with others) would be re-evaluated during the Control of Pollution Act 1974 S61 process which will occur in advance of each package of construction works. At this point the fine detail of the working methods and plant lists will be better

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				understood, allowing the temporal variations in noise levels to be characterised. An informed decision about any additional properties requiring noise insulation would be taken at that point.
147	S47	Earth mounds need to be in place prior to the commencement of the construction programme, not as stated in ref. 13.6, from an early stage of the construction programme. This matter has been previously discussed with the on-site representative. Note and welcome the change in the eligibility criteria under the Local Noise Mitigation Plan as part of the NSS and expect it to be extended to all Disturbance Mitigation Plans i.e. for light, dust etc. A cut-off to owners of properties within the boundary map of December 2008 was unacceptable.	Yes	Comment duly noted. The earth mounds cannot be in place prior to the commencement of the construction programme, since it is the material generated during excavations undertaken during the early stages of constructions that would be used to form the mounds. The timing of mound construction has been considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6), and recommendations on the sequencing of their construction are included in the Additional mitigation section 6.6.
158	S47	Did not see much about the noise from the transformers. As that was always one of the noisiest parts of the old power station, what is being done to make the noise more acceptable, especially considering the increase in power going through it.	No	Horizon recognises that the transformers adjacent to the Existing Power Station, operated by National Grid, are a noticeable source of local noise. Horizon acknowledge that local residents are likely to be concerned about potential noise from the new Super Grid Transformers at Wylfa Newydd. In section 6.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6), these transformers are identified as one of the main potential sources of noise during normal operations of the Power Station. The transformers would be specified to limit overall noise levels (including any contribution from auxiliary transformers) at the closest residential receptors. These noise levels have been agreed with the IACC during consultation, and have been selected to take into account the factors described above, as well as the low background noise environment at local receptors. The levels are considered to represent a conservative threshold, below which noise is unlikely to be perceptible for the majority of the time, and where annoyance due to transformer noise is unlikely to occur. Further details are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6). Transformer noise is not likely to give rise to significant noise effects at local receptors.
100108	S42(1)(d)	The consultee lives less than one km from the Rhosgoch site, and main concern is about noise during construction of the accommodation and site improvements and noise during occupancy of the site.	Yes	The Wylfa Newydd Project no longer includes proposals for worker accommodation at Rhosgoch.
100152	S42(1)(d)	Concerned about noise and disruption.	No	Noise and vibration assessments are presented in the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C5 - Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5); the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.5.6); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.6.6); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.7.6); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.8.6).
100189	S42(1)(d)	Keen to have sight of the local Noise Mitigation plan.	No	The full Local Noise Mitigation Strategy forms part of the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
Marine environment				
100099 - Cementation Canada Inc.	S47	Interested in the location of the cooling water intake, the cooling water outfall, the anticipated volume flow rate requirements for the new station and the impact this induced flow and the thermal load may have on marine conditions. Which are the particular legal instruments and regulations that pertain to the marine environment? Is it within the auspices of the local authority, or is there another authority to oversee the offshore aspects?	No	Further information and details on design aspects relating to the marine environment (e.g. location of Cooling Water outfall and abstraction rates) are presented within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The principal National Policy Statements for the Wylfa Newydd Project comprise the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS EN-1) and the National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation (NPS EN-6). As a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP), the principal planning consent for a new Nuclear Power Station is a DCO, required under the Planning Act 2008, as amended. The Wylfa Newydd Project including both onshore and offshore elements will be consented throughout the DCO application process. The methodology used for the EIA and HRA processes, builds on the guidance set out in NPS EN-1. There are a number of legal instruments pertaining to the effects on the marine environment which are outlined in the Stage Two PEI Report and the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.2.13).

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133	S47	Impacts on the marine environment extend to the Irish Sea, where after regular monitoring, the Government has expressed concern about radioactive pollution to the British Government, particularly with reference to Sellafield.	No	Comment duly noted. Extensive monitoring of the Irish Sea is carried out by the nuclear regulators and reported annually in the "RIFE" reports (https://www.food.gov.uk/science/research/radiologicalresearch/radiosurv/rife). This is also a topic under study by the OSPAR radioactive substances group more information can be found at http://www.ospar.org/work-areas/rsc . The OSPAR study shows that concentrations are generally decreasing over time.
Marine and coastal				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC may be affected by hydrological changes as a result of installation of drainage which needs to be reflected in Table B8.2. NRW consider that the proposed works, including works in the marine environment, earthworks and mounding within the catchment, has the potential to have significant effects on the SSSI/SAC. The ES/shadow HRA should provide sufficient information, including appropriate mitigation where necessary to demonstrate how impacts will be fully mitigated.	No	Cemlyn Bay is included in Table B8.2 in the PEI Report and potential hydrological effects on this designated site have been assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). The amended design now routes the drainage away from Cemlyn Lagoon during periods when there is increased risk of suspended sediments. Hydrodynamic modelling has been undertaken to show the extent of fine sediment plumes and corresponding deposition and this has demonstrated the limited in extent of the effects. This work is included within section 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		NRW has not been provided with any evidence on what changes to the hydrodynamic and sedimentary processes could potentially be and over what area. NRW is unable to advise on the likely acceptability of any assessments at present.	No	NRW has been presented with the coastal and marine processes and geomorphology work as it evolved between summer of 2016 and July 2017. The evidence of potential changes and assessment of effects on geomorphology receptors have been provided within section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		The study area should be defined by the zone of impact (which may potentially be considerably beyond the area stated in paragraph B9.6) from the effects of structures on hydrodynamics and sediment transport. Further information is required before it can be concluded whether the survey area is appropriate.	No	Study area selection (from initial priori determination to validation in relation to the modelling grids and results) has been fully described in section 12.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12) and section 12.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		NRW has not been consulted on any sediment dispersion modelling relevant to paragraph B9.7.	No	NRW have been presented with the sediment dispersion modelling work as it evolved (between summer 2016 and July 2017). This work is summarised in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Concerned that there has been limited engagement on the wave and sediment modelling in paragraph B9.8. Possible changes to wave conditions and sediment movement from offshore structures may impact on Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC, ridge and lagoon.	No	The wave modelling results have been presented to NRW (e.g. in July 2017). This work is summarised in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the key report by AMEC/HR Wallingford appended.
		Esgair Gemlyn is located within Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC (paragraph B9.14).	No	Comment duly noted.
		There is an error in the numbering of this chapter, and paragraphs B9.6 - B9.18 are numbered twice.	No	Comment duly noted.
		Concerned about the lack of progress on the coastal processes modelling work which underpins critical impact assessment work. There is limited time in which to finalise the modelling methodology and undertake modelling to inform relevant assessments provided as part of the Environmental Statement and shadow HRA. Horizon to consult NRW as soon as possible in order to clarify how the coastal processes of the project are being addressed.	Yes	At the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, modelling had not been completed so therefore could not be presented. Since then there has been considerable progress, including meetings with NGO's (including National Trust) in Bangor on 5 June 2017 and 5 December 2017 and with NRW on 27 April 2017 and 19 July 2017. At these meetings hydrodynamic modelling results were presented and discussed. Additional modelling and assessment work (including a detailed sediment regime baseline report, the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.02 - Sediment regime (Application Document Reference: 6.4.81) has now been undertaken to address these issues and findings are reported in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). The effects of changes of coastal processes on marine environment (ecology) receptors are covered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		NRW cannot advise on the acceptability of the assessments based on the current limited information provided in paragraphs B9.30 (1st, 2nd and 4th bullet points), B9.32 and B9.33. NRW require further	No	NRW have been presented with the sediment dispersion modelling work as it evolved (between summer 2016 and July 2017). This work is summarised in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).

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		detail on baseline conditions, amount of sediment release and over what timescale.		
		For paragraph B9.30 (3rd and 5th bullet points), NRW disagree with this statement as no evidence or quantification has been provided on which the assumptions have been made.	No	Comment duly noted. Quantitative information has now been provided on hydrodynamics and wave modelling and sediment processes to support the assessment which is made in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		NRW consider that there are still sediment processes maintaining Esgair Gemlyn (paragraph B9.33).	No	A bespoke sediment regime baseline report has now been completed and is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Further information required on the 'anticipated volumes of maintenance dredging' highlighted in paragraph B9. Information is be required on where the arising will be deposited.	Yes	Dredging frequency is included in section 12.4 'Design basis and activities' of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Further to initial uncertainties on the precise location Holyhead North has been confirmed as the disposal site.
		NRW disagree with paragraph B9.35. Although scour and deposition may have stabilised around the breakwaters and MOLF, the marine structures constructed in the marine environment may affect the supply of material to the shingle ridge and/or change the hydrodynamic energy through the offshore structure presence (particularly in storm events) and thus affect Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC. This conclusion should not be made whilst, as highlighted in paragraph B9.24, the coastal processes modelling is still in progress.	No	Quantitative information has been provided on hydrodynamics and wave modelling and sediment processes to support the assessment which is made in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). A bespoke sediment regime baseline report has now been completed and is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		No detail is provided on the likely volumes of maintenance dredging in paragraph B9.36. NRW disagrees that there will be no effects based on current information presented. NRW recommend plume effects and dredge disposal for both construction and maintenance dredging be investigated thoroughly.	No	A description of the likely requirements for maintenance dredging has been provided in section 12.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). NRW have been presented the sediment dispersion modelling work as it evolved (between summer 2016 and July 2017). This work is summarised in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		In Table 9.2 the effects on coastal processes for those predicted/arising during the construction phase have been considered and not the effects during the operational phase. Operational effects on the supply of the shingle ridge should be considered fully in the ES and shadow HRA. Coastal processes are critical to the functioning of Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC, and hydrodynamic changes associated with the offshore structures may potentially change areas of erosion and deposition.	No	The assessment of potential construction and operation effects have been covered in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Wave transformation modelling has been specifically used to examine potential impacts on the Esgair Gemlyn shingle ridge (this report, by AMEC/HR Wallingford, is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12)).
		NRW consider the approach chosen in Stage Two PAC not to assess operational impacts to be contrary to that proposed in HNP's DCO Scoping report submitted to PINS.	No	The assessment of potential construction and operation effects have been covered in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		NRW would expect to see any structures entering or altering the existing marine and/or coastal environment to be assessed for impacts and/or changes to hydrodynamic or sediment movement during construction and operation, both near and far field effects. This should be clearly set out in the ES and shadow HRA.	No	Potential effects upon geomorphology receptors across near and far field locations have been assessed using hydrodynamic and wave transformation modelling. The assessment of effects can be found in section 12.5 'Assessment of effects' of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		It is unclear why impacts from new structures in the marine environment do not consider the alteration of patterns of erosion and deposition from changes to local waves and currents during operation (paragraph B9.46).	No	Potential effects during construction and operational stages over a wide range of conditions have been assessed using hydrodynamic and wave transformation modelling. The assessment of effects can be found in section 12.5 'Assessment of effects' of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Agree with the statement in paragraph 9.12 of the PEI Report Appendices that Cemlyn lagoon is potentially vulnerable to change and therefore expect high resolution and robust studies into this protected system.	No	Comment duly noted.

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		Disagree with the rationale that no significant effects are reached in paragraph 9.13. Further detail and quantification on this statement is required.	No	Potential effects have been assessed using hydrodynamic and wave transformation modelling during construction and operational stages and over a wide range of conditions. Details and quantification of modelling investigations can be found within the relevant technical reports appended to ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The assessment of effects can be found in section 12.5 'Assessment of effects' of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		A more focussed sediment type and transport map presented around the area of study is required.	No	Detail of sediment type has been included in Table D12-6; and Table D12-7, and a map of the sediment regime baseline has been included in Figure D12-11 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). A bespoke sediment regime baseline report with further detail of sediment types and transport is also appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Paragraph 9.31 of the PEI Report Appendices regarding the Shoreline Management Plan is unclear. Horizon to consult with NRW for further advice.	No	The Shoreline Management Plan 2 has been fully referenced in section 12.2 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12).
		With regard to Table 9.5, NRW refer Horizon to the following report which contains more detailed information regarding Cemlyn dynamics: Kenneth Pye and Simon J. Blott (May 2010) Cemlyn Bay and Adjoining Areas, Anglesey: Geomorphological Assessment. External Investigation Report No. EX1208. This report is advised to be used within the baseline understanding.	No	Pye and Blott work (in 2010 and 2016) has been fully referred to and included in the assessment in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		NRW recommend assessing the potential climate change effects regarding coastal processes and geomorphology under UKCP09 medium emissions scenario 95% with sensitivity testing using the high emissions scenario.	No	UKCPO9 has been used in the assessment (it is taken account in the wave transformation modelling on which this assessment has been based). Details of the climate change scenarios included have been included in section 3 of the wave modelling technical report appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		NRW disagree with paragraph B9.24 as it has been provided with very limited modelling detail, such as sediment modelling and wave modelling and how it is going to be fed into the hydrodynamic model. Horizon to consult NRW for advice on these critical areas of work as soon as possible.	No	Quantitative information has since been provided on hydrodynamics and wave modelling and sediment processes to support the assessment which is made in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). A bespoke sediment regime baseline report has since been undertaken and appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		For consistency, NRW suggest that 'depth-averaged' is used in all instances (as in paragraph 9.14 PEI Report Appendices) where currents are discussed. Furthermore, while it is clear that the offshore site is ebb-dominant, it is not clear what the inshore site is.	No	Comment duly noted.
		The final sentence in paragraph 9.18 requires clarification i.e. does it refer to the main direction within the eddy?	No	Comment duly noted. The relevant sections referring to flow direction and eddies have been updated to improve clarity the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		With regard to paragraph 9.19 of the PEI Report Appendices, it is not possible to view the extent of the thermal plume from the IR surveys as the spatial extent of the maps provided is limited. NRW request the full extent of the IR survey. Furthermore, Horizon should clarify what is the conclusion drawn from the HW 1 ms-1 flow, which is significantly smaller than the 2.1 ms-1 cited in paragraph 9.14. There is no indication of where this flow is, what its relevance is or how it compares to the flow in the bays.	No	Thermal plumes are reported in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.2.13) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) which is also in consultation with NRW. The thermal plume modelling and IR results are presented and discussed in full within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and in the hydrological modelling report (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13-8 - Marine Hydrodynamic Modelling Report - Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
		NRW request to view the wind sources (and a wind rose if available) referred to in paragraph 9.20 as the analysis to determine these two directions has not been viewed.	No	Select wind rose drawings have been included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).

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		Please clarify if the final plot title should be Mid Flood rather than Min Flood in Figure 9.2.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has revised this drawing.
		The list in paragraph 9.29 may need to include other sites which may be subject to changes due to wider impacts of changes to currents and/or waves and thus sediment transport.	No	Informed by previous studies and a geomorphological field survey in 2014, professional judgement is that all key receptors potentially affected by works in the Wylfa Newydd Development Areas have been captured in the list in paragraph 9.29 of the PEI Report.
		Paragraph B9.48 highlights that modelling and assessment is still on-going but will support the DCO and Marine Licence application. NRW are concerned that there is limited time scheduled to allow NRW to advise and address any issues identified, in advance of DCO application.	No	Quantitative information has since been provided on hydrodynamics and wave modelling and sediment processes to support the assessment which is made in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). A bespoke sediment regime baseline report has now been completed and is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12).
		Paragraph 10.8 of the PEI Report Appendices states that water quality surveys were undertaken in 2015 and 2016, however paragraph B10.13 of the PEI Report refers only to surveys undertaken in 2010-2014. NRW advise consistency between the reports.	No	With regard to paragraph 10.8 of the PEI Report Appendices, surveys were undertaken between 2010 and 2016 and this is amended in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		The final sentence in paragraph B10.13 is unclear. NRW advise that clarification is required on the statement made e.g. in what way was there limited evidence of the thermal plume.	No	The sentence in paragraph B10.13 of the PEI Report was intended to outline that the water body was well mixed, i.e. with little thermal stratification or influence of the thermal discharge. This has been clarified within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Have previously informed Horizon of NRW's concerns that sufficient validation of the hydrodynamic model has not been provided (paragraph B10.45). Revised validation documents are to be provided at the earliest opportunity.	No	With regard to paragraph B10.45 of the PEI Report, the hydrodynamic modelling has been externally audited and validated against the Cooling Water System (CWS) discharge of the Existing Power Station (using infra-red data). The audit report has now been provided to NRW and discussions are ongoing in relation to this report.
		In view of the concerns raised in relation to the marine hydrodynamic modelling, NRW is unable to agree with the assessment of effects provided in paragraph B10.46 of the PEI Report.	No	Consultation with NRW on the hydrodynamic modelling has been ongoing. The final hydrodynamic modelling outputs have been presented to NRW and also provided within a report which is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
		No detail is provided and it is unclear what information has been used to determine the conclusions in paragraphs B10.66 and B10.78. NRW advise further discussion are required regarding sediment modelling.	No	The assessment in Stage Two PEI Report was based on early modelling results. Consultation with NRW regarding sediment modelling has been ongoing. Final modelling outputs have been presented to NRW and are outlined within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). This information has been used to inform the assessment of effects outlined within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		NRW has not been consulted on the modelling outputs around the cofferdam (paragraph B10.75) and cannot advise further at this point.	No	Consultation has been held with NRW on the hydrodynamic modelling. The final hydrodynamic modelling outputs have been presented to NRW and also provided within a report which is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). A full picture of the hydrodynamic modelling output relating to flow around structures is outlined in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		NRW have yet to see any results of modelling to assess whether the statements made in paragraph B10.93 are appropriate and the model (for sediments or thermal plume) is fit for purpose. NRW to be provided with this information as soon as possible.	No	Consultation with NRW on the hydrodynamic modelling has been ongoing. The final hydrodynamic modelling outputs have been presented to NRW and also provided within a report which is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90). Sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) provides further information and justification on the potential effects.
		NRW has not agreed the thermal plume/biocide modelling in paragraph B10.108. NRW has not seen sufficient model validation to confirm whether or not the model is fit for purpose. The distances provided in this and following sections, it is not clear what the 3	No	Consultation with NRW on the hydrodynamic modelling has been ongoing and modelling outputs have been presented to NRW as they have become available. An audit report, which discusses model validation, has been provided to NRW and discussions have been ongoing in relation to this report. The uplift is modelled based on one spring-neap cycle and is a 98 percentile value. Discussions

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		degree or 2 degree uplift is based on (e.g. fortnightly average?). NRW have seen no methodology for how the annual 98 percentiles for both the absolute and uplift temperatures will be calculated based on model runs which are only 2 weeks long.		with NRW have been ongoing in relation to annual percentiles. The relevant information is presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
		Paragraph B10.115 refers to the need to carry out a WFD assessment. This assessment will also require sediment modelling information, an aspect of the marine modelling which NRW has not been consulted adequately to date.	Yes	It is recognised that sediment dispersion modelling is required to inform the WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26). Sediment dispersion modelling has now been carried out and consultation undertaken with NRW regarding the approach and the results.
		NRW look forward to seeing suitable marine model validation before modelling results for Wylfa Newydd are provided (paragraph B10.143).	No	The audit report (which refers to the validation carried out) has now been provided to NRW and discussions are ongoing in relation to this report.
		Welcome the proposal to look at a distance of two tidal excursions.	No	Consultation has been carried out with NRW in relation to the outputs of current and wave modelling and the proposal to model two tidal excursions. The full extents of the final modelling runs have been defined by the outer grid size which extends 90 km x 90 km. The effects have been presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Please clarify the aim of the additional two WQ sites, OF1 and OF2, referred to in paragraph 10.8 of the PEI Report Appendices, bearing in mind that they were not sampled prior to the final Wylfa A Magnox reactor being turned off.	No	The additional sites (OF1 and OF2) were only monitored for physio-chemical parameters in situ (vertical profiles). Sampling was carried out just prior to shutdown (in December 2015) and then post-shutdown (in February 2016). The aim of sampling OF1 and OF2 was to collect data from closer to the outfall than other survey sites to provide some information on the temperatures in this location.
		Assumed that the maximum, minimum and mean temperatures referred to in paragraph 10.10 of the PEI Report Appendices are spatial averages, though this is not stated. It is not clear when on the tide the temperatures were collected. Please clarify if these are a spatial average, whether they include the plume or whether the sample sites are outside the plume's range. It would be useful to understand how these temperatures compare to the long-term CEFAS monitoring.	No	The data are spatial averages of temperature from the 'WQ' long term sites (not OF1 and OF2). The comment has been noted and clarification of this text has been made within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Comparisons have been made between data collected for the project and data from other sources (e.g. Cefas) where possible. This information is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.01 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83).
		Request clarification if there was any measurable difference between recorded temperatures prior to and after the Wylfa A Magnox reactor shut down (paragraph 10.12 of the PEI Report Appendices). Please clarify the source of this information and how long was it assessed over.	No	Temperatures at the 'WQ' sites were comparable post-shutdown compared to pre-shutdown (surveys were carried out from 2010 to 2014 and then in December 2015 and February 2016). Further information has been provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.01 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83).
		It is unclear in paragraph 10.14 when OF1 and OF2 were sampled relative to the Wylfa A Magnox reactor shut down. The results suggest that the water column is thermally stratified by 4°C 50 m from the discharge location, indicating that the reactor was still operational. NRW request clarification.	No	The additional sites (OF1 and OF2) were only monitored for physico-chemical parameters in situ (vertical profiles). Sampling was carried out just prior to shutdown (in December 2015) and then post-shutdown (in February 2016).
		Please clarify if the suspended solid concentration samples referred to in paragraph 10.15 of the PEI Report Appendices, which are included in the monthly and annual averages, were taken at all states of the tide. NRW request clarification as to whether particle sizing on SSC samples was conducted as this will be required for settling velocity enumeration in the modelling.	No	The samples were taken at different states of the tide. Suspended solid concentrations were low and it was not considered appropriate to carry out particle sizing. In relation to the assessment of suspended solid settling rates (either from sediment re-suspended by dredging or from land drainage) the particle size would be based on the sediments that would be re-suspended or released into the marine environment, rather than those already present.
		Not clear in paragraph 10.20 if the water column was unstable once the station was shut down i.e. in the February 2016 results or in both December and February results.	No	This text has been clarified within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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		Unclear from Figure 10.3 whether contaminated sediment samples have been taken only from the 5 km radius or from further afield as this figure might suggest. Clarification requested.	No	Samples were collected for analysis of contaminants at the subtidal benthic grab sites shown in Figure 10.3, which does include some sites beyond 5 km. The wider study area for this receptor is defined within section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Impact of construction of the breakwaters and MOLF upon plankton communities are not addressed in the PEI Report. Increased water turbidity could impact upon photosynthetic communities such as phytoplankton and indirectly on primary consumers (zooplankton). Details on mitigation methods to be implemented should be detailed in the ES/shadow HRA. Sediment modelling work, will also assist in assessing potential impacts on plankton.	No	Comments duly noted. Impacts of construction upon plankton communities have been considered within sections 13.6 and D13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Construction of the MOLF and breakwaters will create a sheltered area of water within Porth-y-pistyll. The PEI Report refers to further modelling work which will increase the level of certainty with regards to the effect on hydrodynamics and the potential for changes in water quality. There is no mention of plankton communities that may react favourably to an area of slack water. Plankton communities are to be considered with any physicochemical (temperature/irradiance/hydrological) changes that may occur and how this may impact upon them. The current uncertainty in the final modelling outputs does not allow for further interpretation of potential effects on phytoplankton dynamics at this stage.	No	The creation of a sheltered habitat behind the breakwater and the potential effects on plankton communities has been assessed within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Paragraph B10.88 of the PEI Report refers to the MOLF receiving an average of 2 vessels per day which may act as vectors for the introduction of non-native species via vessel hulls and/or ballast water. Introduction of potentially toxic phytoplankton and non-native zooplankton should be considered and biosecurity measures specified in the ES.	No	The risks associated with construction and the introduction and spread of non-native/toxic plankton species have been assessed within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway). Mitigation measures embedded into the design of the project intended to reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of non-native plankton species is outlined in section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Paragraph B10.101 states that for assessment purposes, it is assumed that 100% mortality of all plankton. Studies have shown that whilst there is generally a reduction in phytoplankton biomass and gross primary production, under normal operating conditions this may be limited to 50% as opposed to 100% (Poornima et al. 2006, Davis 1983). It is important that proposed Entrainment Mimic Unit (EMU) study data is provided and assessment undertaken to fully appreciate potential impact on the local ecology.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report assumed 100% mortality as a worst case to provide a precautionary assessment. Entrainment Mimic Unit (EMU) study data has been presented and considered within the assessment of effects on this receptor within the ES. See section 13.6 and Table 13-7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) for signposting to the relevant impact pathway.
		Paragraph B10.112 states that the maximum TRO at the discharge point would be no greater than 0.1 mg/L and 0.01 mg/L at the edge of mixing zone. It does not describe the concentration of biocide applied during either continuous or shock treatments.	No	The envisaged concentration of biocide applied during continuous treatment in order to achieve the desired concentration at the condensers and also the stated concentrations at the point of discharge (as a 95 percentile) has been described in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway). Shock dosing of the screens and pumps will only be carried out during outage periods will therefore Total Residual Oxidant (TRO) will not be discharged to the marine environment.
		Slight increases in temperature may lead to local higher plankton growth rates promoting increased cell numbers and potentially toxic algal blooms. As phytoplankton is a WFD indicator community, increases in cell number and the presence of blooms may potentially impact upon the designated water body status. The presence of nuisance/toxic algal blooms could also impact upon local shellfish communities and surrounding bathing areas. Further hydrodynamic modelling is required and of particular interest is any potential rise in	No	Discussions have been held with NRW on the hydrodynamic modelling. The hydrodynamic modelling outputs have been referred to along with other variables (which may be limiting factors) in the assessment of whether an altered temperature regime has the potential to trigger harmful phytoplankton blooms behind the breakwater. Wider ecosystem effects have also been considered as a result of any effects on plankton, both in the HRA and ES (see section 13.6 and Table 13-7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) for signposting to the relevant impact pathway with respect to the latter).

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		temperature within the slack water area behind the breakwaters and MOLF as this may present favourable conditions for algal growth.		
		With regard to impacts on plankton, the ES (and HRA) should also consider the 'knock-on' effects on key species within the associated marine food chain.	No	The assessment in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway) includes potential 'knock-on' effects to associated marine receptors.
		Section B10.116 states that sewage will be discharged either from the cooling water discharge pipe, or from a site nearby. These will comply with water quality consents and further modelling work will be done to assess the dispersal of effluents. NRW request that elevated levels of nutrients in the discharge be considered as a source of impact for both phytoplankton and macroalgae in the modelled impact zone, and that this impact pathway is considered cumulatively with potential thermal and hydrodynamic impacts for these receptors.	No	Details relating to the design of the sewage effluent discharge are outlined within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). The assessment of sewage effluent discharge on marine environment receptors, including modelling outputs, are presented within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway). The potential effects of changes to water chemistry (including nutrients) and hydrodynamics on plankton and benthic habitats and species have been included within the assessment.
		Additional information is requested regarding the two different options for construction of the breakwaters in order to advise on the potential impacts of the respective options.	No	The construction of the breakwaters is detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference 6.4.1). The outer armour of the breakwaters would be constructed with concrete blocks. Further details on the methodology for breakwater construction and the design layout have been discussed with NRW and are presented within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Clarification is required over the exact location of the cooling water outfall so as to accurately predict potential impacts on the intertidal ecology receptors and marine non-native species.	No	The cooling water outfall would be located adjacent to the outfall at the Existing Power Station. The location of the outfall in relation to the modelling has been discussed with NRW and is outlined within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Further details relating to the assessment of effects discussed in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Acknowledge and welcome the plan to remove the causeway once the western breakwater has been constructed in order to allow the marine habitat and rockpools to be re-colonized over time (paragraph B10.57).	No	Comment duly noted.
		Given that the exact location of the proposed outfall is yet to be confirmed and that there is potential for greater effects on the intertidal and subtidal habitats, NRW request to be presented with a range of impact scenarios related to the proposed outfall location. NRW considers that the range of impacts associated to all stages of development has not been accurately assessed. NRW advise that once the location of the cooling water outfall is confirmed, assessments should consider impacts of increased temperature and TRO on benthic receptors.	No	The cooling water outfall would be located adjacent to the outfall at the Existing Power Station. The location of the outfall has been discussed with NRW and is outlined within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The assessment of effects presented in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) is based on the cooling water outfall being sited at this location.
		The PEI Report identifies potential changes to hydrodynamic regimes in Porth-y-pistyll as a result of the construction of a breakwater and MOLF (and associated impacts/recoverability of benthic habitats). Note that final design and construction options for the breakwater and MOLF, location of the discharge pipe and final modelling outputs (for both hydrodynamics and the discharge plume) are yet to be determined. NRW are unable to comment on the information presented to date. Once the modelling work is completed, NRW to be consulted on the assessment of impacts on benthic ecology receptors. The PEI Report provides further clarification on the presence of <i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> aggregations and reef in the vicinity of the	No	Consultation has been held with NRW in relation to hydrodynamic modelling. Hydrodynamic and wave modelling is now completed and an assessment has been undertaken (see section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12)). An assessment of the effects on benthic ecology (including <i>S.spinulosa</i>) from changes to hydrodynamic regimes, physical disturbance, etc. is provided in section 13.6 in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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		proposed Wylfa Newydd site following survey work that was undertaken in 2015. NRW understand that the closest location of <i>S.spinulosa</i> reef identified from surveys to date is 1.4 km from the outfall location. NRW note that this survey location is currently beyond the predicted seabed impact zone for both the thermal plume and biocide discharge. Horizon to consult NRW on the expected impact zones for benthic receptors once design plans, construction methods and modelling work have been finalised.		
		Horizon to allow NRW to review the survey report and results from the additional benthic ecology surveys conducted in 2015.	No	NRW have been provided with updated survey reports which include all data collected in 2015 (see the relevant reports appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)).
		Raised temperatures at the sea surface (from the modelling work presented in the Stage Two PAC document) are likely to occur along the coast from the Wylfa Newydd site, meaning potential impacts on both intertidal and shallow subtidal receptors could occur within this wider coastal area. NRW previously requested that shallow subtidal habitats be considered and acknowledged alongside intertidal receptors in this regard. Impacts over this wider sea-surface area of impact are not fully covered in Table B10.2.	No	Horizon has provided further detail on the sea surface and seabed impact zones within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Horizon notes the comment relating to shallow subtidal habitats, and the wider sea-surface area and has considered these alongside intertidal habitats with regard to temperature and TRO effects within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Further consultation with NRW will be sought to discuss the potential changes to these habitats.
		NRW has previously advised that the original reference sites for both subtidal and intertidal monitoring surveys be re-assessed in light of new information regarding the zone of effect from plume modelling work. These may not be located far enough away from the discharge location to be outside the zone of influence from the cooling water discharge, and may not therefore be suitable as reference sites for future monitoring work.	No	Horizon recognise that the reference sites may not be suitable for future monitoring of operational effects. These sites were chosen in relation to the Cooling Water discharge from the Existing Power Station and the survey design for any future monitoring would take into account the modelling for the Power Station to ensure that reference sites are appropriate. The survey sites can be related to the discharge of the Existing Power Station, but not to the effects of the new Cooling Water outfall.
		Inclusion of more detailed figures showing the extent of the sea-surface/seabed impact zone in relation to the benthic ecology survey sites and reference sites and the habitats/receptors identified from work to date is recommended.	No	Horizon acknowledge the need for more detailed figures to inform consultation and to demonstrate the extent of the effects on the sea-surface and seabed. These have been provided within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
		NRW question the assessment outcomes in Table B10.1 related to the effects during construction on subtidal and intertidal communities, which includes a number of Section 7 habitats and species (Environment (Wales) Act 2016) as well as Annex 1 reef feature. Direct impacts include the direct loss of intertidal and subtidal habitats and communities under the footprint of the permanent eastern and western breakwater and MOLF as well as the work associated to the excavation work. Indirect impacts are associated to the construction phase which may result in smothering and general deterioration in quality of adjacent subtidal and intertidal habitats that need further consideration.	No	Comments duly noted. Further evidence, reasoning and justification for the assessment of effects to subtidal and intertidal habitats and communities (including those of conservation importance) from direct loss and physical disturbance (from smothering and scour) is provided within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13.7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Table B10.1, advise separation of direct and indirect impacts on the intertidal and subtidal receptors to make the assessment easier to follow. This could also be added to the 'Significance of effects' tables. In Table B10.3 'Potential intra-development effects', the row relating to subtidal and intertidal habitats and communities be updated to include potential impacts due to changes in hydrodynamic regime and physical processes as covered in chapter B9.	No	The summary tables of effects outlined within section 13.9 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) are now structured on a receptor basis, showing a breakdown of the assessment of effects relating to each individual impact pathway. The assessment of intra development effects outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16) and the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I4 - Intra-project cumulative effects (x %) (Application Document Reference: 6.9.4) in relation to the marine environment have been updated to reflect the assessments presented in sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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		Acknowledge the recognition of 'intertidal rocky shore colonised by marine flora and fauna' as examples of 'reef' habitats listed on Annex 1 of the Habitats Directive (PEI Report Appendices, paragraph 10.61) and reflected in Table B10.1 related to 'Value of receptor' as 'Medium. NRW do not agree with the significance of effect of 'expert opinion' values that have been attributed, particularly related to the effects on subtidal and intertidal features.	No	Within the Stage Two PEI Report, the effects of habitat loss were separated against the activities and this may have caused some confusion. Within the ES, the effects have been presented on a receptor basis so that it is easier to understand the overall effect on an individual receptor. Further evidence, reasoning and justification for the assignment of effects is outlined in sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Do not agree with HNP's conclusion that no additional mitigation be identified for the loss of intertidal and subtidal habitats and species in relation to the marine construction elements. NRW has previously advised Horizon that suitable mitigation measures be provided in relation to the breakwater however this advice has not been incorporated in the PEI Report. The Environmental Statement should include biodiversity enhancement measures. NRW to be consulted in advance of the DCO application submission for further advice on the biodiversity enhancement strategy and creation of suitable habitats on the breakwater facilities.	No	Comments duly noted. Mitigation intended to reduce the effects of direct loss on intertidal and subtidal habitats and species has been embedded into the design of the project and includes a proposal for marine ecological enhancement measures to be included at suitable locations. These would take the form of either ecological units (e.g. features similar to bio-blocks) or enhancements to Xbloc structures.
		Clarification required in Table B10.1 as to whether Horizon are adopting a threshold for the level of 'Residual effect' that would trigger further mitigation/compensation as part of the EIA.	No	The ES considers an effect to be 'significant' with respect to the EIA Regulations if it is identified to have a 'major' or 'moderate' degree of significance, further triggering the need for mitigation.
		It is difficult to identify the location of the Section 7 habitats identified in Figure 10.6 of the PEI Report Appendices. The Environmental Statement should include more detailed maps and/or GIS layers highlighting these habitats. Further discussion is advised over the importance of these habitats and evidence relating to the assertion in paragraph 10.67 that these habitats are not particularly important examples.	No	The ES considers the majority of intertidal habitats in Porth y pistyll (presented in Figure 10.6) to be examples of Annex 1 rocky reef and have therefore been assessed under the receptor 'subtidal and intertidal habitats of conservation', being assigned a 'medium' value. The importance of these habitats has been outlined and reflected within the assessment of effects presented in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		The inclusion of a Marine Non-native Species Strategy which would include carrying out biosecurity risk assessments for relevant activities, adhering to international convention for the control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments is advised. A biosecurity risk assessment be carried out for all marine activities so as to ensure that the risks of spread (ingress and onward spread) of marine invasive non-native species (INNS) are minimised. Further discussions are advised relating to this area of work and particularly the risks associated with the presence of <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> and other marine INNS in Holyhead marina. The assertions made in Appendix 3 paragraph 10.92 of the PEI Report Appendices relating to the habitat preference of <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> needs to be updated. This species is of higher risk in terms of spread from Holyhead marina than is indicated by HNP. Table B10.1 (Activity row 3 'Marine INNS'), the proposed mitigation measures need to include the use of or reference to Marine Biosecurity Planning Guidance.	No	A draft Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Method Statement set by industry standard guidelines, such as The International Convention for the Control and Management of Ship's Ballast Water and Sediments, has been produced and has been appended to the relevant Marine Licence Application. The final details of this document will be agreed in consultation with NRW. Horizon notes the further update on the distribution of <i>D.vexillum</i> and has incorporated this into the draft Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Method Statement as well as the ES (see section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)).
		NRW can provide further advice on the Non-native species strategy and advise that it includes all aspect of Marine INNS mitigation related to the proposed development including appropriate links to the biodiversity enhancement strategy where necessary.	No	Comment duly noted. The final details of the Biosecurity Risk Assessment and Method Statement and any ecological enhancement measures will be agreed in consultation with NRW following submission of the DCO application.
		Paragraphs B10.41, 10.102, 10.130 of the PEI Report refer to the use of embedded mitigation in relation to fish and impacts from the	No	The design of embedded mitigation, including that for fish (e.g. acoustic deterrents, low approach velocity and a recovery and return system) is described in section 13.5 in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine

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		CWS. NRW consider that the information contained within the PEI Report is lacking in sufficient detail to draw any meaningful conclusions about the potential impacts of the CW system and associated mitigation on fish. A detailed description of the whole final CW system (including fish return system and acoustic deterrents) with an appraisal of the overall mitigation provided needs to be developed. Horizon to consult NRW on the designs and associated ES/shadow HRA, in advance of DCO submission.		environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Further consultation with NRW on fish protection measures took place on 9 December 2016, 16 March 2017 and 23 May 2017.
		Paragraph B10.105 of the PEI Report considers the issue of fish losses and the consequential impact on seabirds, with a theoretical estimate of loss based upon the existing power station. It is not clear how the theoretical estimates of loss were calculated and from where the information was derived. As the exact design and embedded mitigation measures have not yet been finalised, it is not possible to assume a worst case scenario in terms of the potential impact on seabird and porpoise populations due to loss of prey items.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report presented an early indication of the effects of loss of prey items. The analysis in terms of calculations of theoretical loss to marine mammal and bird diets has been described fully within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Paragraph B10.59 and B10.60 in the PEI Report refers to underwater noise and indicates that underwater noise modelling is underway, but not yet available. NRW to be consulted once further information is available.	No	Underwater noise modelling outputs have been presented and discussed with NRW. The underwater noise modelling is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13-9 - Underwater Noise Baseline and Modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.91).
		Paragraph B10.96 contains a commitment to conduct further modelling to look at water flows in the new quiet water areas constructed within Porth-y-pistyll. NRW requests that the modelling results are applied to the potential effect this may have on various fish species regarding the CW intake.	No	Consultation with NRW on the hydrodynamic modelling and potential effects to fish has been ongoing. The final hydrodynamic modelling outputs have been considered within the assessment of effects relating to fish receptors outlined in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway). Particular consideration has been given to potential changes within Porth y pistyll owing to the presence of the breakwaters and Marine Off-loading Facility.
		As far as thermal tolerances of relevant fish species are concerned, refer to Wither et al, 2012.	No	Horizon is aware of the paper by Wither et al., 2012 and reference has been made to this within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		The statement made in section B9.24 regarding model outputs informing the study is welcomed and advise these outputs are transposed into the context of the WFD and are used to inform the assessment. Until the outputs from the outstanding modelling and assessment work have been provided, NRW cannot agree with the Zone of Influence (Zol) as described in the PEI Report, which is based on expert opinion and outdated modelling. When the Zol has been established and verified by NRW, all of the WFD water bodies that fall within the Zol will need to be included in the WFD Assessment. NRW cannot agree with the potential effects of the project until the calibrated, validated model outputs have been provided and verified.	No	The modelling work has been completed and is detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.07 - Surface water and groundwater modelling results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.32) and the Zol of dewatering has been identified and has been assessed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). All relevant waterbodies within the Zol have been included in the WFD Compliance Assessment which is included as a standalone report with the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		In relation to section B9.35, 'Clearing the Waters' guidance will need to be applied to the physical structures in the marine environment, including any areas of habitat lost under physical footprint of structures and all capital dredged areas associated with the scheme. No conclusions can be drawn in the context of WFD without this information. This information will need to be included in the WFD Compliance Assessment.	No	Habitat loss under the physical footprint of the structures and the dredging area has been assessed within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). This information has also been included within the WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26).

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		Sections B10.69 onwards make reference to impacts to fish. Although this is not an issue with regards to WFD in the water body in which the scheme is located, as it is a Coastal water body and fish are not a biological element classified for WFD purposes in coastal water bodies, this may be a consideration for other hydrologically connected water bodies where there are potential impacts to migratory fish. This is to be considered in the WFD Compliance Assessment.	No	The assessment of fish is included in the WFD Compliance Assessment which is included as a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		Paragraph B9.13 makes reference to 'good qualitative and quantitative status' - please clarify if this is a misquotation and should read 'good ecological status'. Please clarify if the legend of Figure B9.1 should read 'Good Ecological Status'.	No	The way that WFD information has been included in the ES has been changed and now the majority of the information is only included in the WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26). The text has been changed to good ecological status.
		Confusion relating to the current status of Anglesey North water body and conflicts within the document regarding this, including in B9.10, Table 9.1 and the appendices. The most recent water body information is to be used for the purposes of WFD assessment and consistently referenced throughout the document.	No	Cycle 2 information has been used to inform the WFD Compliance Assessment which forms a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		NRW advise that operational effects on Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI associated with the offshore structures potentially changing areas of erosion and deposition are fully considered in the ES/shadow HRA and not just the construction phase effects. Concerns regarding current progress on the coastal processes modelling work which underpins critical impact assessment work, including HRA. Further consultation with NRW is advised as soon as possible.	No	Consultations have taken place with NRW (from Summer 2016 to June 2017) including updates on progress with assessment of potential effects and additional investigations into potential effects upon Cemlyn Bay geomorphology receptors undertaken in response to discussions. Hydrodynamic and wave modelling is now completed and an assessment has been undertaken (see section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12)).
100194 - IACC; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	NRW has not been consulted on any plans (or modelling) regarding the temporary sewage facilities to be used on-site during construction (paragraph B10.48). NRW understands that there will be a sewage discharge during construction of the site and that this discharge will not go through the DCWW Water Treatment Works. The EU designated Bathing Water of Cemaes Bay is located a short distance from the site. The ES (and WFD and HRA assessments) will need to provide detailed plans on how sewage will be dealt with during the construction and operational phase. Horizon to consult NRW on the proposals, including the discharged proposed and modelling to be undertaken, in advance of DCO submission.	No	Consultation with NRW regarding the drainage design (including sewage discharge) has been undertaken. NRW is correct in their understanding that during construction there would be a dedicated sewage package plant which will not go through DCWW water treatment works. This would be discharged in the north of Porth y pistyll, at a location that would become the end of the western breakwater. Further details regarding sewage discharge is outlined in section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Consideration has been given to the EU designated Bathing Water of Cemaes Bay within for EIA, WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26) and Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). Within the ES, this information can be found in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		Paragraph 7.5 of the PEI Report references the interim WFD data. Information from the RBMP2 (issued Dec 2015) should be used. Table 9.4 makes reference to 2015 'Predicted Status'. The current WFD information would make reference to 2015 classifications as being finalised not predicted. Request clarification that the most recent WFD information is used to inform the baseline of the WFD assessment.	No	Cycle 2 information has been used to inform the WFD Compliance Assessment which forms a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		As highlighted in NRW's EIA Scoping advice to PINS and in the advice as part of the HRA Working Group, TAN 14 Coastal Planning (1998) should be adhered to and used as the basis for the EIA and referred to in the ES. NRW consider it essential that the study area is based on current design detail and scope in all relevant SACs within the sediment sub cell area until evidence is presented to scope them out.	No	TAN 14 has been fully referenced in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.2.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and was used to arrive at suitable study boundaries.

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The proposal should align with the requirements of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive which requires Member States to have measures that achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status in their seas by 2020. The Directive was transposed into UK law through the Marine Strategy Regulations 2010, including a target under Descriptor 7 - Hydrographical Changes and a target under Descriptor 11 - Introducing. Completing the Noise Registry database is now a condition of the marine licensing process.	No	Horizon acknowledge the comments relating to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive and commercial fisheries; these aspects have been outlined in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.2.13) have been given consideration within the assessment of effects outlined in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).
		The timing of the construction of the breakwaters and coastal defences is likely to overlap with a planned period of investment by Welsh Government in coastal flooding and erosion schemes including potential schemes on Anglesey and along the coastline of north Wales. There are likely to be some common requirements, particularly in terms of materials and it would be helpful to explore whether there is any potential for co-operation. The EIA should ensure adequate marine pollution prevention plans are included. There are number of local inshore vessels who operate within the 3nm limit in this area. There will also be recreational fishing from the shore and at sea in the vicinity. Any potential effects and impacts on local fishing businesses will need to be considered and addressed.	No	Horizon acknowledges the comments relating to commercial fisheries. Horizon also acknowledge the comment relating to co-operation with the Welsh Assembly Government; this is an area that Horizon will keep under consideration.
100115 - MMO	S42(1)(a)	Welcome the assurance in paragraph 3.71 of the MCD that consents for works and structures in the marine environment will be assessed in accordance with the Marine Policy Statement, the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and any marine plans and policies. This should be included in the Environmental Statement and references made where appropriate in the sustainability assessment document. Five designated sites of national/international importance are considered to be relevant to the assessment of the site development on the marine environment. One of the sites, Liverpool Bay SPA, extends across the Welsh and English inshore boundary. As NRW have management responsibility for the SPA, the MMO defers to the views of NRW in respect of potential impacts on the SPA. As this is a PINS case, Natural England may also provide advice and should be consulted. Horizon has been in discussion with the MMO Harbour Order Team regarding obtaining a Harbour Empowerment Order and the MMO are waiting for an update on how Horizon intend to proceed. As NRW are the appropriate licensing authority for the Welsh inshore area, the MMO proposes to monitor proceedings and comment as and when necessary and/or appropriate. Please keep us up to date with proceedings and welcome further pre-application engagement and opportunity to make further comments.	No	Horizon notes that MMO wishes to be kept informed and will provide comment. Horizon would be grateful, where possible, to be kept informed of advice MMO provides to NRW. Horizon will apply for Statutory Harbour Authority (SHA) as part of its DCO application.
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	From the evidence provided in the PAC 2 consultation documents, including the Stage 2 PEI Report, relatively little progress appears to have been made in the assessment of potential impacts on coastal processes and physical aspects of the marine environment, which in turn are related to aspects of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecology, water quality and birds (amongst other topics).	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation considerable work has been undertaken in the investigation and assessment of potential effects upon coastal processes and coastal geomorphology as reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Findings have shown that there would be loss of some seabed in Porth-y-pistyll due to the breakwaters, Marine Off-Loading Facility, dredging and intake/outfalls. This would be principally in the subtidal zone. Numerical modelling has

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		Full results of the EIA are not be expected before completion of the Environmental Statement which will accompany the DCO application, submission of which is not expected before May 2017. It is anticipated that applications for planning permission for the onshore construction works under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and for Marine and Harbour Licences to allow the marine works to commence, will be made much earlier, potentially later in 2016. For an informed assessment to be made by the regulatory authorities, including consideration of the HRA and WFD Assessment, there is a requirement for a much greater level of information about the environmental baseline and potential impacts of the proposed works on coastal and marine processes, sediments and landforms than is currently available. The HRA Interim Report provided for Stage Two PAC contains virtually no consideration of how impacts in coastal processes and sediments might impact on the physical and chemical characteristics of Cemlyn Lagoon, Esgair Cemlyn and neighbouring coastal/nearshore areas, or on other receptors such as fish, marine mammals and birds. The absence of hard information about the methods used in the baseline surveys and modelling studies, and the lack of results, make detailed evaluation of potential impacts and requirements for possible mitigation measures impossible at this time. Generic consideration of the proposals suggest that the impacts of the construction works, and of the longer term presence of breakwaters and other structures, on the wave climate and sediment erosion/transport/depositional regime in Porth-y-pistyll and Cemlyn Bay could potentially be significant. Major issues relating to coastal processes which remain of concern include: - the effect of construction of the temporary causeway, breakwaters and MOLF on suspended sediment concentrations and other aspects of water quality during construction, especially with regard to Cemlyn Bay and Cemlyn Lagoon; - the effect of the temporary causeway and permanent breakwaters on tidal circulation, water levels, current speeds, wave conditions, bed shear stresses and patterns of sediment erosion within Porth-y-pistyll and Cemlyn Bay, and the potential consequences for the stability for the Esgair Cemlyn shingle barrier (and hence the lagoon and bird nesting islands); - the adequacy of the baseline data capture, relating to tides, currents, waves, sediment transport, morphological variability of coastal features and the sea bed; - the adequacy of the hydrodynamic and sediment transport modelling; - the adequacy of the assessment of impacts of the development in the light of possible climate and sea level change; - the adequacy of consideration of the potential impacts of decommissioning (including possible removal or otherwise of the breakwaters and other structures).		since been completed to inform an assessment of wider impacts to the coastline above the inter-tidal level. The cliffs are generally hard rock, the assessment has not found evidence that there would be any significant changes to the coastline other than the direct effects described. The outputs of the hydrodynamic modelling and mitigation have been presented in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). A detailed sediment regime baseline report including assessment of raw oceanographic and sediments data has been appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). A wave modelling report has also been appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Two further hydrodynamic modelling reports (for the WNDA Development and Disposal Site respectively) have been appended to ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The above studies have been used to inform the HRA and are reported in the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference 5.2). The Shadow HRA concludes that the project would not result in any adverse effects on the integrity of any European Designated Sites as a result of changes in coastal processes or sediments, this includes Cemlyn Lagoon, Esgair Cemlyn and other features close to the site.
		The scheme brings forward the direct loss of around 40 ha of sea bed plus other areas destroyed in potential disposal of MOLF spoil.	No	The loss of marine habitat was assessed as a moderate adverse effect and appropriate mitigation is presented within section 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document

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		The loss of marine habitat to construct the MOLF in Porth-y-pistyll, adjoining land in National Trust ownership is a significant negative impact. The current approach to coastal and marine habitat loss is unacceptable and Horizon needs to bring forward suitable and appropriate marine compensatory measures.		Reference: 6.4.13). Further work has been carried out in relation to the potential loss of habitat that may be associated with the disposal site. This information is presented within section 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Stage Two PAC demonstrates a lack of investment in modelling and monitoring of the coastal and lagoon environment at Cemlyn, with inadequate baseline surveys and a subsequent inability to predict physical impacts on the local environment.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report presented an early indication of monitoring and modelling with respect to the coastal and lagoon environment at Cemlyn. Further modelling work has been undertaken and is presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) to support the assessment of effects with respect to this receptor.
		Short and long term change to coastal processes.	No	Comment duly noted.
100199 - NWWT	S47	Coastal processes and coastal modelling, which it is understood from Stage Two PAC has not been 'tested', which is of relevance to the supporting features of the SPA and SAC at Cemlyn Bay.	No	Numerical modelling work to determine changes to coastal processes began in November 2016 and is now complete. Wave transformation modelling results are appended to and summarised within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). The hydrodynamic modelling is appended to the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		It is not clear to what extent the methods of benthic sampling were determined and how the sampling stations were chosen. Mention is made of being informed by the geophysical surveys but not how comprehensive the data available was. Crude numbers of individuals and species identified give little useful indication. The nature of the lag dominated ground off Wylfa requires a separate discussion of the infauna, crevice fauna, mobile epifauna and sessile mainly colonial crusts. Classification of biotopes using the MNCR was to be expected but this is known not to be entirely satisfactory for complex glacial lag deposit mosaics. Sight of the basic data is needed to assess the work. The recording inshore muddy sand with Abra and Nucula in Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes Bay was to be expected. Comparison with longer term records from Red Wharf and Conwy Bays would have been relevant. Drop Down Video was employed at a selection of spots. Cameras mounted on a towed sledge would have been preferable as transects would have given a better impression of the variable mosaic.	No	A geophysical survey was carried out to a distance of around 20 km east and west around the WNDA Development. These data provided information on habitat type and this, combined with early hydrodynamic modelling results, was used to inform site selection for subtidal benthic grab samples. Further information on benthic sampling has been provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.02 - Benthic Ecology Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.84). The benthic survey programme used a multi-method approach (faunal grabs and drop-down camera) to provide an accurate characterisation of the local benthic communities in conjunction with local geophysical conditions. In this manner it was possible to obtain baseline benthic data over a wide range of habitats. The heterogeneous and generally hard ground of the area meant drop down camera provided a suitable remote sampling tool; however, where the seabed was dominated by soft sediment (including sands) faunal grabs were taken to supplement the camera data. Although towed sledge mounted cameras were initially considered the bathymetry of the area along the north coast of Anglesey does not generally facilitate the use of towed gear, specifically within the inshore regions. The programme design was agreed with Cefas and Countryside Council for Wales (CCW) in addition to consultation with Environment Agency Wales (EAW); the latter two organisations are now collectively known as NRW.
		Assessment requires sight of the full composition of catches. Length frequency distributions of the main species should be given to compare power station with landings by fishing fleets and whether power station should be included in allocation of quotas. What earlier records from the old power station and even anecdotal information of unusual catches of rare species (e.g. Shads) or atypical catches of shoaling species. Survival rates of fish other than dogfish (Lesser spotted Catshark) in discharge stream is likely to be poor and stunned fish would be vulnerable to gulls and predators. Fish Sampling Offshore is ok owing to ground conditions.	No	The assessment of losses of fish from entrapment in the CWS has been based on entrapment at the Existing Power Station. Impingement and entrainment surveys were carried out at the drum screens of the Cooling Water intake of the Existing Power Station at a rate of 40 surveys per annum between March 2011 and July 2012 (see ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.10 - Entrapment of marine organisms at the Existing Power Station (Application Document Reference: 6.4.92). The assessment has been carried out in the context of local and wider fish communities, which have been characterised from extensive intertidal and subtidal fish surveys carried out since 2010. Where appropriate, the losses have been put into context in relation to commercial fisheries. The assessment makes use of available literature and survivability studies carried out on other power stations to predict losses, however it also make reference to the losses without accounting for survival. Horizon recognise that survival rates will differ between species.
		Contract observers seem to have overlooked the major seal haulout location on Craig yr Iwrch just west of Trwyn Cemlyn while mentioning an unusual few on Harry Furlongs Rocks. The haulout many miles away on banks off the Dee is mentioned but the much	No	Comments duly noted. The ES includes a marine mammal technical appendix, which includes all relevant information on seal haul-outs (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.06 - Marine mammals (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88)). The effects on seals (including potential collision risk) are addressed within sections

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		closer large moulting haulouts on Ynys Dulas are not mentioned. That the Skerries has the largest concentration of pups being born anywhere in NW Wales should have been mentioned as significant. In addition the probably linked pupping in gullies on Carmel Head should have been mentioned. Seal pups in the NW Wales population swim at an earlier age than in the big colonies on islands off Scotland. Seals will be in range of suffering damage from blasting noise almost all the year. Dispersal of naive young seals from the breeding beaches is unknown. Seals will also be attracted to easy sources of prey such as stunned fish off the screens. Records of seals trapped ought to have been in the old Power Station cooling system daily log or if not in RSPCA Officer reports as the RSPCA is known to have been called in several times to rescue trapped seals. Cooling water intake design should allow for seals. Thrusters on vessels could pose additional threats.		13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway). The intake at the Existing Power Station is an old design which did not have screens that would meet current guidelines. The new cooling water system includes a number of fish protection measures (outlined in section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)) which would also reduce the risk of marine mammals (including seals) becoming entrapped and therefore data from the Existing Power Station do not provide an indication of seals that would become entrapped in the Power Station.
		Maps of sightings of cetaceans largely derived from Seawatch Foundation do not account for watching effort bias at Bull Bay and Point Lynas. Noise is a major issue needing to be addressed in relation to underwater blasting.	No	A marine mammal technical appendix (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.06 - Marine mammals (Application Document Reference: 6.4.88)) has been provided with the ES and includes all relevant baseline data, including corrections for survey effort where available. Underwater noise modelling has been carried out to inform the assessment of effects to marine mammals. This information is presented within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.09 - Underwater noise baseline and modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.91).
		In this area otters probably get major parts of their food in the sea and they are known to frequent Cemlyn. The statement that they do not breed here is incorrect as a female accompanied by cubs has been seen. Apart from disruption to the Afon Cafnan, spraints occur where the Afon Cafnan enters Porth-y-felin. The greatest threats may come from traffic particularly on the haul roads.	No	It is recognised that otters may be using the intertidal habitats for foraging. Otter surveys carried out over two years showed that coastal areas may be used for foraging or commuting between freshwater outflows but that the WNDA Development and a buffer of 500m only falls within the territory of one or two otters and that it is used regularly but not heavily. There are no records of breeding in the study area and no evidence was found during surveys (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.06 - Otter and water vole TSR (Application Document Reference: 6.4.39)). The potential threat to otter on haul roads is considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). With survey evidence indicating low frequency usage of the site, there being no evidence of a holt in areas that would be affected, and buffer zones around specific retained watercourses, the risk of mortality and injury to the species is considered to be low.
		The MOLF Harbour and Breakwater Design and the methods of construction seem too vague to make more than educated guesses at some of the effects. Some, such as storm waves impinging on Esgair Cemlyn [shingle ridge] could be significant while others such as sea bed changes inside the new harbour are of minor concern. The methods of construction of the breakwater seem likely to change and even its precise position and shape as more account is taken of needs for vessels berth. The extent to which the breakwater is handled as a fully marine construction or an extension of the on land works will be a major factor. Drawings of the breakwater show it cased in concrete dolos. Unless the new Wylfa structure is seen as a place to dispose spoil from onshore excavations there may not be a need to dump spoil out there or for the temporary haul road causeway out to it. There would be environmental disbenefits in dumping to make the causeway and it would ultimately have to be taken away for disposal at sea. Another significant issue is where the dolos will be made. Space restrictions near the quayside at	No	Potential effects on coastal processes and coastal geomorphology of the marine layout have been assessed using a wave transformation model and a hydrodynamic model (described in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12)). Further detail on the Marine Off-Loading Facility and breakwater construction and design has been presented within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). The potential for effects on the shingle ridge have been considered within the various modelling studies (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D12.01 - Coastal Geomorphology Baseline for the Wylfa Newydd Project - 2014 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.80) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90)) and has been assessed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). The comments on dolos are duly noted. Impacts of all activities that may impact on the seabed has been considered as part of environmental assessments, and form part of the marine licence application. The comments on anchoring in Cemlyn Bay are duly noted. Modelling has shown that there would be a flow of water through the gap between the breakwater and the land. The changes in the environment and the effects that this could have on entrapment have been considered within section

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		Wylfa may make it more cost effective to carry them in by sea from elsewhere. Large rocks will also have to come from elsewhere, probably from quarries with direct access for shipping them. On the inner face of the breakwater dolos will present a hazard to any vessel that may come in contact with them. It might be more appropriate to use precast concrete sections to give a steeper face. It is not clear whether a walkway will be built on top of the breakwater giving access to navigation lights or possibly extra mooring points. The top of the breakwater could become a roosting ground for gulls scavenging at the outfall and they might nest there. If the dolos and big rocks are to be brought from a long distance it has been the practice to deposit them on the seabed before moving them to final positions. There might be a temptation to do this in Cemlyn Bay. The consequences of this should be considered. It is also likely that during construction moorings will be laid for the barges or Jack-ups. Wires will drag over the bed when these are slacked so there will be a wider footprint of influence than just the rig legs. Other environmental considerations will be whether vessels working at Wylfa will be allowed to anchor in Cemlyn Bay in other than emergencies. The same applies to the use of the slipway at Cemlyn for transferring personnel. The slipway is a private slip owned by the National Trust, not a public facility. As shown on illustrative plans the alignment of the breakwater resembles the layout of a large fish weir. Even with the opening between it and Cerrig Brith entrapment is to be expected. As Cerrig Brith is connected to the shore by shingle features resembling a Tombolo, it is possible that the gap will in time partly close. Other aspects for environmental consideration include the removal of accumulations of drift weed, responsibility for clearing litter that escapes from the confines of the Wylfa site, waste disposal facilities for visiting vessels and collecting large fenders from remote spots if dislodged from the quays. Although some of the brackish water invertebrates in Cemlyn Lagoon (SAC) get a mention, they have omitted plants. One that is particularly relevant is the Spiral Tassel Weed <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i>. This aquatic plant, a bit like <i>Zostera</i>, is a Red List species in Wales, being shown as Vulnerable. It is currently known from only two locations in Wales of which Cemlyn Lagoon is one. There is little mention of Guillemots, with a significant and expanding colony on the Middle Mouse. The birds visit the colony on some mornings in mid winter and during the breeding season they can be seen on the water off the island in large numbers.		13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway). Horizon thank the consultee for their comment on litter and will keep this under consideration. Horizon recognises that <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> is present in Cemlyn Lagoon and is considered within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Secondary bird species have been considered and assessed within the ES Volume D13 (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) which includes the guillemot.
		NWWT did not comment on the Coastal Processes and Geomorphology B9 and Marine Environment B10 topics in detail during the confidential EIA Progress Report. Below are points where there are omissions or questions relating to the PEI Report analysis. As with the general over-arching commentary, lack of detail both in baseline data, modelling and potential mitigation makes it very difficult to draw meaningful and informed comments; especially since modelling of some aspects are acknowledged by Horizon to	No	Potential effects on coastal processes and coastal geomorphology of the marine layout have been assessed using a wave transformation model and a hydrodynamic model. The assessment is in section 12.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Horizon has worked with stakeholders to understand any gaps and to fill these where necessary. The Stage Two PEI Report was a high-level presentation of the information gathered (e.g. pertaining to the marine environment) compared to that which has been presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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		be in such early stages of understanding. Despite this constraint, summarised key responses are provided to the methodology. Methods, analysis/modelling and Impact Assessment: - information needed on volume to be excavated subtidally according to rock, glacial vs diamicton and other materials and used to provide relative volumes and methods for removal of material (dredgeable, mechanical breakdown and blasting (underwater or semi-dry)). - deviations of predications of tidal levels by local gauge from Holyhead. - considerable more work needed regarding tidal currents including: - suggested methodology for baseline; - critical conditions for heated effluent dispersal against smallest Neap Tide and calm weather mid-summer; and - assessment and consequences of limiting tidal conditions on vessel movements. - critical and substantive issue re wave modelling and design of breakwater, particularly in relation to storm surge on spring tides especially on high Spring Tides, permanent wave reflection around breakwater and impacts to Esgair Cemlyn (shingle ridge - Cemlyn SAC). The climate change chapter (B16) considers the resilience of the development in relation to changes in storm dynamics and sea level rise however, it does not consider the consequences to Esgair Cemlyn (shingle ridge) in relation to cumulative impacts from alteration of coastal processes and climate change. - NWWT do not concur with the statement that there will be no operational changes to coastal processes or geomorphology during operation (B9.41). This is directly contradicted by the box "Key Issues" (B9.18) regarding the 'development [in construction and operation]' giving rise to changes to direction and size of waves and currents leading to alterations in Cemlyn Bay and additionally potential impacts on beaches lagoons and cliffs. - foam plume/slick events appear to be missing from the analysis. - turbidity and sediments:- "marine snow" on benthic communities UST; - turbidity on operational dredging (frequency and amount) and tern feeding - include in Table B10.2; - should be included in mitigation Table B10.1 for both wet and semi-dry options as the text indicates sediments reduced as much as possible indicating that there will be residual effects. - nutrients release during topsoil removal/use of fertiliser in landscape formation and establishment and potential for algal blooms within Cemlyn SAC and MOLF - missed major haulout for seal on Craig yr Iwrch less than 500 m west of Cemlyn SAC, reliance on other data sources with skewed observations for the purposes of this analysis (Sea Watch Foundation). - despite requests, the technical data of the marine mammal surveys has not been provided to NWWT. Specialist staff within NWWT have not commented as too little information and analysis had been provided on this element of the work. - rock winning and working is not included in the impact tables for marine ecological receptors.		Several hydrodynamic scenarios in relation to the thermal discharge have been modelled, which cover scenarios such as summer with no wind, and over a range of tidal conditions. These and the outputs relating to wave modelling, the design of the breakwater and subsequent effects on Esgair Gemlyn has been considered within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12). Regarding marine aspects, the coastline, surrounding environments and associated receptor species potentially affected by the project have been carefully monitored and assessed. More detail on the marine ecology is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). In the appendices to this chapter, the resolution and statistical analyses of the datasets give a robust basis on which Horizon have made is assessments. With respect to marine mammals, detail on surveys and grey seal haul out sites have been addressed under Craig yr Iwch/Harry Furlough's rocks. Horizon has used, amongst others, Sea Watch foundation data (which, Horizon understand incorporates Wildlife Trust's data). The following has been considered within the assessment of effects outlined within section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway): • turbidity and sediment effects on marine benthic communities and tern feeding as well as other pressures on the terns designated within the SPA (and any wider effects); • nutrient release from topsoil removal; • effects on rock winning and working on marine receptors; • entrapment of fish within the confines of the breakwater and shore; • potential effects to guillemot and Mediterranean gull; • ecology of terns with black-headed gull; • the energy budgets of marine birds (specifically terns) to effects on their food sources (e.g. from impingement of fish species); and • the term temporary has been defined. These elements are also considered within the Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2). The design of each component has been through BAT process; the outputs relating to the final design of these, including mitigation for marine receptors are presented in section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).

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		- MOLF and breakwater comments on alternative design and questions re: - design of all structures and need for temporary causeway and volumes impacts and disposal etc; - dumping at sea of materials - 'temporary storage solution' - such as dolos, rock, pre-cast concrete sections etc; - alignment of breakwater with Cerrig Brith potential to cause entrapment and similarity to Tombolo and consequent changes to flow causing closing of gap increasing this impact. This is important as this is proposed as part of mitigation. - seabird discussion appears to be confined to terns whilst Mediterranean gull and guillemot appear to have been overlooked. - a detailed critique has been provided within the EIA Progress Report on seabirds and particularly those of conservation concern. The comments raised within this confidential consultation have now been confirmed by other NWWT staff. Whilst it is acknowledged that there is still survey work being undertaken that will be analysed and presented outstanding areas of concern are: - level of detail and understanding of tern ecology dynamics with commensal species black-headed gull, energy budget balance for breeding birds whilst feeding, commuting and foraging during different parts of the breeding season and as a result of impacts in such close proximity (1 km) to the nest sites on the colony's breeding success rates (individual birds) population recruitment (colony resilience) and trans-boundary consequences of colony abandonment for 1 or more seasons; - definition of the term "temporary". This is particularly relevant when considering intra-development impacts on the seabirds (of conservation importance) and marine mammals (all groups); and- lack of any detailed mitigation considerations at the SPA to ameliorate for identified increased pressures on breeding terns both proximally to the site and consequent trans-boundary impacts should colony abandonment occur.		
		Concern over the difficulty in assessing how adequate the background environmental data is as many sections of the document appear to be just summaries. These appear to derive from a number of separate survey and other reports probably made by separate sub-contractors. Thus nearly all the basic information needed on methods can only be guessed at and the little information given appears to be highly selective. It appears that whoever wrote or cut and pasted the combined document had poor appreciation of what was important and what was barely relevant. Without having sight of the specialist reports and access to the spreadsheets of basic data it is not possible to review the work. It would have been helpful to know the extent to which particular surveys were prescribed by the main environmental contractor or asked for by other people such as CEFAS and NRW staff who themselves may or may not have been familiar with the particular conditions likely to be experienced off the north of Anglesey. In the volume dealing with predicted effects there are very frequent references to additional modelling and indications that designs are not yet fixed and it is difficult to make assessments. Marine Geology and Geomorphology: the reports comment in several places on the complex tide swept nature of the seabed off Wylfa. The way the summaries are written suggests a lack of	No	Comments duly noted. The Stage Two PEI Report was a high-level presentation of the information gathered to date (e.g. pertaining to the marine environment) to inform Pre-Application Consultation, compared to that presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Statements relating to the baseline, (i.e. the reference to zooplankton) inform an audience which may not be aware of what is typical (e.g. in terms of community composition) therefore Horizon has stated these facts. Indeed, as this is 'always the case' then this shows that the environment is 'typical' and not already under significant stress. Detailed data pertaining to each survey type and receptor is detailed within dedicated reports and have been appended to the ES so that specialists in the field may be able to see how Horizon have initially determined the need for survey and reached its conclusions as to effects of the project. Multibeam sonar and Lidar techniques were used and Horizon have inferred as much information as possible from the outputs. The ES assessment is based on the design as far as it is known, where any details are not known assessments have been made based on worst case or as if BAT were applied, as applicable. The detail in terms of volumes of rock to be excavated is outlined within section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Several hydrodynamic scenarios relating to the thermal discharge have been modelled, which cover scenarios such as summer with no wind, over a range of tidal conditions. Modelling outputs have been discussed with respect to geomorphological receptors within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12) whilst assessment of effects to marine ecology receptors is outlined in sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) (see Table 13-7 for signposting to the relevant impact pathway).

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		familiarity with the evolution of features of this type as found in the Irish Sea. The BGS 1:250,000 Anglesey Sea Bed Sediments Sheet would have provided a useful starting point for considering what might need to be excavated for the MOLF harbour and the cooling water intake as well as the biodiversity of the seabed. In the section on the biology of the seabed (benthos) mention is made of choices of sampling stations being made partly from consulting geophysical surveys done for engineering aspects of the power station project. It is not spelled out what type of surveys these were and as there was no sight of these charts it is impossible to properly judge how good the information for planning the benthos work was. There is an obvious overlap between the information needs for dredging and other seabed clearance and assessing the benthos in such a complex area. Although it is assumed that multibeam sonar has been used to create fairly detailed depth distribution maps at appropriate scales for the immediate MOLF area and the wider area including likely vessel approach tracks, it is not clear whether side-scan sonar has been used to better map the small scale topographic features. For the intertidal zone it is assumed that Lidar has been used to get detailed topography of the complex rocky areas. It would have been helpful to have had more information on the volumes of rock, glacial diamicton and other materials it will be necessary to excavate subtidally. It is to be expected that there has been some initial sub-bottom investigations to indicate how much will be dredgeable, how much rock can be broken mechanically and how much will require underwater blasting. Tide Range: there is no analysis of the scale and frequency of storm surges. A very useful analysis of this was done by Pye and Bott for the National Trust in relation to Cemlyn. It is to be expected that Horizon will maintain a tide gauge at Wylfa even if the old power station did not. Comparison of deviations from predictions between Holyhead and a local gauge would be useful. The Pye and Bott analysis of the long-term data set from Holyhead was very useful but it did not extend to any new analysis of the sequences of weather patterns that produce tidal surges in this part of the Irish Sea. Negative surges can occur and need to be allowed for in the design of the cooling water intake. Tidal Currents: recording current meters have at times been deployed offshore, although there was no indication whether these were of the Doppler type deployed on the bottom or of other types. In view of the complex nature of the area it would be worth doing some old fashioned drogue trials. In the past, dispersion trials with Rhodamine have been useful. An assessment is needed of what may be critical conditions for heated effluent dispersal. The worst case scenario is likely to be on the smallest Neap Tide coinciding with calm weather in mid-summer. The dispersal under such extreme conditions and over slack water needs to be modelled. There is to be some assessment of limiting tidal conditions when vessels of various types can safely enter the MOLF harbour.		Details of the in-situ temperature measurements in the waters off Wylfa Head and Porth-y-pistyll have also been presented in section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.01 - Water quality and plankton (Application Document Reference: 6.4.83). Water quality in the area has been classified in terms of salinity and acknowledges that the salinity falls within those readings concurrent with coastal waters. Horizon has not been able to obtain any historical water temperature data from the Existing Power Station's intake, only from the outfall.

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		Waves: no indication of the results and the range of weather conditions when Waverider buoys were deployed. In view of the complex nature of the coast and shallow seabed off Wylfa it would be useful if a wave measuring radar system were to be deployed for a period long enough to pick up the critical conditions when storm surges coincide with high spring tides. When this data is available will it be possible to adequately model the extreme waves that influence Esgair Cemlyn [shingle ridge]. This is a critical issue to be considered in the design of the breakwater and reflection of waves off it. Sea Temperatures: while there is generally good mixing off Wylfa there should have been indications of where the seasonal cycle of sea temperature readings were taken and at what state of tide. If the old power station maintained a log of the temperatures of the water drawn into the cooling system, there should be a long-term record to be analysed. Salinity: the relatively wide range of salinities mentioned in the document (32 - 35ppt) is of some relevance bearing in mind that there are no rivers nearby. There is however a frontal boundary not far away between the inshore and lower salinity of Liverpool Bay and the offshore water which will mainly have come up St Georges Channel. It would be relevant to compare salinities with the general isohaline maps produced by Bowden and the fluctuations recorded at the Cyperis station off Port Erin. The high figure obtained off Wylfa implies a particular body of water that came from somewhere down towards the Celtic Sea. Dispersion Models: vague statements are given so far, models should allow for extreme conditions. It may be relevant that the plume from the old power station was often detected as a +0.2 degree blip on a thermograph fitted to the previous Prince Madog when passing on a track well offshore but going inside the Skerries.		
		The detailed plan for noise reduction due to noise from underwater blasting and hydraulic hammer fracturing of rock needs to consider bubble curtains or similar.	No	Mitigation techniques for noise generated from underwater blasting has been discussed within sections 13.5 and 13.8 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		No consideration was found in the documents of foam plume/slicks. Foam slicks have frequently been observed coming from the power station outfall and extend for >1 km. These foams occur to the greatest extent when there is a major phytoplankton bloom and have been noted as extreme when there has been a Phaeocystis bloom. There are anecdotal reports of foam 2 m deep blowing ashore on the power station site in northerly winds. A particular environmental issue is that biocides and other toxic compounds can be concentrated in the bubbles of the foam. Because the foam spreads and does not disperse in the ways that the water effluent does, plume modelling does not represent it. In extreme cases the foam containing chlorine and toxic compounds can blow onto the shore and poison marine organisms. Although conditions as extreme as used to occur at the Octyl outfall at Amlwch should not occur, there should have been some reference to the Amlwch example. At Amlwch excess chlorine was trapped in the foam. Where the effluent was most concentrated the rocks were completely bare and beyond that, a broad zone with a dense cover	No	Generally speaking, it is possible that some chemical compounds might be trapped within the foam particularly those that are not very volatile, however chlorinated by products (CBPs) are volatile compounds and are slightly soluble in water. This means that any amount of CBPs trapped in the foam/bubble will be likely to escape, although this will depend on the density. The amount trapped would depend on the level of biocide dosing; the higher the concentration the more likely some might be trapped within the foam/bubbles. The extent to which biocide could become concentrated would also depend on the nature of the foam which will be affected by local conditions including tides, wind, waves and presence of organic matter. The circumstances at Amlwch were extreme- the discharge was low pH, high chlorine and was located within a gully. Studies at other power stations have shown no evidence of concentrations of CBPs or other chemical compounds within the foam, which was primarily found to comprise of natural compounds. The composition of foam will depend on the local environment, but typically it would be composed of proteins, lipids, lignin and other organic compounds which originate from the breakdown of plankton, macroalgae and other organic material. In light of this information and considering the dosing regimen proposed (see section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)), the potential for the build-up of chemical compounds with foam was considered to be negligible and therefore this pathway of effect was not considered further within the ES.

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		of seaweed because the grazing limpets had died off were the foam came ashore (see paper by Hoare and Hiscock). While the obvious fauna and flora around the Wylfa outfall gully has been re-examined there does not seem to have been any study of Lichens which might be influenced by contaminated foam.		
		There are vague statements of rapid dispersion of fines disturbed by dredging, runoff from excavations onshore and dumping at sea. This may be true but settlement takes place wherever and whenever quieter conditions permit. The thin layer of fines attaching to the fronds of macroalgae in the immediate subtidal can have significant ecological effects and deposits also occur on sponges at a distance from source. The case of the Milford Haven capital dredging and Skomer MNR should be noted and the influences on crevice faunas should be considered. In the adjoining bays such as Cemlyn there is likely to be additional settlement of fines which will cause temporary changes to benthic biotopes. This was detected in Conwy Bay when the A55 tunnel was built. It should be noted that the cyclical deposition of fines and resuspension can result in selective advection and concentration of fines away from original dispersive locations. There should be some attempt to forecast what the seabed environment will be like inside the new MOLF harbour. Some deposit of mud should be expected, as must have occurred when Holyhead Breakwater was constructed. Simple models based on physics of finely divided particles do not do justice to real situation because ‘Marine Snow’ has an organic content that causes aggregation.	No	The Stage Two PEI Report presented an early indication of modelling results and an assessment of effects. Further modelling of the dispersion of fine sediments has been carried out; the results are presented in section 13.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with further information provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D13.14 - Construction H1 Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.96). The results of the dispersion modelling include potential effects on adjoining bays such as Cemlyn Bay .. It is acknowledged that modelling outputs alone may not provide a complete and accurate prediction of effects. This information has therefore been used alongside other evidence and professional judgement to provide a more comprehensive assessment of effects. It is acknowledged that the habitat in the harbour will change however attempts to forecast the seabed environment inside the new harbour would be purely speculative. The ES has however considered the changed environment in the new arbour in relation to change in hydrodynamics and water quality.
		Release of additional nutrients from topsoil disturbance and fertiliser applied during re-seeding of new mounds is likely and could lead to harmful blooms in Cemlyn Lagoon. Enhanced monitoring will be required.	No	Comment duly noted. Further detail on assessment of the marine environment can be found in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with intra-development effects considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16). There will be controls during topsoil disturbance and drainage will be routed away from Cemlyn lagoon while new mounds are being re-seeded. Monitoring will be developed as appropriate.
		Work on organo-chlorine compounds and heavy metal contamination in sediments was assumed to have been demanded by CEFAS and/or NRW. It is not clear if the values given are for total sediment or just the fine fraction. Such contaminants are normally attached to the fines so figures for this fraction give more realistic indications of contamination in areas with sediment mosaics.	No	Sediment samples have been collected from both the WNDA Development and the Disposal Site. These data were collected to inform the baseline environment (see section 13.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)).
		Water resources		
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	NRW advise that the changes to flows within the Tre'r Gof catchment such as water course diversions and any other 'ordinary' water course diversions is likely to require a Flood Defence consent from the Isle of Anglesey acting as the Lead Local Flood Authority. Main river water course diversions (such as the Nant Caerdegog Isaf) will require a Flood Risk Activity Permit from NRW.	No	Comment duly noted. All necessary consents will be sought.
		Construction phase drainage to be installed prior to any topsoil strip and major earthworks, with regular inspection and maintenance to ensure sediment does not compromise drainage effectiveness. Any proposed bridoes to be designed to pass the 1% annual	No	Construction phase drainage will be installed prior to topsoil strip and earthworks. Details of the proposed drainage are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33). The effect of bridges and culverts

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		exceedance flood event and freeboard. Any new culverts should be kept to a minimal length and for access purposes only.		have been assessed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Note that construction phase drainage would be installed prior to any topsoil strip or major earthworks; this should reduce peak runoff and as stated would require regular inspection and maintenance to ensure that sediment does not compromise its effectiveness.	No	The construction phase drainage is detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33). The drainage would be installed prior to any topsoil strip or major earthworks and attenuation is included to reduce peak runoff. Maintenance of the system is included within the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) which is included as a standalone document with the ES.
		Any proposed bridges (be it over main river or ordinary watercourse) should be designed to safely pass the 1% annual exceedance flood event (with an allowance for climate change flows for the 'temporary' construction period) and freeboard. Any culverting proposals should be kept to a minimal length and for access purposes only.	No	This has been taken into account in the design of bridges and culverts. The implications for flood risk at each of the sites is included in the flood risk consequence included in the: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.04 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.29); - ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG Appendix E8.01 - MEEG/AECC/ESL - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.5.16); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride Appendix F8.01 - Dalar Hir - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.6.16); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G8.01 - A5025 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.7.20); - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H8.01 - Logistics centre - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.8.16).
		Note recent Welsh Government guidance on climate change allowances for planning purposes (Dec 2016).	No	This guidance has been considered in the Flood Consequence Assessments.
		PEI Report Appendices include a Preliminary Flood Consequence Assessment - this should also refer to Planning Policy Wales and TAN15; local authorities should agree that development in zone C meets the test criteria.	No	All flood consequence assessments refer to PPW and TAN15 throughout the documents, but particularly in sections 1 and 2. The flood consequence assessments are included in the: - ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.04 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.29); - ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG Appendix E8.01 - MEEG/AECC/ESL - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.5.16); - ES Volume F - Park and Ride Appendix F8.01 - Dalar Hir - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.6.16); - ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G8.01 - A5025 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.7.20); - ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H8.01 - Logistics centre - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.8.16).
		Local authorities should be consulted about the exact nature and scope of next steps/further assessments to inform the flood Consequence Assessment.	No	The IACC and NRW have been consulted in general about flood consequence assessments as summarised in section 8.3 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8).
		The water demand from both the construction activities and workforce as well as the operation will increase pressure on water resources availability in this resource zone which will fall into deficit from 2024/25 even without taking into account the water demand from the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon needs to quantify the water supply that will be needed for the project (both construction and operational phase) and progress discussions with DCWW to identify how any water resources deficit may be resolved.	No	Horizon has discussed and agreed water requirements with DCWW and meetings have been held with Horizon, NRW and DCWW to discuss this. Agreement was reached in May 2017 (section 8.3 in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8)) that the water supply did not need to be included within the ES.
		There is mention of changes to catchment boundaries but no detail on mapping of current boundaries. The Environmental Statement should detail how any change in catchment boundaries may effect flow availability in the WFD waterbodies (in particular the fluvial WFD waterbody).	No	The effects of changes to catchment boundaries are discussed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Baseline condition regarding catchment boundaries is provided in section 8.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).

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		The Key Issues table in chapter B7 refers to the proposed realignment of the Nant Caerdegog Isaf. Please clarify whether this will result in any changes to catchment boundary and water availability.	No	The realignment of Nant Caerdegog Isaf would have no, or potentially very minor, changes to catchment boundary and any changes to water availability would not be measurable.
		Table B7.3 refers to proposed additional mitigation measures including to 'carry out a programme of groundwater level and surface water flow monitoring during operation'. NRW advise that this monitoring should be pre-construction in order to demonstrate how levels/flows differ from baseline.	No	Monitoring will be undertaken pre-construction as a continuation of the baseline monitoring currently undertaken. This is included as additional mitigation in section 8.6 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Table B7.3 refers to proposed additional mitigation measures for re-alignment of the watercourse as 'monitoring post construction to check that the channel is functioning as expected'. Please clarify whether pre-construction monitoring of the existing watercourse has been undertaken. NRW advise that the realigned channel should mirror the current channel as close as possible.	No	Monitoring of flow and quality has been undertaken in the Nant Caerdegog Isaf at Location A and this information is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.01 - Surface water baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.26). The realigned channel will run parallel to the course of the existing channel, but will be more sinuous to form a more natural watercourse with higher ecological and morphological value.
		NRW advise Horizon to consult NRW on their hydrological baseline information in advance of finalising their DCO application.	No	NRW has been provided with baseline hydrogeological information as part of SPC TCPA and PEIR, although the baseline report has been updated for DCO. Consultation on this updated report took place in early autumn 2017.
		The habitats at Cemlyn Bay SSSI/SAC are maintained by a proportion of freshwater. This is also referred to in B8.47 and Table B8.72. It is unclear from the information provided whether this includes freshwater streams that are supported by groundwater. Cemlyn Bay SAC should therefore be considered in B7 as a site which could be affected by groundwater impacts as a result of the construction and operation of the power station.	No	Cemlyn Bay SAC has been assessed within the ES to determine if it could be affected by changes to the groundwater regime. Baseline groundwater information is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28) with assessment of effects in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Other important ecological sites listed in B8.13 may also rely on surface water, which could be maintained by groundwater. NRW advise that these will also need to be considered in this section, if not already.	No	Important ecological sites have been assessed within the ES to determine if they could be effected by changes to the groundwater regime. Baseline groundwater information is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28) with assessment of effects in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		With regard to Figure B7.2, NRW note that the secondary aquifer has been used for private supply historically and may still support three wells in the vicinity. Although not clear from the information provided in the PEI Report, if the information is based on the Local Authority records then Horizon should be aware that these are not always complete. NRW recommend that field work is undertaken to confirm that all private users of groundwater are included in the assessment of risks and monitoring proposals.	No	Field work has been undertaken within the inner study area to assess private water supplies although access has been restricted. Details are provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28). Where access has not been possible, or where there are uncertainties Horizon have assessed the primary effect on the Secondary B aquifer and then determined if there would likely be any effect on secondary receptors such as private water supplies. This is included in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Tables B7.2 and B7.4 assess the construction and operational effects on groundwater. Please note, the 'level of importance' would be 'high' rather than 'low' if dewatering causes sea water intrusion into the groundwater body, such that it deteriorates in status and also if the potential for significant impacts on Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI are identified for example through dewatering activities.	No	The level of importance of saline intrusion is based on the values ascribed to the aquifer in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8) - this is set based on the importance of the aquifer which is not high solely from a resource perspective/environmental impact. Effects are detailed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Horizon note that the issue may be of higher importance if an abstraction licence were required and with regard to the effect on the WFD groundwater body. The latter is assessed in a standalone WFD Compliance Assessment report that is submitted with the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).

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		Paragraph B7.48 refers to capping of silt with impermeable cover. Please note, impermeable cover will increase runoff speed and limit groundwater recharge. NRW also note that appropriate water treatment (e.g. flocculants) may be needed to increase settlement rates, however there may be effects from residual chemical impacts on water quality as a result of the use of flocculants. NRW advise that the impacts of the drainage measures should be fully assessed in the ES, and NRW advise that Horizon seek further advice on appropriate measures before submitting the DCO application.	No	Attenuation has been included to restrict the effects of rapid runoff and SuDS have been used where practicable to try to encourage recharge to groundwater. The role of flocculants and the potential for carry over has been considered in the ES along with the effect of the drainage system. The drainage system is outlined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33) with the effects assessed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). Horizon has discussed water treatment with NRW as detailed in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8).
		The outfall may either require a bespoke Flood Risk Activity permit or registered as an exemption.	No	The requirement for a number of permits is recognised as noted in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
		NRW are generally satisfied with the content of paragraphs 4.34 to 4.57 of the Preliminary FCA relating to the approach to be taken with regards to flood risk associated with the AECC and ESL proposal.	No	Comment duly noted.
		The PEI Report refers to a CEMP and EMP, however, no details are included on the mitigation measures. Please note that the Environmental Statement submitted as part of the DCO application should include sufficient information to assess the likely impacts and should also provide details of the mitigation measures to be undertaken (and which form part of these plans/strategies) i.e. only referencing the required plans/strategies in the Environmental Statement will not be sufficient.	No	The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation was an update written part way through the EIA process. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the EIA and the Project design have progressed. The DCO submission contains commitments to mitigation from the full EIA of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The ES Volume J - Summary of Residual Effects J1 - Environmental commitments (Application Document Reference: 6.10.1) provides a summary of environmental commitments.
		NRW's expectation is that before any foul drainage systems are proposed, Horizon will consider the proximity of a main sewer before applying for a permit for water discharge activity to watercourse or ground under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010. NRW is likely to refuse an Environmental Permit application where its permitting function considers it is feasible to connect to the main sewer.	No	Horizon has assessed the location of sewers in all designs and whether discharge to sewer or a package treatment plant is more appropriate. Details are provided in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
		There needs to be a comprehensive silt mitigation and management plan with the measures contained in this implemented prior to works commencing in predefined work and catchment areas and include ongoing monitoring and review as to the effectiveness of implemented measures.	No	The requirements for control of suspended solids during construction are outlined in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) that has been provided in support of the ES.
		Re Water Framework Directive (WFD) catchment names; changes have been made to some names and boundaries of water bodies and key receptors between cycles 1 and 2.	No	All relevant parts of the ES and WFD documents have been updated to refer to Cycle 2 nomenclature.
		Method statements should be prepared for any within-watercourse works including the installation of culverts or extension of existing culverts outlining how these will be implemented to minimise any detrimental impacts. These method statements will be required in support of any applications to NRW for Flood Risk Activity Permits or applications to the Local Lead Flood Authority (Isle of Anglesey County Council) for Land Drainage Consents.	No	The requirements for working in/near watercourses during construction are outlined in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) that has been provided in support of the ES. Method statements in support of permit applications would be prepared by contractors prior to construction - this is outside of the scope of the ES.

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		Whilst pre-determined distances of buffer strips are mainly for water quality and ecological purposes, this does not directly protect the riparian zone of the watercourses - both in terms of watercourses' present function within the ecosystem, but also to permit the watercourses to laterally migrate over time in the future. These will vary in size and location according to the watercourse, but will also provide the water quality buffer required.	No	The buffer strips provided are sufficiently large to allow any lateral migration of watercourses within the lifetime of the project. Given the short timescale of the project with regard to typical watercourse migration timescales in the low energy watercourses in the study area this is not deemed to be an effect that needs assessing and is therefore not included in the ES.
		The long term aim for any watercourse is to, as a minimum, protect the current quality and WFD status and whenever possible, strive to seek improvement. It was noted from the Integrated and Flood meetings that the requirement for no-detriment to any watercourse is in line with the requirements of WFD. It should therefore be noted that whilst the impact on any scheme on a watercourse may be neutral, it is recognised that improvements in quality and classification from this scheme alone may difficult to achieve. However any improvement in discharge quality of road drainage could contribute to a slight improvement, that when taken in consideration with other potential improvements within the catchments, could help provide a cumulative benefit.	No	This is noted and where possible improvements to watercourses have been identified and noted in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
		Paragraph C9.27 states that '...Two ponds would be sited within Section 2 to control road runoff. These would be positioned in the catchment between high points and outside floodplains, and be of a size to allow for future climate change..' NRW would advise that until the Hydraulic modelling work has been carried out in support of the Flood Consequence Assessment, then the position of these ponds can't be determined however NRW would tend to agree with the statement made. NRW's flood zones are indicative and a site-specific model (as expected in the FCA) will provide a more accurate floodplain outline.	No	No specific modelling has been undertaken for section 2 of the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements which is not subject to the DCO, although environmental information has been provided separately to the IACC.
		Within PEI Report Appendix 5, Preliminary Flood Consequences Assessment, the A5025 Highway Improvements do raise concerns and will require detailed hydraulic modelling work to assess the flood risk to the proposals especially at Valley and Llanfachraeth. NRW have yet to agree to the base modelling work for these two sites.	No	Hydraulic modelling has been completed to inform the Flood Consequence Assessment and this is included in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G8.01 - A5025 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.7.20). The modelling work has been discussed between the modellers (Amec) and NRW.
		The Valley site (section 1) is complex due to the land being protected from tidal inundation by a tidal flood embankment and tidal doors. As such the area is liable to flooding from various sources including fluvial, tidal, fluvial tide-locked, tidal breach etc. All of these must be considered in the final FCA and NRW shall provide comment upon the consequences of flooding associated with these two sites upon the submission of the FCA.	No	The Flood Consequence Assessment includes consideration of all possible sources of flooding. For Valley (section 1) this is included in section 6.2 of the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G8.01 - A5025 - Flood consequence assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.7.20).
		Project-wide, all temporary infrastructure (above and below ground) within the riparian zone of the adjacent watercourses should be planned to be, assessed to be, and actually be, removed following its designed use. If permitted to remain, such infrastructure will impinge on the natural riparian ecosystem within which it is located, add to cumulative impact on a water body, and therefore make WFD targets harder to attain.	No	All temporary infrastructure would be removed at decommissioning with the exception of some bridges and culverts. This is detailed in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
		Paragraph D9.4 does not acknowledge the potential impact or discuss mitigation on the Cemaes bathing water beach. The effect of	No	The potential effects on water quality in Nant Cemaes which discharges to the sea at Cemaes are assessed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document

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		this accommodation block construction and operation when combined with the main construction site may have a detrimental impact on bathing water quality.		Reference: 6.4.8), with the effect on bathing waters assessed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Works to the road network to Burwen will require a Flood Risk Activity Permit for work over the Afon Wygyr, and possibly the Afon Wen (Amlwch).	No	Horizon notes the point made and will apply for all required permits - this is outside of the scope of the ES.
		Advise that paragraphs B7.17 and B7.18 should highlight that the underlying WFD groundwater body is Ynys Mon secondary.	No	Reference is made to the Ynys Mon Secondary in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8) in addition to the WFD Compliance Assessment which is submitted as a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		Please note that the project should not only avoid affecting the status of a water body, but also avoid deterioration of an individual element even if this doesn't affect classification of overall water body.	No	Horizon notes the point made and this is assessed in the WFD Compliance Assessment which is submitted as a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		Please note that Afon Wygyr WFD water body is also named in Water Watch Wales data download as a target water body for 2021 in compliance with Western Wales River Basin Management plan 2015.	No	Horizon notes the point made although as stated in section 8.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8), the Afon Wygyr is scoped out of the assessment as there is no pathway to this receptor.
		In relation to Cemlyn lagoon waterbody (part of Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI), paragraph B7.67 states 'At the current time with limited data or information from the dispersion modelling and professional judgment it is not considered that there would be a significant intra-development effect'. Based on current limited information NRW disagree with this conclusion. NRW advise that potential intra-development effects on, for example, water quality (marine and land based) and coastal processes (during construction and operation), have the potential to cause significant effects to Cemlyn Lagoon water body (part of Cemlyn Bay SAC/SSSI).	No	Further assessments have been made and additional data collected as discussed in section 8.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) with intra-development effects considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16).
		The Terrestrial and Freshwater Ecology chapter refers to Llyn Llygeirian SSSI within the Key Issues section. Please note that this is also a WFD water body so should be included in relevant Preliminary WFD assessment.	No	All relevant waterbodies, including Llyn Llygeirian, are considered in the WFD Compliance Assessment which is submitted as a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		Section 7.5 of the PEI Report Appendices refers to the consultation on the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) and states that further outputs are anticipated. As NRW has advised Horizon previously, the updated RBMP is now available (since December 2015). Horizon	No	Reference is made to the updated the River Basin Management Plan (RBMP) in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8) and associated appendices of the ES as appropriate.
		With regard to paragraph 7.25 of the PEI Report Appendices, please note that the 'ecological status' part of the WFD classification for the Wygyr is moderate, and this includes the assessment of the common water quality parameters referred to as 'physico-chemical'. It is the concentration of phosphate that is causing the ecological status of the Wygyr to be moderate. The chemical status	No	The Wygyr is scoped out of the assessment in the surface water and groundwater section of the ES as detailed in section 8.2 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).

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		classification includes priority substances/priority hazardous substances.		
		Consider that dewatering during excavation has the potential to result in saline intrusion into the groundwater body. NRW advise that this could lead to a deterioration in the status of Ynys Mon Secondary WFD groundwater body. As advised in point 56 above, NRW advise that this should be avoided. NRW request further information from Horizon in order to assess the potential for deterioration before NRW can advise further.	No	Further information on the potential for saline intrusion and the effects of this on Ynys Mon Secondary is provided in the WFD Compliance Assessment that is provided as a standalone report in support of the ES (Application Document Reference: 8.26).
		NRW consider that the significance placed on the impacts of the proposals on fluvial geomorphology should be higher than that stated in section B7.31.	No	The potential effects on fluvial geomorphology have been reviewed and where appropriate revised. The value of fluvial geomorphological features is detailed in section 8.4 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8) with the potential effects described in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
		NRW recommend that further information is provided with regard to possible enhancements to restore the natural fluvial geomorphology of rivers that will be affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project.	No	Where effects on fluvial geomorphological features are identified, mitigation is proposed as embedded mitigation in the design, good practice or additional mitigation. This is detailed in section 8.4 and (where required in section 8.6) of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
100194 - IACC; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a)	The proposed works have the potential to have indirect impacts on both Cae Gwyn and Tre'r Gof SSSI through, for example, alterations to groundwater/surface water flows and water quality and the connectivity between these. Sufficient hydrological/hydrogeological information should be provided in the Environmental Statement as part of the DCO submission to demonstrate whether the proposal will damage the SSSI interest. Horizon is advised to consult NRW on draft impact assessments and proposed mitigation measures in advance of finalising DCO application documents.	No	Standalone hydroecological assessments have been prepared for Tre'r Gof SSSI (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.05 - Tre'r Gof hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30)) and Cae Gwyn SSSI (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.06 - Cae Gwyn hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.31)) and this information has been used in the assessment of effects included in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Any new options for DCWW to abstract water to meet the Wylfa Newydd Project water demand in the feasibility study will need to be fully assessed and information provided within the ES/shadow HRA submitted to inform the DCO application.	No	The requirements for water supply have been discussed with DCWW and all required supplies can be met from current licensed water supplies. This will be included in DCWW Water Resource Management Plan for the next cycle (currently in preparation). This falls outside of the EIA as agreed between DCWW and NRW at a meeting in May 2017.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Removal or diversion of a watercourse may be needed and there could be changes to local surface and groundwater levels. Contamination and/or pollution during construction and/or operation may affect surface and groundwater quality. Mitigation should minimise effects, but there is a great deal of uncertainty around this issue.	No	Watercourse realignment has been assessed in the SPC TCPA application and also in sections 8.4 and 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). A preliminary materials management plan and contamination procedure was produced prior to DCO.. The potential effects of contamination encountered during construction have been assessed and are included in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8).
100104 - Welsh Water	S42(1)(a)	Recommend that EIA provides comprehensive information on the water supply and drainage strategies to serve all development sites.	No	Water supply and drainage for the development sites are included in section 8.4 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document

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				Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8). For the WNDA Development a separate drainage strategy is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Lack of sufficient information on drainage and potential impacts of suspended sediment within Cemlyn lagoon and in the marine environment remain a fundamental concern. The application does not demonstrate that sufficient management controls can be achieved, and an adequate discharge quality can be achieved.	No	A detailed drainage scheme has been developed including details of treatment to prevent water quality impacts. This is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33) with assessment of effects included in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
		Insufficient information has been provided on how drainage control and management can be achieved at the bottom of land raising areas without sufficient land ownership.	No	A detailed drainage scheme has been developed including details of treatment to prevent water quality impacts, all within the WNDA Development. This is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
		Ground/surface water hydrology and water quality related risks are treated in isolation in the PEI Report - the in-combination effects also need to be considered.	No	In combination effects are considered in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16).
		The assessment of impacts does not recognise the spatial and temporal heterogeneity of hydrological related impacts. There is no acknowledgement of runoff pathways and that these will vary throughout the site (and indeed will be altered by the construction activities). As such the adoption of a blanket 15 m buffer around water courses may be adequate in some cases but not in others.	No	The buffer does vary between different features, but will generally be 15 m for watercourses across the site. Specific effects on sensitive features are considered on a case by case basis.
		There is little acknowledgement that much sediment transport (and hence water quality issues) is associated with high rainfall events which may overwhelm mitigation features and will not be detected through regular monitoring.	No	During periods of high flow, drainage features are already over whelmed and suspended sediment is naturally high in a number of watercourses. Drainage systems are being designed to an appropriate storm return period with overflow features also incorporated.
		Wastewater treatment options for the temporary facilities present a risk of accidental spillage (storage and tankering away).	No	The requirements for managing wastewater treatment and storage are included in a CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) included in support of the ES. The management of wastewater is outlined in section 8.4 whilst the potential effect of wastewater on the environment is included in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.5.8); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.6.8); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.7.8); and the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.8.8).
		There is insufficient information to determine whether proposed mitigation options for hydrological and water quality impacts are adequate.	No	Further information on proposed mitigation options for hydrological and water quality impacts are provide in sections 8.4 and 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		The separation of the SPC application from the main DCO is a key aspect of NT concerns in relation to surface water drainage.	No	Although the SPC is a separate application, it is also included within the main application to ensure that complexities such as the drainage system are fully addressed.
100199 - NWWT	S47	Concerned about the generation of sediment plumes during construction.	No	The Shadow HRA Report (Application Document Reference: 5.2) has developed considerably since the HRA Interim Report was drafted. The management of suspended sediment within the drainage scheme is detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
		Hydrological baseline data is not represented - this data/modelling needs to have been conducted over a number of years, throughout all seasons; it should encompass borehole/piezometer data from	No	Hydrological and hydrogeological baseline data have been collected over several years and seasons using a variety of techniques as detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.01 - Surface water baseline report

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		across the immediate catchment and extend outside the immediate area.		(Application Document Reference: 6.4.26) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.03 - Groundwater baseline report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28).
		SPC and Construction - No identification of impacts to the surface water systems of Tre'r Gof catchment in terms of volumes, rates and periodicity in either text or Table B7.1.	No	The approach to SPC has been changed and there are no changes to the surface water systems around Tre'r Gof SSSI. The effects of other stages during construction on watercourses are detailed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Dosing Stations are shown on LEMP plans with no explanation within the text of what this will entail or its ecological consequences.	No	Water treatment systems for managing elevated suspended sediment concentrations are detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
		No identification of impacts to Cemlyn SAC surface water volumes, rates and periodicity (Cemlyn catchment and alteration to topography of Afon Cafnan catchment from western mounding) in text or Table B7.1.	No	Potential effects on Cemlyn Catchment and Afon Cafnan Catchment surface watercourses are detailed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Over 90% of the catchment will be impacted (LEMP 3) with the open drainage channels acting as 'catch drains' removing a significant proportion of available surface water and appearing to discharge into the sea. Loss of the Tre'r Gof catchment is not identified in Table B7.1.	No	The effects of landscape mounds and changes to the drainage regime on all of the surface water catchments within the WNDA Development, including Tre'r Gof Catchment are detailed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8). This takes into account the revised landscape and drainage plans which are detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
		Question the use of the terminology "temporary dewatering of groundwater" during construction. The construction timeframe is approx. 10 - 12 years and the impacts on groundwater will start as soon as the bulk earthworks/deep excavations require pumping out to continue dry working. The dewatering would then have to continue until the end of construction as the text indicates that dewatering will occur into operation. Therefore without any further available information temporary in this context could extend to a significant proportion of the construction period.	No	The duration of dewatering is not the whole of the construction period, but only for a period of time of around 2 years, and within that time dewatering requirements will be reduced by shotcreting excavation walls and casting a concrete slab in the base of the excavation. The effects of dewatering on the Secondary B aquifer and associated secondary receptors have been predicted using a computer model detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.07 - Surface water and groundwater modelling results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.32) with the effects detailed in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8).
		Water supply is dealt with very superficially and there appears to be no consideration of the water demand required for construction activates themselves but only potable water. It is understood that Llyn Alaw SSSI forms part of the water supply network and this does not appear to have been included in the impact assessment/PEI Report.	No	Water demand falls outside of the requirements of the EIA as agreed with NRW during a meeting on 19 May 2017 and outlined in section 8.3 of the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.2.8).
		Concerned about the lack of progress towards the off-site SSSI compensation given that impacts will occur during SPC works prior to the grant of DCO permission.	No	The revised SPC scope is not assessed as having a significant effect on Tre'r Gof SSSI so compensation will not be required. Horizon has developed a package of compensation for the potential effects to Tre'r Gof SSSI as a result of the WNDA Development works, through discussion with NRW and the IACC. The outline design of this is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.23 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume I (Application Document Reference: 6.4.56) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.24 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume II (Application Document Reference: 6.4.57).
		The compensation package should be triggered by the start of enabling work on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This is essential as once the site is prepared for construction (Stage 1 SPC) impacts will begin to occur and will remain until the start of the DCO works, when the SSSI will be subject to additional cumulative impacts.	No	These issues have been addressed within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). Horizon has developed a package of compensation for the potential effects to Tre'r Gof SSSI as a result of the power station main site works, through discussion with NRW and the IACC. The outline design of this is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.23 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume I (Application Document Reference: 6.4.56) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.24 - SSSI Compensation Strategy. Volume II (Application Document Reference: 6.4.57).
		Would expect the SSSI compensation package to be tied to the Site Preparation and Clearance planning application and that the recommended bond covering this permission would also secure the	No	The revised SPC scope is not assessed as having a significant effect on Tre'r Gof SSSI so compensation will not be required.

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		off-site compensation should the DCO not be granted or the scheme not be implemented.		
		Question the simple statement that 'rock winning' will maintain existing flow regimes and that no rock will be won from beneath the water table. There appears to be no reasoned justification that this is achievable and the statement apparently contradicts what is supplied in the PEI Report Appendices.	Yes	Rock winning is no longer part of the scope of works for SPC.
		Tre'r Gof SSSI is fed by ground and surface water but with the groundwater from shallow superficial deposits being critical to maintaining base flows to drains and springs. No figures are given, but the geology discussion (Chapter B6) indicates that the thickness of the superficial deposits are generally less than 5 m (except on drumlins). Therefore it would follow that the superficial aquifers will lie within this 5 m zone.	No	A bespoke assessment of Tre'r Gof SSSI has been completed, including the geology at and around the site and this is detailed in a the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.05 - Tre'r Gof hydroecological assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30). There are no superficial aquifers at Tre'r Gof SSSI, the strata are dominantly unproductive including clays and silts. Any sands and gravels would be limited in lateral and vertical extent and will not be significant aquifers in terms of water resources, especially where these are overlain by clays and silts.
		There are no figures given within the document that indicates the dimensions of the 'rock winning' void - only that 17,000 tonnes of material are required.	Yes	Rock winning from outcrops is no longer part of SPC or the DCO.
		There is no discussion of what contingency would be in place to source the crushed stone or what remediation would occur should the 'water table' be shown by monitoring to have been breached or it occurs unexpectedly.	No	Rock winning from on-site outcrops is no longer part of the application. Aggregate would be imported except where rock from deep excavations is suitable for use and available at the appropriate time in the programme.
89	S42(1)(d)	Will rain water runoff from the mound increase if it is increased in size?	No	The amount of rain water runoff is limited by the volume of rainfall, however changes to the size and shape of the mounds, especially slope steepness, will alter the speed of runoff. A drainage system has been designed as detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33) which includes attenuation facilities to limit the potential change in runoff rates.
131	S47	Concerned that during construction of the MOLF the flow and quality of the river Cefn, which flows through Cestyll Garden to the sea at Porth-y-pistyll, will be affected.	No	The Afon Cefn flow is from land and is upstream of the Marine Off-Loading Facility, therefore construction of the Marine Off-Loading Facility would not affect the Afon Cefn upstream of Cestyll Garden.
154	S47	Query as to why one of the maps show the foul water removal by means of a drain across the respondent's two fields and into the Welsh Water drainage.	No	A detailed drainage scheme has been developed including details of treatment to prevent water quality impacts. This is included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.08 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33) with assessment of effects included in section 8.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8) and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13).
Landscape and visual				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	The AONB is introduced at B11.11. The Environmental Statement will need to clearly clarify its policy status (statutory designation and PPW policy objectives of conserve and enhance) as has been done for the North Anglesey Heritage Coast local designation.	No	The statutory and policy status of the AONB has been fully reflected in the preliminary landscape and visual impact assessment and has been expanded on in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.2.10), including reference to the <i>Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000</i> , which clarifies the purpose of designating AONBs, and objectives in <i>Chapter 5 of Planning Policy Wales (Edition 9)</i> , which refers to conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty of AONBs.
		NRW consider that the shape of the breakwater has a bearing on how it interacts with the natural qualities of the AONB coastline and that a curved form would potentially integrate and be more sympathetic than a linear more brutal structure within the bay. NRW advise that this be factored into the design development options process. The discussion presented in the Stage Two PAC reports refers to finishes only and not the physical form. NRW advise that	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference: 6.4.2) sets out the alternatives considered and the design evolution of the Marine Off-Loading Facility breakwaters. The physical footprint and shape of the breakwaters has been governed by what is required to protect the intake based on the outputs of modelling. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) presents an assessment of the effects of the Power Station, including the Marine Off-Loading Facility, breakwaters and Cooling Water intake structures, on the local seascape character and the wider effects of on the AONB and North

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		the Environmental Statement will need to provide details of factors and decisions that have led to the current proposal to demonstrate all design options have been considered.		Anglesey Heritage Coast. Photomontages included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65) provide illustrations of the Marine Off-Loading Facility and breakwaters from representative viewpoints.
		For clarity and consistency please state the scale of effect and where effects are significant, or not significant.	No	Effects of moderate significance and upwards are considered significant, in accordance with the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B1 - Introduction to the assessment process (Application Document Reference: 6.2.1) and the Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment methodology in the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.2.10). The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) clearly sets out both the level of landscape and visual effects and whether these are considered significant or not significant.
		Off line section on A5025 to the east of Llanfaethlu would encroach into the AONB. Character features such as dry stone walls will need to be reinstated and tree planting considers to integrate the scheme into the landscape.	Yes	There would be a slight encroachment into the AONB at Section 3 during construction, but no encroachment into the AONB during operation. The proposed road alignment now completely avoids encroachment into the AONB at Section 5. Stone walls and planting forms part of the proposed mitigation for the off-line route, to help mitigate the effects on the AONB and integrate the road into the landscape.
		The current outline proposals show the massing of the buildings, suggest appropriate materials and rural boundary treatments. The use of recessive colour is an important consideration, where the scale of building is such that architectural intent, use of traditional building styles/materials and rural boundary treatment cannot fully integrate the development.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) section 10.6, details additional mitigation measures. These measures include a commitment to develop a colour scheme based on natural colours to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. The colour scheme will be developed further during detail design.
		Table 10.1 states that Dalar Hir stream flows into Llynau y Fali. Please note that the Dalar Hir stream flows into Llyn Traffwl.	No	Comment duly noted.
		The lighting plan needs to be carefully considered, to avoid wider effects both local and AONB landscapes. Techniques are available to avoid lighting impacts on these designated landscapes. Please note Supplementary Planning Guidance issued by Snowdonia National Park on Obtrusive Lighting.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.10 - Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.67) has been prepared, including an assessment of the effect on dark skies. The lighting designs will be developed to reduce light spill onto sensitive receptors, including the AONB and local landscape character, to below thresholds where significant effects are predicted where practicable. Best Available Technologies (BAT) during operation would include the use of a central management system. As the lighting design for the Power Station is not yet fully developed, control measures are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13). The draft <i>Snowdonia National Park Authority Supplementary Planning Guidance 14 Obtrusive Lighting (Light Pollution) October 2016</i> is noted.
		Lighting of key junctions/roundabouts is referred to. NRW recommend light cut off shades and other techniques are implemented, to minimise the change to the current night time baseline and avoid adverse night time effects on the tranquillity of the AONB.	No	Lighting along the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements has only been proposed at the new roundabout at Valley and along a 105 m length of road adjacent to the new roundabout for driver safety. Additional mitigation measures presented in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements G10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.7.10) section 10.6, include control of light spill from permanent operational lighting within safe levels.
		The effects of road section 5, and others that lie outside and adjacent to the AONB, would not significantly affect the area's natural beauty. Getting the above details incorporated into the scheme design is however essential to achieving this.	No	Embedded landscape mitigation measures set out in the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements G10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.7.10) section 10.4, include: • slackening of earthwork slopes to the south of the viaduct at section 3 to reduce adverse effects on landscape character and views from the AONB, wherever practicable against existing land constraints; • planting and seeding in keeping with local landscape character to reduce adverse effects on landscape character and views; • planting around attenuation ponds to help integrate them into the surrounding landscape; and • new boundary treatments in keeping with local vernacular architecture, for example stone walls at Llanfaethlu. These measures are shown on the Landscape Scheme figures within the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G1 - Project description (Application Document Reference: 6.7.1).
		Without a robust restoration plan and permanent landscape/biodiversity measures, the temporary accommodation proposal near Amlwch has the potential to result in large scale	Yes	Comment refers to the temporary workers' accommodation at Amlwch which is no longer being proposed by Horizon and is therefore not relevant to the DCO application.

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		permanent change to the Amlwch and Parys Mountain landscape of outstanding historic interest. NRW recommend that both the landscape and cultural heritage chapters also need to assess the effect of a permanent development of the site to consider the impact of these scenarios.		
		The outline proposals for the Madyn Farm permanent housing site show no boundary integration along the site's eastern boundary, in spite of the PEI Report's acknowledgement of the open character of the area.	Yes	Comment refers to the temporary workers' accommodation at Amlwch which is no longer being proposed by Horizon and is therefore not relevant to the DCO application.
100195 - NRW; 145	S42(1)(a), S47	The affects upon views from the AONB and perceptions of tranquillity, remoteness, wildness have not been included. This needs to be rectified to allow NRW to fully consider the proposed development through its construction and operational phases.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) provides an assessment of the effects on views and the landscape character of the Isle of Anglesey AONB, which makes reference to effects on the relevant special qualities of the AONB, including the peace and tranquillity. The effects on the special qualities of the AONB, including the peace and tranquillity are also considered further in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D16 - Combined topic effects (Application Document Reference: 6.4.16).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	Insufficient attention has been made as to the impact in the Porth-y-pistyll area. The visual model at the Open events appears to bring forward significant structures adjoining the bay to create surface water drainage lagoons these are not included within the submitted Stage Two PAC documentation.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) provides an assessment of the effects on the local seascape character of Porth-y-pistyll and related visual amenity.
		Insufficient information has been provided on the impact of the mounding near to the existing Lon Cemlyn. No sections have been provided, and the approach to detail on mounding is very light, perhaps underestimating the scale of impact on the AONB and land in NT ownership.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) provides an assessment of the landscape and visual effects, including the effects of the landscape mounding on local landscape and seascape character and the overall AONB. Sections showing the landscape mounding have been included in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS) (Application Document Reference: 8.16) (formerly referred to as the Landscape and Environmental Masterplan (LEMP)). The photomontages provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65) illustrate the scale of the mounding and landscape design principles are set out in the Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: 8.2.2).
		Insufficient information has been provided on the interim waste and spent fuel buildings to be located adjacent to the north of land in National Trust ownership.	No	The landscape and visual effects of the Intermediate Level Waste (ILW) storage facility and spent fuel storage facility are assessed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), informed by photomontages provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65), which illustrate these facilities.
		There is no acknowledgement in Stage Two PAC as to how the decommissioning of the existing power station will affect the do nothing scenario. The landscape and visual quality of the AONB will improve with the lowering and removal of existing Wylfa buildings; this is not recognised within the submission.	No	It is acknowledged that the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station will over the long-term bring about a change in the landscape character of the surrounding area. The gradual removal of existing buildings will, however, be undertaken over a very long timescale and the main buildings are expected to remain throughout much of the operational stage of the new Power Station. The effects of decommissioning the Existing Power Station are considered in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5). The evolution of the existing baseline is also considered in section 10.3 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
		National Trust considers that there is insufficient land ownership within Horizon control to enable adequate mitigation and to avoid mitigation that has significant adverse effects of its own. As such the scheme proposed at Stage Two PAC cannot achieve policy requirements due to the impact on landscape and visual impact on AONB.	No	It is not clear what policy requirements the consultee is referring to. The WNDA Development is an extensive area, extending approximately 3 km from east to west and 2.5 km from north to south. It is considered that this provides adequate scope to provide extensive mitigation through landscape mounding and planting, as shown in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
		The MOLF, land raising, fencing and proposed Main site will impact on the setting of listed buildings, a number are in the ownership of National Trust. Stage Two PAC accepts fundamental setting issues but does not explore the significance of this issue, nor provide any mitigation or propose compensation.	No	Potential effects resulting from the construction and operation of the Power Station and Marine works, along with measure to mitigate these effects, are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).

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		National Trust land at Felin Gafnan will be 'trapped' between the MOLF, the main site and the coast. Stage Two PAC demonstrates that the impact on Felin Gafnan will be overwhelming in terms of residential amenity, land use and landscape character.	No	The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) includes an assessment of the effects on the local seascape character encompassing the National Trust land at Felin Gafnan, which would remain accessible from the west. The chapter also includes an assessment of the effects on views from the Wales Coast Path, which crosses land at Felin Gafnan. An assessment of effects on the setting of the Corn drying house at Felin Gafnan and the Mill House at Felin Gafnan are also presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
		Support is given for the proposal to reroute the Wales Coast Path along the coast through the MOLF and maintaining the existing route via Felin Gafnan. How this can be achieved in practice needs further clarification. Details are not available on the security fencing and structures proposed in this specific location.	No	In identifying the proposed diversions during construction and operation Horizon has had regard to the desire to keep the Wales Coast Path as close to the coast as possible. A continuous route will be provided at all times, with a linear route to Wylfa Head (with a circular loop around Wylfa Head) will be maintained so that sea views from this section are not lost during construction while the route from Cemlyn Bay to Cemaes is routed inland. The route around the National Trust headland at Cemlyn Bay would also be retained, though it would not be necessary to walk this section if people wanted to follow a shorter route between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes. This circular loop would utilise the existing Wales Coast Path between Cemlyn Bay and Porth y Felin then follow local PRow past Felin Gafnan and along Cemlyn Road. The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path, including loss of amenity and coastal views (as a result of the route through the Marine Off-Loading Facility being dismissed on security and health and safety grounds), are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Paragraphs 4.5.2 to 4.5.30 consider the effects during construction and paragraphs 4.5.71 to 4.5.73 consider the effects during operation
		Support is given for the development of a Masterplan for the Main site, although this document needs greater detail. The PEI Report is currently very light touch on boundary land for National Trust and the specific area of Porth-y-pistyll, compared to on-site accommodation and the simulator and training facility.	No	The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) sets out proposals for landscape mitigation and habitat creation within the WNDA Development. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.06 - Landscape effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.63) includes a detailed assessment of effects on the local seascape character of Porth-y-pistyll.
		Description of Anglesey and North Wales as "industrial in character" in the Masterplan is inaccurate and does not reflect areas like Cemlyn and North Anglesey which are wild and undeveloped areas.	No	The effects on landscape and visual amenity reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) have full regard to the value of the Isle of Anglesey AONB and North Anglesey Heritage Coast, as well as the new Special Landscape Areas and non-designated landscape, and makes reference to the undeveloped and wild character of landscape receptors within the study area, where relevant.
		Support is given to the high level statements on colour, materials, palettes and need for further progress and specificity and perhaps wider dialogue on options moving forward. This has not happened with non-statutory consultees.	No	To soften the visual impact of the Power Station, proposed additional mitigation includes a commitment to develop a colour scheme based on natural colours to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape, using a similar approach to that used for the Existing Power Station. This measure is set out in the Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: Number 8.2.2). The colour scheme will be developed further during detail design.
		National Trust has a wide portfolio of natural and heritage assets in North Anglesey. Many lie within the identified zone of visual influence, and heritage search area for the proposed Wylfa Newydd.	No	Comment duly noted. Mitigation measures have been proposed to mitigate significant effects on local landscape and seascape character, and views from National Trust Open Access Land located within the study area for the landscape and visual impact assessment, as reported in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). Mitigation measures have also been proposed to mitigate significant effects on heritage assets on National Trust land within the cultural heritage study area, as presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.11).
100110 - National Trust; 132	S42(1)(d), S47	Damage to the natural coastline has not been justified by the information provided at PAC 2. The design of MOLF and breakwater will be crucial to mitigating the substantial adverse impacts on the AONB.	No	Direct effects on the coastline will be avoided as far as practicable, although it is recognised that some modification of the coastline will be required to accommodate the key infrastructure including the Marine Off-Loading Facility, breakwaters and Cooling Water System outfall and intake. An assessment of the effects on landscape and seascape character, including the Isle of Anglesey AONB and associated North Anglesey Heritage Coast is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.06 - Landscape effects table (Application Document Reference: 6.4.63). Additional mitigation is proposed to mitigate the adverse effects of the temporary causeway, through a requirement to develop a method statement setting out measures for the protection of existing rocky shoreline beneath temporary causeway construction where practicable, as well as sensitive making good of the intertidal zone in conjunction with removal of the temporary causeway, to

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				restore a natural appearance where practicable. Use of appropriate material, to help integrate new structures, such as the Marine Off-Loading Facility and breakwaters, into the existing seascape character, wherever practicable is also proposed.
100194 - IACC; 100110 - National Trust; 100126; 100230	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(d), S47	Generally, the photomontages and 3D views are of poor quality in their representation of the proposed developments linked to the existing power station, landscape, seascape, communities and the absence of indicative detail of cumulative impacts from proposed additional pylons and overhead line. The absence of night-time photomontages is a significant omission due to the likely significant impacts of additional lighting on socio-economic and environmental factors. PAC1 requested that LI Advice note 01/11 be followed 'as a minimum'. It provides a substantial amount of information on how montages could be improved and references best practice from SNH which has not been followed.	No	The photomontages prepared for the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation were intended to illustrate the massing of the proposed Power Station buildings, landscape mounding and woodland planting and were based on information available at the time. New photomontages have now been prepared using updated photography and modelling, as presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65). New overhead transmission lines and pylons are the subject of a separate project by a third-party development and are not included in the Power Station photomontages. The cumulative effects are, however, considered in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5). The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.5 includes a night-time visual impact assessment with reference to photosheets of representative night-time views included in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.09 - Night-time viewpoints (Application Document Reference: 6.4.66). Scottish Natural Heritage guidance refers to visualisations for windfarms and the current version is not universally accepted as the industry standard for other types of development and has therefore not been followed. The methodology and guidance followed for the photomontages is set out in detail in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65). Photomontages have been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in <i>Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment</i> (Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11) (2011).
89; 100237	S42(1)(d)	Concern about loss of sea view from property and visual impact from power station and security fencing.	No	The visual effects of the Power Station on communities within the landscape and visual study area are presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). Options to protect the sea view from properties located in close proximity to the WNDA Development would be investigated during detailed design of landscape mounding and woodland planting. The perimeter construction fence set back from the WNDA Development boundary would be temporary and would be removed at the end of construction. The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) sets out proposed landscape mitigation to reduce visual effects. The embedded mitigation measures listed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) include a commitment to select a perimeter fence colour to reduce visual effects, whilst still maintaining a safe and secure barrier.
100237	S42(1)(d)	Living so close to the proposed construction site, the consultee has concerns about the environmental impact in the long term because of landscaping, but more so in the immediate future about the possible effects of the long construction phase and the preceding ground works. There is the prospect of noise, vibration and light pollution.	No	Mitigation measures to address significant effects of noise, vibration and light pollution as far as practicable are set out in the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13). The CoCP sets out the requirements for the contractor on the design and control of lighting. Construction site lighting would, as far as practicable, be designed to ensure that any artificial light emitted from a site does not prejudice health or create a nuisance, as required by the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Lighting control measures will be incorporated into lighting design and operation, in order to limit visual intrusiveness to occupied residential properties. An assessment of night-time visual effects is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10). The CoCP states that noise resulting from the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project will be mitigated through a combination of embedded, good practice and additional mitigation measures. An assessment of effects of noise and vibration is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D6 - Noise and vibration (Application Document Reference: 6.4.6).
100119 - NWWT	S47	The height and scale of the new landform appears to be disproportionate to the need to provide suitable visual/acoustic screening and insufficient alternatives have been considered, particularly regarding the close proximity to Cemlyn Bay SAC.	Yes	As a result of a design optimisation exercise undertaken after the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the design of landscape mounding, illustrated in the illustrative reference point drawings in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16), has been refined, resulting in lower mounds with more gentle gradients, closer to the profiles of existing drumlin landforms within the surrounding landscape.

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107	S47	Build the power station as far below ground level as possible to reduce the visual impact. Careful consideration of the height of the landscaping mounds to include a contingency for reducing/increasing the height in reaction to opposition. Difficult to imagine the optimal height/width of the landscaping mounds to reduce the visual impact of the power station.	No	A disadvantage of lowering the building platform for the Power Station would be to generate additional excavated material which may be surplus to that required for landscape mounding and would therefore require disposal off-site with the consequent environmental effects. The aim of the landscape mounding illustrated in the illustrative reference point drawings in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) is to soften views, not to completely conceal views of the Power Station. This allows a balance to be achieved between on the one hand, softening views and on the other, creating a new landform in keeping with the scale of the existing topography in the surrounding landscape.
126	S47	The area near Penrhyn will have a significant area of unsightly uncovered topsoil.	No	During construction, there would be a need to clear existing vegetation, leaving areas of soil temporarily exposed. Embedded and good practice mitigation measures set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.4 include seeding of stockpiles and temporary landscape mounding with an appropriate low-maintenance seed mix where soils would be stored for longer than 60 days and phased implementation of landscape mounding, seeding of pasture and woodland planting to include early creation of the landscape mounding on the edge of Cemaes near Penrhyn. Additional mitigation measures set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10.6 include a commitment to develop a sequence of landscape mounding and landscaping to reduce adverse visual effects on the surrounding area during construction, and implement landscape mitigation at the earliest practical opportunity to reduce the extent of disturbance. The visual impact assessment is presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
133	S47	Refinements to the LEMP is about appearance and is not the main issue.	No	Comment duly noted. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, further design development has been carried out on the Power Station. A key element of the design optimisation has been the refinement of building platform levels which has resulted in a reduced volume of excavated material available for landscape mounding mitigation, with implications for the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
142	S42(1)(d)	The commitment to reduce the height of the mounding should consider protecting existing sea views available to pedestrians on the A5025 and would also benefit the local population and visitors.	No	The main aim of the landscape mounding is to help soften views of the Power Station from the surrounding area and integrate the large-scale buildings into the landscape. Once completed, new mounding would be landscaped, to include provision of a new network of publicly accessible footpaths for the benefit of the local population and visitors. New sea views from these footpaths would be created. The ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) includes assessment of effects on representative views from local communities, including communities along the A5025. The assessment makes reference to loss of views of the sea where relevant.
100090	S47	Wylfa is visible from a small part of the island and the new site will be accepted/blend into the landscape over time.	No	Comment duly noted.
100198	S47	Landscaping will help mitigate the visual impact of the site and accommodation facilities.	No	Extensive landscape mounding and planting is proposed in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) to help soften views of the Power Station and integrate the large-scale buildings into the landscape. In order to mitigate the visual impact of the Site Campus buildings, additional mitigation is set out in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), section 10-6 to develop a colour scheme based on visually recessive natural colours to break down the scale and massing of the accommodation buildings and help integrate them into the landscape.
Suggestions - planting				
142	S42(1)(d)	Planting of trees on the mounds should be taken into account when considering the final height.	No	The height of proposed woodland planting at year 1 and 15 of operation is shown on the photomontages provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65) and has been taken into consideration in the visual impact assessment presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
100083	S47	Plant more trees. Use % waste heat for horticulture next to site.	No	The proposed woodland planting shown in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) amounts to approximately 20 hectares compared to the loss of approximately 5 hectares of existing woodland. The proposed landscape restoration of the WNDA Development following completion of landscape mounding features return of much of the land not required for operation of the Power Station to agricultural use. This would comprise pasture for grazing sheep or cattle, which would not require heating.

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				The potential benefits of using waste heat have been considered. Horizon considered the following; - combined heat and power policy; - the opportunity to provide process steam to industry or supply lower grade heat for district heating and; and - heat loads across Anglesey. This enabled the most likely heat load users to be identified and a potential pipeline route to be developed. Using this information Horizon carried out a cost benefit analysis for utilising the heat load for the most likely user and comparing this to the cost and relative carbon emission of natural gas. The conclusion of this was that there was not sufficient demand for heat to make a combined heat and power solution viable.
100107	S42(1)(d)	Large scale tree planting to hide the overall view of the new Wylfa building would reduce the visual impact	No	Woodland planting is proposed to supplement visual screening provided by the proposed landscape mounding. The proposed woodland planting shown on the illustrative reference drawings in the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16) amounts to approximately 20 hectares. The proposed woodland planting at year 1 and 15 of operation is shown on the photomontages provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D10.08 - Photomontage views (Application Document Reference: 6.4.65) and has been taken into consideration in the visual impact assessment presented in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10).
Legacy/long-term benefit – Dalar Hir Park and Ride				
100155	S42(1)(d)	What will happen to the Dalar Hir development once the power station is completed. Will it be returned back to Green belt?	No	The current proposal for the Park and Ride facilities at Dalar Hir is to return this area back to greenbelt once the Power Station has been completed.
Cemlyn				
100199 - NWWT	S47	Sandwich terns are a major visitor draw to North Anglesey, a cornerstone of tourism and visitors to the North Anglesey coast and an important part of the tourism economics of Anglesey. Limited information has been provided to date in relation to impacts on terns. Early works include an investigative drilling programme in an area known to be an important feeding ground for Sandwich terns. The impacts of the 10 year construction period and long term consequences of the MOLF and breakwater are uncertain and unpredictable. The disposal of soil will generate potential runoff into the Cemlyn lagoon and into a known feeding areas for Sandwich terns. The impacts are not resolved. The construction of the proposed breakwater may permanently change the tidal flow in North Anglesey and generate a greater risk of flooding in Cemlyn lagoon, potentially leading to a loss of the existing Sandwich tern breeding areas. Long term sea level rise is recognised as a longer term issue, however, changes brought forward by Wylfa Newydd, may lead to a premature loss of the breeding sites. Work to date does not reference JNCC data or expertise. Data gathering has been limited. Hydrodynamic modelling remains un-tested and any conclusions may be unreliable. The timescales are of concern given the intention to submit a SPC application by summer 2016 and a full DCO in early 2017. Many other environmental aspects of the scheme remain unresolved, the impact on Cemlyn Lagoon and Sandwich terns are particularly noteworthy.	No	The coastline, surrounding environments and associated receptor species potentially affected by the project have been carefully monitored and assessed and were the subject of EIA and HRA processes. The legal instruments which will ensure the protection of the marine environment and the species inhabiting it; these are outlined in the Stage Two PEI Report. Terns (amongst other receptors) have been given the highest value within these assessments which recognises their importance on a local, national and international scale. Any effects identified (e.g. relating to sediment runoff) will be subject to mitigation measures to reduce the effects on this receptor to negligible as practicable, with further monitoring implemented, as deemed appropriate. The potential for effects on one receptor to have an effect on another receptor (e.g. the effects on black headed gulls would be considered in relation to the effects on Sandwich terns) has been considered within sections 13.6 and 13.7 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) where linkages exist. The ES assessment has been based on the design as far as it is known (see section 13.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)), where any details are not known assessments have been made based on worst case or as if BAT were applied, as applicable.

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		Environmental organisations across Wales expressed concern about the lack of site specific consideration of issues at Wylfa Newydd during the 2010 consideration of the National Energy Policy and decision to designate Wylfa Newydd for new nuclear generation. This issue has been left for the project to examine, and does appear to be remaining unresolved as more emphasis is given to economic benefits. It is noted that Natural Resources Wales did not draw this fundamental issue to the attention of the Welsh Affairs Select Committee in their recent consideration of Wylfa. NWWT expect any applications should recognise the issue of Sandwich terns at Cemlyn, their interaction with black-headed gulls and the importance of the tern breeding as a whole. Additionally, understanding of the wider role of Sandwich terns in the Irish Sea population dynamic should also be demonstrated. NWW expect any applications to demonstrate understanding of the tidal movements at Cemlyn and the hydrodynamic model for the area is validated, calibrated and give greater certainty that any construction will not fundamentally undermine the current Sandwich tern breeding areas at Cemlyn. NWWT expect greater emphasis on specific modelling and a programme of monitoring for Cemlyn bay. NWWT expect any applications to demonstrate the impacts associated with surface water runoff and no sediment plumes are able to destroy crucial habitat or feeding areas for Sandwich tern.		
Rhosgoch				
100199 - NWWT	S47	NWWT's response to the Temporary Workers Accommodation at Rhosgoch is hampered by the lack of inclusion of a figure showing the Terrestrial & Freshwater ecological receptors on the site as well as the poor detail on what surveys have been undertaken. Views are sought on two options for a layout and whilst superficially Option 1 might be preferable because text indicates that development although close to the ponds is on hard standing, whilst Option 2 might be preferable as built structures are to be located outside of a zone 250 m from the ponds. Without considerably more detail and plans assessing the quality of the terrestrial habitats for great crested newts (reported at populations of national significance) and a comparison with other ecological receptor features (e.g. reptiles, species rich habitat; grassland, open mosaic habitat (OMH) on previously developed land, terrestrial invertebrates (e.g. dingy skipper and potentially grizzled [although not recorded recently on Anglesey] & other specialists invertebrates of OMH). No further comments can be made at this time on this level of information. NWWT request that further consultation by Horizon or the Local Authority involves the Wildlife Trust as a matter of urgency. Views are sought on 'legacy' of the site. NWWT have no view regarding the retention of sports facilities except that the site seems to be an unsustainable location as it is situated a considerable distance from any local population centres. However, there is	Yes	The proposal for providing temporary workers accommodation at Rhos-goch no longer forms part of the scope of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.

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		considerable scope to consider establishment of a long term biodiversity feature on the site to maintain the populations of great crested newt and other features of important wildlife it may be found to support.		
Compensation / personal mitigation				
100087	S42(1)(d)	The consultees live on the main road 2m from the A5025 and hopes Horizon will upgrade their glazing to minimise noise.	No	Horizon’s Local Noise Mitigation Strategy forms part of the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6). It intends to further reduce the effects of construction noise at affected properties. Typically, measures would comprise secondary or double glazing, insulated doors and additional (noise insulated) ventilation to compensate for windows needing to be kept closed, particularly at night. The CoCP provides further information about the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy, the applicability, eligibility criteria and how it will be implemented.
100196	S42(1)(d)	The consultee wishes to be registered for consideration inclusion of local noise mitigation plan, noise insulation, ventilation and blinds.	No	
Issue with accessing specific document				
72	S47	Unable to retrieve the map of the proposed road plan.	No	Information to support the consultation was provided through a range of media, including on-line, hard copies and larger-scale site plans which were available at the exhibitions. Full details of the methods of consultation and the availability of information is provided within the main body of this Consultation Report.
Request contact				
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S42(1)(b)	Gwynedd County Council asks that urgent further consideration is given to housing stock and urges Horizon to engage further with local stakeholders, including the Council, through the Wylfa Newydd Housing Partnership, to develop their understanding and identify appropriate mitigating measures.	No	Horizon continues to work with Gwynedd Council and the Housing Partnership to seek common ground on the potential impacts of the Project on housing in the district and agree what mitigation measures might be required.
100118 - The British Horse Society	S47	The British Horse Society requests that it is consulted in respect of any proposals to stop up and or divert any right of way.	No	Horizon has identified the public access and recreation receptors associated with each of the elements of the Wylfa Newydd Project. There are no bridleways within the study areas and no commercial stables. It has been acknowledged that horse-riders are likely to be using local minor roads for recreational purposes. The potential effects on the PRoW and recreational users of the road network, including loss of amenity, associated with the WNDA Development are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). The effects on horse-riders associated with traffic related effects are considered in ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C3 Public access and recreation effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.3). Horizon has consulted with Public Rights of Way officers at IACC, Ramblers Cymru, Ynys Môn Ramblers and Sustrans regarding the diversion, closer and creation of PRoW and traffic effects on the highway in connection with the Project. There are no proposals to divert or stop up any bridleways as part of the Project and specific consultation in addition to Stage One, Stage Two and Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation was not considered necessary with the British Horse Society.
Request specific information				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Please provide a reference for the following statement: ‘Grey seals also have very large home ranges, though often remain within 75 km of haul-out sites.’	No	The reference is Reeves, R.R., Stewart, B.S., Clapham, P.J. and Powell, J.A. (2002). Sea Mammals of the World. A & C Black Publishers Ltd., London. 527 pp.
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The potential impact on the WPS due changes to ground water levels and flow regimes as a result of dewatering need to be fully understood and it requested that Horizon share the outcome of the modelling work on this issue.	No	The modelling work to assess the effects of dewatering on groundwater has been discussed at several meetings with NRW and the modelling report is provided in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D8.07 - Surface water and groundwater modelling results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.32).
100110 - National Trust	S42(1)(d)	National Trust continues to be deeply concerned about the progress being made on matters of detail at Wylfa Newydd and lack of clarification of more fundamental aspects of the scheme relating to	No	The Stage Two PEI Report was a high-level presentation of the information gathered (e.g. pertaining to the marine environment) compared to that which has been presented within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Further evidence, reasoning and justification relating

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		protected areas on the North Anglesey coast. There are many areas of the project that are insufficiently developed at this stage and these remain fundamental problems for National Trust. National Trust is disappointed about the lack of progress on key elements of the scheme and the impact on the natural and built environment. National Trust considers that Stage Two PAC is premature, given the outstanding nature of information, and the accepted need to complete further survey work.		to the assessment of effects on protected areas on the North coast of Anglesey is provided within the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the supporting appendices.
100080	S47	Will there be a local advocate to deal with issues?	No	Should the DCO application be accepted for consideration, anyone can register with an initial representation, to become an interested party to be kept informed of progress and opportunities for comment. If a community or communities wish to identify local advocates to represent them this would need to be agreed within the relevant community.
Consultation process - negative				
100199 - NWWT	S47	Volume C A5025 Highways Improvements: NWWT have provided responses on the EIA Scoping (October 2015) and attended subsequent meetings in relation to both the on and off-line elements of the proposal. Limited information is provided in the PEI Report and NWWT considers that many of its comments and concerns are still to be addressed.	No	The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation was an update written part way through the EIA process. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the EIA and the Project design, including the A5025, have progressed. The DCO submission contains the full outcomes of the assessment along with commitments to mitigation from the full EIA of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station. Volume G of the ES provides details of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.7).
		NWWT considers that there appears to be little evidence that in the 6 months since the EIA Progress Report that any of its suggestions or concerns have been incorporated into the LEMP design. The Stage Two PAC is still seeking information from stakeholders and interested parties to develop this aspect of the proposal. NWWT are aware that the securing of appropriate mitigation was one of the key issues raised by PINS in their scoping response (April 2006).	No	Horizon has continued to develop mitigation plans, including the development of the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy. As part of this process a number of factors have were taken in to account, including input from a range of stakeholders. This process continued up to and possibly beyond the DCO application and stakeholders will continue to have the opportunity to provide input to the development of the Power Station.
		The vast majority of the comments/suggestions have been made by NWWT in consultation responses and verbally at meetings and it is disappointing to see how little has developed since PAC1. Some features, such as rock outcrops and ponds, which were shown on earlier versions of the scheme (DCO Scoping and EIA Progress Report), appear to have been removed from the Stage Two PAC LEMP Reference Point figures.	No	
Other / general comment				
101	S47	Sufficient to say, do more to enhance the benefits and reduce the negative effects.	No	Comment duly noted.
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	With regard to Ecological Compliance Audits, the Environmental Statement to include provisions concerning ecological compliance audit requirements. The Environmental Statement should propose key performance indicators for assessing compliance with proposed method statements, planning conditions and licence conditions.	No	Objectives and achievement criteria have been identified for all additional mitigation measures detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). Details of mitigation measures are given within the sub-CoCP for each element of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6 - 8.12 inclusive). In addition, where protected species licence requirements have been identified, draft licence applications have been appended to relevant chapters (Appendices D9.19; D9.20, D9.21 and G9.11) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52; 6.4.53; 6.4.54; 6.7.32).
		A framework for future surveillance and monitoring to be prepared in consultation with NRW.	No	Monitoring has been included in accordance with best practice guidance for species where licencing is required i.e. bats, great crested newts and water vole (see the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9)). Details of habitat creation, management and associated monitoring requirements are provided within the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).

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		Where a European Protected Species is likely to be affected, a development may only proceed under a derogation licence issued by NRW having satisfied the three requirements set out in the legislation. One of these requires that the proposal demonstrates that there is no detriment to the maintenance of the 'Favourable Conservation Status' of the species concerned. The submission should differentiate current conservation status and favourable conservation status.	No	Draft protected species licences for bats (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.20 - Draft bat mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.53)), great crested newt (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.21 - Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.54) and ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements Appendix G9.11 - A5025 Draft great crested newt mitigation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.7.32)) and water vole (ES Volume D - WNDA Development Appendix D9.19 - Draft water vole conservation licence (Application Document Reference: 6.4.52)) have been provided. These demonstrate there would be no detriment to the maintenance of favourable conservation status of each species (species group) as a result of the proposed activities.
		NRW recommends that substantive drafts of the CEMP and EMP are submitted in support of the planning application. It will only be on review of these plans that NRW will be able to determine whether the plans include acceptable protective and mitigation policies and practices. NRW be consulted on drafts of these plans before any application is submitted.	No	Horizon has reviewed the approach to the submission of management plans to support the DCO application and planning applications and has prepared a CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) and sub-CoCPs for each development (Application Document Reference: 8.7 - 8.12 inclusive) and a CoOP (Application Document Reference: 8.13). Drafts of the documents were shared with NRW, and other stakeholders, in advance of applications being submitted and it is anticipated that both CoCPs and the CoOP will continue to evolve through the examination of the DCO application or through the consideration of the planning applications.
		NRW recommend that the scope of the Planning Statement Framework includes the following legislation: A. European level legislation - EIA Directive, Birds Directive, Habitats Directive, Water Framework Directive; Energy Directive; Waste Framework Directive and IPPC Directive; B. Regard to UK Level Legislation - Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981; Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended); Environment (Wales) Act 2016; Energy Act 2013.	No	Comment duly noted.
100150 - Mechell Community Council	S42(1)(a)	Horizon must commit to mitigation measures which are agreed to be effective. The current consultation documents set out plans to achieve this outcome, but the measures which are finally agreed must be reviewed continually and modified if found to be ineffective.	No	As part of the EIA process and identifying suitable mitigation, stakeholders, including NRW, have been consulted on the mitigation being identified. Monitoring requirements, including monitoring to measure the effectiveness of mitigation, have been identified in the ES, and similarly, stakeholders were given the opportunity to comment on the monitoring prior to submission of the DCO or planning applications.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The Wylfa Newydd development will be in parallel with a number of other small, medium and large projects across North Wales. The cumulative impacts of this warrants further consideration as the effects will be realised across a number of different areas such as transport; infrastructure; movement of people; availability of skills; displacement; sites and premises etc.	No	Comment duly noted. The findings of the inter-project cumulative environmental effects assessment can be found in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I5 - Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.5). The assessment includes consideration of transport effects and socio-economics effects.
Planning process and permissions				
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	NRW note that there are applications that may be submitted in advance of the DCO application. As previously advised in the PAC1 response, and based on current project information, NRW consider that such applications should not be considered in isolation and rather should be regarded as an integral part of the wider project. NRW consider that in such cases, the need for EIA must be considered in respect of the whole project and advise that Horizon submit an Environmental Statement that considers the overall effects of the whole scheme in order to assess the likely consequences of component projects cumulatively and in-combination with later stages.	No	In line with the revised approach being taken to the DCO application and the delivery of the EIA, the only applications being submitted prior to the DCO application were for SPC and A5025 On-line Highway Improvements. These applications included consideration of potential cumulative effects and a full assessment of cumulative effects across the whole Project, in conjunction with other external projects are included in the ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects (Application Reference 6.9). This approach has been discussed with stakeholders and with PINS.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	In regard to the determination of the DCO the identified major impact of the proposed development on Cestyll Garden Registered Historic Park and Garden will be a material consideration. Although information demonstrates that the applicant has identified this issue and proposed measures to compensate the impact, the	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon will undertake discussions with the landowners and other interested parties to consider appropriate enhancement measures such as greater interpretation including on-site interpretation boards at the valley garden, enhanced public access to the valley garden, regular maintenance and restoration of the valley garden.

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		proposed development will destroy part of the identified historic garden (the kitchen garden) and part of the essential setting and will also add modern structures, the cooling water breakwaters and MOLF, into an identified significant view.		
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S42(1)(b)	As noted in responses to PAC1 and the Project Update, the Council believes that the opportunities and challenges resulting from constructing and operating Wylfa Newydd nuclear station will reach beyond North Anglesey. The main concern is that the work completed so far hasn't achieved a full appreciation of the effect Wylfa Newydd will have across North-West Wales - and specifically in Gwynedd. This undermines significant parts of Horizon Nuclear Power's preparatory work, and this is at the heart of many of the Council's representations. More information is needed on the implications of the Power Station on a larger area. Concerned with the lack of evidence that sufficient consideration has been given to the impact of constructing Wylfa Newydd alongside the work to upgrade the National Grid and decommissioning Wylfa Power Station, and specifically the effect on: the Bangor area; the housing market; transport and roads infrastructure; the Welsh language; public services; the labour market; Wylfa Newydd supply chain; and the wider economy. It is vital that there is a deeper understanding of the effects on Gwynedd as the County Council believe it is important to discuss the mitigation measures required and how these will be achieved through a commitment to a s106 Agreement. The Council requests that Horizon gives their commitment to further considerations to the implications of Wylfa Newydd on North-West Wales; conduct more comprehensive consultation with the Council and other partners; and provide resources to achieving mitigation measures that are area specific.	No	The ES considers the wider effect on North-West Wales from the proposal. Horizon has also prepared a commitments register to record mitigation measures for all elements of the project during construction and operation. Horizon continues to engage with Gwynedd Council for the identification and implementation of these mitigation measures.
100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	S42(1)(a)	Will seek support in both revenue and capital terms through the Town and Country Planning Act provisions to ensure that the health needs of the workers at Wylfa can be met in a manner which does not negatively impact upon services to the local population.	No	Horizon have held a series of meetings with, and Horizon will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the Comprehensive HIA Report. To this end: • Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions. • Horizon is committed to providing appropriate Occupational Health and Hygiene services for the construction and operational workforce. • Horizon is committed to providing appropriate provision of emergency services for the construction workforce. • Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground.
100191 - National Grid	S42(1)(a)	National Grid to be consulted at the earliest stages to ensure that the most appropriate protective provisions are included within the DCO application to safeguard the integrity of its apparatus and to remove the requirement for objection. A joint response by National Grid Electricity Transmission plc (NGET) and National Grid Gas plc (NGG).	No	Horizon and National Grid are working together on a Statement of Common Ground, managing the issues raised and agreeing how to progress the Project and coordinate construction activities that will have minimal impact to both Horizon and National Grid.

Topic: Environment				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
		NGET has a high voltage electricity overhead transmission line and two underground cables which lie within and in close proximity to the proposed order limits. These lines and cables form an essential part of the electricity transmission network in England and Wales. The Wylfa (400 kV) substation is located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. The Overhead Line is protected by a Deed of Easement/Wayleave Agreement. Statutory electrical safety clearances must be maintained at all times. Any changes in ground levels beneath or in close proximity to existing overhead lines would reduce the safety clearances for such overhead lines. Recommend that no permanent structures are built directly beneath overhead lines. Plant, machinery, equipment, buildings or scaffolding should not encroach within 5.3 metres of any of National Grid's high voltage conductors when those conductors are under their worse conditions of maximum "sag" and "swing" and overhead line profile (maximum "sag" and "swing"). Request that only slow and low growing species of trees and shrubs are planted beneath and adjacent to the existing overhead line to reduce the risk of growth to a height which compromises statutory safety clearances. Drilling or excavation works should not be undertaken if they have the potential to disturb or adversely affect the foundations or "pillars of support" of any existing tower. NGG Transmission and NGG Distribution Limited have no high pressure gas transmission pipelines and gas distribution assets located within or in close proximity to the proposed order limits. Potential impact on National Grid's existing assets and any proposed diversions are considered in the Environmental Statement and as part of any subsequent application. Where Horizon intends to acquire land, extinguish rights, or interfere with any of National Grid apparatus protective provisions will be required in a form acceptable to it to be included within the DCO.		
100199 - NWWT	S47	Chapter 5 Building & Operating WNPS - question the fundamental premise that there is limited scope to influence this matter. Commissioning requirements not to be left to contractor provisions and development of measures which are required to mitigate the substantive environmental impacts. Tender specification documents should include Horizon specific requirements agreed with the relevant permitting body, including drainage design, emergency containment procedures and monitoring and remediation of ecologically sensitive receptors (Tre'r Goof, Cae Gwyn SSSIs, and Cemlyn SAC).	No	As is typical of nationally significant infrastructure projects, a CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6) sets out the series of measures and standards of work for adoption throughout the entire construction period. The CoCP has been developed by Horizon in consultation with the IACC, NRW and other key stakeholders. Construction contractors would be responsible for providing Construction Environmental Management Plans to establish environmental management protocols regulating the construction activities of the Wylfa Newydd Project in accordance with the standards and measures in the CoCP. It would be the contractual responsibility of the main contractors to ensure that the provisions of their Construction Environmental Management Plan were complied with during construction, with the appropriate monitoring of mitigation and ongoing engagement with local communities and stakeholders.
		In addition to concerns regarding the adoption of relevant guidance, NWWT are aware that there may be issues in relation to the EIA Regulations and any necessary tests of 'centre of gravity' in relation to associated and ancillary projects. This is a complex area of planning case law and NWWT are concerned about the SPC Town & Country Planning application and its link with the purposes of the main Wylfa Newydd development. There is concern given the	No	The scope of the SPC proposals was significantly reduced following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, and further statutory consultation under section 61Z of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 was carried out in relation to the revised SPC proposals. Horizon responded fully to feedback received by consultees as part of that consultation process in the ES and the Consultation Report accompanying the planning application. The ES for the SPC proposals contains a cumulative impact assessment which assesses the potential cumulative effects of SPC proposals with the wider Wylfa Newydd Project.

Topic: Environment				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
		current state of the Stage Two PAC that the enabling works within the SPC application will not be able to consider the full implications of the whole proposal and an entire full EIA in its determination. This is relevant when impacts likely to occur within SPC are phased to occur prior to the DCO determination, are inextricably linked to the implementation of the DCO and could have impacts on internationally important qualifying species of designated SPAs and SSSIs protected under domestic legislation. This issue will be considered more fully within the NWWT's response to the Section61z per-submission public consultation.		
		As impacts on the hydrological regime of the Tre'r Gof SSSI will be initiated with the start of the enabling works (SPC) the TCPA application should include the necessary compensatory details required to enable the determining body to make an informed decision in light of the full material considerations and with reasonable confidence that the compensatory measures can be delivered. If securing the compensation package does not occur at the Local Authority Planning stage, any failure to implement the DCO would result in restitution for the impacts on the SSSI being unenforceable in planning terms.	No	Potential environmental effects are considered in the ES accompanying the SPC Planning Application. Where this identifies potential environmental effects, including on the Tre'r Gof SSSI, these will be accompanied with appropriate mitigation where necessary.
		Details of reptile population size, translocation and mitigation areas need to be available for the Town & Country Planning Act application to enabling works.	No	An assessment of the potential effects of the SPC proposals on reptiles is provided in chapter 14 of the TCPA application ES. This is supported by appendix 14-8 to that chapter.
100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Necessary for the developer to commit himself to measures, including habitat management/restoration measures in order to reduce adverse impacts. This should be adhered to through planning conditions and/or obligations for the adverse impacts of the development on the seabird colony and cough.	No	Detail of mitigation measures with respect to cough and seabirds is provided in the WND A Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the Ecology and Habitat Management Strategy which supports it, as well as the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.16).
Quality of information - poor				
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It should be noted that the Assessment Criteria given in Appendix 2 section 12 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage erroneously assumes that registered historic landscapes of outstanding interest are of more value than those of special interest.	No	Comment duly noted. The criteria for the assessment of the value of heritage assets has been revised in response to this comment (see the ES Volume B - Introduction to the environmental assessments B11 - Cultural heritage (Application Document Reference: 6.2.11)) and Cestyll Garden has been assessed to be high value.
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S42(1)(b)	The main concern of Gwynedd Council is that insufficient consideration is given to the possible effects on the wider area. The possible effect on Gwynedd, and specifically the northerly part of the county which is within convenient travelling distance to the site, is very substantial, and any mitigating measures should give full consideration to this.	No	Socio-economic effects on Gwynedd are included within the ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio economics (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1). Where effects are reported in the ES, appropriate mitigation are identified where necessary.
100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board	S42(1)(a)	Concerned that there is still a lack of clarity about Horizon's plans for meeting the health needs of the temporary workforce and their dependants.	No	Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the Comprehensive HIA Report. Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground.
100136 - North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	B1.26, Page 6, PAC 2 PEI Report states that NWP have five police stations in the Key Socio-economic Study Area located at Llangefni, Benllech, Holyhead, Bangor and Caernarfon. This information is incorrect. Currently NWP has the following ten stations in the KSA: Llangefni, Amlwch, Benllech, Holyhead, Menai Bridge, Caernarfon, Bangor,	No	Comment duly noted.

Topic: Environment				
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		Bethesda, Llanberis, Penygroes. It should be noted that not all these police stations have public front counters and those that do are only open for a restricted number of hours per week.		
100199 - NWWT	S47	Little evidence has been shown to date that Horizon has had regard to NWWT's comments. This has been evidenced by minor points, such as lack of correcting inaccuracies e.g. Sandwich tern population numbers and use of annual Cemlyn Reports or JNCC data and their relative percentage significance in Wales, UK and the Irish Sea populations.	No	Comment duly noted. NWWT comments have been noted and amendments made to documents as appropriate
		NWWT's view is that 'worst case' outcomes have not been adequately considered in the impacts on internationally important wildlife sites. The Interim HRA does little to alleviate this concern, as the publicly available analysis is still at the embryonic stages of identifying a long list of Natura 2000 sites for screening purposes. Similar concerns in relation to worst case scenarios within the context of EIA exist with respect to statutorily sites (SSSIs), protected species and habitats/species of Principal Concern (Section 7) and to areas which support multiple features of biodiversity value (termed here as 'biodiversity hotspots').	No	It is considered the assessment for effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecology (the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9); the ES Volume E - Off-Site Power Station Facilities: AECC, ESL and MEEG E9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.5.9); the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.6.9); the ES Volume G - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements G9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.7.9); the ES Volume H - Logistics Centre H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.8.9)), ES Volume D - WNDA Development D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13) and the Shadow HRA Report which support the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 5.2), provide accurate assessments of the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project. These include, where applicable, consideration of a worst-case scenario as part of a precautionary approach to assessment.
		It is almost impossible to make any meaningful comments on the Impact Assessment - B7.28 - B7.32 as the data is not available. A number of critical issues and omissions are highlighted.	No	Comment duly noted. The baseline which supports the surface water and groundwater assessment (ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference: 6.4.8)) is appended to the chapter in the following documents: - Appendix D8-1 - Surface Water Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.26); - Appendix D8-2 - Fluvial Geomorphology Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.27); - Appendix D8-3 - Groundwater Baseline Report (Application Document Reference: 6.4.28); - Appendix D8-4 - Flood Consequence Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.29); - Appendix D8-5 - Tre'r Gof Hydroecological Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.30); - Appendix D8-6 - Cae Gwyn Hydroecological Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.31); - Appendix D8-7 - Surface water and groundwater modelling results (Application Document Reference: 6.4.32); - and - Appendix D8-8 - Summary of preliminary design for construction surface water drainage (Application Document Reference: 6.4.33).
		There is insufficient baseline data or analysis of many of the proposal's elements or key receptors to draw any meaningful conclusions regarding impacts. This results in the consultation audience having to accept at 'face value' many of the conclusions drawn by Horizon's project team.	No	All baseline data gathered to date are appended to chapter 14 of the TCPA application for the SPC proposals and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9). It is considered that for all receptors, the body of evidence is sufficient to inform an accurate assessment of potential effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecology from both the SPC proposals and works that would be completed under the DCO application for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
		NWWT cannot make any comment on assessment of whether there are any other more suitable alternative locations as even less information is provided on them.	No	Comment duly noted.
100177 - RSPB Cymru	S47	Welcomes the detail presented in PAC 2 in terms of the design of the scheme but there is little progress on key environmental elements and the impact of the scheme on the natural environment. Consider the application under the TCPA for SPC is premature and is progressing without sufficient consideration to potential impacts.	No	All baseline data gathered to date are appended to chapter 14 of the TCPA application for the SPC proposals and the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.9) which supports the DCO application. It is considered that for all receptors, the body of evidence is sufficient to inform an accurate assessment of potential effects on terrestrial and freshwater ecology from both the SPC proposals and works that would be completed under the DCO application.
Timescales / uncertainty				

Topic: Environment				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Have not been consulted on a draft 'shadow HRA' for the works proposed as part of the DCO application. Concerned that there is limited time for Horizon to complete the required modelling and assessment work and consult NRW adequately and incorporate NRW's advice in advance of DCO submission.	No	Comment duly noted. At the time of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, DCO application was proposed for May 2017. Horizon has developed modelling and other understanding of the Wylfa project since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.
		Note statement in paragraph B10.115 that a WFD assessment will be carried out. NRW is concerned that to date, no Preliminary WFD Assessment, or WFD Compliance Assessment, for the DCO works has been provided. Given the current schedule set by Horizon for submission of the DCO application, NRW advise that this matter is addressed as soon as possible.	No	A WFD Compliance Assessment (Application Document Reference: 8.26) has been completed and provided to NRW.

Appendix B.10.3- Equality impact

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Isle Of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Wellbeing must be treated as an all-encompassing theme underpinning our consideration of impacts and mitigation of Wylfa Newydd.	No	Comment duly noted.
		There are significant data gaps in the assessment. IACC believes that we should urgently work towards a common baseline which is agreed by key partners, to ensure that risks and impacts are identified and mitigation agreed.	No	Detailed findings are presented in the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 8.22). The EqIA has addressed the data gaps.
		As is the case with the other impact assessments, the EqIAIR and any mitigating actions cannot be developed in isolation without full consideration of the entire project but the Wylfa Newydd proposals continue to lack sufficient detail and clarity on these matters are crucial.	No	All sources are referenced within the updated EqIA (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the report contains cross references to other assessments where relevant.
		Potential opportunities and impacts of Wylfa Newydd on communities, protected characteristic groups, health and wellbeing are potentially profound. Equality issues are partly covered by the Equality Impact Assessment but also need to be fully reflected in the Health, Welsh Language and Environmental Impact Assessments and also the community impacts chapter of the Main Consultation Document.	No	Comment duly noted. Equality issues are also reflected in the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.19), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Reference Number: 8.21) and Environmental Impact Assessments (see ES Volume C – Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.03 Community Cohesion Report) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1).
		A number of risks have been highlighted around the protection of vulnerable children, young people and adults (protected characteristic groups) as a direct consequence of risk taking behaviours, human trafficking and modern slavery. These behaviours have adverse impacts on the fabric and cohesion of local communities. Safeguarding is everyone's business and mitigation measures will need to be in place to minimise potential safeguarding risks.	No	Horizon has developed a Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.5) that refers to 'principles' for managing the workforce and a code of conduct that would form part of a labour agreement (to be agreed between Horizon and the contractor). It is anticipated that this code of conduct will set out the expected standards to be placed on construction workers in relation to their conduct and behaviour whilst employed on the Wylfa Newydd Project.
		The proposed assessment of community cohesion is a fundamental component of the Equalities Impact Assessment and as such needs to be completed as a matter of urgency. This cohesion assessment must identify potential impacts and provide the platform for consideration of mitigation measures. These impacts could be far reaching. The IACC would welcome discussions surrounding the impact assessment on cohesion and it should be undertaken with key partner organisations.	No	Appendix C1.3 of the Environmental Statement provides a framework for how community cohesion and wellbeing is assessed across the various assessments including the EqIA, HIA and the Socio-Economic Assessment. The Community Impact Report then summaries effects at the community level (see ES Volume C – Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.03 Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference: 6.3.1).
		There remains insufficient recognition in the EqIAIR of the impacts on local transport infrastructures and the assessment does not adequately consider resilience of the bridges between the Island and the mainland. These impacts will have significant negative effects on users of health, social care and wellbeing services many of whom are protected characteristic groups of the EqIA. There are also significant negative impacts for the professionals who support individuals' health and care needs as they travel extensively to provide services. The IACC recommends that additional clinics or facilities are provided across the island to deal with any effects on the users of health, social care and wellbeing services.	No	The Transport Assessment provides an analysis of traffic impacts on Anglesey and the mainland (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Access to long term health care, social care and wellbeing services has been considered within the EqIA (Application Document Reference: 8.22) and the HIA (Application Document Reference: 8.19). Impacts to health and care facilities have been considered in the updated EqIA as part of the assessment of 'community infrastructure and public services' (see section 7.5, EqIA) (Application Document Reference: 8.22). The assessment has utilised publicly available information and data provided by the IACC to identify and map the facilities and assess any potential equality effects on their users with protected characteristics. The IACC's Health and Wellbeing Focus Group and Horizon's HIA team have developed bespoke mitigation measures for displaced workers in social and primary care.
		There are risks associated with failing to engage and consult fully with protected characteristic groups, local communities and other effected groups which in the arena of health, social care and wellbeing include vulnerable and hard to reach groups. Engagement with stakeholder groups directly representing the interests of protected characteristic groups should be an integral part of any consultation activity. The IACC and partner organisations are eager to work collaboratively with HNP to ensure conformity with Participation Cymru National Principles of Public Engagement.	No	Horizon's Statement of Community Consultation outlines Horizon's approach to consultation and this includes the commitment to reaching those Hard to Reach Groups (Maximising Inclusion policy) as outlined in National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales. Horizon recognises the technical nature of the Project's subject matter and aims to ensure all public facing material is jargon-free and includes visuals where possible, ensuring it is bilingual. Horizon has worked closely with IACC and the Welsh Government to ensure that engagement on technical information is proportionate and makes the most effective use of stakeholders time. Horizon has also consulted at various stages throughout the development of the Project, both formally and informally, to ensure that consultation occurs at a time when comments can be meaningfully taken into account, but also that more detailed technical information is shared at an appropriate time.

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Please refer to the relevant section of the Nuclear New Build SPG for further advice and guidance on how we expect the issues associated with this thematic area to be progressed.	No	Comment duly noted.
Impact on family life				
93	S47	The elderly population is considered in much of the documentation but the scheme should positively try and "attract" families to the area, as this will have a direct effect on schooling and additional children's services. Schools are currently underfunded for the current class room sizes, therefore support would be required in specific areas to assist with the increase on demand on these services.	No	Effects on the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the capacity of pre-school, primary, secondary school and college places have been assessed in the socio-economics assessment which can be found in the Environmental Statement (ES) submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.01 - Socio-economics baseline report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.8). The assessment looked at the level of additional demand arising compared to the known available capacity in the education sector in the study area. Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce and is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes use of STEM subjects and related improvements to secondary school infrastructure, as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. There will also be the introduction of a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. This service will also aim to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work.
94, 100158	S47 S42(1)(d)	Concern about impacts on family life / effects on quality of life. The scheme is where people live and are trying to raise their families. Many people have chosen to live in this area away from urban environments.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment has considered the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on people with 'protected characteristics' (as set out in the <i>Equality Act 2010</i>) as well as socio-economically deprived communities. Protected characteristics are age, disability, sex, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, and sexual orientation. It also considered the extent to which the Project would contribute towards the goals of 'a more equal Wales', and 'a Wales of cohesive communities' set out in the Future Generations and Well-being (Wales) Act 2015. Other relevant assessments which have considered 'quality of life' related impacts are the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) which accompany the application.
Geographical identity				
100107	S42(1)(d)	Geographical equality choice is missing from the Horizon website. The locations are described as Oldbury and Anglesey, as if Anglesey is a little village. The location is often described as North Wales, compared to exact locations in Gloucestershire. There is a historic belittling of Wales, exacerbated by high level positions of employment only being available in Gloucester.	No	Comments duly noted. Horizon understands there are different contexts in which the nuclear power plants are proposed to be located. Horizon also recognises that the potential positive and negative effects will be far reaching from villages adjacent to Wylfa Newydd such as Tregele and Cemaes, to the wider North Wales region for example. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help maximise the opportunities available to local people, promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. It is the aim to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back to Anglesey who have had to move away for work. High level jobs which will be available on Anglesey during the operational phase of the Project and are detailed in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3). Chapter 6 of the Strategy focusses on the Operational Workforce. The Wylfa Newydd Project is a unique opportunity to provide high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of competent people are available as required by the project, a number of steps (which are outlined in Chapter 6) have been taken to guarantee this into the future. These steps have

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				been developed taking cognisance of the effects of skills displacement within the wider community and sensitive to community issues such as use of the Welsh Language.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Employment opportunities need to target the indigenous population.	No	The potential effects on the environment and culture are assessed in the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) which forms part of the Environmental Statement and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), which accompany this application (Application Document Reference 8.21). Both documents set out mitigation to support Welsh language and culture. With regards to employment, Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce and is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Through the Jobs and Skills Strategy and the work of the Community Involvement Officers, Horizon currently promotes use of STEM subjects and related improvements to secondary school infrastructure, as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. There will also be the introduction of a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. It is the aim to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work.
Impacts on people with protected characteristics				
100181 - Public Health Wales	S42(1)(a)	There is a risk that the development could increase perceptions of gender roles and inequalities on the island. The construction workforce are likely to be predominantly male, whilst the workforce within the domiciliary care and administration services are more likely to be predominantly female. Care is needed that the scale of the project and gender imbalance within the workforce does not reinforce gender stereotypes and negatively influence the perceived opportunities to have employment with the project. Education programmes should counteract any perceived gender divide within the workforce.	No	Comments duly noted. The Equalities Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.22) submitted as part of the DCO application includes an assessment of the equality effects of a predominately male construction workforce. Horizon is working with the Welsh Government, the Department of Work and Pensions and other stakeholders to develop a Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service (WNESS). The remit of the WNESS specifically includes widening employment and skills opportunities for women (and other under-represented groups) in the construction and engineering sectors. Horizon will also seek to incorporate provisions into contracts, where appropriate, to offer training and employment opportunities for local communities and to address under representation of particular groups in particular sectors. Horizon has a corporate Equality Policy which sets out the Company's aim that its workforce will be truly representative of all sections of society and that each employee feels respected and is able to give their best. These principles will be expected to be adopted by the appointed contractors in the delivery of the Project.
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The potential population increase may place additional pressures upon public organisations with regards to citizens with protected characteristic as identified under the Equalities Act 2010. Such impacts may be realised through workforce displacement and where replacing staff is compounded by the need to comply with other legislation e.g. Welsh Language Act.	Yes	The Equality Impact Assessment to be submitted as part of the DCO application assesses any effect on public services and details relevant mitigation measures (Application Document Reference 8.22). The IACC's Health and Wellbeing Focus Group and Horizon's Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) team have developed bespoke mitigation for displaced workers, particularly in social and primary care. Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce and is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Through the Jobs and Skills

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				Strategy and the work of the Community Involvement Officers, Horizon currently promotes use of STEM subjects and related improvements to secondary school infrastructure, as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. There will also be the introduction of a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. It is the aim to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work.
68	S47	Will people with disabilities be employed?	No	Employment effects from a disability perspective are considered in full in the Equality Impact Assessment under potential equality effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project which is submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). There will be a variety of job roles available for the Wylfa Newydd Project and the necessary skills will be assessed appropriately.
Consultation process and consultation materials				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Suggest deleting reference to 'where possible' within the technical documents. Engagement process should be inclusive and needs to be based on the 10 key principles of Public Engagement.	Yes	Comments duly noted. Since the publication of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documents, Horizon, the IACC and Medrwn Môn have jointly undertaken an outreach and engagement exercise titled the 'Community Involvement Officers Project'. The purpose of the project was to identify and speak to community groups and individuals in eight areas of the island that would typically be classed as 'hard to reach' groups and to represent the interests of many of the protected characteristic groups on the island. Staff from the three organisations were provided with training to develop a specific set of skills needed to engage meaningfully with hard to reach groups, including: the national principles of public engagement; active listening; working with hard to reach groups; and equality and diversity. The engagement was undertaken using a conversational style and employed a range of methods to facilitate participation. A copy of the report is provided on IACC's website: Horizon, Isle of Anglesey Council (IACC) and Medrwn Môn (2017). Community Officers Involvement Report. [Online]. [Accessed: July 2017]. Available online at: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/business/energy-island-isle-of-anglesey-north-wales/consultations-and-community-engagement/community-involvement-officers-report-april-2017/131971.article
100181 - Public Health Wales	S42(1)(a)	In order to prevent inequalities in opportunity to contribute to the consultation process it is necessary to ensure that the information is accessible to the whole population including those with lower levels of health literacy. Even non-technical documents were often not written in accessible language or style.	Yes	Since the publication of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documents, Horizon, the IACC and Medrwn Môn have jointly undertaken an outreach and engagement exercise titled the 'Community Involvement Officers Project'. The purpose of the project was to identify and speak to community groups and individuals in eight areas of the island that would typically be classed as 'hard to reach' groups and to represent the interests of many of the protected characteristic groups on the island. Staff from the three organisations were provided with training to develop a specific set of skills needed to engage meaningfully with hard to reach groups, including: the national principles of public engagement; active listening; working with hard to reach groups; and equality and diversity. The engagement was undertaken using a conversational style and employed a range of methods to facilitate participation. A copy of the report is provided on IACC's website:

Topic: Equality Impact				
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				Horizon, Isle of Anglesey Council (IACC) and Medrwn Môn (2017). Community Officers Involvement Report. [Online]. [Accessed: July 2017]. Available online at: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/business/energy-island-isle-of-anglesey-north-wales/consultations-and-community-engagement/community-involvement-officers-report-april-2017/131971.article
Health Impact Assessment				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC notes that they have been asked to comment on an incomplete Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) .	No	At the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, health stakeholders were provided with an interim report which by its nature was not the full version and did not contain the final conclusions of the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) . In September 2017 health stakeholders, including the IACC, were issued with a draft of the Comprehensive HIA Report for further comment. The final report is submitted as part of the DCO submission (see Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) , Application Document Reference 8.19).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The references contained within the Health Impact Assessment on inequalities and whom any potential detrimental burden or positive opportunities will fall on are sound but generally only one paper or meta-analysis or systematic review is referenced to support a point. Presenting a wider range would strengthen the report.	No	Comments duly noted. The evidence supporting points in the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) summarises, and is illustrative of, the wider scientific literature. Relevant reference has been made to a recent systematic review or meta-analysis, which in itself brings together a wide range of studies to present a consensus position. The approach is considered proportionate for a Health Impact Assessment. The Health Impact Assessment Progress Report, shared with health stakeholders in February 2016, included as an appendix a more wide ranging evidence review in support of the Health Impact Assessment. Please refer to the updated Health Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.19).
Equality Impact - general				
100086	S42(1)(d)	Unclear about the equality impact question.	No	Comments duly noted. Horizon wants to reduce the potential effects on social and equality issues on Anglesey. These potential effects are assessed and the relevant mitigation is identified in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
101	S47	Good that equality impact is being considered.	No	Comment duly noted.
134	S47	Not aware of equality issues that currently exist.	No	Comment duly noted.
100089, 155	S47	No comment on equality impact.	No	Comment duly noted.
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – general comments				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Heath is omitted as a key theme. It requires a holistic approach.	No	It is noted that the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) identifies potential inequalities (through separate conclusions on each issue for the general population and vulnerable groups) and that these have informed the Equality Impact Assessment. There are therefore considered to be appropriate links between the Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) without duplicating assessment. Such links evidence a holistic approach.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is a lack of action plan in the EqIA and all such reports should finish with an action plan, which is subject to change based on stakeholder engagement. The action plan should look at ways to mitigate, avoid or accept the identified disproportionate impact.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment has evolved since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and a more detailed assessment is submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). The Equality Impact Assessment takes account of mitigation as set out throughout DCO documents. It has been updated to include a section on how the mitigation will be monitored from an equality perspective , and the means by which any additional mitigation required would be implemented.

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				The mitigation measures detailed in the Equality Impact Assessment are incorporated and embedded into the overall Mitigation Route Map (Application Document Reference 8.14) of the Wylfa Newydd Project. This has ensured equality issues are built-in across all aspects of the Project, throughout construction and operation.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	References to best practice are not included across the documents.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.22) submitted as part of the DCO application specifically acknowledges that the methodology employed is based on recent practice employed for the equality impact assessments undertaken for Thames Tideway Tunnel and High Speed 2 (Phase 1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The current EqIA has been written within a narrow brief and interpretation and feels as if it has been written with little knowledge of the local area and communities. The IACC states that they are being asked to comment on an incomplete process.	No	Detailed findings are presented in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Need to ensure adequate time within the process to sufficiently engage and consult with statutory consultees, stakeholders and interested parties (local protected characteristic groups). This will be particularly crucial when identifying additional mitigation measures. Is it the intention on the part of HNP to produce individual Environmental Impact Assessment s for each individual aspect of the project as well as an overarching EIA for the whole project? The report does not make reference to how the developer proposes to ensure that engagement is meaningful and that effective mechanisms are in place to effectively engage with hard to reach groups. The interim assessment should include a detailed timetable of next steps. The timescale should be realistic, to enable due consideration by stakeholders and also meaningful engagement with protected characteristic groups prior to submission of DCO. It is crucial that there is engagement by the developer with all stakeholders in order to get a total, clear picture.	No	There is one single Environmental Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application and this includes assessment divided into the following volumes: - Project wide effects; - Power Station Main Site; - Power Station Off-Site Power Station Facilities (AECC, ESL and MEEG); - Park & Ride; - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements; - Logistics Centre; - Cumulative Effects; and - Residual Effects. Since the publication of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documents, Horizon, the IACC and Medrwn Môn have jointly undertaken an outreach and engagement exercise titled the 'Community Involvement Officers Project'. The purpose of the project was to identify and speak to community groups and individuals in eight areas of the island that would typically be classed as 'hard to reach' groups and to represent the interests of many of the protected characteristic groups on the island. A copy of the report is provided on IACC's website: Horizon, Isle of Anglesey Council (IACC) and Medrwn Môn (2017). Community Officers Involvement Report. [Online]. [Accessed: July 2017]. Available online at: http://www.anglesey.gov.uk/business/energy-island-isle-of-anglesey-north-wales/consultations-and-community-engagement/community-involvement-officers-report-april-2017/131971.article
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, 100136 - North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	The EqIA should be a live ongoing document. It should be regularly updated as the project progresses and further information becomes available.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment has evolved since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and a more detailed assessment is submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). The Equality Impact Assessment will not be maintained as a live document however, the Equality Impact Assessment now sets out how the mitigation will be monitored from a equality perspective.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Unknown impacts are very unspecific and need further clarification. There is inadequate coverage of mitigation measures. There are inadequate linkages with other impact assessments. A holistic approach is required.	No	Mitigation has now been developed further and is included in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). The Equality Impact Assessment refers to mitigation in the ES, other assessments such the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh

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				Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) as well as various strategy documents e.g. Jobs & Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	No reference to accumulative effects within technical documents.	No	A cumulative impact assessment has been undertaken and is submitted as part of the ES for the DCO application (ES Volume I – Cumulative Effects) (Application Document Reference 6.9.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Need to clarify if the EqIA is undertaken for Land and Lakes programme.	Yes	The Land and Lakes development was previously considered as a site for Temporary Workers Accommodation. This no longer forms part of the proposals for the Wylfa Newydd Project or any related development.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Temporary Workers' Accommodation at Kingsland and Cae Glas sites (Holyhead) have been excluded from the EqIA. The IACC needs to form a strategic view on the risks associated with the stance taken by the Developer.	Yes	The Kingsland and Cae Glas sites no longer form part of the proposals for the Wylfa Newydd Project. The Workforce Accommodation Strategy provides details of the land to be used for the provision of worker accommodation, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Site (Application Document Reference 8.4).
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – protected characteristic groups and engagement				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	What "protected characteristic" groups live on Anglesey - the Executive Summary does not fully summarise the Island's characteristics. The Executive Summary needs to include reference to the geographical wards/local communities the assessment will include within the scope.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment now details protected characteristics presented from a comparison of census data for wards, Anglesey and Wales. Mitigation has now been developed further and is included in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). The Equality Impact Assessment refers to mitigation in the ES, other assessments such the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) as well as various strategy documents e.g. Jobs & Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It is suggested that the report is closer to an environmental impact assessment and how it impacts on protected characteristic groups rather than an Equality Impact Assessment of the Wylfa Newydd Project.	No	There is one single Environmental Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application and this includes assessment divided into the following volumes: - Project wide effects; - Power Station Main Site; - Power Station Off-Site Power Station Facilities (AECC, ESL and MEEG); - Park & Ride; - A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements; - Logistics Centre; - Cumulative Effects; and - Residual Effects. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the baseline data has been updated to incorporate comparative data for protected characteristic groups on Anglesey and Gwynedd.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is a narrow focus on local communities particularly those adjacent to the development - impacts should be broader. There is no reference to other areas beyond those identified in terms of population profile. Clarification on data sources is sought. Reference is made to a local liaison committee but it does not include any detail on its function or scope.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment now details protected characteristics presented from a comparison of census data for wards, Anglesey and Wales. Details of those that have been consulted have been expanded and described within the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). Horizon would appoint a Community Liaison Group that would consist of a group of local residents from the immediate local communities, businesses and representatives of local groups. The purpose of the Community Liaison Group is to exchange information and dialogue between Horizon and the local community during construction. The Community

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				Liaison Group would focus on issues specifically associated with construction effects and progress of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Engagement Sub- Groups will provide information in relation to decisions and actions taken in relation to monitoring activity to the Community Liaison Group.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Questions are raised on how the EqIA assessment of equality effects and key equality issues on protected characteristic groups are being undertaken.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment now details protected characteristics presented from a comparison of census data for wards, Anglesey and Wales.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There are only two sentences within the EqIA report that mention employment and gender, race and disability and these refer the reader to the HNP Jobs and Skills Strategy. The document has 4 pictures of white males and not a single reference to gender, race or disability employments issues or actions.	No	This is now considered in full in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22) under potential equality effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The creation of the Disturbance Mitigation Plan should involve relevant specialists within the Council. Local liaison committee should be representative and include hard to reach groups (10 principles of public engagement should be adhered to).	No	In replace of the Disturbance Mitigation Plan, Horizon is now proposing a project wide Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) as well as location specific sub-CoCPs. The CoCP, together with the associated location-specific sub-CoCPs, will provide the necessary topic specific environmental requirements, mitigation and procedures for the management of potential environmental effects during construction activities. The topics covered by the CoCP include: • Communications and community and stakeholder liaison; • General site management; • Traffic and transport; • Public access management; • Air quality and dust management; • Noise and vibration; • Waste and materials management (including soils and land contamination); • Water management; • Ecology and landscape management; and • Cultural heritage. The draft CoCPs were shared with the consultees and the approach discussed with stakeholders as part of ongoing Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) discussions. The final CoCPs are submitted as part of the DCO application and all stakeholders will be able to comment on their content. As stated in the Code of Operational Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.13, Horizon would appoint a bilingual Community Involvement Officer who will be responsible for facilitating and co-ordinating a series of ongoing regular communication meetings with key stakeholders and local communities, to keep all stakeholders informed of issues arising throughout the operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. This will include consultation with groups representing people with protected characteristics.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Although accessibility is touched upon, this does not relate to the built environment and the potential future workplace and working with local access groups on future design.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment does not include the assessment of building design accessibility within its scope. This is an issue that will be addressed through Building Regulations.
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – legislative and policy context				
100194 – IACC, 100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(b) S42(1)(a)	The Equality Impact Assessment needs to be grounded within the Welsh legislative and national policy context. All of the strategies prepared by HNP should be included within the scope of the Equality Impact Assessment - in keeping with the spirit of the Equality legislation and policy context in Wales.	No	All legislation and policies cited are discussed in Section 3 of Equality Impact Assessment EqIA (Application Document Reference 8.22). The footnote on page 7 relating to the English legislative context has been removed.

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		Equality duties in Wales are set out in the Equality Act 2010 (Statutory Duties) (Wales) Regulations 2011, enforced April, 2011 and in the Councils' Strategic Equality Plan 2016-2020. Equality Duty 2011 applies to private and public sector in regards to non-discrimination law. HNP is advised to also refer to the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Equality is one of the 7 National Wellbeing Goals. There is also an indirect linkage to another of the National Goals - A Wales of Cohesive communities. The reference list should include all of the above documents. Remove footnote on page 7 referring to the English legislative context.		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Reference to social cohesion throughout the document does not reflect the Welsh legislative and policy context. Community cohesion is the accepted terminology in the Principality, which is underpinned by a nationally agreed definition. This has been discussed with HNP and their consultants previously but has not been reflected in the PAC2 documentation.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment is focused specifically on people with 'protected characteristics' and socio-economically deprived communities. Wider impacts on wellbeing and community cohesion are addressed in the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and socio-economic assessments (see ES Volume B - Introduction to the topics B2- Socio economics) (Application Document Reference 6.2.2).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The document cites 5 categories of effect, which is within the English legislative context. The report refers to the national definition of the public sector equality duty in England. There is a specific public sector duty in Wales which has not been reflected in the report.	No	The five categories of equality effects broadly reflect the types of impacts identified in the Equality Impact Assessment of the Draft Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) plus environmental impacts of air quality and noise which may differentially affect some sensitive groups. Reference to the Wales Act 2017 which contains the specific Welsh public sector equality duty (PSED) has been included within the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The scope of the assessment is not sufficiently broad enough and fails to adequately reflect the legislative and policy context of wellbeing.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment is focused specifically on people with 'protected characteristics' and socio-economically deprived communities. Wider impacts on wellbeing and community cohesion are addressed in the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19), WLIA (Application Document Reference 8.21) and socio-economic assessments (see ES Volume B - Introduction to the topics B2- Socio economics) (Application Document Reference 6.2.2).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Any engagement and consultation work with stakeholders should follow the National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales. Refer back to IOACC feedback to the Project Update documentation (dated January 2016).	No	Horizon's Statement of Community Consultation outlines Horizon's approach to consultation and this includes the commitment to reaching those Hard to Reach Groups (Maximising Inclusion Policy) as outlined in the National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales. Horizon recognises the technical nature of the Project's subject matter and aims to ensure all public facing material is jargon free and includes visuals where possible, ensuring it is dual language. Horizon has worked closely with IACC and the Welsh Government to ensure that engagement on technical information is proportionate and makes the most effective use of stakeholders time. Horizon has also consulted at various stages throughout the development of the Project, both formally and informally, to ensure that consultation occurs at a time when comments can be meaningfully taken into account, and also that more detailed technical information is shared at an appropriate time.
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – public services				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	What are the key findings of the EqIA in terms of access to community infrastructure, public services, social care and public open spaces?	No	Detailed findings are now presented in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There are omissions of health and social care/ wellbeing services (including mental health services) in the EqIA. These are crucial in the treatment and ongoing care and support to some of the most vulnerable young people and adults (physical disabilities/learning	No	Impacts to health and social care/wellbeing services (including mental health services) have been considered in the updated Equality Impact Assessment as part of the assessment of 'community and resources and social services facilities'. The assessment

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		disabilities/mental health/older people). This illustrates a very narrow interpretation of Equality and does not give due consideration to the two wellbeing pieces of legislation in Wales (WB of FG Act and Social Services & WB Act). The scope of the EqIA needs to be broadened to include social care and wellbeing facilities, leisure services and community based services run by the 3rd and independent sectors (in support of vulnerable individuals). Although reference is made to educational facilities, the report is not balanced enough i.e. lack of reference to other community facilities and effect on care services.		utilised publicly available information and data provided by the IACC to identify and map the facilities and assess any potential equality effects on their users with protected characteristics. Impacts to leisure services, community based services and care services are included within the assessment of 'community and resources and social services facilities'.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Noise effects on educational facilities is a narrow definition of education and does not currently encompass lifelong learning.	No	Educational facilities such as schools and universities have been considered as they are utilised by a particular age group and therefore a group with protected characteristics (i.e. age). Whilst it is acknowledged that noise impacts can effect lifelong learning, lifelong learning is not limited to groups with protected characteristics and therefore is out of scope for the Equality Impact Assessment.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is a lack of sufficient data to support reference to falling number of children.	No	The data utilised for age trends in Anglesey are from the Welsh Government Statistics. Given the reputability of the data from the Welsh Government, additional data is not considered necessary.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is inaccurate information across the report regarding the Rhys y Llan school.	Yes	Reference to the school in the Equality Impact Assessment has been removed.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Active engagement with education providers has been disproportionately high with the FE sector. The MOU with Coleg Menai includes sponsorships for students studying STEM subject at A level at Coleg Menai. This is a worrying discriminatory step as it does not include Anglesey school sixth form pupils where the majority of science subjects are studied by year 12 and 13 students. There has been no investment in improving STEM teaching facilities in schools to date, despite the recognised need to modernise and update Technology and Science laboratory facilities to ensure the flow of potential apprentices and adequately qualified 16 year old school leavers.	No	Horizon understands this is important and will discuss and agree appropriate actions in relation to education needs with IACC through Statement of Common Ground discussions.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is insufficient coverage within the report regarding impact of e.g workers accommodation sites and increased traffic flows on other places of worship. Consultation needs to take place with relevant stakeholders.	No	Community concerns have been understood through the IACC report and community survey. A more comprehensive assessment covering potential equality effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project is submitted with the DCO application including consideration of the appropriate mitigation. Places of worship are also included with the updated Equality Impact Assessment as part of the assessment of 'community and resources and social services facilities'. The assessment utilised publicly available information and data provided by the IACC to identify and map the facilities and assess any potential equality effects on their users with protected characteristics.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Access to community infrastructure, public services and public open space' should make reference to rural isolation. Rurality issues need to be covered.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment draws heavily upon assessments undertaken for the Environmental Impact Assessment. The Transport Assessment which forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment does not provide any evidence of an increase in isolation for rural communities on Anglesey as a result of the construction or operation of the proposed Wylfa Newydd Project (see ES Volume C – Road traffic-related effects (project wide) App C2.04 – Transport Assessment).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Details are too limited. The impact is much greater, including access to primary healthcare facilities.	No	The updated Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application contains greater detail. Access to primary healthcare facilities is assessed within the Equality Impact Assessment and Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) .

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				The Health Impact Assessment includes mapped locations for health services, which forms part of Equality Impact Assessment baseline. Additionally, the locations of facilities that provide youth services, family services and community safety services provided by the IACC have been incorporated into the baseline. The Equality Impact Assessment identifies potential disproportionate or differential effects on the users of those facilities which are located in proximity to construction/operational sites and experience significant noise/air quality effects (Application Document Reference 8.22). The Equality Impact Assessment scope excludes domiciliary care (homecare) and other outreach services (e.g. meals on wheels, carer support) which do not operate from an identified facility.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	As the Maximising Inclusion Strategy includes vulnerable and disabled pupils, it needs to be cross referenced to the Education Strategy.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon does not have an Education Strategy specific document however Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. As set out the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.3) Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to be able to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Education Engagement Strategy has not been shared with the education department to date. When will it be available? There are constant referrals to the strategy in the report implying it is already available, and contradictory statements in sections stating it is being developed.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon's approach to educational engagement is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.3). Horizon currently has a programme of engagement with schools called the 'Dyfodol/Futures' educational engagement programme. This engagement plan is available to all schools on the Isle of Anglesey as well as schools in north Gwynedd and rolling out to the county borough of Conwy in both English and Welsh. Amendments have been made to the Equality Impact Assessment to ensure consistency.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Jobs and Skills Strategy has not been shared or discussed with the education department to date.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Noise and air quality mitigation steps must include the school as well as the 'residents' referred to here. The Operational Noise Management Plan must include the school, and timetables for shift work change-over times must consider school opening and closing times in order to reduce its effects.	No	It is confirmed that school start and finish times have been taken into account in terms of traffic planning and modelling as part of the Transport Assessment, as described in Chapter 7 of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference 6.3.14). This in turn has informed the noise and air quality impact assessments, including associated mitigation measures.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The document refers to Ysgol Cemaes, Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones and the 'planned' school. Any engagement to discuss the effects of noise, vibration and traffic and subsequent mitigation factors must begin with the education and property department in the first instance, not individual schools.	No	It is confirmed that Horizon carries out engagement with IACC rather than schools directly, to discuss the effects of traffic, noise and vibration as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project, including related mitigation measures.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The increase in single men will increase the chances of risk-taking behaviours by young people and expose girls in particular to coerced promiscuous or risky sexual behaviours. The school based sexual health clinics and PSE curriculum will be affected, and mitigation is needed to ensure appropriate access to sexual health and well-being measures for young people across the island as a result of this increased risk.	No	Horizon is developing a Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.5) that refers to 'principles' for managing the workforce and a code of conduct that would form part of a labour agreement (to be agreed between Horizon and the contractor). It is anticipated that this will set out the expected standards to be placed on construction workers in relation to their conduct and behaviour whilst employed on the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is direct reference to a private sector care home but this does not refer to other care facilities (mental health/illness, long term chronic conditions, learning / physical disabilities)	No	Impacts to care facilities have been considered in the updated Equality Impact Assessment as part of the assessment of 'community and resources and social services facilities'. The assessment utilised publicly available information and data provided by the IACC to identify

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		that could potentially be adversely effected by noise/air quality e.g. Plas Crigyll, Bryngwran, Brwynog, Amlwch, Agewell Amlwch and others.		and map the facilities and assess any potential equality effects on their users with protected characteristics.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is no reference to Canolfan Addysg y Bont or the additional learning needs units within mainstream schools.	No	Impacts to Canolfan Addysg y Bont were considered and are included within the updated Equality Impact Assessment as part of the assessment of 'community and resources and social services facilities'. The assessment utilised publicly available information and data provided by the IACC to identify and map the facilities and assess any potential equality effects on their users with protected characteristics. The IACC has advised that all primary and secondary schools provide additional support for pupils with Additional Learning Needs (ALN) within statutory school hours, including classroom assistants and specialist teacher support provided by the Special Educational Needs (SEN) Joint Service for Ynys Môn and Gwynedd. Impacts to these services are captured within the assessment of impacts to schools in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Regarding Table E.1: - Journey times across the Britannia Bridge does not include reference to access to long term health care, social care and wellbeing services (which form part of vulnerable adults' care packages). - Access to Porth-y-Pistyll (beach), as well as the housing market currently indicates that the protected characteristic group affected is unknown.	No	Table E.1 has been removed and access to long term health care, social care and wellbeing services has been considered within the Equality Impact Assessment and the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) . The protected characteristic groups have now been identified within the Equality Impact Assessment.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh Government would have expected consideration around caring responsibilities and the effect on those most likely to be involved both in employment and potential employment e.g. the knock on effect on local nurseries and potential increase in costs.	No	The IACC's Health and Wellbeing Focus Group and Horizon's Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) team have developed bespoke mitigation for displaced workers in social and primary care.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There will be a loss of amenities and coastal views to route. Diversions would cause reduction of amenity and potentially discourage use.	No	This has been noted within Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – transport and travel				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	What are the key findings of the EqIA in terms of traffic, transport and physical access? The assessment currently only cites traffic impacts on access to Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor. Transport plans need to consider the effect of traffic movements at the beginning and end of the school day, in addition to college buses. D.44 -45 refers to crossings and footpaths especially in Llanfaethlu. Safe routes to schools need to be referred to and the need to ensure traffic calming and road crossing facilities along the A4025, not only at Llanfaethlu. There are potential adverse effects on the bus service for schools in the area, particularly around Dalar and Bodedern unless planned to avoid school start and finish times. Must plan this in collaboration with the schools' transport department. D.58 points out that travel times will become extended as a result of high volumes of traffic, so school opening and closing times should be considered when deciding on shift-start and shift-end times. There is a limited scope of potential impact on other key highway routes linking new site (only refers to A5025 (west) but does not refer to any upgrades to the east). Questions are raised regarding the accuracy of reference to travel volumes.	No	Detailed findings are now presented in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22). The Transport Assessment provides an analysis of traffic impacts across Anglesey and on the Wales mainland e.g. Bangor. Traffic impacts in Bangor are expected to be low and workers are expected to travel using shuttle buses from locations near the town centre. Day shifts are expected to avoid school arrival and departure times. In the early years of construction before the A5025 Off-Line Highway Improvements are completed, construction vehicle movements along the A5025 between the Logistics Centre and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area will be restricted around school opening and closing times. Traffic volumes are based on a large number of traffic surveys and full details are provided in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C – Road traffic-related effects (project wide) App C2.04 – Transport Assessment).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Regarding noise effects on PRow, potential impacts are likely to affect the wider population. Data verification is requested regarding the PRow survey - are there any other key findings that have been omitted e.g. access to other disabled groups?	No	It is acknowledged that potential impacts on public rights of way (PRow)s are likely to affect the wider population. However, the Equality Impact Assessment is focused on people with protected characteristics and socio-economically deprived communities. In identifying the proposed diversions during construction and operation Horizon has had regard to the desire to keep the Wales Coast Path as close to the coast as possible. A

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				continuous route will be provided at all times, with a linear route to Wylfa Head (with a circular loop around Wylfa Head) will be maintained so that sea views from this section are not lost during construction while the route from Cemlyn Bay to Cemaes is routed inland. The route around the National Trust headland at Cemlyn Bay would also be retained, though it would not be necessary to walk this section if people wanted to follow a shorter route between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes. This circular loop would utilise the existing Wales Coast Path between Cemlyn Bay and Porth y Felin then follow local PRoW past Felin Gafnan and along Cemlyn Road. The potential effects on the Wales Coast Path, including loss of amenity and coastal views (as a result of the route through the MOLF being dismissed on security and health and safety grounds), are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D4 - Public access and recreation (excluding traffic-related effects) (Application Document Reference 6.4.4). Paragraphs 4.5.2 to 4.5.30 consider the effects during construction and paragraphs 4.5.71 to 4.5.73 consider the effects during operation. PRoWs, More detail regarding the closures and diversions during construction is provided in the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D4 - Public access and recreation (excluding traffic-related effects) (Application Document Reference 6.4.4) and shown on Figure D4-4. Further detail of these closures is shown on the Rights of Way Plans (Application Document Reference 2.4) During operation, a different diversion for the Wales Coast Path would be in place. This would reduce the length of the path between Cemlyn Bay and Wylfa Head, and again access along the north coast would be maintained. This route would link to the existing Wales Coast Path at Porth y Felin. In addition, new PRoW would be created. Details regarding the effect on public access and recreation during operation are described in section 4.5 and figure D4-5 of ES Volume D – Power Station Main Site D4 – Public access and recreation (excluding traffic-related effects) (Application Document Reference 6.4.4). The route of these PRoW is shown on the Rights of Way Plans (Application Document Reference 2.4). The effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on tourism is considered in ES Volume D – Power Station Main Site D3 – Socio Economics (Application Document Reference 6.4.3)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Permanent closure of fisherman's carpark may entail loss of access for some with less mobility.	Yes	Reference to fisherman's car park has been removed. It is understood that fisherman's car park does not currently contain provision for disabled access.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Where is the WCP diversion in Amlwch?	No	Details of diversions are contained in the public access and recreation chapters of the ES submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C - Project wide effects C3 - Public access and recreation effects of traffic) (Application Document Reference 6.3.3).
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – health, noise and air quality				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	What are the key findings of the EqIA including in terms of noise and air quality?	No	Detailed findings are presented in the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Consideration should be given to those with chronic health conditions. The noise and air quality box should include chronic conditions.	No	Those with chronic conditions have been included within the Equality Impact Assessment.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Regarding Table E.1, noise effects on residential properties does not include reference to health, social care and wellbeing establishments other than Gwyddor Residential Home, Bryngwran.	No	Table E.1 has been removed from the report.

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – employment				
100192 - Welsh Government, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a) S42(1)(b)	The Council notes that the Jobs and Skills Strategy has not been shared and are unable to comment on the appropriateness of the strategy to ensure access to women, disabled people and other under-represented groups. This strategy needs to tie-in with local 14-19 learning pathways and school/college consortium arrangements for pre and post 16 teaching and learning. The strategy will have to redress the balance between the pre and post 16 education sector investment to date, in order to achieve the ambition for employment and training opportunities to have a beneficial effect on young people. This section also fails to refer to the reskilling of those other groups who need access to courses at HE and FE level. It is the IOACC stance that a significant proportion of local people (on the Isle of Anglesey) will be employed during both the construction and operational stages of the project.	No	Since publication of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documents, the Jobs and Skills strategy has been shared with the Council and relevant stakeholders. The Jobs and Skills Strategy sets out Horizon's intention to work in partnership with regional stakeholders, including schools, colleges and universities to deliver a range of interventions that will both target under-represented groups and provide pathways through pre-employment and employment-led training. The socio-economic assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume B – Introduction to the topics B2 – Socio economics) (Section 6.2.2) cites expected figures for local employment.
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – Welsh language				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Bilingual requirements need to be addressed. The hotline will need to provide a bilingual service.	No	Horizon will establish a dedicated and free telephone hotline, to be available for anyone with concerns about the construction programme or the Project. It will deal with enquiries or complaints from the public, the IACC or other key stakeholders and ensure appropriate action is taken in response to concerns or questions arising from construction arrangements or consented plans. The system will be staffed by bilingual personnel.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In relation to the Welsh language, groups affected should be more specific e.g. young people. The EqIA does not mitigate the effects of inward migration on the language, as the long-term effect of non-Welsh speakers on the social context and on social groups will lead to a permanent reduction in the numbers of Welsh Speakers, well before the potential permanent employment opportunities are fulfilled.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment considers links to Welsh language and culture and refers to relevant effects and mitigation in the WLIA (Application Document Reference 8.21).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The impact of increased numbers of Welsh learners in primary and secondary schools cannot be predicted as parental choice means that any school can be affected by inward migration of non-Welsh speaking school-aged children and young people. The immersion centre facilities will need to be expanded to provide peripatetic specialist teachers service including secondary and primary specialists. The current Immersion Centre workforce can only provide minimal support, and this team would need to be expanded to at least three times its current capacity and resources.	No	Comment duly noted. The assessment and the development of mitigation is ongoing. More detailed commitments are provided in the Final WLIA Report submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.21). The IACC will be involved in the development of the measures through the work that is being undertaken on the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (which includes measures relating to financial contributions to immersion centres and schools as well as appropriate monitoring).
Equality Impact Assessment Report (EqIA) – evidence / statistics				
100192 - Welsh Government, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a) S42(1)(b)	An EqIA should be backed by evidence on protected characteristic on employment by the industrial sector. There should be wider use of evidence in regards to pay and seniority by protected characteristic group in the Nuclear Industry. This should be gathered from their payroll data and from employment predictions based on previous projects. There should then be comparative data by protected characteristic groups for Anglesey and Gwynedd based on ONS 2011 statistics. There should be a literature review carried out that identifies articles, publications and academic work surrounding employment and effect of large industrial projects of geographic areas in regards to Equality, Accessibility and Diversity. There are no details of the benchmark projects or literature review documents referred to in the text of the document. This together would provide the backbone of the Equality Impact Assessment and begin to identify potential disproportionate impacts and get HNP to begin to consider actions to reduce or mitigate these impacts.	No	Data by protected characteristic groups for Anglesey and Gwynedd based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) is now included in the baseline. It has not been possible to access data on people with protected characteristics employed within the nuclear sector. Existing Horizon employment data would not be representative of the construction or operational workforce that will staff the development, so has not been included. A full literature review has now been provided in the Equality Impact Assessment and is submitted as part of the DCO (Application Document Reference 8.22).

Topic: Equality Impact				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The report does not provide any details of the large infrastructure projects which it says the HNP approach is based on.	No	Comment duly noted and reference to specific projects has been added to the Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.22).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is inconsistency with data coverage when profiling local communities e.g. lack of data on children of school age. There is a need to ensure read-across with the Local Service Board's Needs Assessment and the updated version of Anglesey Life to inform this section. Profiling of local communities needs to be much broader than those specified in view of the scope of the project and direct and indirect impacts.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the baseline has been updated taking account of latest information available from the IACC and national data sources. The IACC has subsequently provided Horizon with the locations of facilities that provide youth services, family services and community safety services. These physical facilities have been incorporated into the assessment.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	User surveys record people over 55 years of age as the main users of the PRow. Is this a correct profile of usage?	Yes	User surveys have been reviewed and do not indicate disproportionate use of PRow's by any particular age groups. The Equality Impact Assessment has been updated accordingly.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The report refers to the use of "common baseline data across the EqIA and other related assessments". What are these data sources? There is a need to cross-refer to the separate data report received (which does not form part of the PAC2 documentation). Reference is made to data gaps but does not detail what these gaps are.	No	All sources are referenced within the updated Equality Impact Assessment and contain cross references to other assessments where relevant. The Equality Impact Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application has addressed data gaps (Application Document Reference 8.22).
Comments regarding the PEIR				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The PEIR contains seven paragraphs - relating to population and other types of statistics. There is little evidence that the developer has identified key baseline data for Community Cohesion e.g. 'wellbeing factor' related to crime and disorder, social deprivation levels, language and a sense of community. An overall method of agreeing a common dataset to assess the 'wellbeing factor' or 'Cohesiveness' of communities. The data contained in these paragraphs need to be broken down into finer detail e.g. levels of specific types of crimes, antisocial behaviour types and percentages, faith, various trends and any recent escalations. Partner agencies (e.g. Police) host some data and this is essential to identify and assess any future trends. Other data types will need to be collected and assembled as part of the DCO so that on-going monitoring is effective.	No	The Equality Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and the Socio-Economic Assessment all include key community baseline data sets. Between them they address crime and disorder, social deprivation, health characteristics, use of Welsh language and other relevant data. Appendix C1.3 of the Environmental Statement provides a framework for how community cohesion and wellbeing is assessed across the various assessments. The Community Impact Report then summaries effects at the community level.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Supporting the links between equality and cohesion and delivering against the national goal of 'more cohesive communities' through the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 will be paramount throughout the project.	No	The scope of the Equality Impact Assessment includes the assessment of effects on socio-economically deprived communities to in order to assess impacts against the: 'A more Equal Wales' goal of the Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. Other goals of the Act are addressed through the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19), the Socio-economic Assessment and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) which form part of the DCO.

Appendix B.10.4- Health, wellbeing and safety

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Local Purpose embraces the economy, environment and communities. This aligns directly with the definition of Sustainable Development, a principle which underpins the Wellbeing Goals in National Assembly for Wales legislation which forms the basis for decision making by the IACC and other public bodies who are stakeholders in the Wylfa Newydd project.	No	Comment duly noted. The links to the Well-being Goals are identified in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1)), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Wellbeing must be treated as an all-encompassing theme underpinning our consideration of impacts and mitigation of Wylfa Newydd.	No	Comment duly noted. The links to the Well-being Goals are identified in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1)), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The current scope of the HIAIR focuses on a narrow and deep assessment of public health and environmental health issues and does not consider the broader health, social care and wellbeing impacts of Wylfa Newydd. This has been raised previously by the IACC. The HIAIR discusses the demand for medical and health care services but does not make any reference to social care and wellbeing services. This is a significant omission. There are significant data gaps in the assessment. IACC believes that the authority and HNP should urgently work towards a common baseline which is agreed by key partners, to ensure that risks and impacts are identified and mitigation agreed.	No	Detailed findings are presented in the HIA Report submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The updated document addresses data gaps and contains cross references to other assessments where relevant such as the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) which also considers impacts to health and social care/wellbeing services. Relevant data from the Anglesey Well-being Assessment baseline prepared by the Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board (2017) has been included in the HIA Report volume M (appendix - baseline) (Application Reference Number: 8.19) where appropriate as a common baseline. However, as the geographical extent of the Well-being Assessment Areas differ from the areas of potential effect considered by the HIA, in many cases other baseline data sources (e.g. for Lower Layer Super Output Areas) are more appropriate. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through a s106 agreement). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Mitigation is described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and the relevant chapters of Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Numbers: 6.2 to 6.8) and Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Potential opportunities and impacts of Wylfa Newydd on communities, health and wellbeing are likely to be profound. Wellbeing issues are partly covered by the Health Impact Assessment but also need to be fully reflected in the Equalities, Welsh Language and Environmental Impact Assessments and also the community impacts chapter of the Main Consultation Document.	No	Comment duly noted. Wellbeing issues are reflected in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1)), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Safeguarding, lifestyle and behaviours are all issues of significant concern which will affect community cohesion of local communities. A number of risks have been highlighted around the protection of vulnerable children, young people and adults (protected characteristic groups) as a direct consequence of risk taking behaviours, human trafficking and modern slavery. Further detail is required to put robust safeguarding arrangements and mitigation measures in place. Along with partner organisations we are eager to engage and collaborate to ensure robust, integrated safeguarding arrangements and monitoring in order to minimise any potential safeguarding risks during the construction phase and beyond.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement', Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). The interaction between the workforce and the resident population and subsequent potential effects on risk-taking behaviour is considered in section C7 of the HIA Report (Application

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				Reference Number: 8.19). This assessment notes that young people are assumed to be particularly sensitive. Horizon expects the workforce to be professional, hardworking and law-abiding. Nevertheless, Horizon has policies for workforce behaviour/conduct, a Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) and a Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) that will provide a clear standard for all workers. Horizon expects its contractors to put in place similar arrangements, and enforce a similar standard of behaviour/conduct. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) which will discuss the need for additional mitigation or follow-up investigation. To facilitate this process, a set of key topics and indicators will be agreed. The topics will be expected to include: access to community healthcare services and safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Displacement of skills/jobs will not be confined to the construction sector. People employed in low paid and seasonal jobs will be attracted to higher wages on offer with Wylfa Newydd - in particular the health and social care sector which are critical to the economy of the Island. The health and social care sector is vulnerable to losing staff. Some of these positions are already difficult to fill. The impacts on highly critical services for vulnerable and older people could be far reaching. It is suggested that the mitigation for the displacement of health and social care should be a priority as part of the wider issue of displacement of labour as discussed in Chapter 6 of Appendix A.	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The statutory footing of wellbeing in Wales has not been reflected in the HIAIR.	No	Section A4 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the legislation, policy and guidance that has informed the scope and content of the HIA; that has assisted in the identification of potential effects and mitigation; and that has influenced the design of the Project to reduce the significance of effects.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Health impact assessment is based on narrow requirements - Wylfa Newydd is a complex and evolving project. This work-stream started a number of years ago because of the requirement upon HNP to prepare a Health Impact Assessment, however, in the meantime, new Welsh legislation has been enacted relating to health and wellbeing which encompasses health impacts but is much broader in its coverage as set out in the 7 national wellbeing goals. PAC2 is based on the original narrower health impact assessment requirement despite numerous discussions on the matter between IACC and its Wellbeing partners with HNP. The National Assembly for Wales Wellbeing legislation must be taken into account as is the case for any legislation and this wider scope must be reflected in any application coming forward.	No	The links to the Well-being Goals are identified in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see ES Volume C Project wide effects C1 socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), WLIA (Application Reference Number: 8.21), EqIA (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There are risks associated with failing to engage and consult fully with protected characteristic groups, local communities and other effected groups which in the arena of health, social care and wellbeing include vulnerable and hard to reach groups. Engagement with stakeholder groups directly representing the interests of protected characteristic groups should be an integral part of any consultation activity. The IACC and partner organisations are eager to work collaboratively with HNP to ensure conformity with Participation Cymru National Principles of Public Engagement.	No	Horizon's Statement of Community Consultation outlines Horizon's approach to consultation and this includes the commitment to reaching those Hard to Reach Groups (Maximising Inclusion policy) as outlined in National Principles for Public Engagement in Wales. Horizon recognises the technical nature of the Project's subject matter and aims to ensure all public facing material is jargon free and includes visuals where possible, ensuring it is dual language. Horizon has worked closely with IACC and Welsh Government to ensure that engagement on technical information is proportionate and makes the most effective use of stakeholders time. Horizon has also consulted at various stages throughout the development of the Project, both formally and informally, to ensure that consultation occurs at a time when comments can be meaningfully

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				taken into account, but also that more detailed technical information is shared at an appropriate time.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The inclusion of housing effects in this assessment is welcomed but the mitigation proposals are too vague and high level to allow meaningful comment to be made at this time.	No	The documents submitted as part of the DCO have focussed on further developing the initial mitigation identified. Chapter C.4 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) focuses on housing effects during construction, as agreed with the HIA Steering Group. Operational housing effects are discussed in the socio-assessment (see ES Volume C Project wide effects C1 socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Please refer to the relevant section of the Nuclear New Build SPG for further advice and guidance on how we expect the issues associated with this thematic area to be progressed.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Reference is made to the preparation of a remediation strategy which identifies a number of activities that should take place in order to reduce the risk of harm to human health, or to the environment, from sources of contamination identified on site. The IACC seeks clarity on the proposed remediation strategy in order to ensure that appropriate protection of health and the environment is provided.	No	The land contamination risk assessment and remediation strategy is included in the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site Appendix D7.02 - Land Contamination Risk Assessment and Remediation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 6.4.25). This sets out the proposed measures for addressing identified contamination on site and measures to protect health and the environment.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There remains insufficient recognition in the HIAIR of the impacts on local transport infrastructures and the assessment does not adequately consider resilience of the bridges between the Island and the mainland. These will have significant negative effects on users of health, social care and wellbeing services and also on the professionals who support their health and care needs as they travel extensively to either access or provide services. The identification of moderate adverse impacts on journey time after mitigation is clearly of concern and the IACC would welcome discussion on how this can be addressed. The IACC recommends that this topic needs to be considered further when discussing the resilience of the highway network to agree on suitable mitigation measures.	No	The Transport Assessment provides an analysis of traffic impacts across Anglesey and on the Wales mainland. Access to long term health care, social care and wellbeing services has been considered within the Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC welcome and support the references to potential legacy benefits, however consider that there remains a need to manage community expectations about what represents legitimate legacy benefits that are sustainable, integrated, add value and contribute to the well-being of their communities.	No	The extent to which potential legacy benefits are realised is, in part, dependant on the community response to the opportunities of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project bring forward benefits to the people, communities and economy of Anglesey through the provision of the A5025 Off-Line Highways Improvements, the creation of construction and operational jobs, investment in teaching new skills and the legacy benefits made possible through the Community Impact Fund.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is based on UK statutory standards for air quality. The HIA has also been informed by WHO targets.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) The Local Authority has previously made its views known on its preference for the use of WHO Limits for PM2.5.	Yes	The detailed assessment of air quality includes consideration of both the positive and negative air quality effects of all components of the Wylfa Newydd Project, where relevant. Horizon acknowledges the epidemiological evidence that there is no lower threshold of effect for some of the pollutants considered in the assessment and the potential health implications of increases in pollutant concentrations for local residents. In the Environmental Statement air quality chapters C4 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.4) and D5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5), the significance of effects to environmental and human receptors has been determined based on relevant guidance and highlights where increases in the concentrations of pollutants at sensitive locations would constitute a significant effect in relation to UK statutory standards. The intention of the assessment process is to highlight where increases may occur and to avoid significant effects through the design process

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				and application of mitigation and controls measures. A comprehensive Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) has been prepared to determine the potential health effects of the predicted increases in air pollutant concentrations and this has informed the design and development of mitigation. The determination of significance for air quality effects in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) is informed by (but not based on) UK statutory standards. The methods also consider other equally relevant evidence sources on 'importance' and 'acceptability', including the scientific literature on non-threshold health effects, baseline conditions, local policy and consultation responses (including those of the IACC on this matter). As neither UK statutory standards nor WHO thresholds represent complete protection from health effects, meeting either threshold would not automatically rule out finding a significant effect, all sources of evidence on 'importance' and 'acceptability' are taken into account by the HIA. The new Welsh Guidance does not suggest the use of WHO thresholds, adopting those that currently apply (UK statutory standards) is therefore considered the most appropriate and objective basis for that one criteria on acceptability in the HIA. Even if WHO standards were considered the relevant regulatory benchmark (which is not considered proportionate or supported by the policy context), the HIA findings would be unchanged due to the consideration of the other evidence sources outlined above that focus the HIA conclusions on non-threshold air pollutants beyond the consideration of particular thresholds. The standards used in the assessment of air quality, and the fact that some pollutants have non-threshold effects, have been discussed in face-to-face meetings and teleconferences with the HIA Steering Group and with the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC); Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Public Health Wales (PHW). Horizon will implement comprehensive measures to prevent or reduce dust emissions including monitoring, trigger levels, investigation, management, altering activities. This will ensure that the Air Quality Objectives are met for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and will maintain a focus on keeping emissions as low as reasonably practicable at all locations. Management of air quality during construction, including dust emissions, would be undertaken in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12). These documents provide further information on dust and air quality monitoring procedures, monitoring locations, thresholds, reporting arrangements and contingency arrangements for adverse weather conditions. Horizon will ensure that dust suppression and monitoring equipment is always available when required, that it functions as intended, and it is maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Short-term exposure to high levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter is a risk factor for heart attack. Local data for the population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area suggest above average rates of coronary heart disease compared to Anglesey and Wales. The current baseline is of generally low levels of background outdoor air pollution.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) The Local Authority will expect a scheme of monitoring for Nitrogen Dioxide in and around the development, A5025 and the A55 at Llanfair P.G. By pass.	No	Monitoring of air quality during construction, including nitrogen dioxide, would be undertaken in accordance with the air quality management strategies within the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12). With regard to emissions from vehicles transporting materials and people on the local road network during construction the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) (Application Reference Number:

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				8.4) and the relevant air quality chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.2 to 6.8). With regard to vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map and the relevant chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement. Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) notes technical caveats provided by BCUHB in relation to the Quality Outcomes Framework data that suggests higher levels of GP treatment for coronary heart disease near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The nature of this type of data means that it is generally not suitable for making prevalence comparisons between areas. The data is used in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) only to evidence potential sensitivity. The Environmental Statement baseline monitoring survey included nitrogen dioxide monitoring in and around the development, A5025 and the A55 at Llanfair P.G. bypass. This is reported in Environmental Statement volume B appendix B5-1 (baseline data synopsis report - air quality) (Application Reference Number: 6.2.18).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC is considering whether air quality monitoring should include relevant data so that regulators, environmental health officers and local public health teams can compare emission levels to the WHO guide values as well as UK statutory standards. The IACC is considering how vulnerable people living nearby can be alerted when the combination of weather conditions and Wylfa Newydd Project activities may cause air quality to be of concern. Horizon could support a system led by the IACC public health team. The IACC is considering how support could be provided to IACC Environmental Health Officers to ensure a robust dust complaints and response mechanism allows local communities to communicate their concerns. The Local Authority believes that this is imperative and the technology is already available for this to be achieved.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) supports the need for proportionate monitoring of air quality using the methods agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. The modelling results during the construction phase are presented in Environmental Statement chapter ES Volume D - WNDA Development D5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5). The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) sets out the approach to making enquiries and complaints during construction. Monitoring of air quality during construction, would be undertaken in accordance with the air quality management strategies within the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12). With regard to emissions from vehicles transporting materials and people on the local road network during construction the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and the relevant air quality chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.2 to 6.8). With regard to vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and the relevant air quality chapters from volume B-H in the Environmental Statement. Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that

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				will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The PEI Report air quality modelling predicts the Wylfa Newydd Project may occasionally exceed short-term UK standards for nitrogen dioxide close to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The model is based on worst-case vehicle and machinery locations and working times. This is of concern, though good air quality at other times suggests health effects would be limited.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This adds additional weight to IACC's other comment about the need for monitoring and public information system.	No	The assessment of effects during the construction stage is presented in Environmental Statement chapter D5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5). The results presented in the chapter do not exceed the UK AQO short-term air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide. Nonetheless, mitigation to avoid exceedances of the UK AQO and reduce as far as reasonably practicable the increase in pollutant concentrations at sensitive locations (this is set out in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6). The mitigation measures include an online accessible monitoring system. With regard to vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Levels of fine dust particles are expected to be within UK statutory thresholds. Occasionally weather conditions may coincide with construction activities to generate high levels of dust. This could cause annoyance and for people with existing poor health, higher levels of fine dust in the air could worsen some conditions (e.g. asthma).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) The Local Authority has already expressed its preference for adoption of WHO limits as there is no recognised safe limit for PM2.5.	No	The standards used in the assessment of air quality, and the fact that some pollutants have non-threshold effects, have been discussed in face-to-face meetings and teleconferences with the HIA Steering Group and with the Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC); Natural Resources Wales (NRW) and Public Health Wales (PHW). Horizon will implement comprehensive measures to prevent or reduce dust emissions including monitoring, trigger levels, investigation, management, altering activities. This will ensure that the Air Quality Objectives are met for PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} and will maintain a focus on keeping emissions as low as reasonably practicable at all locations. Management of air quality during construction, including dust emissions, would be undertaken in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12). These documents provide further information on dust and air quality monitoring procedures, monitoring locations, thresholds, reporting arrangements and contingency arrangements for adverse weather conditions. Horizon will ensure that dust suppression and monitoring equipment is always available when required, that it functions as intended, and it is maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Consideration of how support could be provided to IACC Environmental Health Officers to ensure a robust 'noise complaints and response' mechanism allows local communities to communicate their concerns. IACC is considering working with the communities close to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to develop specific mitigation measures, and reporting mechanisms, to mitigate noise effects on health and well-being. Noise is anticipated as being a significant impact and it is likely that the Local Authority will bear the brunt of complaints.	Yes	The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) contains provisions for establishing a formal complaints and response system, for dealing with enquiries or complaints, including noise complaints, across the Project. The system will be widely advertised by appropriate means, particularly on construction site boundaries across the Wylfa Newydd Project. This will include a dedicated, free helpline for anyone with concerns about the construction effects. This approach will deal with enquiries or complaints from the public and from local authorities or statutory bodies to ensure appropriate action is taken in response to concerns or questions arising from construction arrangements or consented plans. A complaints register will be maintained by Horizon and a copy provided to the IACC monthly.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The PEI Report noise modelling predicts construction may result in major significant adverse effects associated with night-time noise close to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This is due to the increasing height of buildings making it harder	Yes	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) supports the need for noise mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. With regard to vehicle and machinery noise on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction

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		for noise barriers to mitigate effects. The model uses worst-case locations and times for sources of noise. The effect is of concern for health, but is expected to be reduced as further mitigation is developed during ongoing work leading up to the DCO application.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This is of considerable concern to the Environmental Health Section as it is likely to give rise to complaints of noise nuisance. Best Practicable Means must be employed to limit noise levels and ensure that mitigation measures are put in place.		Horizon will provide support and information on noise to residents. Contractors will comply with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and Main Power Station Site sub-Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.7) with regard to noise and nuisance. The Local Noise Mitigation Strategy is described in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6), and would form part of the overall Neighbourhood Support Scheme. Further detailed construction noise management and mitigation measures would be the focus of the Section 61 applications under the Control of Pollution Act 1974.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Vulnerability in this case is particularly linked to: living close to sources of noise; age (both young people and older people); existing poor health (e.g. long-term illness); or spend more time in affected dwellings (e.g. due to age, low economic activity, shift work or ill health). Work is ongoing to further mitigate the potential effects on vulnerable groups.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) The Local Authority suggest that Horizon consider the creation of clubs or respite centres where individuals could seek refuge from the effects of construction if necessary.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement', Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). The suggestion that Horizon consider the creation of clubs or respite centres where individuals could seek refuge from the effects of construction, if necessary, has informed the role of Community Involvement Officer. The Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out mitigation that includes a Community Involvement Officer for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects, as well as oversight by a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) to ensure suitable adaptation to changing or unforeseen needs.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Accommodating part of the construction workforce in existing housing may increase competition for rental properties in some areas. This may place financial pressures on existing tenants who are less able to afford higher rental prices. This could cause trade-offs with other spending (e.g. heating), or necessitate moving to housing of lower quality due to size, condition or being further from services, jobs and social networks. Potential support, to encourage landlords to continue renting to tenants on benefits, is also discussed.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This is an issue of particular concern to the Local Authority as there is already a shortage of affordable properties on the island.	Yes	The potential for an increase in competition for housing and for adverse effects on existing tenants who are not able to afford higher rental prices has informed the analysis in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and the subsequent mitigation. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) supports the need for housing displacement mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. The HIA sets out mitigation to support this process. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include the development and implementation of a sensitive lettings policy to reduce housing displacement pressure on vulnerable groups. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include housing market pressures. Horizon will require all construction workers, as part of their orientation, to register with the Worker Accommodation Management Service (even for individuals who chose not to use that service). This is secured through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[An opportunity for health and well-being lies in encouraging residents to let spare rooms or empty houses to the construction workforce (including those owning under-used tourist accommodation). Benefits may be both financial (e.g. allowing greater spend on health promoting goods and services), and social (e.g. providing some	Yes	The comment regarding the potential benefits of encouraging residents to let spare rooms or empty houses to the construction workforce is duly noted as is the comment regarding the

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		integration of the construction workforce with existing residents).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) IACC welcome this but consider it will require careful management though a management hub in order for benefits to be realised.		careful management of housing demand. This has informed the analysis in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and the subsequent mitigation. The HIA supports the mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include the development and implementation of a sensitive lettings policy to reduce housing displacement pressure on vulnerable groups. Horizon will require all construction workers, as part of their orientation, to register with the Worker Accommodation Management Service (even for individuals who chose not to use that service). This is secured through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include the housing market.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In relation to worker's accommodation, IACC is considering the following: • how to encourage use of the Worker Accommodation Portal down the Wylfa Newydd Project's supply chain; • how to encourage people with spare rooms or empty houses to make such accommodation available to the rental market (support with refurbishment and overcoming bureaucratic hurdles (paperwork) is a possibility); and • whether all properties used to accommodate workers should undergo a Housing Health and Safety Risk Assessment inspection.	Yes	The comments are duly noted regarding the workers' accommodation, including ways to encourage use of the Worker Accommodation Management Service; to encourage the letting of spare rooms or empty houses; and the requirements for Health and Safety Risk Assessment inspections. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) supports the mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon (or its representatives) and the IACC. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include the development and implementation of a sensitive lettings policy to reduce housing displacement pressure on vulnerable groups. Horizon will require all construction workers, as part of their orientation, to register with the Worker Accommodation Management Service (even for individuals who chose not to use that service). This is secured through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include housing market pressures.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC support to bring empty bedrooms and homes back into use could reduce the pressure on the existing private rented sector, and provide long-term legacy benefits to the housing market on Anglesey IACC welcome this but it is likely that this will require a long lead-in time before any realistic benefit can be achieved in terms of the Wylfa Newydd Project.	Yes	The comments are duly noted regarding the lead-in time before any realistic benefit can be achieved from bringing empty bedrooms and homes back into use. The roles of the Community Involvement Officer and the external stakeholder group will be important in this regard. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through a s106 agreement) whose responsibilities will include the development and implementation of a sensitive lettings policy to reduce housing displacement pressure on vulnerable groups. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the

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				Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include the housing market.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	2011 Census, Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board This is not a reference for BCUHB.	No	The reference to the data source has been corrected.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Risk taking behaviour (e.g. alcohol and tobacco use or exposure to infections) may increase in the population hosting the construction workforce and young people are seen as being particularly sensitive within that population. Long working hours are seen as a particular factor which affects alcohol consumption although Anglesey currently has lower rates of alcohol consumption.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Additional resources may need to be provide to smoking cessation and alcohol awareness organisations / campaigns.	Yes	The interaction between the workforce and the resident population and subsequent potential effects on risk-taking behaviour is considered in HIA Report section C7 (Application Reference Number: 8.19). This assessment notes that young people are assumed to be particularly sensitive. Horizon expects the workforce to be professional, hardworking and law-abiding. Nevertheless, Horizon has policies for workforce behaviour/conduct, a Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) and a Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) that will provide a clear standard for all workers. Horizon expects its contractors to put in place similar arrangements, and enforce a similar standard of behaviour/conduct. This has informed the mitigation that Horizon has put in place. In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). The occupational health service and the occupational hygiene service will promote healthy behaviour throughout the workforce. In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon sets out a Code of Conduct for its workforce. The Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out mitigation across the Project. For example, as part of the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) construction workers (including sub-contractors) will receive training on community relations, language, culture, health, safety and environmental issues; and all personnel and contractors will receive a copy of the Code of Conduct and will be required to comply with it. Horizon will require construction workers, as part of their orientation, to sign a copy of the code of conduct (acknowledging they have read and understood it). Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The Community Involvement Officer will be responsible for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects as well as management of local worker conduct issues. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) which will discuss the need for additional mitigation or follow-up investigation. To facilitate this process, a set of key topics and indicators will be agreed. The topics will be expected to include: access to community healthcare services and safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Changes in lifestyles and behaviour due to the Wylfa Newydd Project are linked to potential adverse physical health and mental health conditions (e.g. anxiety and depression). Levels of unhealthy behaviours such as smoking may increase due to stress, or because smoking becomes more acceptable due to a higher percentage of people being seen smoking.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) [Horizon intend to have policies for workforce conduct (e.g. Code of Conduct, Employee Rules, Health and Safety, Drugs, Alcohol and Substance Misuse) which provide a clear standard of conduct. Horizon would expect Contractors to put in place similar arrangements, and enforce an equivalent standard of conduct across the workforce engaged for the Wylfa Newydd Project.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) We agree with Horizon that it is imperative that consideration should be given to how health promotion activities with the workforce and local communities can be effectively targeted and sustained throughout the 11-year construction stage. [Vulnerability in this case is particularly linked to: people living close to construction worker accommodation buildings; young adults (being more impressionable); and people who already engage in behaviour for which the health risks may increase (e.g. STIs).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text)	No	Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing an interface with local communities on the management of any worker conduct issues. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but are expected to include community lifestyles and behaviour. The occupational health service and the occupational hygiene service would promote healthy behaviour throughout the workforce. In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon sets out a Code of Conduct for its workforce. This is taken into consideration in HIA Report section C7 (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Welsh language is an essential part of the cultural identity and character of Wales. Effects caused by the Wylfa Newydd Project on the Welsh language therefore also potentially affect Welsh culture and traditions. [Welsh language and culture connections to this topic relate to the potential dilution of existing Welsh traditions and culture (that are often built on social and cultural networks) due to non-Welsh-speaking workers moving into the area. Potential effects also relate to ways in which local Welsh speakers interact with construction workers, including use of the Welsh language. Links are made to raising awareness of the distinct culture and traditions in local communities.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Steps must be taken to ensure that character of the affected area (hosting construction workers) is not adversely affected as this may very well trigger heightened emotional responses as suggested in the document. Section 11.19 recommends that The HIA notes the importance of cultural awareness raising and respect for Welsh language and culture amongst the construction workforce, particularly those in Temporary Workers' Accommodation. This certainly would help address the issue but it is likely that the approach needs to be more imaginative.	No	In addition to the findings of, and mitigation set out in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out mitigation to support Welsh language and culture. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) to develop and implement many of the HIA mitigation measures during construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd. The Community Involvement Officer will interface in areas such as supporting cultural initiatives to enhance and celebrate local identity.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Night-time lighting for working or security purposes may contribute to a change in local character both at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and off-site (e.g. at Temporary Workers' Accommodation). As well as raising the visibility of the Wylfa Newydd Project and, therefore, people's reactions to it, strong lighting can also affect health through sleep disturbance. Section 11.17 of the PEI Report socio-economics chapter notes the potential for a hotline service for local residents to report concerns	No	Horizon will provide blackout blinds or alternative mitigation to residents who experience unforeseen cases of sleep disturbance. A mechanism will be put in place for residents to apply for installation of blackout blinds. This measure will be secured through s106. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include sleep disturbance.

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		and for appropriate action to be taken.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text)		Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing support and a communication channel for people experiencing elevated levels of emissions or disturbance (nuisance).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC are considering working with local communities to identify actions that reinforce community identity (e.g. new facilities at the beaches north of Cemaes). There are no beaches North of Cemaes. Cemaes itself is a designated European bathing water which is currently struggling to comply with sufficiency standards. Any further deterioration in bathing water quality could lead to signage advising against bathing which could be an additional impact upon local tourism. Consequently, this investment should be directed at Cemaes beach itself.	No	The reference to beaches in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) are to those at Cemaes (immediately north of the settlement). Consideration has been given to the EU designated Bathing Water of Cemaes Bay within the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.13), Water Framework Directive Compliance Assessment (Application Reference Number: 8.26) and Shadow Habitats Regulations Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 5.2). EU-designated bathing waters (including at Cemaes Bay) are considered in the Environmental Statement volume D chapter 13 (the marine environment) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.13), which concludes that there would be a negligible effect on bathing waters through changes in water quality from drainage, dewatering and sewage associated with the WNDA Development (including the Site Campus).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Welsh language and culture connections to this topic relate to employment opportunities that could contribute to retaining the existing working age population on the island, especially young people. The employment opportunities could also attract those who have previously left the area, to return. However, the arrival of non-Welsh speaking workers could also reduce the proportion of Welsh speakers. The WLIA interim report considers the effects on local Welsh-speaking businesses and suppliers, including effects from loss of Welsh speaking staff by some services, e.g. social care.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Anglesey has an aging population and we cannot afford to lose home care workers?	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground (SoCGs).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[It is expected that up to 10,720 workers would be required at the peak of the construction of the Power Station. This consists of a construction workforce of between 8,000 and 10,000 workers, facilities management staff and operational staff. Initial findings suggest: - around 25% of the peak workforce are expected to already live within a 90-minute commute-time distance from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area; - around 50% may come from elsewhere within the UK; and - the remaining 25% may come from overseas.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Section 12.16 of the document states that Horizon are considering working with local businesses to support them in planning for and managing the effects of workforce displacement and 12.18 market pressures may raise standards amongst employers who (by local standards) offer uncompetitive pay or working conditions. Suggest that this is imperative and it is unlikely that the public / health care sector could afford to increase pay as suggested and this in itself may cause inward migration of workers.	No	
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The Wylfa Newydd Project may offer pay or working-hours that existing employers are not able to match. Some services may be particularly important for health (e.g. social care quality may decline if it is harder to retain or recruit staff, including Welsh	No	

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		speakers.)] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) It is unlikely that the public / health care sector could afford to increase pay as suggested and this in itself may cause inward migration of workers.		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	No consideration is given to the effect of longer travel to school times on educational achievement. Further congestion along the A5025 from Amlwch to Cemaes is likely to increase this. Consideration should be given to avoiding peak traffic movement during school travel times. Also, consideration should be given to direct express travel from school to some of the further communities.	No	The traffic network has been modelled and does not suggest any substantial change in congestion and/or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. Increased traffic flows and impacts on residents are mitigated through the introduction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and the Park and Ride facility as discussed in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.14). The Environmental Statement traffic and transport assessment (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2) has reviewed the need for highway improvements between the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Amlwch (A5025 northern route). That assessment has concluded that On-line Highway Improvements would address any potentially significant adverse effects, including those related to health and well-being. The A5025 northern section of the transport network is therefore not discussed further in the HIA. The Park and Ride provides an embedded mitigation of the Project against congestion (and longer travel-to-school times) on the A5025 due to additional vehicle movements associated with the Wylfa Newydd construction workforce. Furthermore, the Site Campus accommodation reduces the vehicle movements associated with the Project, with workers accommodated at this location travelling predominantly by a shuttle bus service. The Park and Ride would include provision for construction workers accommodated at the Site Campus to leave their vehicles at the facility for the duration of their rotation.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Local data for the population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area suggest above average rates of obesity compared to Anglesey and Wales.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Section 14.12 states that Local people may be less active if footpaths or cycle routes that they regularly use are closed or diverted. Noise, dust and visual appeal may also affect how areas are used for physical activity. Section 14.17 state that Horizon are considering how diversions close to construction activities are kept safe for the public (e.g. avoid exposure to brief but high levels of noise or air pollution that could be harmful) and IACC would welcome this.	Yes	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) for the DCO application sets out mitigation that includes a Community Involvement Officer for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects, as well as oversight by a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group, chaired by Horizon (secured through s106). The Community Involvement Officer will interface in related areas such as: providing information about planned Public Rights of Way (PROW) diversions to local communities including the use of bi-lingual information boards; and promoting local walking, cycling, public transport, car sharing, travel planning, leisure facilities and road safety initiatives.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Local reliance on the Amlwch Leisure Centre is also increased by the Wylfa Newydd Project coinciding with the closure of sports facilities previously provided by the Existing Power Station.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) No guarantee that those using the sports and social club will take up activities at Amlwch.	No	The Site Campus includes the provision of a Multi-use games area. The Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out mitigation that includes a Community Involvement Officer for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects, as well as oversight by a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group, chaired by Horizon (secured through s106). The Community Involvement Officer will interface in related areas such as promoting local walking, cycling, public transport, car sharing, travel planning, leisure facilities and road safety initiatives.

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				Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC would welcome the adaption of sections of the Wales Coast Path to allow better disabled or pushchair access where this would not harm the AONB.	No	As described in ES Volume D – WNDA D4 - Public access and recreation (excluding traffic-related effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.4) Horizon would provide provide unsurfaced footpaths and wooden bridges for diversions of the Wales Coastal Path during construction and operation. During the operational phase of the Wylfa Newydd Project, Horizon would provide a wheelchair-accessible replacement car park in a similar location to Fishermans Car Park as embedded mitigation. Wheelchair access to a picnic area at Porth yr Ogof from the replacement car park would be provided. The diverted route between the replacement car park and the existing Wales Coastal Path would be surfaced, providing new access to the coastline at Wylfa Head for people using wheelchairs or motorised mobility aids.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The effects of a changing climate are global and can potentially affect both physical and mental health, the majority of the burden will be on the poorest populations in developing countries. The contribution of the Wylfa Newydd Project to reducing UK carbon dioxide emissions could have modest but global benefits for health.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) [It is expected that the Wylfa Newydd Project will reduce the UK's emissions by 7.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide each year, or 445 million tonnes of carbon dioxide over its proposed 60-year operational life.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This will assist in meeting the sustainability goals contained in the Wellbeing of Future Generations Act.	No	Duly noted. Due to improvements in the Project the revised estimates are: Compared to a modern fossil fuel power station, the Power Station is expected to reduce the UK's emissions by 8.25 million tonnes of carbon dioxide each year, or 495 million tonnes of carbon dioxide over its proposed 60-year operational stage.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Potential opportunity for public toilets (for which little provision is made on the A5025).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text). We welcome this but the local Authority is currently struggling with the upkeep of public toilets and there is likely to be a call for greater need for public toilets across a wider area than just the A50205.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Project does not make any provisions for additional public toilets. Horizon are committed to building a permanent visitors centre on site within 5 years of the end of construction. This would be consented outside of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project by planning permission through the Town and Country Planning Act regime. The design and facilities contained within the centre will be subject to discussion with key stakeholders in advance of planning permission being submitted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In addition to older people and people living in deprivation, it is likely that newly forming households (these arise from young people setting up home and from household breakdown) would also be significantly impacted. The nature of these households means that they are generally in lower income groups. The Councils Local housing market assessment demonstrates that this household type is especially likely to need affordable housing. If affordable housing is not available life opportunities are limited for these households who may have to remain in the parental home or move back into the parental home.	No	Permanent new housing development as part of temporary workers' accommodation Temporary Worker Accommodation no longer forms part of the application for development consent. Horizon is committed to providing funding towards housing through its Housing Fund, to be secured via a section 106 agreement, to support a capital investment programme for the provision of new build social and affordable housing. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers potential effects on the population group 'people living in deprivation, including those on low incomes'. This is considered to encompass the additional vulnerable sub-groups identified by the IACC.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	While based on average occupancies Anglesey may have lower than national rates of overcrowding, overcrowding is more prevalent among lower income households, and the impacts described are likely to be felt disproportionately by this group so overcrowding remains a significant risk.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers housing effects during construction in Chapter C.4, as agreed with the HIA Steering Group. This considers potential effects on the population group 'people living in deprivation, including those on low incomes'.

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		This is closely related to the acknowledgement that people living in deprivation are a group likely to be adversely affected. The balance of workers accommodation, especially bringing forward enough Temporary Workers Accommodation early enough in the project and new build which will meet the needs of the newly forming households and deprived households is therefore an important mitigation.		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	No acknowledgement that there is potential for housing issues to continue into operational period. Horizon acknowledge elsewhere that if the operational workforce is 850 around 45% may already be living in the area. This represents a potential significant additional housing requirement from in migrants with higher than average salaries. This must be factored into new homes being built for temporary worker accommodation (can they also be attractive to workers who in the operational phase?) Alternatively, displacement may occur and consideration needs to be given to the needs of lower income residents who may be out priced.	No	Operational housing effects are discussed in the socio-assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Chapter C.4 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) focuses on housing effects during construction, as agreed with the HIA Steering Group.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Many of the environmental aspects discussed throughout this HIA are encapsulated within various other Environmental Management Plans; such as the CNVMP (Construction Noise and Vibration Management Plan), MMP (Materials Management Plan) and EMP (Environmental Management Plan). Such measures will be approved by IACC prior to any activities commencing. Additionally, Control of Pollution Act 1974 Section 61 Consent Notices shall be applied for and approved by IACC prior to commencing construction activities to ensure Best Practice is maintained.	No	Duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 requires public bodies including the IACC, BCUHB, Public Health Wales and NRW to improve the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales by taking action aimed at achieving a list of well-being goals relating to prosperity, resilience, health, equality, community cohesiveness, culture and Welsh language, and global responsibility. Action must be taken in a manner which seeks to ensure that the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text). There are details around the well-being of future generations (Wales) Act 2015, consideration is needed in terms of the social services and well-being act 2014, this act is an integral part for social services and health but also promotes the well-being of citizens in Wales. In relation to Wylfa Newydd it is a key policy for developers to consider the well-being of staff and contractors and interlink with preventative services provided by third sector, local health board and local authorities.	No	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies and these duties do not automatically extend to developers such as Horizon. Horizon maintains that the approach taken across the Wylfa Newydd Project is in accordance with the Act. Horizon wishes to support public bodies in discharging their duties in respect to the Act. To this end, the links to the Well-being Goals are identified in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon will discharge each of its responsibilities and, where practicable, will work with IACC to assist IACC to discharge its responsibilities with reference to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) discusses potential health and well-being effects linked to the Project's workforces. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the workers are not assessed as a receptor population (except in relation to employment and training opportunities for local people). The comment regarding the need for developers to consider the well-being of staff and contractors and to interlink with preventative services provided by third sector, local health board and local authorities has been taken into account in developing the mitigation activities. Horizon will promote health and well-being, including occupational health and hygiene and good worker conduct through the implementation of the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon is also mindful of the importance of not reducing access to services for residents.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[An opportunity for health and well-being lies in encouraging residents to let spare rooms or empty houses to the construction workforce (including those owning under-used tourist accommodation). Benefits may be both financial (e.g. allowing greater spend on health promoting goods and services), and social (e.g. providing some integration of the construction workforce with existing residents).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text). This could bring considerable risk especially to vulnerable people and also vulnerable families. This is a risk to all individuals who might let spare rooms. Safeguarding issues needs to be given considered in assisting Horizon and protecting older people, and children. There is considerable risk for single parents and children. Safeguarding individuals is essential to protect individuals from harm. The developer needs to develop a recruitment pack for individuals wishing to let out a spare room informing them it could be an increasing risk for them or their family. Consideration of the following needs to take place: • CRP or other vetting procedures need to take place. • Reference from Horizon confirming that they are employed by Wylfa. • Code of practice for individuals to sign when staying in spare rooms or empty houses. • Work with the safeguarding team in Ynys Mon Social Services around this aspect to comply with the safeguarding element of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.	Yes	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The PEI Report traffic assessment concludes there may be a small increase in journey times at the A55 Britannia Bridge. It is possible that people making non-emergency health related journeys could miss appointments or be deterred from travelling. It is suggested that the majority of people are able to adapt to medium-term changes in traffic conditions (e.g. leaving slightly earlier for appointments).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text). As highlighted above, consideration needs to be taken that not all medical appointments or services are provided within the Bangor area. Specialist treatments are provided within the other hospitals across North Wales and an increase in traffic on the whole road network could affect individuals' wellbeing therefore improvement to the Britannia Bridge or a 3rd bridge needs to be considered.	No	HIA Report section C.5 (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers whether construction traffic associated with the Project may affect journey times, including journeys to healthcare services both on the Isle of Anglesey and on the mainland. For example, the use of road ambulances to access A&E and other hospital-based services that are not available on the Isle of Anglesey could be affected by congestion on Britannia Bridge. Modelling undertaken as part of the Environmental Statement chapter C2 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2) suggests a minimal effect on journey times. The modelling and transport planning has specifically responded to the potential for delays associated with Menai crossings during busy times of day. The potential effect on routine or non-emergency access to medical and healthcare facilities is therefore expected to be limited, as construction traffic will be managed, workforce travel plans will be in place and the A5025 will be improved. The effect on emergency service response times is expected to follow a similar trend. The priority given by other traffic to blue-light journeys would limit (but not avoid) any increase in journey time (the baseline situation already being of below average ambulance response times in rural areas compared to Wales and of queuing traffic at some locations on the local road network during busy times of day). The potential health effect from increased journey time relates to time-critical receipt of health care. This is expected to be predominantly emergency trips, which would be blue-light journeys. Any increase in traffic may also discourage people from seeking treatment or cause people to miss appointment times. This may also affect health outcomes (and NHS staff working hours). Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised.

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				Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground (SoCGs).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Service planning discussions between Horizon, BCUHB and other service providers are in progress to determine how and where services would be provided for construction workers.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text). The local authority and especially social services would be interested in any discussion around planning and health and social care issues in relation to the new build and this discussion will need to span over the 10 years of building the power station in order to monitor the impact of the build on health and wellbeing services.	No	Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategy. This may include provision for monitoring.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Although BCUHB has advised that National Health Service (NHS) services are currently stretched, local people would not be worse off because Horizon is committed to providing for the healthcare of the construction workforce. There are various ways that we could achieve this, including improved NHS services or using a private healthcare provider. A mix of these options is likely to be appropriate.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) BCUHB have highlighted here that the current services are being stretched. Horizon highlights that the local people would not be worse off because of the construction of a new power station and that a private healthcare provider would be able to provide some elements of care. There is a potential risk that the private providers could recruit general practitioners and other health care practitioners to work on this project from current North Wales practices. North Wales is currently facing challenging times in recruiting GPs to work within the region and there is evidence that a number of GPs	No	The comments regarding the challenges facing the NHS on the Isle of Anglesey (and across north Wales) are noted, as are the risks of private providers recruiting general practitioners and other health care practitioners to work on this project from current north Wales practices. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care;

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		will be retiring making this situation worse. The developer might want to consider how to minimise this risk either by strengthening the current provision within the local National Health Service or to minimise practitioners moving from the national health service and working for Private healthcare providers which could lead to lack of medical services for Ynys Môn but also to the wider community of North Wales. Horizon could work with BCUHB in help in recruitment of general practitioners into the current system and for the current system to provide care for Horizon. This is a possible scenario that could be explored and leave possible a legacy for the area.		ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through s106). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statements of Common Ground.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[There may be some additional demand on mental health support for conditions such as stress, anxiety and depression. This could involve GPs or community mental health nurses at GP surgeries. Demand for non-GP-based services is not expected to change as the Wylfa Newydd Project is not expected to affect the more severe forms of mental health conditions.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Social services currently commission a number of third sector organisations to support people with mental health issues but also individuals who are vulnerable within our communities. If the 25% of workforce from the local area develops mental health support this could increase the demand for the support that we commission from the 3rd sector.	No	The effect of the Project on additional demand on mental health support for conditions such as stress, anxiety and depression has not been quantified. With regard to the workforce it might be assumed that any severe, or chronic, mental health problems in a construction workforce in a demanding safely critical environment will mean that the worker will not be able to work until stabilised and will likely want to return home. Hence, mental health services would be primary services, not secondary – so the need will be for access to therapy and counselling but fewer staff will be required than for the general population. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through s106). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care;

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				iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statements of Common Ground.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Local healthcare providers are interested in whether health protection and improvement services (e.g. for alcohol, sexual health and protecting vulnerable adults and children) could be affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project. Although any effect would be small, supporting such services could benefit local communities. Horizon and BCUHB are considering the opportunities.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) A number of risks have been highlighted around the protection of vulnerable adults and children. It is essential that the developer needs to work in conjunction with not only the local health boards but also with social services in addressing and minimising the risks to individuals. Horizon and the health board needs to discuss these with social services in making sure that there is no duplication of service and to examine if there are any ways of strengthening current services over the construction phase.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in Volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). In particular, section C.7 focuses on the topic of lifestyle and behaviour.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Any increased pressure by the Wylfa Newydd Project on local or regional NHS services that could affect the health of people on Anglesey or in North Wales would be fully mitigated (e.g. by the use of on-site medical facilities and an on-site ambulance).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Any mitigation needs to be an on-going discussion and monitoring of the situation. This needs to be health and social care planning discussion as the well-being of citizens within the social services and Well-Being Act is the responsibility of both health, social care and others partners.	Yes	It is agreed that effectively delivering the Wylfa Newydd Project and any mitigation will require on-going discussion between Horizon and stakeholders as well as on-going monitoring of the situation. To this end, Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through a s106 agreement). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Alcohol use increases the probability of unprotected sex and is thus linked to rates of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STI). Anglesey has some indications of higher STI rates (e.g. for chlamydia), however rates of HIV are less than half the	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) notes that the demand that the construction workforce will place on sexual health clinics is hard to quantify. The on-site health promotion campaigns will provide consistent messages concerning sexual health. Workers will

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		average for Wales.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) There is also risks of unprotected sex leading to not only sexually transmitted infection but also unwanted pregnancies. This could have an impact on children services within the local authority. There is also a risk of unprotected sex but also sex without consent and support services might need to be considered to protect and support with any adults who are survivors of sexual abuse. Additional support might be needed to strengthen the current arrangements within the department if this is the case. Also, discussions around the STI needs to be led by public health and BCUHB in strengthening current provision, advice and information around STI and also early education programs within schools.		be able to access advice and treatment at the on-site facility, although they may prefer the anonymity of clinics outside the work setting. In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement', Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group to be secured through a s106 agreement. The Health and Well-being Monitoring Group will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include community lifestyles and behaviour and safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. The Community Involvement Officer will be responsible for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects and will ensure suitable adaptation to changing or unforeseen needs (secured through s106).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Levels of direct and indirect sex work may increase. Direct sex work refers to services, such as indoor and outdoor prostitution as well as escort services. Indirect sex work refers to services such as lap dancing, stripping and virtual sex services (over the internet or phone).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) The Local Authority and Welsh Assembly Government is concerned about Human Trafficking and modern day slavery which frequently exploit these activities. Horizon should engage with the relevant authorities in order to ensure that greater controls are in place during the duration of the build. Horizon and other stakeholder needs to start addressing this now. This needs to be done in school in highlighting the risk of sex work and the law around such activities. We need to examine the way that we can minimise this but also support individuals who possibly could be abused, the possible trafficking of workers and protecting young adults who might be under aged.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement', Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group, this will be secured through a s106 agreement. The Health and Well-being Monitoring Group will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7). This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Changes in lifestyles and behaviour due to the Wylfa Newydd Project are linked to potential adverse physical health and mental health conditions (e.g. anxiety and depression).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This might have an adverse effect on social services mental health service but also mental health services that is provided by the local health board. As highlighted above on-going discussions with the health services and social services need to take place.	No	Horizon have held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The Wylfa Newydd Project may offer pay or working-hours that existing employers are not able to match. Some services may be particularly important for health (e.g. social care quality may decline if it is harder to retain or recruit staff, including Welsh	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management

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		speakers).] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This is a major risk for social services but also to the social care sector. The sector on Anglesey is currently fragile with recruitment problems to domiciliary care posts and support worker post, it is a challenge not only for internal providers but for the Independent and third sector for North Wales. This is a risk that vulnerable people will not be able to receive the care that they need due to recruitment problems exacerbated by the new build project. As a local authority we need to work with horizon in developing a stable market especially within the construction phase. The risk of not having a stable market for domiciliary care within the construction phase will lead to catastrophic consequences for service users who need care and support needs. We have highlighted this issue with our partners and providers. Possibly the sector could help Horizon in delivering services in the construction phase and also work in the care sector at the same time. We could explore split shifts (hospitality in the morning and care in the evening). This might strengthen the sector. Other options need to be explored if not this could lead to care and support of individuals on Ynys Mon not being met. This issue was discussed with providers on September 14th.		Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own workforce strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Investment in healthcare services is still to be confirmed, but could be provided to both meet the needs of the Wylfa Newydd Project and benefit the local community during Main Construction and operation of the Power Station. Healthcare service improvements are not anticipated for other Wylfa Newydd Project elements.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Not only in health care services but also for social services. This needs to be an on-going discussion as the effect on the build on services at the moment is assumptions. The situation and any increase activity in services and referrals needs to be monitored closely over the 10 year construction project phase.	No	Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Older people are more likely to be in a position to rent spare rooms to workers on all projects, gaining financial benefit. The overall effect could be a minor or moderate benefit depending on the extent to which this opportunity is taken up and sustained.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Older people who are vulnerable could be at risk when having individuals within their own home, these risks could be due to reduced capacity and who could be at risk of being mistreated, neglected or harmed by other people. This could also lead to increase in referrals to social care to the safeguarding unit at the local authority. As highlighted above work needs to be done in helping individuals doing this safely and also protecting the most vulnerable in our society. What's the evidence to say older people are livelier - this could be any person in society that could be in a position in renting their spare rooms out to individuals. Horizon needs to plan and implement strict guidance in making sure they protect individuals who wish to do this safely.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement', Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Construction workers living in Temporary Workers' Accommodation for a period of around seven years may mean that the Amlwch community could notice a change to the availability of existing health services, including GPs, mental health services, dentists, and secondary and tertiary care (hospitals and emergency services). Our emerging Health and Well-being Strategy would set out how to mitigate the effects on	Yes	Temporary Workers Accommodation is no longer proposed near Amlwch. However, this issue remains relevant in relation to the potential influence of the Site Campus on communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which is discussed in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Demand for medical and healthcare services are taken into consideration in section C.6.

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		the existing health facilities in the Amlwch community.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Ynys Môn Social Services would be interested in early consultation in developing the health and well-being strategy as the effect on current services will have a knock-on effect on the social care elements within the area.		A separate Health and Well-being Strategy no longer forms part of the application for development consent, as a holistic approach is being taken to implementation of mitigation. The potential effect on the social care workforce has been discussed with IACC. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Of those residents living closest to the construction works, people who spend a large amount of time at home during the day, including older people, disabled and parents at home with children, would be most likely to be affected by noise increases. Children at Cemaes Primary School would experience an increase noise levels during construction.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Horizon needs to work with the community and the 3rd sector in developing community activities to enable individuals to come together if they wish to do so. This will reduce the time vulnerable people are at home and increase participation within their communities. Social Services have a successful pilot in Beaumaris. The Local Activity Coordinator could be rolled out to help mitigate the effect on individuals and strengthen the community cohesion effect.	Yes	Management of noise and vibration during construction and operation, would be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management measures within the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) and Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.13). These documents provide further information on noise and vibration control measures, monitoring locations, thresholds and reporting arrangements. Furthermore, additional details of noise and vibration management measures to be implemented will be presented in a number of applications for Prior Consent made to the Isle of Anglesey County Council under Section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. The pilot project in Beaumaris is noted as is the broader suggestion that Horizon work with the community and the 3rd sector in developing community activities and the way in which this could be focussed on vulnerable people. This has contributed to the creation of the role of Community Involvement Officer. The Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out mitigation that includes a Community Involvement Officer for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects, as well as oversight by a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) to ensure suitable adaptation to changing or unforeseen needs. Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Traffic is anticipated to increase by up to 90% on the A5025 south of the Power Station during peak construction activities]. (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text). With extra vehicles on the A5025 this would have an impact on emergency vehicles especially ambulances/paramedics responding and also taking patients to local emergency departments.	No	Horizon will assist with incident management planning of Wylfa Newydd Project construction traffic including providing key points of contact in the instance of an incident, relaying incident-related information to construction traffic operators.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[Local residential areas in the vicinity of the site, notably the Gwyddfor residential care home, would experience increased noise during the construction of the site and during its subsequent use as a park and ride due to movement of additional traffic.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) This could have an effect on vulnerable well-being of individuals within the care home setting. To mitigate Horizon's needs to work with the owners in making sure that current windows could be strengthened to minimise the increase of noise but also to assist the residential home in additional activities outside the care home to enable individuals to leave so they are not exposed to the noise for a long time.	No	Table O-6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) states that this issue, including transport related noise, is considered in detail by Environmental Statement chapter F6 (Application Reference Number: 6.6.6); the modelling outputs of which have defined the use of mitigation to reduce the level of effect. The appointed contractor would use standard good practice mitigation and measures in accordance with the management strategies set out in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and the Park and Ride sub-Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.10). The presence of the Gwyddfor Residential Home raises the potential for disrupted sleep to some elderly residents who normally rest during the day-time. Despite such sensitivity, significant effects from sleep disruption are considered unlikely as the construction and decommissioning noise effects would be temporary and night-time work is not envisaged. During operation, the potential for fixed plant to be associated with noise levels that could affect health outcomes is limited as the design would include appropriate noise attenuation (e.g.

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				acoustic housing of back-up generators). The nature of operational vehicle noise (i.e. the arrival and departure of the Wylfa Newydd construction workforce in private vehicles and buses) is expected to be similar in profile to the existing dominant noise source of the A5 and A55 (and, during the day, the Go-Kart Racing Circuit). Although the Park and Ride would operate 24 hours per day, the potential for sleep disturbance is considered unlikely due to the distance to dwellings (including Gwyddfor Residential Home) and the use of low noise diesel-hybrid buses. Transport noise associated with the small Park and Ride operational workforce is not expected to have any discernible effect on community health outcomes. Based on the findings of the Environmental Statement noise assessment, significant changes in population health outcomes due to the construction, operation or decommissioning of the Park and Ride are unlikely. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include sleep disturbance. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing support and a communication channel for people experiencing elevated levels of emissions or disturbance (nuisance).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There are details around the well-being of future generations (Wales) act 2015, consideration is needed in terms of the social services and well-being act 2014, this act is an integral part for social services and health but also promotes the well-being of citizens in Wales. In relation to Wylfa Newydd it is a key policy for developers to consider the well-being of staff and contractors and interlink with preventative services provided by third sector, local health board and local authorities.	No	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies and these duties do not automatically extend to developers such as Horizon. Horizon maintains that the approach taken across the Wylfa Newydd Project is in accordance with the Act. Horizon wishes to support public bodies in discharging their duties in respect to the Act. To this end, the links to the Well-being Goals are identified in the socio-economic chapter of the Environmental Statement (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1)., Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon will discharge each of its responsibilities and, where practicable, will work with IACC to assist IACC to discharge its responsibilities with reference to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) states discusses potential health and well-being effects linked to the Project's workforces. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the workers are not assessed as a receptor population (except in relation to employment and training opportunities for local people). Where appropriate, mitigation activities have been put in place that are of benefit to the workforce and to the community, for example the provision of appropriate occupational health and occupational hygiene services.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[As a legacy, the Project is expected to deliver the benefit of better roads and a number of good quality, affordable homes (once construction is complete and the construction workers have left). We will also work with community groups to strengthen community identity and networks.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) The project will leave a number of legacy benefits e.g. housing and accommodation, and the proposal to involve the community in the design of the visitor centre is commendable and demonstrates excellent integration between the developer and the surrounding communities.	Yes	Permanent new housing development as part of temporary workers' accommodation no longer forms part of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Consequently, this issue is no longer discussed in the HIA. Horizon is committed to providing funding towards housing through its Housing Fund, to be secured via a section 106 agreement, to support a capital investment programme for the provision of new build social and affordable housing. The Visitor Centre will form a subsequent Town and Country Planning Act planning application. During the pre-application process there will be opportunities for community involvement.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	[The Project will need a large number of construction workers and our current proposal is to house them in two main areas, Holyhead and Amlwch (including both Rhosgoch and in the permanent homes at Madyn Farm). This influx of temporary workers will likely have an effect on the local community in these areas. Such effects could include changes in social networks and culture due to the new mix of people, as well as negative influences on healthy lifestyles (e.g. alcohol and tobacco use or exposure to infections). However, we will be working closely with these communities to avoid or reduce, wherever possible, activities that could have an adverse effect. We expect the workforce will be professional, hardworking and law-abiding. Nevertheless, we have policies for workforce conduct that will provide a clear standard for all workers. We will expect our contractors to put in place similar arrangements, and enforce a standard of conduct equal to our own.] (the text in square brackets shows that the consultee comment quotes Horizon PAC text) Policies relating to worker good behaviour or conduct should be mandatory for all sub-contractors. Any impacts or changes in social networks should be monitored and the mechanism for undertaking such work needs to be put in place on a micro and macro basis - this will help to monitor Community Cohesion, any Community Tensions and the 'Wellbeing Factor' within Communities.	Yes	Temporary Workers Accommodation is no longer proposed near Amlwch (including Rhosgoch and Madyn Farm) or at Holyhead. However, this issue remains relevant in relation to the potential influence of the Site Campus on communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which is discussed in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out mitigation across the Project. For example, as part of the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) construction workers (including sub-contractors) will receive training on community relations, language, culture, health, safety and environmental issues; and all personnel and contractors will receive a copy of the Code of Conduct and will be required to comply with it. Horizon will require construction workers, as part of their orientation, to sign a copy of the code of conduct (acknowledging they have read and understood it). The Community Involvement Officer will work with local organisations to support cultural initiatives to enhance and celebrate local identity. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) to monitor the implementation of the HIA mitigation strategy and provide advice on its delivery. The set of topics and indicators will be agreed. The topics will be expected to include community lifestyles, behaviour, community cohesion and physical activity levels. Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
Air quality / dust				
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is evidence presented of significant air quality effects from dust emissions during construction and the developer has identified additional mitigation measures to reduce these to acceptable levels. There are also potentially significant effects associated with emissions of NOx from construction plant and machinery and mitigation measures have again been identified. Baseline air quality needs to be assessed and an air quality management plan developed: design changes may be needed as a result of this work. Currently, only the impacts on the A5025 and A55 have been considered, but this may need to be extended. Air pollutants produced during construction, operation or decommissioning and generated by associated traffic could affect those who live, travel or undertake leisure activities nearby. The potential for such affects will need to be assessed.	No	Environmental Statement chapter C4 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.4) describes the potential effects on air quality from the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Project as well as suitable measures to mitigate these effects. This assessment work has taken baseline air quality into account. The mitigation measures to ensure that there would not be significant effects at sensitive locations in the vicinity of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are set out in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6). The proposed mitigation measures would include an online accessible monitoring system. The assessment of effects during the construction phases is presented in Environmental Statement chapter D5 (Application Reference Number: 6.4.5) and the results no longer exceed the UK AQO short-term air quality standards for nitrogen dioxide. In addition, mitigation aims to avoid any exceedances of the UK AQO and reduce as far as reasonably practicable the increase in pollutant concentrations at sensitive locations. The proposed mitigation measures would include an online accessible monitoring system. Management of air quality during construction and operation, including dust emissions, NOx emissions and other air pollutants, would be undertaken in accordance with the air quality management strategies within the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6), relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) and the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.13). These documents provide further information on dust and air quality monitoring procedures, monitoring locations, thresholds, reporting arrangements and contingency arrangements for adverse weather conditions.

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				With regard to emissions from vehicles transporting materials and people on the local road network, and vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction, the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and the relevant chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Numbers: 6.2 to 6.8). Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents.
100106	S42(1)(d)	Concerns about the effect of air quality in the area and the health of the residents especially if asthmatic.	No	With regard to emissions from vehicles transporting materials and people on the local road network during construction the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14), the relevant chapters from Volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Numbers: 6.2 to 6.8) and for health-related mitigation, volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). With regard to vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14), the relevant chapters from volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Numbers: 6.2 to 6.8), and for health-related mitigation, volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents.
100131 – PHE	S42(1)(a)	PHE which includes PHE's Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (Wales) have evaluated the submitted the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) report and the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Interim Report. It is noted that a number of significant and potentially significant impacts have been noted in relation to air quality during the construction phase; this includes predicted exceedance of the air quality objective for nitrogen dioxide at a single residential property. PHE understand that further studies will be undertaken to avoid this exceedance and mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Air Quality Management Plan. Throughout all phases of development PHE will expect appropriate mitigation measures to be implemented (i.e. remediation of contaminated land, and long-term availability and quality of groundwater) as well as further details on the integrated traffic and transport strategy.	No	With regard to emissions from vehicles transporting materials and people on the local road network during construction the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14), the relevant chapters from volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Numbers: 6.2 to 6.8), and for health-related mitigation, volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). With regard to vehicle and machinery emissions on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction the HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation to reduce levels as low as reasonably practicable. These are described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14), the relevant chapters from volume B-H in the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Numbers: 6.2 to 6.8), and for health-related mitigation, volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

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				Horizon will also establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include respiratory health. Information relating to air pollutant concentrations will also be provided to residents.
Radiation				
91	S47	There is a risk that there will be radiation – induced illnesses from the plant itself and from waste sites around the local area.	No	Government policy sets out the way in which decisions are made on applications to develop nuclear power stations. The Government states that the application should be determined on the basis that regulation would adequately mitigate radiation exposure to workers, the public and the environment. We are all exposed to tiny doses of radiation every day. Most of it comes from natural sources, including radon gas from the ground, cosmic rays from outer space and radiation from rocks and soil. These natural sources account for about 85% of the average dose of background radiation, with artificial sources accounting for about 15%. Almost all artificial background radiation comes from medical procedures such as X-rays, while nuclear power stations account for less than 0.1% of the amount we receive annually. The maximum potential additional impact of radiation to any member of the public from a nuclear power station is about the same as they would receive from taking a single return flight to New York each year. This level represents no significant health risk to people living near to nuclear power stations or to employees. The potential radiological effects of the Project are examined in the Environmental Statement Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14). From design to construction and through to operation, the Power Station has been, and will continue to be, scrutinised by independent regulators. The Power Station has been designed to avoid risks to the public. Permission to operate would be dependent on licensing and continual monitoring. These steps reduce risks to health and well-being. Horizon will work closely with the relevant authorities to ensure the safe radiological operation of our plant throughout its life and during the subsequent decommissioning process. For more on health and safety within the UK nuclear industry, visit the Office for Nuclear Regulation website.
91, 10056	S47	Concerned about an increased risk of cancer.	No	In May 2011, the Government's Advisory Panel, Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE), published their most recent report on childhood cancer risk and nuclear power plants. It analysed data from Great Britain and also gave its view on a recent German study that suggested a link. The panel concluded that there was no evidence to support an increased risk of childhood leukaemia or other cancers in the vicinity of nuclear power plants in Great Britain. COMARE recommended that the UK government keep a "watching brief" on health effects of living near nuclear power plants.
Pylons				
132, 100152	S47, S42(1)(d)	Concern for and objection to the placing of pylons and above ground power cables required for the Power Station	No	The transmission line is being applied for separately by National Grid, who are seeking their own DCO and undertaking consultation separately. The power station has been designed to allow for a range of transmission options, depending on the option that National Grid decide to pursue,

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				taking into account feedback received from consultation. The way in which pylons are sited would be a decision for National Grid, taking into account all responses to their consultation.
100152	S42(1)(d)	Consultee queries why they should have to put up another row of pylons and cables, doubling health risks as well as the Rhosgoch development.	No	The Rhosgoch site is no longer proposed for the development of temporary workers' accommodation. The transmission line is being applied for separately by National Grid, who are seeking their own DCO and undertaking consultation separately. The power station has been designed to allow for a range of transmission options, depending on the option that National Grid decide to pursue, taking into account feedback received from consultation. The way in which pylons are sited would be a decision for National Grid, taking into account all responses to their consultation.
100156	S47	Frightened about the health risks associated with locating pylons in proximity to homes and work places. It is unacceptable to say that Horizon is not responsible as the whole project should be seen as the package to effect local communities.	No	The transmission line is being applied for separately. National Grid are seeking their own DCO and undertaking consultation separately. The different assessments that are being conducted look at the effects of the whole project on communities. The way in which pylons are sited would be a decision for National Grid, taking into account all responses to their consultation. Quantitative analysis of radiological risks is presented in Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14). Although not assessing actual risks, the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) does consider effects to health and well-being from public understanding of risk, including radiological risks. Section A.5 of the HIA sets out the scope of the HIA. Section C.11 of the HIA considers health effects associated with public understanding of risk. The issue of potential electromagnetic field effects from pylons is not within the scope of the HIA agreed with the HIA Steering Group. The power line connection of the Power Station as part of the North Wales Connection Project is a matter for National Grid (which includes a National Grid rapid HIA). Section A.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the scope of the HIA (including explanation for scoping out the potential issue of electromagnetic field effects). Volume I of the HIA Report includes a consideration of cumulative effects, including with the National Grid North Wales Connection Project.
General comments on health & wellbeing				
134	S47	If the Project is not addressed, it could cost innocent lives.	No	Safety is a fundamental guiding principle and central to everything that Horizon does. Horizon prioritises the safety, security and well-being of the public, the environment its employees and stakeholders.
133, 154, 126, 100153, 100152	S47, S42(i)(d)	Consultees expressed feelings of worry/stress about the Project and its effects on health and wellbeing of residents.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) focuses on assessing, mitigating and enhancing the potential health and well-being effects to local communities. Chapter C.11 of the HIA Report considers public understanding of risk about, and understanding of, the Power Station during operation, acknowledging research that suggests a link between public understanding of risk with low-grade illnesses. Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce (secured through s106).
126	S47	Concerned about the health impact of the mounds and topsoil, including health impacts from dust.	No	Horizon has taken measures to control and mitigate dust emissions and agree these with IACC. The HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation as described in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). The Community Involvement Officer will provide information relating to dust

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				concentrations to residents. Horizon will work in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) with regard to dust.
100128	S47	The Project should be co-ordinated with proposals for new/ improved pathways that would encourage people to walk more regularly. This would help reduce the weight problems that people have in this country. Suggests that different coloured markers could indicate different distances.	No	Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities would include being a local community interface for planned Public Right of Way diversions, including facilitating and implementing the use of bi-lingual information boards.
100117, 100124	S47	Requests for a hospice for all ages on Anglesey. Reference to Parc Ark; which is the current adults' hospice; and a children's hospice. Both of which; are located too far. A hospice would create local employment, and If it were to offer a few normal hospital based treatments and therapies this would reduce some of the pressure and traffic congestion on/to the mainland hospital of Ysbyty Gwynedd in Bangor, Gwynedd.	No	This comment is noted. The Project does not make any provisions for a hospice.
100124	S47	Consultee requests the creation of at least one Mobile GP Surgery and dental clinic which could be staffed by local GPs to serve Wylfa Newydd workers and local residents - including the less-able/disabled.	No	No provision will be made for a mobile surgery, Horizon is committed to the provision of on-site healthcare facilities for the construction workforce (see HIA Report section C.6 (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
123	S47	Consultee promotes the Well-being of Future Generations Act and the Social Services and Well-being Act as a useful framework for working together for the benefit of our communities and citizens. Consultee is disappointed that no reference was made to either Act, and questions the safety of local communities and the responsibility of Horizon.	No	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies and these duties do not automatically extend to developers such as Horizon. Horizon maintains that the approach taken across the Wylfa Newydd Project is in accordance with the Act. Horizon wishes to support public bodies in discharging their duties in respect to the Act. To this end, the links to the Well-being Goals are identified in Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1)., Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.21), Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA) (Application Reference Number: 8.22) and the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon will discharge each of its responsibilities and, where practicable, will work with IACC to assist IACC to discharge its responsibilities with reference to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
147	S47	Owns a property in Tregele which is used as a place to relax, retreat and improve health and wellbeing. Mitigation must seek to maintain this and not adversely affect the health and lifestyle of the community.	No	HIA Report table P-1 (intra-project cumulative effects section) (Application Reference Number: 8.19) finds that the cumulative health effects on the general population and vulnerable groups near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (Tregele and Cemaes) (site specific) are influenced by changes in: air quality; dust; noise; pressure on medical and healthcare services; influences on healthy and safe communities; changes in social networks and culture; visual, economic and cultural changes (including night-time lighting); physical activity; and understanding of risk. Some of these will be adverse effects and some will be beneficial. The potentially significant health and well-being effects to the communities living near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are assessed in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Volume D of the HIA has a particular focus on communities such as Tregele. The Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out mitigation for the Project. Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100152	S42(1)(d)	Concerned about the effects on peace and tranquillity in Rhosgoch.	Yes	The Rhosgoch site is no longer proposed for the development of temporary workers' accommodation.

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100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	There is concern that the impacts of transport from Wylfa Newydd during the operational phase are downplayed. The Health Impact Assessment does not cover air quality, noise or transport issues during the operational phase. The equality impact assessment states that all effects on people related to noise and air quality would happen during construction (EIA pg 2). However, the site will have a significant workforce, especially during periods of maintenance, and will also require goods to be delivered to the site. These should be more explicitly considered. The value of active travel and the impact on the health of the workforce should be more prominently considered. Discussion on footpaths and cycleways focuses predominantly on preservation of rights of way for community use. The transport plan involves the majority of staff driving to a Park and Ride linked to A55 dual carriage way, before being transported by bus the remaining distance.	No	Horizon has taken these comments into consideration during the proportionate assessment and reporting of the Comprehensive HIA (Application Reference Number: 8.19), or in the other assessments, that form part of the application for development consent. The SoCGs will be the process that will frame further discussions with PHW. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the HIA focuses on the potential health effects linked to construction air quality, noise and transport. Operational air quality, noise and transport effects are not part of the HIA scope, but are discussed in the Environmental Statement. Management of operational traffic and operational travel arrangements for the workforce, would be undertaken in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Reference Number:8.13). The HIA discusses potential health and well-being effects linked to the Project's workforces. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the workers are not assessed as a receptor population (except in relation to employment and training opportunities for local people). Where appropriate mitigation targets workers to improve community outcomes, for example the provision of appropriate occupational health and occupational hygiene services. With regard to active travel: The HIA has informed and taken into consideration relevant embedded, good practice and additional mitigation as described in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and the Environmental Statement. The assessment of physical activity, including active travel, is presented in section D5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Project wide transport effects, including on road safety, are presented in section C5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer whose responsibilities will include promoting road safety, car sharing and travel planning by the construction workforce. Horizon will ensure safe pedestrian access is provided to Tregle to access the proposed new alignment of the Wales Coast Path and onward Public Right of Way to Cemaes. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include accident hotspots.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	There is a potential risk of infectious waterborne diseases from issues arising within the distribution system and waste water treatment. Consideration of the impact on local recreational water and the potential for human exposure to treated waste is required.	No	A detailed assessment of potential impacts on water is included in the Environmental Statement chapter D8 Surface water and groundwater (Application Reference Number: 6.4.8).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Consideration of how support for smoking cessation could provide a health legacy for the workforce as well as for the community, and the service needs to support this.	Yes	HIA Report section C.7 (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1), states that the Project would support community projects and infrastructure improvements. Many of these measures would complement BCUHB and PHW initiatives that promote health and well-being, including the promotion of healthier lifestyles through no-smoking policies to both home-based and non-home-based workers. Smoking cessation will be addressed through occupational health and through activities to promote a healthy lifestyle. For example, during operation of the Logistics Centre, Horizon will provide information at the welfare building to promote health and well-being, including occupational health and hygiene and good worker conduct. The welfare building at the Logistics Centre should include education and awareness-raising materials targeted at the lorry drivers using the Logistics Centre. The materials would cover road safety, cultural and health issues,

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				linking with wider occupational health measures for the Wylfa Newydd Project. Similar actions will be undertaken at the Park and Ride. This is secured through the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.13).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Greater consideration given to how active travel to work (by bicycle or on foot) can be promoted to improve the health of the workforce, and how safe routes for cycling and walking can be provided for staff.	Yes	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) discusses potential health and well-being effects linked to the Project's workforces. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the workers are not assessed as a receptor population (except in relation to employment and training opportunities for local people). Where appropriate, mitigation activities have been put in place that are of benefit to the workforce and to the community, for example the provision of appropriate occupational health and occupational hygiene services.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Further detail required on the supply of potable water to accommodation sites, including analysis of impact on current capacity.	No	Horizon is working with NRW to ensure that the design of the Site Campus has no adverse impacts on water quality. This has been considered in the Environmental Statement chapter on surface water and groundwater (see Environmental Statement chapter D8 (surface water and ground water) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.8). The HIA team watching brief on water issues has concluded that this issue should continue to be outside the scope of the HIA.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The Health Board welcomes the clarity provided in relation to the proposed temporary workforce and the clear preferences of Horizon for temporary accommodation to be sited at Holyhead, Amlwch and Wylfa. Concerned that there is still a lack of clarity about Horizon's plans for meeting the health needs of the temporary workforce and their dependants. Further information is required about the demography, ethnicity and potential families of the workforce to enable a detailed assessment to be undertaken and a model of health services developed to meet the assessed need. The Health Board will seek support in both revenue and capital terms through the Town and Country Planning Act provisions to ensure that the health needs of the workers at Wylfa can be met in a manner which does not negatively impact upon services to the local population.	Yes	Temporary Worker Accommodation is no longer proposed near Amlwch or Holyhead. However, the comments about the health needs of the temporary workforce and their dependants remains relevant in relation to the communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as non-home-based workers who make use of existing housing stocks across the Isle of Anglesey and north Wales. This is discussed in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The profile of the workforce is set out in Environmental Statement chapter C1 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). The indicative total trade breakdown is shown on Figure C1-5 in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). The worker profiles are summarised in section A.3 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Table A 2 provides an indicative summary of the international workforce by their country of origin. Horizon is continuing to work with Menter Newydd to develop the workforce profile. This will continue post DCO submission Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce through a s106 agreement. During peak construction the estimated number of partners is 285 and the estimated number of dependants is 220. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 1254 (see the Mitigation Route Map, Application Reference Number: 8.14). Partners and dependants will not be able to access services onsite and will be expected to register with the NHS. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground.
127 – NFU Cymru	S47	Before the Project starts, there should be regular and open monitoring of radioactivity levels.	No	The routine monitoring programme for radioactivity in local environmental materials will be a requirement of the Radioactive Substances Environmental Permit, regulated by NRW. Monitoring of the current environment is reported in annual RIFE reports from the regulators. A focussed soil and sediment sampling programme of the proposed site construction area and the off-shore environment has been undertaken with samples analysed for radioactivity content. Results suggest no significant anthropogenic radioactivity contamination.

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				Government policy sets out the way in which decisions are made on applications to develop nuclear power stations. Paragraph 3.12.11 of National Policy Statement (EN6) Annex I states that applications for nuclear generating stations should be determined on the basis that regulation and Office of Nuclear Regulation implementation of policy would adequately mitigate radiation exposure to workers, the public and the environment. The potential radiological effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project are examined in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D14 - Radiological effects (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14), as well as in technical documents for licensing and regulating nuclear power stations. From design to construction and through to operation, the Power Station has been, and would continue to be, scrutinised by independent regulators. The Power Station has been designed to avoid risks to the public. Permission to operate would be dependent on licensing and continual monitoring. These steps reduce risks to health and well-being. We are all exposed to tiny doses of radiation every day. Most of it comes from natural sources, including radon gas from the ground, cosmic rays from outer space and radiation from rocks and soil. These natural sources account for about 85% of the average dose of background radiation, with artificial sources accounting for about 15%. Almost all artificial background radiation comes from medical procedures such as X-rays, while nuclear power stations account for less than 0.1% of the amount we receive annually. The maximum potential additional impact of radiation to any member of the public from a nuclear power station is about the same as they would receive from taking a single return flight to New York each year. This level represents no significant health risk to people living near to nuclear power stations or to employees. Horizon is committed to managing power generation safely at all of its sites. As such, Horizon will work closely with the relevant authorities to ensure the safe radiological operation of our plant throughout its life and during the subsequent decommissioning process. For more on health and safety within the UK nuclear industry, visit the Office for Nuclear Regulation website.
100154	S47	Additional lorries on the road could adversely affect personal wellbeing.	No	The Transport Assessment (Application Reference Number: 6.3.19) provides a detailed accident analysis and concludes that the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project will have no substantial impact on road safety across the island. The HIA Report section C.5 and volume G (Application Reference Number: 8.19) consider the influence of the A5025 Highway Improvements, as well as issues of road safety and health trip journey time during construction.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Requests more detailed information on the radiological impact of discharges on human health.	No	The radiological assessments will be provided under the Environmental Permit application and the Article 37 Euratom submission. Government policy sets out the way in which decisions are made on applications to develop nuclear power stations. The Government states that the application should be determined on the basis that regulation would adequately mitigate radiation exposure to workers, the public and the environment. The potential radiological effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project are examined in the Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14). From design to construction and through to operation, the Power Station has been, and will continue to be, scrutinised by independent regulators. The Power Station has been designed to avoid risks to the public. Permission to operate would be dependent on licensing and continual monitoring. These steps reduce risks to health and well-being.

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100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	It is noted that the Health Impact Assessment Interim Report makes reference to both alcohol and smoking as being lifestyle issues which may impact on behaviour and be detrimental to health. It is disappointing to note that no reference is made that the use of both, and the possible use of drugs or other stimulants, can present risks from fire which will impact on individuals and the community. There is an acknowledged link between consumption of alcohol and/or drugs and cooking, consumption of alcohol and/or drugs and smoking and fire related fatalities or serious injuries. Three studies undertaken by NWFRS in the last 10 years provides evidence to underpin this.	No	Section C.7 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) discusses the potential for changes in lifestyle factors. Although one of a multitude of potential outcomes associated with this HIA topic, the proportionate scope of the HIA agreed with the HIA Steering Group does not extend to the fire risks of smoking combined with substance misuse (including alcohol). However, the Code of Conduct (secured through the Workforce Management Strategy) will set out the behaviours expected of workers, including matters relating to health and safety. This will include all personnel being aware of and complying with policies relating to drug and alcohol use and will agree participation in random drug and alcohol testing if necessary. A dedicated Statement of Common Ground is being progressed between Horizon and NWFRS, including dialogue on detailed design and fire safety measures for the Site Campus.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	NWFRS, as a designated public body, has a duty under the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 to work towards sustainable development which is defined as a process of improving the economic, social, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales in order to help achieve the well-being goals.	Yes	The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 places duties on public bodies and these duties do not automatically extend to developers such as Horizon. Horizon maintains that the approach taken across the Wylfa Newydd Project is in accordance with the Act. Horizon wishes to support public bodies in discharging their duties in respect to the Act. Horizon will discharge each of its responsibilities and, where practicable, will work with NWFRS to assist NWFRS to discharge its responsibilities with reference to the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Decisions need to be made, and processes put in place for healthcare services (primary and community services and secondary and tertiary care) for the temporary workers and their families.	No	Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce. This will be secured through a s106 agreement. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services (secured through Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5)). This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The HIA starts to address mitigation measures for healthcare services but more assessment on impact will be needed on safeguarding, mental health services and secondary and tertiary care including impact on local minor injuries units and accident and emergency services. The Welsh Government recognise that the HIA presented is preliminary and further work is on-going in assessing the impact.	No	This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce through a s106 agreement). Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. This will be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Mitigation is very dependent on policies for workforce conduct and expectation that contractors will put these in place. No detail is provided in the documentation on assessment of the risk and learning from other construction projects of this scale within a rural community and its impact on health and well-being.	No	In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon sets out the principles on which the Code of Conduct will be based. The construction workforce will be required to agree and sign the Code of Conduct. This approach is based on good practice within the construction industry. This is taken into consideration in Volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The HIA and socio economic chapter refers to labour displacement - further assessment on the impact is required and mitigation measures developed with local service providers to reduce the impact on the provision of healthcare and key public services in the region.	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon met IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.

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100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The HIA Interim Report that was included for PAC 2 only currently provides preliminary information on likely health effects. Local well-being assessments are currently being developed by Public Services Boards on a Local Authority and community level. Population Assessment - the North Wales Regional Partnership Board is required to produce a Combined Population Assessment Report by May 2017. That will act as a clear evidence base of the care and support needs of the north Wales region.	No	This comment refers to the Interim HIA Report. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) takes these sources into consideration. The HIA appendix in Volume M of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out a baseline summarising the general state of community health and key determinants of health relevant to the HIA's scope. The baseline for the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) takes account of the population assessment prepared by the Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board (2017) Anglesey Well-being Assessment.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Without adequate and appropriate mitigation measures being put in place the development will potentially impact adversely on provision of healthcare (primary and community services and secondary and tertiary care) and social care services for the local population. Displacement of staff across existing employers is a real concern with regard to key service providers that find it difficult to recruit staff especially Welsh speakers, for example, the care sector. This could impact on the ability of the local Welsh-speaking population to gain access to Welsh speaking health practitioners and the recruitment of Welsh-speaking health professional and workers in the care sector.	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Pleased to see the recognition of the impact and the commitment to meeting the workforce healthcare needs. There is no firm decision on how this will be provided and the Welsh Government would urge open, constructive and focussed engagement from Horizon with the health board, Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust (WAS) and other key stakeholders to agree a way forward. It would also be beneficial if the solution could provide a lasting legacy for the local population, for example, improved primary care infrastructure. Any solution should mitigate any impact on services to the local population and cover broader primary care services than is indicated in PAC 2 that includes nurses and therapies provision. It also needs to consider and assess more fully the increase in population demand linked to the development.	No	Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce (secured through s106). Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services (Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The documents mention a Health and Well-being Strategy will set out their broad approach, but no detail provided on the timeline for this. Links are needed with the work and evidence being gathered for the regional population assessment and the local well-being assessments. A lot of the mitigation measures start with 'we are considering' - more detail required urgently to give confidence that plans will be put in place in time to mitigate adverse effects. In order to ensure the assessment is comprehensive on the impacts and the approach and strategy to mitigation is robust Horizon needs to develop a programme of work over the next four months to engage and work with the key public service providers of health and social care in the area to aid this work.	Yes	A separate Health and Well-being Strategy no longer forms part of the application for development consent, as a holistic approach is being taken to implementation of mitigation. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) now provides additional commitment on mitigation. Volume J of the HIA Report sets out committed mitigation measures. The development of mitigation has taken into consideration comments on a draft mitigation strategy shared with the HIA Steering Group in June 2017. Such measures are in addition to other mitigation also relevant to health and well-being that is discussed in the Environmental Statement and other assessments. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process.

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				Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) to monitor the implementation of the HIA mitigation strategy and provide advice on its delivery.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Growth in quality and diversity of jobs and wealth may improve general well-being and physical and mental health outcomes. The development also potentially provides opportunities and good jobs for partners of key workers in healthcare services including primary care clinicians and increases the attractiveness of the area for people to locate to work.	No	Duly noted.
82	S47	Sponsoring or otherwise developing a Coastal Cycle Route would have considerable health benefits.	No	The suggestion is noted. This is not included in Horizon's plans and has not been raised during discussions with Isle of Anglesey Council, Sustrans or any interest groups.
122 – Isle of Anglesey Swimming Club, 100080, 100088	S47	No concerns about potential risks or impacts.	No	Duly noted.
101, 126, 132, 134, 142, 100156	S47, S42(1)(d)	There are no clear health benefits arising from this project.	No	Horizon is working with the IACC to develop a common approach for the ways in which community benefits would be defined and delivered as part of the Project. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) identifies the health and well-being opportunities of the Wylfa Newydd Project, particularly for the people of Anglesey and north Wales. Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out committed mitigation measures, including those expected to benefit the well-being and quality of life of affected communities.
Impacts of light and noise pollution on health				
107, 126	S47	Concerned about the impacts of noise on health during construction.	No	Environmental Statement chapter D6 (noise and vibration) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.6) describes the potential effects arising from changes in the noise and vibration levels as well as suitable measures to mitigate these effects where practicable. The potential health effects associated with changes in noise levels are considered by the HIA Report section D.3 (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon's Local Noise Mitigation Strategy, details of which are presented in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6), provides improvements to eligible properties likely to be affected by construction noise coming from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The purpose of these improvements would be to reduce noise levels inside such properties and could include provision of new double-glazed windows and secondary glazing and new doors with improved insulation.
126	S47	Concerned about the impact of light resulting in a nuisance to residential properties.	No	To ensure that light spill from construction lighting or operational lighting does not result in nuisance to residential properties from uncontrolled light spill, commitment to control lighting to reduce nuisance as far as practicable, is included as part of the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.13). The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice sets out the requirements for the contractor on the design and control of lighting. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice sets out requirements for operation of the Power Station. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) notes that Horizon will provide blackout blinds or alternative mitigation to residents who experience unforeseen cases of sleep

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
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				disturbance. A mechanism will be put in place for residents to apply for installation of blackout blinds. This measure will be secured through s106. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group (the Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106)) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include sleep disturbance. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing support and a communication channel for people experiencing elevated levels of emissions or disturbance (nuisance).
100130	S47	Concerned about light and noise pollution from the AECC/ESL on surrounding residential properties.	Yes	Since Stage 2 Pre-application Consultation, the site proposed for the AECC/ESL has moved from Cefn Coch to Llanfaethlu.
100181 - PHW, 100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The HIA describes well the potential for noise impacts upon health and the vulnerable groups identified. It is inevitable that a project of this size will have noise impacts (day and night) from site construction and related transport (to and from site). There will be a need to agree and implement a noise management plan, (usually this form part of a wider Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP)). There will be particularly difficult acoustic issues to address in a CEMP with regard to the taller structure construction and limited ability to screen/barrier against noise. Site clearance and preparation is not discussed in detail but will also need its own element of noise control (again as part of a CEMP). The information provided highlights benefits of a proposed by-pass which will divert some transport noise from the majority of current receptors. However, some residents will still be adversely affected. More detail on the positive, negative and mitigation measures of the new bypass is needed to understand health risk impacts. It appears this scheme focuses on mitigation of noise on the internal environment only and does not consider noise impacts or mitigation on external environments e.g. gardens/play areas. These impacts need to be evaluated.	No	Management of noise during construction and operation, will be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management strategies within the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6), relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) and Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) (Application Reference Number: 8.13). Controls set out by these documents will be secured by way of a DCO requirement. Management of noise during site preparation and clearance, will be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management strategies within the Site Preparation and Clearance Code of Construction Practice (SPC CoCP). The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) supports the need for noise mitigation and monitoring as agreed between Horizon and the IACC. With regard to vehicle and machinery noise on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area during construction Horizon will provide information on noise to residents. Contractors will comply with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) with regard to noise and nuisance. Transport effects, including noise, are taken into consideration in section C.3 of the HIA Report for noise and C.5 for transport. The scope of the HIA has been expanded to include the local road network (e.g. the A5025, A55, A5 and A487). Effects on regional transport infrastructure are also considered in the Environmental Statement Chapter C2 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2). Chapter C5 of the Environmental Statement Noise and vibration effects of traffic (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) provides information on the number of adversely and positively affected properties experiencing changes to the noise environment as a result of the A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements and wider traffic noise effects. Where appropriate, the noise and vibration chapters presented in the Environmental Statement consider external environments including outdoor areas used for recreation such as gardens, footpaths and play areas. The Local Noise Mitigation Strategy is focussed on providing suitable internal noise environments. Given the scale of the construction works and distances involved, barriers to reduce noise levels in garden areas are highly unlikely to be effective. Ensuring appropriate internal noise levels provides residents with a refuge if they become disturbed by outdoor noise levels.

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				Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing support and a communication channel for people experiencing elevated levels of emissions or disturbance (nuisance).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Noise issues associated with additional traffic queuing at the Britannia Bridge, displaced onto local roads and on the wider transport network in North Wales needs more detailed consideration.	No	A detailed assessment of the noise and vibration impacts from traffic is provided in Environmental Statement Chapter C.5 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.5).
142	S42(1)(d)	There will be increased noise levels at unwelcome times.	No	Environmental Statement chapter C5(Application Reference Number: 6.3.5) provides information on the number of adversely and positively affected properties experiencing changes to the noise environment as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The assessment considers both daytime and night-time periods where appropriate, using separate guidelines for the different time periods. Horizon have developed the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy which supports locals who are affected by noise caused during construction and operation. Details of the scheme are found in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Reference Number: 8.6) submitted with the DCO application and on Horizon's website.
100153	S42(1)(d)	Concerned about noise pollution during the night, impacting upon quality of sleep. Particular concerns about noise from buses.	Yes	Following Stage 2 Pre-application Consultation the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.4) has been revised and the Rhosgoch site is no longer proposed to accommodate construction workers. As such buses will not be required between Rhosgoch and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100226 - Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell	S47	The community's link with the school is vitally important and the effect on the welfare of the community is a cause for concern. How will Horizon ensure that the community does not suffer from continuous and intrusive noise pollution and that other environmental considerations e.g. dust and pollution from additional traffic do not have a detrimental effect on the well-being of local residents?	No	Management of air quality, dust and noise during construction, would be undertaken in accordance with the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and relevant location specific sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12). Controls set out by these documents will be secured by way of a DCO requirement. The potentially significant health and well-being effects from emissions and disturbance near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are assessed in Volume D of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). This section of the HIA has a particular focus on noise and dust in communities such as Cemaes and Tregele. Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out committed mitigation measures. Horizon will appoint a bi-lingual Community Involvement Officer (secured through s106) whose responsibilities will include providing support and a communication channel for people experiencing elevated levels of emissions or disturbance (nuisance).
Health Impact Assessment				
100192 –Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The HIA Interim Report that was included for PAC 2 only currently provides preliminary information on likely health effects.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) provides more information than was presented in the HIA Interim Report.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The HIA in Para 9.9 states 'a mix of options is likely to be appropriate.' These statements are concerning to the Health Board as it is unclear of the process and timescales proposed to agree the final health care model, which the Board believes will have significant service and financial implications for the Health Board.	No	Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not

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				compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The HIA has only dedicated 4 of its 101 pages to the demand for medical and healthcare services. It has highlighted the development's potential impact on GP services, mental health services, dentists, pharmacies, health protection services, and acute hospital services. It is essential at this stage to record that BCUHB anticipate that there will also be effects on a range of community services including nursing, therapies, children's services, midwifery services and substance misuse services. A significant omission from the schedule is the Out of Hours GP service that would likely be responsible for the primary care needs of the significantly increased population during evenings and weekends. The HIA's assessment of the overall health effect of demand for medical and healthcare services (after mitigation) is considered to be neutral (Para 9.20). Given BCUHB's comments and concerns, they do not agree with the assessment. In the absence of a clear understanding of how services will be provided and a comprehensive mitigation plan, this statement cannot be supported.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce which will be secured through a s106 agreement. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. This will be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. This will be agreed through s106 agreements where appropriate. With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through s106). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground.
100131 – PHE	S42(1)(a)	The Interim Health Impact Assessment has summarised the main potential impacts for particular communities during the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project but does not include an assessment of the actual radiological aspects because regulation would adequately avoid or mitigate radiation exposure. It states that the radiological assessments will be provided under the Environmental Permit application and Article 37 submission. Therefore, it is not possible to comment on the radiological impact of discharges on human health given the information provided at this time. It is noted that assessment is ongoing with further data gathering which alongside responses to this Stage of the consultation will be shared with the HIA Steering Group of which PHE is an observer.	No	Quantitative analysis of radiological risks is presented in Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14), the Environmental Permitting (Radioactive Substances Regulation) application and the Article 37 Euratom submissions. Although not assessing actual risks, the HIA does consider effects to health and well-being from public understanding of risk, including radiological risks. Section C.11 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers health effects associated with public understanding of risk. Public Health England (including Public Health England's Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (Wales)) are observers at the Steering Group meetings. This approach has been discussed with Public Health England in February 2017 (see table No-7 of the HIA Report).
100181 - PHW, 100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Non-Technical Summary is well structured, clear, and concise and contains many easy to read diagrams and tables.	No	Duly noted.

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100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Public Health Wales would like to see more detail regarding the baseline health data, in order to contextualise the reports and support the statements made within the Health Impact Assessment.	No	The HIA appendix in Volume M of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out a baseline summarising the general state of health and key determinants of health relevant to the HIA's scope. This is presented in two parts: baseline information for the site-specific geographic level; and baseline information for the local, regional and national geographic levels. The HIA topic specific methods (see the HIA appendix in volume L) include relevant discussion of the baseline information for individual HIA topics.
100181 - PHW, 100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Consultees acknowledge that the assessment work is ongoing and the developer will use consultation responses to review proposals and develop ways to strengthen existing health opportunities and reduce potentially significant adverse effects of the Project.	Yes	Horizon has conducted extensive consultation. Engagement with communities and other significant stakeholders was ongoing between the three statutory consultation stages. This manifested itself through working groups, community liaison groups and update events. The views shared by participants and contributors to the informal consultation were used to challenge assumptions and design changes that arose out of the statutory consultation stages. Community consultation has been conducted through the Community Involvement Officers funded by Horizon. The three officers, based at the IACC, Medrwn Môn and Horizon, have discussed a range of topics with the public, for example the services people access in their communities, the ways that people access information and the major issues within communities. Over eight months, the Community Involvement Officers have engaged over 2,390 people. A report on this is available in Welsh and English. Horizon also conducted a community survey across Anglesey. This is reported in Volume Q of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon has taken the findings of the consultation into consideration during the design and assessment of the Project. The Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) sets out all mitigation provided as part of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. This includes a Community Involvement Officer for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects, as well as oversight by a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) to ensure suitable adaptation to changing or unforeseen needs. Agreed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Interim HIA Report contains an overview of the health and wellbeing impacts identified at this stage of the HIA process and the population groups who may be affected. The report is well presented, well-structured and clearly laid out but the contents are based on the evidence and analysis collected so far, which seems to be lost within the narrative. The Welsh Government welcome the division of the report into a consideration of any impacts which may arise throughout the construction phase; the operational phase; and the decommissioning phase for Wylfa Newydd.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The comment is noted.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is a good, if brief, overview of the project, the HIA, its governance and the process at the start of the document. Chapter 3 (page 13 onwards) sets the context and explains significance, the precautionary approach taken, assumptions made and limitations faced well but the fact that this HIA provides 'preliminary information' (3.21, page 16) appears buried.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

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100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The HIA follows the appropriate HIA methodology and contains all the key elements of a robust HIA and appraises the wider determinants of health and considers inequalities.	No	Duly noted. This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The references contained within the HIA report are sound but generally only one paper or meta-analysis or systematic review is referenced to support a point. Presenting a wider range would strengthen the report. The signposting to the PEI chapters, the PEI Appendices and the other assessments which are in progress is helpful at the start of each chapter but a hyperlink would enable the reader to directly access and navigate the reports and evidence with ease.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The evidence supporting points in the HIA summarises, and is illustrative of, the wider scientific literature. Where possible reference has been made to a recent systematic review or meta-analysis, which in itself brings together a wide range of studies to present a consensus position. The approach is considered proportionate for a HIA. The HIA Progress Report, shared with health stakeholders in February 2016, included as an appendix an evidence review in support of the HIA at this stage.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The PEI contains a wealth of information but the qualitative data and community input needs to be clearly described if it has taken place to date. Awareness that Public Health Wales has seen this information and is assured that the process is robust. However, other readers and reviewers would rightly question the community involvement and qualitative evidence included so far based only on the standalone HIA report presented.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon has conducted extensive consultation. Engagement with communities and other significant stakeholders was ongoing between the three statutory consultation stages. This manifested itself through working groups, community liaison groups and update events. The views shared by participants and contributors to the informal consultation were used to challenge assumptions and design changes that arose out of the statutory consultation stages. Community consultation has been conducted through the Community Involvement Officers funded by Horizon. The three officers are based at the IACC, Medrwn Môn and Horizon, and they have talked with people about a range of topics, for example the services people access in their communities, the ways that people access information and the major issues within communities. Over eight months, the Community Involvement Officers have engaged over 2,390 people. A report on this is available in Welsh and English. Volume Q of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) presents the results of a community survey that Horizon conducted across Anglesey to contribute to the mix of methods used by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project during consultation.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is no community health profile included within either the standalone HIA report or the PEI Report and Appendices to make comparisons with or gain context from. However, the PEI indices contain a breakdown of healthcare facilities in Anglesey and nearby wards and also some figures in respect of wellbeing. The omission of baseline health data is explained at the end of the document (Next Steps, page 101) alongside addressing the lack of community engagement and consultation contained in the report. The Welsh Government believe it would have been much better to have provided this at the front of the document and limited the expectations of the reviewer as to the contents of the report.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The HIA appendix in Volume M of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out a baseline summarising the general state of health and key determinants of health relevant to the HIA's scope. This is presented in two parts: baseline information for the site-specific geographic level; and baseline information for the local, regional and national geographic levels. The HIA topic specific methods (see the HIA appendix in volume L) include relevant discussion of the baseline information for individual HIA topics.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government welcome the inclusion of a chapter on cumulative effects; legacy impacts; public understanding of risk and also a dedicated consideration of the inter-project and intra- project impacts. Chapter 18 (page 75) in respect to energy generation is interesting but it is not stated on what evidence this is based and how it	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

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		will relate to the population of Anglesey. There is no link or reference to the PEI for this chapter.		HIA Report sections B.13, B.14, C.13 and C.14 as well as volume I (on cumulative effects) discuss the health implications of energy generation (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The summary in respect of the Rapid HIAs for Associated Developments and how these fit into the overall comprehensive HIA process (and other assessments) is very good.	No	Duly noted.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The emphasis on promoting additional HIA mitigation measures and also trying to enhance opportunities for improving population health is positive. The tables at the end of each chapter provide a breakdown of the potential impact pre- and post-mitigation. This gives a much clearer picture of what affect can be expected for the local population and will support the decision making process. The Welsh Government note that Horizon have not committed to the implementation of these measures yet. If the measures identified are not actioned then this would negate the impacts classification (i.e. minor adverse etc. would become moderate or major).	No	Duly noted. Committed health-related mitigation is presented in volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). All mitigation for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is set out in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	In chapter 8 of the HIA, the scope does not appear to include the A55 (reference is made to the A5 in the report) and the potential on this and access to Anglesey for commuters/tourists/general population from an increase in traffic. Rail transportation is not included either.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) has considered health and well-being effects for the population near the local road network which includes effects from the A55.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Questions whether suitable provision for WCs and sanitation will be provided along the construction site staff commuter routes, and also the provision of sanitation and water treatment for temporary accommodation areas. The Welsh Government consider that these will need to be robust enough to protect local bathing water.	No	The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project does not include provision for public toilets. Horizon is working with NRW to ensure that the design of the Site Campus has no adverse impacts on water quality. This has been considered in the Environmental Statement chapter D8 Surface water and groundwater (Application Reference Number: 6.4.8). The HIA team watching brief on water issues has concluded that this issue should continue to be outside the scope of the HIA.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The references contained within the HIA report on inequalities and whom any potential detrimental burden or positive opportunities will fall on are sound. However, generally only one paper or meta-analysis or systematic review is referenced to support a point. Presenting a wider range would strengthen the report.	No	Duly noted. This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). A review of the literature was completed at Stage 1 Pre-application Consultation but was not published at Stage 2 Pre-application Consultation. The evidence supporting points in the HIA summarises, and is illustrative of, the wider scientific literature. Where possible reference has been made to a recent systematic review or meta-analysis, which in itself brings together a wide range of studies to present a consensus position. The approach is considered proportionate for a HIA. The HIA Progress Report, shared with health stakeholders in February 2016, included as an appendix an evidence review in support of the HIA.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	In its general comments on the HIA, the Welsh Government also sets out the wellbeing goals from the Wellbeing and Future Generations Act 2015, the NPS for energy (EN-1) and Local Planning Policy.	Yes	Section A4 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the legislation, policy and guidance that has informed the scope and content of the HIA; that has assisted in the identification of potential effects and mitigation; and influenced the design of the Project to reduce the significance of effects.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is no community health profile included within either the standalone HIA report or the PEI Report and Appendices to make comparisons with or gain context from.	No	These comments refer to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).

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100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is only a short paragraph in relation to the evidence collected so far (1.18, page 7) and on which the identified impacts and vulnerable groups are based. The Welsh Government would have liked to have seen more detail. The PEI contains a wealth of information but the qualitative data and community input needs to be clearly described if it has taken place to date.	No	The HIA appendix in Volume M of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out a baseline summarising the general state of community health and key determinants of health relevant to the HIA's scope. This is presented in two parts: baseline information for the site-specific geographic level; and baseline information for the local, regional and national geographic levels. The HIA topic specific methods (see the HIA appendix in volume L) include relevant discussion of the baseline information for individual HIA topics.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Chapter 18 of the HIA (page 75) in respect to energy generation is interesting, but the evidence base is unclear in how it will relate to the population of Anglesey. There is no link or reference to the PEI for this chapter.	No	Qualitative data and community input: Horizon has conducted extensive consultation. Community consultation has been conducted through the Community Involvement Officers funded by Horizon. The three officers, based at the IACC, Medrwn Môn and Horizon, have talked with people about a range of topics, including the services people access in their communities, the ways that people access information and the major issues within communities. Over eight months, the Community Involvement Officers have engaged over 2,390 people. The report is available in Welsh and English . Volume Q of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) presents the results of a community survey that Horizon conducted across Anglesey to contribute to the mix of methods used by the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project during consultation.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It is noted that NRW have been asked to observe the Steering Group set up so stakeholders can be part of their Health Impact Assessment work. Under the sustainable management principles introduced by the Act, NRW will be required to work with stakeholders such as Horizon when implementing the Act.	No	Duly noted.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It is good to note the commitment in the HIA document that - 'local people would not be worse off because Horizon is committed to providing for the healthcare of the construction workforce' although the detail provided to address and mitigate this is limited within the PAC 2 information. This needs to include further assessment on the number of workers that will bring families and have dependents. The data used in the PAC 2 documentation is based on historic data and needs to be based on more current data and examples in relation to large construction projects. The HIA starts to address mitigation measures for healthcare services but more assessment on impact will be needed on safeguarding, mental health services and secondary and tertiary care including impact on local minor injuries units and accident and emergency services. The Welsh Government recognise that the HIA presented is preliminary and further work is on-going in assessing the impact.	No	Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce. This will be secured through a s106 agreement. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process.
Safeguarding / vulnerable people				
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Provision of more detailed assessment on the impact on safeguarding and health protection especially in relation to vulnerable groups and mitigation plans.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).
100192 – Welsh Government, 100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Further assessment will be needed on the vulnerable populations and potential impact on health and social care.	No	

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		Any impact on the health and social care workforce, especially those in domiciliary or low-skilled roles will have significant impacts on some of the most vulnerable individuals in our population.		The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	The influx of a large predominantly male population onto the island has the potential to increase the risks of sexual exploitation of vulnerable individuals, sex work and communicable disease.	No	Horizon is working with the IACC, BCUHB, WAS, PHW, NWFRS, NWP and Medrwn Môn to ensure that its provisions for security are aligned with local service providers. In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	There is concern that sex workers, those vulnerable to sexual exploitation (including trafficking and modern slavery) and looked after children are not sufficiently considered within the report. There needs to be more explicit consideration of these vulnerable groups in the HIA,	No	Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	There is a significant risk of exploitation when potentially vulnerable adults are encouraged to share their home with people they do not know. The safeguarding elements of the use of latent housing are not sufficiently robustly addressed to be sure that the outcome will be of net benefit.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through a s106 agreement) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	NWFRS personnel are engaged in a number of innovative partnerships with other stakeholders to support the most vulnerable in our society. The Community Assistance Team (CAT) is engaged in providing a lifting assistance to those who have fallen and due to their frailty are unable to get back up unaided. This service supports both	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) for the DCO application sets out mitigation proposals that include a Community Involvement Officer for ongoing community outreach and targeted projects, as well as oversight by a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through a s106 agreement) to ensure suitable adaptation to changing or

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
		Welsh Ambulance Service and the Health Board in reducing demand on non-injury falls which if not attended promptly can result in hospital stays and the wider ramifications that this can have. Another partnership is in supporting North Wales Police (NWP) in responding to incidents where highly vulnerable individuals, mental health issues/dementia etc., are Missing from Home (MFH). NWFRS respond to such incidents in the early stages, under the guidance of NWP, providing eyes and ears on the ground to try to locate individuals and ensure their safety. The development of Wylfa Newydd will increase the population of Ynys Mon and other areas of North Wales which will inevitably increase the instances where intervention in support of the more vulnerable members of society will be required.		unforeseen needs. Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce (secured through a s106 agreement). Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services, which is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Requests a detailed assessment on the impact on safeguarding and health protection especially in relation to vulnerable groups and mitigation plans.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that would consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators would be agreed, but are expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. The challenges of quantitative assessment for this topic have been noted. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7). Further discussion would be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Furthermore, the temporary housing provision for temporary workers will require significant resources to support domiciliary services. The magnitude of this workforce is not clear. There is a risk of human trafficking of low skilled, low pay workers to meet any gaps in provision. This will place further burden on safeguarding services. The statement that impact on safeguarding services will be small is not sufficiently explored or backed up with evidence.	No	In accordance with the Hitachi Group Code of Conduct and the Horizon Nuclear Power 'Modern Slavery Act 2015 Statement' Horizon will safeguard the welfare of its employees and its supply chain and, in relation to the activities of its construction workforce, the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable the general public. This will be achieved through using Horizon's normal personnel screening and management systems to identify those that may pose a risk to vulnerable adults and children. In such cases where a potential risk is identified, further checks will be carried out. This measure would be secured through the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include safeguarding with regard to vulnerable adults and children. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic section on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
Nuclear accidents and general safety				

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
68	S47	Concerned about long –term safety and the effect on holiday-makers.	No	Safety is a fundamental guiding principle and central to everything that Horizon does. Horizon prioritise the safety, security and well-being of the public, our employees, the environment and its stakeholders.
91, 94, 100091	S47	Concerns about the risk to the environment and to the population of Anglesey and neighbouring regions from contamination caused by accidents, technical faults or terrorism.	No	Safety is a fundamental guiding principle and central to everything that Horizon does. Horizon prioritise the safety, security and well-being of the public, our employees, the environment and our stakeholders. We are all exposed to tiny doses of radiation every day. Most of it comes from natural sources, including radon gas from the ground, cosmic rays from outer space and radiation from rocks and soil. These natural sources account for about 85% of the average dose of background radiation, with artificial sources accounting for about 15%. Almost all artificial background radiation comes from medical procedures such as X-rays, while nuclear power stations account for less than 0.1% of the amount we receive annually. In May 2011, the government's advisory panel, Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE), published their most recent report on childhood cancer risk and nuclear power plants. It analysed data from Great Britain and also gave its view on a recent German study that suggested a link. The panel concluded that there was no evidence to support an increased risk of childhood leukaemia or other cancers in the vicinity of nuclear power plants in Great Britain. COMARE recommended that the UK government keep a “watching brief” on health effects of living near nuclear power plants. Regarding terrorism, the threat of terrorism is one of the considerations that will define the security requirements for the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station; the facility will be secure by design to counter such threats. Quantitative analysis of radiological risks is presented in the Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14), the Environmental Permitting (Radioactive Substances Regulation) application and the Article 37 Euratom submissions. Although not assessing actual risks, the HIA does consider effects to health and well-being from public understanding of risk, including radiological risks. Section A.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the scope of the HIA. Section C.11 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers health effects associated with public understanding of risk.
91	S47	The environmental and health impacts of increased radiation are not addressed.	No	Quantitative analysis of radiological risks is presented in the Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14), the Environmental Permitting (Radioactive Substances Regulation) application and the Article 37 Euratom submissions. Although not assessing actual risks, the HIA does consider effects to health and well-being from public understanding of risk, including radiological risks. Section A.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the scope of the HIA. Section C.11 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers health effects associated with public understanding of risk.
100087	S42(1)(d)	The current power station at Wylfa never had any plans for the evacuation of the populace. Queries whether there be an evacuation plan for Wylfa B.	No	Evacuation plans are the responsibility for the local authority, not the operator. Off-site emergency plans will be put in place as they are for the Existing Power Station. These will include arrangements for the protection of the public and evacuation if required, as is the case for the Existing Power Station.
133	S47	The Eire government already holds exercises to try and envisage coping with a possible accident at Wylfa A. So much is at stake with livelihoods and lives beyond even the locality.	No	The risk of accidents in nuclear power plants is low and declining. In 17,000 hours of cumulative reactor-years of commercial operation there have been three major incidents.

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127– NFU Cymru	S47	Safety should be prioritised if the Project goes ahead.	No	Safety is a fundamental guiding principle and central to everything that Horizon does. Horizon prioritise the safety, security and well-being of the public, our employees, the environment and our stakeholders.
127– NFU Cymru	S47	There needs to be full confidence and independent scrutiny of the reactor types that will finally be chosen on safety grounds.	No	The advanced boiling water reactor (ABWR) technology is a proven design. Four ABWR units have been delivered on time and on budget already. The technology incorporates the latest design features, including modifications and lessons learned from Fukushima. It will provide safe, efficient and affordable electricity generation for 60 years. The UK ABWR completed the Office of Nuclear Regulation's fourth and final stage of GDA in December 2017.
100127	S47	Concerned about risk.	No	The risk of accidents in nuclear power plants is low and declining. In 17,000 hours of cumulative reactor-years of commercial operation there have been three major incidents.
100144 – A. Roberts Ltd	S47	Construction is the second most dangerous industry following the military.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and sub-Codes of Construction Practice (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12) which will be secured through DCO Requirements will ensure safe working practices which protect construction workers and the public. The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will also be secured through a DCO Requirement will establish a Code of Conduct expected of construction workers. In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. This will be arranged through s106 agreements where appropriate.
100077	S47	Concern about the transportation of radioactive and potentially radioactive materials. There is a possibility of accidents due to human error or weather.	No	Horizon will participate in NAIR and RADSAFE schemes which are part of the national emergency arrangements for the transport of radioactive material, and takes its responsibility to transport radioactive material seriously. The transportation of radioactive material will be in compliance with the Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017.
Impacts on local businesses / facilities				
100135 - WAS	S42(1)(a)	WAS highlight its six key areas of focus: - Mitigating the increased demand on ambulance services caused by the estimated peak workforce of 10,720 workers; - Engaging with Horizon and Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board (BCU LHB) to ensure there are appropriate arrangements by Horizon and mitigations by BCUHB, in particular, in primary care, so that unmet demand for these services does not default to WAS, which reduces WAS' ability to respond to incidents; - Mitigating the increased demand on ambulance services within the general population as a result of Wylfa Newydd e.g. increased road traffic accidents, increased respiratory problems, mental health etc.; - Mitigating the risk of losing WAS staff to the project or to related mitigations, for example, increased healthcare provision, leading to WAS staff leaving for other employment opportunities; - Working with Horizon, WAS's blue light partners and BCUHB to ensure WAS have integrated emergency preparedness and plans, in particular, specialist training and response arrangements; and	Yes	Horizon acknowledges these comments and has taken them into consideration during the proportionate assessment and reporting of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Size of peak workforce: At the peak of construction the workforce will be approximately 9,000. This reflects the changes to the construction programme since Stage 2 Pre-application Consultation. Engagement with BCUHB: Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with BCUHB, Welsh Ambulance Service Trust and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed a consideration in the Statement of Common Ground. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Agreement with WAS: With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only.

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
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		Access to sites for ambulances and WAS's ability to travel on the highways during periods of high volume construction traffic.		With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Churn: The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. Integrated preparedness: Safety is a fundamental guiding principle and central to everything that Horizon does. Horizon prioritises the safety, security and well-being of the public, its employees, the environment and stakeholders. Horizon will ensure an aligned service provision between any services that it commissions and those provided by the NHS. Access to sites for ambulances and ability to travel during congestion: A detailed transport assessment has been undertaken and is submitted with the application as part of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2). Chapter C2 includes an assessment of the Project-wide traffic and transport effects. The A5025 Highway Improvements, together with Associated Development such as the Park and Ride facility has been designed in order to ensure road conditions on the Island during construction and in operational mode will not be compromised.
100135 - WAS	S42(1)(a)	WAS will want to work closely with Horizon and BCUHB on the provision of medical services by both and how WAS can mitigate the potential migration of experienced clinical staff from a service that is already under considerable pressure and which needs to retain experienced staff.	No	With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB, WAST and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own workforce strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.

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Comments on accommodation strategy				
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	BCUHB request details of the construction workforce including demography, ethnicity, number of dependents and families to enable BCUHB to assess potential health needs and impacts.	No	The indicative total trade breakdown is shown on Figure C1-5 in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). The worker profiles are summarised in section A.3 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Table A-1 provides an indicative breakdown of non-home-based workers and dependants during peak construction. Table A-2 provides an indicative summary of the international workforce by their country of origin. Paragraph A.3.56 sets out assumptions with regard to the construction workforce, including in relation to age and contract length. Horizon is continuing to work with Menter Newydd to develop the workforce profile. This will continue post DCO submission.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	BCUHB believe there is potential for a significant number of workers to bring their families to the area which will impact on a broad range of services that may not be identified if the focus is purely on the workforce. Further information on this aspect is fundamental to providing a definitive response.	No	The indicative total trade breakdown is shown on Figure C1-5 in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). This will continue post DCO submission. The worker profiles are summarised in section A.3 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Table A-1 provides an indicative breakdown of non-home-based workers and dependants during peak construction. Calculations supporting these numbers have been shared with BCUHB as part of the Statement of Common Ground process (socio-economic assumptions log). Horizon is continuing to work with Menter Newydd to develop the workforce profile. In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. This will be agreed through s106 agreements where appropriate. During peak construction the estimated number of partners is 285 and the estimated number of dependants is 220. Partners and dependants will not be able to access services onsite and will be expected to register with the NHS.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	BCUHB acknowledges that its response to the informal consultation expressed a preference that temporary accommodation be focused on one area. It states that subsequent discussions with local GPs has revised this view and it now supports the focus on three areas, Holyhead, Amlwch and on site, subject to robust plans being in place to meet the healthcare needs of the local and temporary populations.	Yes	Temporary Worker Accommodation at Holyhead and Amlwch no longer form part of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Circa 4,000 construction workers will be accommodated at the Site Campus. The issue of workers using services other than the on-site service for healthcare remains relevant in relation to the communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as non-home-based workers who make use of existing housing stocks across the Isle of Anglesey and north Wales.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The descriptions of the various accommodation options include provision of medical treatment/first aid rooms. It is unclear from the documents what this actually means in practice; what level of service provision is proposed and how this will be provided. Similarly, the plans for the main site do not appear to show a major health facility. BCUHB requests clarity on these as it is one of the key issues that affect planning for the impact on existing primary care and other services in the immediate areas.	No	In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. This will be agreed through s106 agreements where appropriate. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5).
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	With regard to the accommodation proposals for Holyhead (Land and Lakes), the consultation document refers to the Section 106 agreement with Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) for health contributions to mitigate the impact on health facilities during occupation of the development by nuclear workers (Para 15.25). Whilst BCUHB welcomes this, it believes there is a need to look at the impact of the Wylfa development	Yes	Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by

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		in totality and the cumulative effect of the development, rather than plan and mitigate on a site by site basis.		which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The workers' accommodation proposals are expected to provide accommodation for up to a maximum of 5,700 workers and in these geographic locations BCUHB will be able to undertake an assessment of the impact on local services. The same cannot be said for the 3,320 workers anticipated to be housed in existing stock across the island and the Arfon area of Gwynedd. These people will potentially access services in the vicinity of their accommodation and more work is required to assess how this demand can be met without having a detrimental effect upon existing local services.	Yes	Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through s106) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Cumulative effects are discussed in volume I of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	National grid are consulting on an associated development currently which estimates some additional 400 workers as part of that development. These workers will also need to assess health care services and a co-ordinated response would be helpful in this regard.	No	The grid connection will be subject of a separate DCO application by National Grid. The health care service provision for the construction workers associated with the grid connection will be a consideration for National Grid. The Inter-project cumulative effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project and other projects are considered in Environmental Statement Chapter I.5 Inter-project cumulative effects (Application Reference Number: 6.9.5)
Impact of workers on local services and healthcare infrastructure				
113	S47	The proposals will place enormous pressure on local services and infrastructure and there are few plans to mitigate their impact. This is particularly true of plans for temporary worker accommodation - there is little detail of how their medical needs will be met.	No	A detailed assessment of effects on local services is set out in Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). The assessment of effects on transport infrastructure is presented in Environmental Statement chapter C2 (traffic and transport) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2). Horizon is committed to making appropriate health care provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce and this would be secured through a s106 agreement. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Horizon's statement that the impact on health protection or health improvement would be small is not sufficiently explored or backed up by evidence. Experience managing cases of infectious and communicable disease demonstrates that they place a burden on services which is disproportionate to the clinical management of the case, due to the need for contact tracing. This will be especially challenging due to the transient nature of the population working on Wylfa Newydd who may have multiple contacts dispersed over a wide geographical area.	No	The comment regarding the management of infectious and communicable disease is noted. Figure C-1 in the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) shows that circa 3,000 Non-Home-based workers will use existing accommodation across the Isle of Anglesey. The population on the Isle of Anglesey has regular surges in population through tourism and, to a more local extent, through the activities of the RAF base at Valley and the Existing Power Station. The population near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would not be considered to have a greater susceptibility to illnesses than populations in other areas in the UK. As noted in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) the health service provider that is appointed by Horizon would collect data on the incidence of communicable disease among the workforce and links with established reporting systems would enable the identification and management of changes in prevalence. It is in Horizon's interests to avoid workforce illness.
139	S47	Previously told in the early stages of discussion, that Horizon would provide its own private medical facilities even including helicopter movements of people to hospital.	No	With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence.

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		It now seems that Horizon are planning to rely upon local ambulance provision.		- Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB, WAST and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The socio economics chapter notes up to 8,520 (8,040 non- home-based workers plus 480 dependents) would require 5.4 GPs based on current Welsh/GP ratio. Based on the current BCUHB ratio there would be an estimated requirement for 3.6 additional dentists. It also assumes on 7,900 additional people located on Anglesey an increase of 11% in the number of calls to the ambulance service from Anglesey and a 0.5% increase with 600 additional people in Gwynedd.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). At the peak of construction the workforce will be approximately 9,000. The profile of the workforce is set out in the Environmental Statement and summarised in section A.3 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). At the peak of construction the estimated number of partners is 285 and the estimated number of dependants is 220. Partners and dependants will not be able to access services onsite and will be expected to register with the NHS. In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. This will be agreed through s106 agreements where appropriate. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. The mitigation actions are set out in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out committed mitigation measures as considered through the HIA.

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100192 – Welsh Government, 100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Requests further assessment on workforce displacement and the impact on delivery of essential public services.	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
113	S47	It is already difficult to attract GPs, dentists and other medical professionals to North Wales and Anglesey, and it will be more difficult to attract them if the roles are seen as temporary positions.	No	Horizon does not propose specific arrangements for dental care. It is expected that the majority of UK-based workers would remain registered with their permanent dentist provider. It is expected that NHS services would be used for emergency dental services. The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured through a DCO Requirement, Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The PAC2 documents identify that during the construction phase there could be a 70% increase in the number of people working on Ynys Mon. This increase, together with the number of dependents also moving to the Island, will increase demand on health services and could result in a negative impact on the provision of healthcare and social care services for the local population. There is no firm decision identified in PAC2 on how additional healthcare services will be provided and Horizon should constructively engage with the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust and other key stakeholders to agree a way forward. This should also include a fuller assessment on workforce displacement and the potential impact on delivery of key public services. It would also be beneficial if the solution could provide a lasting legacy for the local population, for example, improved primary care infrastructure. This would also be of benefit to the operational workforce over the lifetime of the development.	No	Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce. In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. This will be agreed through s106 agreements where appropriate. Additionally, Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. Horizon has held meetings with and will continue to work with BCUHB to address potential increases in demand. The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground (SoCGs).

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
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				Horizon are trialling a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' (WNESS) to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. As well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work the WNESS will provide a mechanism for backfilling jobs. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	Primary and secondary care services in North Wales are currently facing significant challenges in terms of recruitment and retention, demographic changes and physical estate capacity. In this context a sudden increase in the population will have an impact on service provision which must be planned for and resourced.	No	Horizon has made strategic commitments with regard to health services. These, and other, mitigation actions are set out in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). It is agreed that a comprehensive response plan is required which allows lead times for estate enhancement and the training and recruitment of staff. Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce. This will be secured through a s106 agreement. Additionally, Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. Demand for medical and healthcare services is considered in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and is being taken forward through the Statement of Common Ground process.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	Concerned that the PAC2 documents demonstrate a limited understanding of the potential impact of the development on existing health services and do not identify what mitigation is to be put in place to address the impact.	No	Horizon has made strategic commitments with regard to health services. These, and other, mitigation actions are set out in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). It is agreed that a comprehensive response plan is required which allows lead times for estate enhancement and the training and recruitment of staff. Demand for medical and healthcare services is considered in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and is being taken forward through the Statement of Common Ground process. Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce.

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100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	There is a need for Horizon to make available a health provision for workers on the Wylfa site to meet immediate health needs for their workforce. It is considered that this is the most effective way of reducing negative impacts on existing services such as minor injuries and routine primary care.	No	Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and we will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. Demand for health services is taken into consideration in Chapter C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). This includes mitigation measures in relation to an on-site medical centre (the Site Campus Medical Centre). Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce.

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through a s106 agreement) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon does not propose specific arrangements for dental care. It is expected that the majority of UK-based workers would remain registered with their permanent dentist provider. It is expected that NHS services would be used for emergency dental services. Horizon is keen to ensure an aligned service provision between any services that it commissions and those provided by the NHS. Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Further consideration required of the local challenges of recruitment and retention of staff currently experienced by the NHS in North Wales.	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured by a DCO Requirement Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. Horizon are trialling a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' (WNESS) to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. As well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work the WNESS will provide a mechanism for backfilling jobs. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.3).
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	Anglesey GPs are, on average, responsible for 1,620 patients per GP whole time equivalent (WTE) with Arfon GPs responsible for an average of 1,777 per GP WTE. The impact of the temporary workforce accommodation at its maximum, based on information provided of likely accommodation locations will be to increase these to 1,831 and 1,791 respectively. The situation in Holyhead at present is 2,059 patients per GP WTE which would increase to 2,418, and in Amlwch from 1,760 to 2,142. These increases relate to the bespoke accommodation provision and do not include a proportion of those living in private accommodation, which would increase these numbers further. These increases are clearly significant and represent a step change in demand which could not be accommodated without additional capacity.	No	Horizon has made strategic commitments with regard to health services. These, and other, mitigation actions are set out in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). It is agreed that a comprehensive response plan is required which allows lead times for estate enhancement and the training and recruitment of staff. Demand for medical and healthcare services is considered in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and is being taken forward through the Statement of Common Ground process. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes:

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				a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (secured through a s106 agreement) that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include access to community healthcare services. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than community NHS services. This is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. It should also be noted that the Holyhead and Amlwch areas are no longer proposed for the development of temporary workers' accommodation. However, the issue of workers using services other than the onsite service for healthcare remains relevant in relation to the communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as non-home-based workers who make use of existing housing stocks across the Isle of Anglesey and north Wales. Horizon has held a series of meetings, and will continue to work, with BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The Holyhead and Amlwch areas currently have fully staffed GP practices and would not be able to meet the needs of the additional population in their current practice buildings or with their current staffing.	Yes	It should be noted that the Temporary Workers Accommodation at Holyhead and Amlwch are no longer included in the Wylfa Newydd Project. However, the issue of workers using services other than the onsite service for healthcare remains relevant in relation to the communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as non-home-based workers who make use of existing housing stocks across the Isle of Anglesey and north Wales.

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				Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	Lead times for estate enhancement, training and recruitment of staff are challenging given the proposed development timetable and this emphasises the need to urgently address gaps in the information available to enable the design of appropriate service responses.	No	Horizon has made strategic commitments with regard to health services. These, and other, mitigation actions are set out in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). It is agreed that a comprehensive response plan is required which allows lead times for estate enhancement and the training and recruitment of staff. Demand for medical and healthcare services is considered in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and is being taken forward through the Statement of Common Ground process.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	A comprehensive response plan for health services is required. BCUHB have identified a range of issues which require further work and discussion with Horizon to enable an appropriate service response to be implemented, as follows:	No	Horizon has made strategic commitments with regard to health services. These, and other, mitigation actions are set out in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14).

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		- This should seek to provide a broad range of services which could potentially include minor injuries, minor illness, chronic disease management and repeat prescribing. It is essential that any on site provision has a clear link with local health services to ensure continuity of care and a positive health experience for the workers. The role that local GPs and other health staff play in providing this service and the associated resource implications needs to be developed in partnership with Horizon. - There is concern that existing clinical and administrative staff may migrate to such services (displacement effect) thereby impacting on existing health services. This could be mitigated by maximising the connection between on site and local NHS services. Likewise, a potential detrimental effect could be seen in the care industry supporting people at home and in nursing and residential homes if planning is not sufficiently co-ordinated. BCUHB believe it will be necessary to increase the pool of clinical staff in the area by funding core and advanced training for a number of professions in advance of the development to support the services for the resident and temporary population in the area. - Regardless of the level of health provision on site there will be an increased demand from workers and their families in Holyhead and Amlwch for access to core primary care services. Additional investment in staff and accommodation for the Holyhead and Amlwch areas to meet this potential increased demand will be required. - The current practices are already dealing with increased demand for services and have limited or no scope to expand the physical space available to provide for this additional need. Investment in infrastructure would not only be crucial to cope with the demand during the construction period, but would also provide a longer term legacy for the population. BCUHB do have concerns about the timescales to agree, plan and construct any estate requirements in time for the start of the construction work in 2019, although BCUHB do acknowledge that BCUHB have more time to plan for the more significant increases in the workforce which arise later in the project. - Additional revenue investment in primary care, community and secondary hospital services will be required to meet the unfunded increase in demand for services. - The core funding streams available to the Health Board will not meet the potential additional costs which will arise directly as a result of this development. Services are currently stretched and any un-resourced increase in demand will impact negatively on services to local residents. - BCUHB have seen assessments of the additional dental requirements which identify the number of additional dentists required. Existing dental services provide regular access to NHS dentistry for approximately 50% of		Committed health-related mitigation measures are set out in volume J of the Health Impact Assessment Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. It is agreed that a comprehensive response plan is required which allows lead times for estate enhancement and the training and recruitment of staff. Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group (which will be secured through a s106 agreement. The Group will consider monitoring data relevant to the Wylfa Newydd Project. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed and is expected to include access to community healthcare services.

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		the resident population, with significant capacity constraints. To meet the needs of the temporary workforce, they believe Horizon should make specific arrangements for the workforce, potentially linked to the proposed-on site facility.		Horizon does not propose specific arrangements for dental care. It is expected that the majority of UK-based workers would remain registered with their permanent dentist provider. It is expected that NHS services would be used for emergency dental services. With regard to concerns over labour displacement, the churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured by a DCO Requirement, Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. The issues identified by BCUHB are noted. It should also be noted that the Holyhead and Amlwch areas are no longer proposed for the development of temporary workers' accommodation. However, the issue of workers using services other than the onsite service for healthcare remains relevant in relation to the communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, as well as non-home-based workers who make use of existing housing stocks across the Isle of Anglesey and north Wales. Horizon has held a series of meetings, and will continue to work, with BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This will be agreed in the Statement of Common Ground.
100171 - BCUHB, 100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	The consultation is silent on opportunities the development will have to promote improved health and well-being for the workers with initiatives such as smoke free environments, healthy eating, green travel etc. There is a wish to see a clear emphasis and commitment from Horizon to promoting and protecting the health of its workforce.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) discusses potential health and well-being effects linked to the Project's workforces. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the workers are not assessed as a receptor population (except in relation to employment and training opportunities for local people). Where appropriate, mitigation will be put in place that are of benefit to the workforce and to the community, for example the provision of appropriate occupational health and occupational hygiene services. The occupational health service and the occupational hygiene service would promote healthy behaviour throughout the workforce. Smoking cessation would form a part of the occupational hygiene programme for all workers. In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon sets out a Code of Conduct for its workforce. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic chapters on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	The Health Board believes that the development and the scale of the associated temporary workforce will have a significant impact on existing services which must be planned for in terms of service delivery, physical capacity and financial resources, both capital and revenue.	No	Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care.
100211 - Menter Pentre - Cemaes Village Community Shop, 100220, 100216, 100238	S47	An increase in population will have an increased demand on services. IACC and Horizon need to co-ordinate their approach.	No	Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival);

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				b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) requires construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. This will be secured through a DCO Requirement. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury

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				treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance.
155	S47	An agreement to ensure no effects on the local medical, dental and optical services, or the ambulance/paramedic services. Evidence is required of active collaboration not only with the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board - and local providers.	No	Horizon has met with held a series of meetings with, and we will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Further discussion will be held as part of agreeing Statements of Common Ground. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: - On-site – facility and services: - Occupational Health and Hygiene; - Primary Care; - Minor injuries; - Off-site – financial contribution: - Emergency care; - Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: - implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); - a detailed on-site facility design; - a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; - provision for on-site service delivery; and - defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance.

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				The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) requires construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. This will be secured through a DCO Requirement. With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement.
100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100179 - CCBC	S47	There is little information available that demonstrates how local services for an additional workforce of up to 9,500 will be managed. Health and education provision for families could be significant issues. A+E services, GPs, dental practices, pharmacies and social services for example are already under pressure. A wider catchment needs to be considered.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has been reviewing and revising its construction plans. The peak number of workers has been reduced to circa 9,000. Horizon has reviewed the proportion of workers that it expects to recruit from the local area that would not need temporary accommodation. Horizon now estimates that there will be circa 7,000 temporary non-home-based workers. Therefore, the Project now proposes that circa 4,000 will be housed in temporary workers' accommodation and circa 3,000 to be housed in existing accommodation. Consideration of demand for healthcare services is provided in Chapter C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19).
100193 - Rhun ap Iorwerth AM	S47	Further consideration will also need to be given to the impact on public services. Further assurance is sought regarding the preparations e.g. strengthening the local health service and giving the police more resources. Jobs in the health and social care sector are already difficult to fill, therefore careful consideration should be given to the additional pressure, and mitigating health and social care jobs displacement should be prioritised as part of the wider issue of job displacement.	No	The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	The documentation provided in the consultation looks at the provision of healthcare services and makes a clear commitment to providing services for workers. Furthermore, it is stated that 'the overall health effect from Horizon meeting medical and healthcare demand for construction workers (after mitigation) is considered neutral (and therefore not significant) for the majority of people' (HIA, para 9.20, pg 43). However, these sweeping statements are not backed up by evidence or detail of how this will be achieved, and do not reflect the complexity of the delivery of healthcare. The considerations in the documents seem to focus principally on primary care, dentistry and emergency department only. There seems little or no recognition that increased use in these areas will be accompanied by increase demand on the wider NHS including in-patient services, screening services, district nursing, smoking cessation, maternity and child health services. Furthermore, the impact on the areas considered (e.g. GPs) is also underplayed. The consultation documents state that 'There is an average of 1,333 patients per GP across the KSA surgeries ... This is lower than the English benchmark of 1,800 patients per GP and the Welsh average of 1582 patients per GP... which indicates potential space capacity' (Stage 2 PEI, B1.24, pg 5). This underplays the challenges of delivering primary care to rural communities, by implying that there is significant spare capacity.	No	Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce through a s106 agreement. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services as set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured through a DCO Requirement. This is taken into consideration in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) and the neutral score accorded to healthcare demand is based upon Horizon meeting its commitments to the provision of healthcare and emergency care. The detail of this offer will be developed with BCUHB and other healthcare providers. Section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. The discussion acknowledges that there is not spare NHS GP capacity in the area.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Concerned about the impact of dependants on school provision.	No	Through a s106 agreement Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymise data on partners and children moving to the key socio-economic study area (KSA) with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities (mitigation 1254 in Mitigation Route Map,

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		Whilst it is recognised that there is sufficient capacity within the schools, the lack of sufficient provision in immersion centres is of concern, as this could lead to children feeling isolated as they cannot effectively integrate into the school system. Furthermore, there is little consideration of the impact on other early years provision. Much of this provision will be in Welsh language through Cylch Meithrin. Parents and children will need support to integrate into these groups and the host communities or risk social isolation.		Application Reference Number: 8.14). This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. The Workers Accommodation Management Service which is set out in the Workforce Management Strategy, (Application Reference Number: 8.5) will be secured through a DCO Requirement. The service may provide a potential mechanism for gathering this type of information. School enrolment will be monitored by IACC and can be linked to the WAMS dataset. Should localised issues arise where applications are made for places in schools at capacity and IACC can demonstrate the nature of the resulting effect (e.g. temporary short-fall in funding, additional costs for appeals processes etc.) Horizon will provide funding to address this via the Community Impact Fund and this will be secured through a s106 agreement. Through a s106 agreement Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be put in place so two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 1254 as set out in the Mitigation Route Map, (Application Reference Number: 8.14).
100179 - CCBC	S47	Little consideration appears to have been given to leisure, retail and entertainment requirements of the increased population and workforce.	No	The Site Campus will include amenities and facilities for workers and it is not therefore considered that there will be too much pressure on existing infrastructure
100135 - WAS	S42(1)(a)	The HIA identifies a range of issues arising during the construction period, for example, air pollution, noise, lifestyle and behaviours (night time economy) etc. which, based on previous experience, WAS expects will have some impact on its demand levels and needs to be modelled and mitigated.	No	The comment regarding factors that create demand for ambulance services is noted. With regard to behaviours, Horizon sets out a Code of Conduct required of the workforce in its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5). Lifestyles and behaviours of the workforce is taken into consideration in Section C.7 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). With regard to air and noise pollution during construction Horizon has committed to mitigation measures which will reduce as far as reasonably practicable environmental impacts of construction. These are set out in the Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14) and in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference Number: 8.6) and sub-Codes of Construction Practice for each site (Application Reference Numbers: 8.7 to 8.12). The CoCP and sub-Codes of Construction Practice will be secured through a DCO Requirement. With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, WAS, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised.

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100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Without adequate and appropriate mitigation measures being put in place the development will potentially impact adversely on provision of healthcare (primary and community services and secondary and tertiary care) and social care services for the local population.	No	Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) requires construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. This will be secured through a DCO Requirement. Horizon met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through a s106 agreement and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured through a DCO Requirement Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Secondary and tertiary care - the HIA notes it could affect response and waiting times. The socio-economic chapter notes that use of emergency services 'would not adversely affect other users of these services (e.g. emergency response times or treatment waiting times) as they are committed to supporting these services to meet the healthcare needs of the construction workforce. Further assessment is needed in	No	Transport effects, including in relation to emergency healthcare, are taken into consideration in Section C.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Section C.6 considers and demand for medical and healthcare services. The scope of the HIA has been expanded to include the local road network (e.g. the A5025, A55, A5 and A487). Effects on regional transport

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		order to assess the impact and detail the mitigation required, this also needs to link to impact on WAS response times in relation to increased pressures on the local transport infrastructure. This will require detailed discussions on service planning with the health board and WAS.		infrastructure are also considered in the Environmental Statement Chapter C.2 Traffic and transport (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2). In terms of emergency response times, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement. With regard to patient waiting times, Horizon is committed to making appropriate healthcare provision or contributions to meet the medical and healthcare needs of the construction workforce through a s106 agreement. Horizon will require construction workers to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services as set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured through a DCO Requirement. Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government refer to paragraph 9.8 of the Stage 2 HIA and comment that it is evidence that there would be an increased demand for medical and healthcare services, particularly with regards to the increased requirement for immunisation and monitoring of disease outbreak. The Welsh Government refer to paragraph 9.10 of Stage 2 HIA and comments that Horizon is still deciding on the way healthcare would be provided to the construction workforce, and does not outline a proposed solution or consider demand resulting from population increase. The nature of the impact depends on the increase in, and composition of, the local population caused by the influx of people engaged with construction or in support roles. Means to address/ mitigate the impact are proposed by the Welsh Government: - Robust arrangements should be in place agreed with Local Authorities and Health Boards for the notification and management of notifiable diseases. - Arrangements should be in place for anticipated increase demand on maternity and health visitor services. - Age appropriate childhood vaccinations should be offered and activity should be recorded on local Child Health Systems.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) states that the surveillance systems that will be set up as part of occupational health will keep the probability of communicable disease outbreaks very low. The residual significance of potential health and well-being effects is considered to be negligible for the general population (the majority of people) of Anglesey and north Wales. For particularly sensitive groups within the affected population, the residual effect would be expected to range from negligible to minor adverse. The Site Campus will enable Horizon to accommodate workers in fewer places and help with the management of worker behaviour and impacts on local communities. Health surveillance would be conducted across the workforce. This would include employees who are identified as requiring regular health checks as well as workers who are, or may be, exposed to hazardous substances or activities that may cause them harm. This would enable Horizon to check for early signs of work-related ill-health. Records would be maintained so as to enable statistical information to be supplied from the surveillance. Some workers would move to the area with family and dependants. At peak construction the number of incoming partners is estimated to be 285 with 220 dependants. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 1254 (see the Mitigation Route Map, Application Reference Number: 8.14). These family and dependants would be expected to register with local NHS services. They would not have access to on-site healthcare. This is not expected to create an increase in demand for maternity and health visitor services. The children of workers will receive age appropriate childhood vaccinations through NHS services.

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				Horizon will discuss any voluntary contributions to BCUHB for any lag in funding for incoming partners.
141- Mentrau Iaith Sir y Fflint a Maelor	S47	Concern over the effects of workers bringing their families (children and partners) with them will have on schools and communities, health and wellbeing services.	No	Through a s106 agreement Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the area with construction and operational workers. This data will be shared with local authorities to help identify any additional demand for educational services. Account will be taken of data protection considerations but, where possible, will include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. The Workers Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) may provide a potential mechanism for gathering this type of information. The WAMS is described in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) which will be secured through a DCO Requirement. Horizon will continue to support primary and secondary schools (including Welsh language immersion services) and colleges. School enrolment will be monitored by IACC and can be linked to the WAMS dataset. Should localised issues arise where applications are made for places in schools at capacity and IACC can demonstrate the nature of the resulting effect (e.g. temporary short-fall in funding, additional costs for appeals processes etc.) Horizon will provide funding to address this via the Community Impact Fund. This would be secured through a s106 agreement. Through a s106 agreement Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be put in place so two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 1254 as set out in the Mitigation Route Map, (Application Reference Number: 8.14). Some workers would move to the area with family and dependants. Regarding health and wellbeing services, at peak construction the number of incoming partners is estimated to be 285 with 220 dependants. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of data as referred to in mitigation measure 1254 as set out in the Mitigation Route Map. Application Reference Number: 8.14). These family and dependants would be expected to register with local NHS services. They would not have access to on-site healthcare. NHS funding follows the population so Horizon will discuss any voluntary contributions to BCUHB for any lag in funding for incoming partners. The effect on health services during construction is not assessed, but operational staff, including outage staff, require an occupational health service commensurate with the occupational demands of a functioning nuclear generation site. The outage staff would require similar services to non-home-based construction workers. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project. The group will be secured through a s106 agreement). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services.
113, 141- Mentrau Iaith Sir y Fflint a Maelor,	S47, S42(1)(d), S42(1)(a)	The influx of construction workers will add pressure on local health service.	No	The comments regarding the pressure on the NHS on the Isle of Anglesey have been taken into account. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers demand for medical and healthcare services in section C.6.

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100117, 100124, 100171 - BCUHB, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100189, 100203, 100212 - CLWB Padrig / Cemaes RNLI Branch, 100214, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238				The churn of workers is considered in detail in the socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement chapter C1 (socio-economics) (Application Reference Number: 6.3.1). Horizon and the HIA team met with IACC, BCUHB and PHW to consider churn with regard to primary care and social care. Through s106 and the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) Horizon will support IACC and BCUHB to develop their own Workforce Strategies and this will include provision for monitoring. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce. Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not
113, 146, 100117, 100124, 100171 - BCUHB, 100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100203, 100204, 100207, 100208, 100212- CLWB Padrig / Cemaes RNLI Branch, 100214, 100224, 100215- Cemaes Village Partnership, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100225, 100239	S47, S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d)	The health service is overburdened, with staff shortages and has limited capacity.	No	

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113, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100203, 100207, 100208, 100214, 100218, 100219, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225	S42(1)(a), S47, S42(1)(d)	The health service needs to be strengthened and enhanced to cope with the expected influx of construction workers and families.	No	compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement. In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through s106). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services.
146, 100126, 100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100193, 100230	S47,	More detail needed on how health services are expected to cope with the increased pressure from construction workforce.	No	
Suggestion				
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The former Magnox Wylfa Power Station was actively engaged with the Corporate Health Standard, both for its proactive approach to supporting staff health and well-being and commitment to corporate social responsibility, the Welsh Government would encourage the new site to do the same.	No	The occupational health service and the occupational hygiene service would promote healthy behaviour throughout the workforce. In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon sets out a Code of Conduct for its workforce. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). See HIA topic chapters on lifestyle and behaviour (section C.7).
100135 - WAS	S42(1)(a)	The Health Impact Assessment (HIA) Interim Report clearly identifies the need to mitigate for the increased demand for healthcare services and refers to an on-site ambulance. WAST would want to engage with Horizon on what its detailed proposals are. Based on the experience of another large scale construction project, WAST would not support the provision of a dedicated on-site ambulance resource, as this ring fences the use of a valuable community asset. WAST would prefer that through its demand/capacity modelling and application for Section 106 TCPAs 1990 contributions that appropriate provision is made within its existing arrangements and structures.	Yes	With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. - Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. - One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. Horizon will ensure an aligned service provision between any services that it commissions and those provided by the NHS.

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100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	There are a number of lifestyle and behaviour issues which also need to be explored. Strategies for improving workforce health are missing. Furthermore, the construction workforce is not considered as a population within the HIA. The analysis of lifestyle and behaviour is concerned principally with the normalisation of smoking and drinking for the wider population. Whilst it is recognised that the workforce will be subject to controls on alcohol and substance misuse, there are areas missing which can also impact on current services. There is an opportunity to deliver significant benefits to workforce health through commitment to a smoke free policy for the construction site, all accommodation and vehicles. Such a policy would be welcomed by Public Health Wales. This policy would lead to increased service demand for smoking cessation services including pharmacies but would make an important statement and help reduce harm in all groups.	No	The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) discusses potential health and well-being effects linked to the Project's workforces. Section C.7 considers lifestyle and behaviour. In consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, and through s106 agreements, Horizon will provide on-site facilities and services including occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries. In addition Horizon will make arrangements for any necessary off-site provisions including financial contributions for emergency or secondary care. The occupational health service and the occupational hygiene service would promote healthy behaviour throughout the workforce. In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5), Horizon sets out a Code of Conduct for its workforce. Smoking cessation would form a part of the occupational hygiene programme for all workers. This is taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the workers are not assessed as a receptor population (except in relation to employment and training opportunities for local people).
Request contact or document				
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	While the Health Board welcomes the commitments from Horizon to supporting the health needs arising from the development BCUHB remain concerned at the lack of detailed planning at this stage. BCUHB believe there is a need for urgent discussions regarding the model of service to be provided and how this will be delivered and resourced. The Health Board wishes to establish a mechanism for continued dialogue with Horizon with regards to the on-going review process required over the medium and longer terms, as the true impact of the development evolves and wider impacts upon healthcare in North Wales become evident.	No	Horizon has held a series of meetings with, and will continue to work with, BCUHB and other health stakeholders to ensure that access to community healthcare and emergency care is not compromised. This topic is a matter of ongoing discussion as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. The request for a mechanism for continued dialogue is noted. The Statements of Common Ground provide a process to frame discussions between Horizon and BCUHB and other stakeholders. Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government recommends that Horizon liaises with the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit, who's primary role is to record, store and report on all incidence of cancer for the resident population of Wales wherever they are treated.	No	No approach has been made to the Welsh Cancer Intelligence and Surveillance Unit (WCISU). In the HIA scoping report the HIA team liaised with BCUHB on the dialogue concerning the incidence of childhood cancer in North Wales between WCISU, the Green Audit and the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE). The Health Protection Agency (HPA) concurred with COMARE and found no increased risk of cancers from nuclear power plants. Although contested by some the conclusion that there is no evidence to support an increased risk of cancers in the vicinity of nuclear power stations is repeated by COMARE and the National Policy Statement for Nuclear Power Generation. Horizon is aware of, and ready to discuss, this debate while assessing the understanding that people living and working on the Isle of Anglesey have of the risks associated with a nuclear facility.
Request specific information				
107	S47	Are there plans for the temporary workers to have their own health service? Has the impact on the local A&E department at Ysbyty Gwynedd, Bangor, been considered?	No	Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution:

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance. As set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Reference Number: 8.5) construction workers will be required to register with, and, prioritise the use of the on-site medical and healthcare services rather than using the community NHS services. This will be secured through a DCO Requirement. Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. The HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers in section C.6 the demand on health services. Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project. The group will be secured through a s106 agreement. A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but is expected to include access to community healthcare services.
100131 - PHE	S42(1)(a)	If there is any new electrical infrastructure associated with the site or its construction, PHE expects to see an assessment of the potential health impact associated with the electric and magnetic fields arising from such equipment, including substations and the connecting cables or lines.	No	The issue of potential electromagnetic field (EMF) effects raised by Public Health England is not within the scope of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). The scope of the HIA looks at effects on communities outside the perimeter fence. As proximity is a key factor in electromagnetic field exposure the electrical infrastructure on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (e.g. an electrical substation at the Site Campus) is not expected to adversely affect local communities. Section A.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the scope of the HIA (including explanation for scoping out the potential issue of electromagnetic field effects raised by Public Health England). The only substation in a community context that the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) has identified is that for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities. The siting of an electrical substation at the north-west of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities site is of potential interest in relation to EMF effects in a community context. This potential EMF effect is considered in olume O of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). That desk based qualitative assessment concludes that there is considered to be an appropriate separation between the substation and the closest dwelling (approximately 10m), so changes in health outcomes are not likely. This judgement is based on the precautionary findings of the UK Stakeholder Advisory Group on Extremely Low Frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields (SAGE). SAGE was initiated by National Grid and was adopted by the Department of Health in order to provide advice to the Government. SAGE notes that for ground-mounted final distribution substations, background electromagnetic field levels are achieved within two to five meters. The power line connection of the Power Station as part of the North Wales Connection Project is a matter for National Grid (which includes a National Grid rapid HIA). Occupational exposure by the Wylfa Newydd Project construction and operational workforces to electromagnetic fields would be a matter for the Occupational Health and Hygiene services.
113	S47	There is little in the consultation document (page 47 'We are still deciding on the way health care would be provided for the workforce') to suggest that any progress has been made on this important issue.	No	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Health service planning is discussed in section C.6 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19), which includes additional mitigation commitments as well as the process by which agreement will be reached between Horizon and health stakeholders regarding the detail of provision of health services for the construction workforce.
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	Queries regarding terms used in chapter 7 of the HIA: Who is “we”? This appears in the report several times. Is this Horizon or the HIA team?	No	'We' referred to Horizon. The report has now been edited so that it consistently uses the 3 rd person.

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
		What is meant by “occasionally”? How much? How many times?		The temporal scope of the HIA is defined in section L.3 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Table L-4 sets out magnitude criteria, one of which relates to frequency and indicatively defines 'occasional' as a few times a month.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The documents mention a Health and Well-being Strategy will set out their broad approach - but no detail provided on the timeline for this. Links are needed with the work and evidence being gathered for the regional population assessment and the local well-being assessments. A lot of the mitigation measures start with 'we are considering' - more detail required urgently to give confidence that plans will be put in place in time to mitigate adverse effects.	Yes	This comment refers to the HIA Interim report which has been superseded by the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). A separate Health and Well-being Strategy no longer forms part of the application for development consent, as a holistic approach is being taken to implementation of mitigation. The HIA appendix in Volume M of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out a baseline summarising the general state of community health and key determinants of health relevant to the HIA's scope. The baseline for the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) takes account of the population assessment prepared by the Gwynedd and Môn Public Services Board (2017) Anglesey Well-being Assessment. The mitigation actions are set out in the Wylfa Newydd Mitigation Route Map (Application Reference Number: 8.14). Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out committed mitigation measures as considered through the HIA.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Horizon should consider the COMARE recommendation. Horizon should undertake a study on the incidence of childhood leukaemia in the proximity of the Wylfa construction site.	No	Horizon acknowledges the comments about the COMARE recommendations and has taken them into consideration during the proportionate assessment and reporting of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Horizon has considered this recommendation. No commitment has been made towards a study on the incidence of childhood leukaemia in the proximity of the Wylfa Newydd construction site.
100237	S42(1)(d)	Requests more detailed reassurance on the measures that are planned to ensure security of the radioactive material over the whole life of the Project. Queried whether the life of the Project is 200 years.	No	Quantitative analysis of radiological risks is presented in the Environmental Statement chapter D14 (radiological effects) (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14), the Environmental Permitting (Radioactive Substances Regulation) application and the Article 37 Euratom submissions. Although not assessing actual risks, the HIA does consider effects to health and well-being from public understanding of risk, including radiological risks. Section A.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the scope of the HIA. Section C.11 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers health effects associated with public understanding of risk.
Communication channels				
100109	S47	Historically, nuclear power has received bad press due to catastrophes in the past which have usually been as a result of human error, not because of the equipment. The public should be informed that it is safe.	No	Quantitative analysis of radiological risks is presented in the radiological effects chapter of the Environmental Statement (Application Reference Number: 6.4.14), the Environmental Permitting (Radioactive Substances Regulation) application and the Article 37 Euratom submissions. Although not assessing actual risks, the HIA does consider effects to health and well-being from public understanding of risk, including radiological risks. Section A.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out the scope of the HIA. Section C.11 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers health effects associated with public understanding of risk. That section notes the importance of communication around risks.
100230	S47	As part of revamped PAC 2, the developer should commission actual direct public participatory nuclear emergency preparedness exercise at Wylfa, involving primary and extended nuclear emergency zones, respectively, by recruiting randomly selected representative population samples; followed by consultations with the public in the affected three principal unitary councils, on outcomes.	No	Evacuation plans are the responsibility for the local authority, not the operator. Off-site emergency plans will be put in place as they are for the Existing Power Station. These will include arrangements for the protection of the public and evacuation if required, as is the case for the Existing Power Station.
Quality of information				

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
100181 - PHW	S42(1)(a)	The summary in respect of the Rapid HIAs for Associated Developments and how these fit into the overall comprehensive HIA process (and other assessments) is very good.	No	Duly noted.
124 - FSA	S47	Volume B13 (Radiological Effects); Paragraph B13.50: The definition of 'representative person' is given as: Members of the public whose behaviour and habits, such as occupancy and consumption rates, are likely to mean they would receive the highest individual radiological doses are known as 'representative persons'. This is not technically correct; it is not that the individual who receives the highest radiological dose is identified to be a representative person, rather a 'representative person' is selected as an individual who receives a dose that is representative of the more highly exposed individuals in a population and is almost always hypothetical. In determining a representative person, the average habits of a small number of individuals who are representative of those more highly exposed should be considered (see ICRP 101).	No	This quoted text is no longer used in the Environmental Statement radiological effects chapters and the correct definition is now used.
General opposition				
147, 100152	S47, S42(1)(d)	People's health and lifestyle will be disrupted with very little benefit to the current population	No	Horizon is working with the IACC to develop a common approach for the ways in which community benefits would be defined and delivered as part of the Project. In agreement with the HIA Steering Group the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) identifies the health and well-being opportunities of the Wylfa Newydd Project, particularly for the people of Anglesey and north Wales. Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out committed mitigation measures, including those expected to benefit the well-being and quality of life of affected communities. The potentially significant population health and well-being effects from environmental and social changes near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and across the Isle of Anglesey and north Wales are assessed in Volumes C and D of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Sections C.8 and D.4 specifically discuss the potential for changes in community identity, social networks and culture. Volume J of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) sets out committed mitigation measures.
Emergency Services				
100135 – WAS, 100189	S42(1)(a)	Concerned about access to sites for the ambulances Ambulances travel under blue lights to emergency incidents, this does not in itself fully mitigate the impact of high traffic volumes as set out in the PAC2 documentation. WAS will need to model the impact of these volumes and identify appropriate mitigations where appropriate.	No	HIA Report section C.5 (Application Reference Number: 8.19) considers whether construction traffic associated with the Project may affect journey times, including journeys to healthcare services both on the Isle of Anglesey and on the mainland. For example, the use of road ambulances to access A&E and other hospital-based services that are not available on the Isle of Anglesey could be affected by congestion on Britannia Bridge. Modelling undertaken as part of the Environmental Statement chapter C2 (Application Reference Number: 6.3.2) suggests a minimal effect on journey times. The scope of the HIA has been expanded to include the local road network (e.g. the A5025, A55, A5 and A487). Effects on regional transport infrastructure are also considered in the Environmental Statement chapter on traffic and transport. With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	Concerned about the impact the significant increase in road traffic will have on a range of issues including increased road traffic accidents and delays for emergency and routine travel to health care facilities both on and off the island for patients, emergency services and staff.	No	Transport effects, including in relation to emergency healthcare, are taken into consideration in Section C.5 of the HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19) HIA Report (Application Reference Number: 8.19). Demand for medical and healthcare services is considered in Section C.6. The scope of the HIA has been expanded to include the local road network (e.g. the A5025, A55, A5 and A487). Effects on regional transport infrastructure are also considered in the Environmental Statement chapter on traffic and transport. With regard to emergency care, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Horizon will provide paramedic services to provide initial trauma care and minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital; and an ambulance for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. This would be agreed through a s106 agreement.
100135 – WAS, 100189	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d)	Mitigating the increased demand on ambulance services within the general population as a result of Wylfa Newydd e.g. increased road traffic accidents, increased respiratory problems, mental health etc.	No	Horizon will prepare, in consultation with BCUHB, WAST and PHW, a specification for health services (on and off-site) to include: a. On-site – facility and services: i. Occupational Health and Hygiene; ii. Primary Care; iii. Minor injuries; b. Off-site – financial contribution: i. Emergency care; ii. Secondary care. Horizon will through S106 agreements, make arrangements for any necessary off- site provisions. Horizon to work with both the appointed provider and the relevant stakeholders to develop a strategy that scales to workforce numbers and includes: a. implementation timeframes (including pre-workforce arrival); b. a detailed on-site facility design; c. a recruitment strategy for healthcare staff; d. provision for on-site service delivery; and e. defined responsibilities and protocols where NHS (and other parts of the local health economy) cross-over/hand-over/integrate with the services provided on-site. With regard to emergency care, Horizon will provide the following facilities for the Wylfa Newydd project within the boundary of the security fence. • Paramedic services on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site. This will ensure competent emergency response for the main site, providing initial trauma care, minor injury treatment ahead of ambulance or helicopter transfer to hospital. Exact levels of staffing will be confirmed but there would be at least one qualified paramedic across typical site working hours and this may be increased at peak times. • One ambulance to be based on the Wylfa Newydd Development Area site for dedicated use by the Wylfa Newydd Project for emergency transfer on site only. The ambulance would be located so as to ensure timely access to the whole of the construction site. It is anticipated

Topic: Health, Wellbeing and Safety				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon response (s.49)
				that any transfer to hospital for emergency treatment would be by NHS emergency ambulance services or by air ambulance.

Appendix B.10.5- Local economy, jobs and tourism

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The types of effects (primarily negative) identified by Horizon are far too limited and simplistic. Disruption to local communities, the effects of lighting from the construction site, the impacts of construction traffic and vehicular movements are some themes which have not been considered.	No	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and as the Project has evolved, Horizon has been able to identify in greater detail the potential effects from the Project and the mitigation required. A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) and Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment Report (Application Document Reference 6.4.67) have been prepared following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Community Impact Report uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities to help readers understand what it means locally. This is specific to each community. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities, including disruption to local communities during construction. Chapter D3 of the Environmental Statement considers the effects of the Power Station development on the local communities (see ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D3 - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.4.3). The Workforce Management Strategy submitted with the DCO application addresses the disruption to local communities caused by the workforce (Application Document Reference 8.5).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Whilst it is welcomed that Horizon have identified a wide range of communities which will be affected by the project, disappointment has been expressed that greater emphasis has not been placed on communities located closest to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.	No	A Community Impact Report (CIR) (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been prepared which uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities, to help readers understand what it means locally. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities. These include consideration of disruption to local communities during construction. The report presents the likely effects during construction on each of the proximate local communities. Impacts on the communities closest to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, Tregele and Cemaes, are specifically addressed in the chapter of the CIR that deals with the Llugwy and Twrcelyn area. Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) considers effects on services and is considered by location where possible (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) while Chapter D3 considers the effects of the Power Station development on the local communities around the site. (see ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D3 - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.4.3). A Community Cohesion report has been prepared (ES Volume C - Project-wide App C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.10) which

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100194 - IACC				considers the potential for community cohesion effects on and off Anglesey resulting from the non-home-based workforce alongside the results and implications of the community survey completed in September and October 2016.
	S42(1)(b)	Insufficient recognition has been given to the direct, negative impacts that Wylfa Newydd will have on the community of Tregele. As the closest settlement to the development area, it merits special attention which focusses on the unprecedented scale of the anticipated impacts.	No	A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been prepared which uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities, to help readers understand what it means locally. This is specific to each community. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities, including those closest to the construction site. These include consideration of disruption to local communities during construction. The impacts on Tregele are specifically addressed in the chapter of the Community Impact Report that deals with the Lligwy and Twrcelyn area. In addition, Chapters C1 (see ES Volume C - Project wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) and D3 of the ES consider effects on services and communities in proximity to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as a result of the Project (see ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D3 - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.4.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The information presented for each community is repetitive and fails to identify/ summarise the anticipated effects in sufficient detail for the individual areas. The information fails to differentiate between those areas likely to be most affected from the greatest impacts and appears to treat each area on the same basis.	No	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and as the Project has evolved Horizon has been able to identify in greater detail the potential effects from the Project and mitigation required. A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been prepared which uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities, to help readers understand what it means locally. This is specific to each community. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities. These include consideration of disruption to local communities during construction. Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) considers effects on services which will be accessed by communities (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) while Chapter D3 considers the effects of the Power Station development on the local communities (see ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D3 - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.4.3). A Community Cohesion report has been prepared (ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.10) which considers the potential for community cohesion effects resulting from the non-home-based workforce alongside the results and implications of the community survey completed in September and October 2016.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Construction works associated with the project will change the views and landscape character of the local area, as well as the strong community cohesion. This may have negative impacts upon social networks, language and culture. A monitoring process should be in place throughout the project to ensure that high levels are community cohesion are maintained through ongoing consultation and engagement with communities.	No	A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been prepared which uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities, to help readers understand what it means locally. This is specific to each community. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities. These include consideration of disruption to local communities, social networks, language and culture during construction. Workforce management principles have also been prepared which describe how Horizon and its partners, as appropriate, will manage and control the workforce, to help deliver the project safely, to budget and on schedule as well as minimise the potential effects of large numbers of temporary construction workers on the local community. This document explains that Horizon will ensure enforcement of the standards and procedures in the Workforce Management Plan (Application Document Reference 8.5) and will provide support to the community and stakeholders to avoid foreseeable problems and when they arise respond quickly, effectively and seek to prevent recurrence. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice contains monitoring measures for socioeconomic effects so they can be responded too (Application Document Reference 8.7).
		Horizon's commitment to support local community events across Anglesey during the forthcoming period is commendable. Plans to develop the new visitor and media centre, and planned improvements to Wylfa head show Horizon's commitment towards improving local amenities and quality of life. They will also help to maintain the tourist industry whilst workers occupy accommodation.		Comment duly noted. Horizon continues to work with IACC and representatives within the food, tourism and hospitality industries to seek to ensure that any effects of the Project can be identified and mitigated as appropriate. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism are in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). The availability of the tourist accommodation to house construction workers temporarily during the construction of the Project is considered in the Wylfa Newydd Workforce Accommodation Strategy (WAS) (Application Document Reference 8.4), which explains how Horizon is proposing to utilise only a very small percentage of available headroom in the tourism sector. Horizon are proposing a monitor and manage approach which will be used to ensure that any unforeseen effects on the tourist industry, including on tourist accommodation, are identified and mitigated as appropriate. This will be delivered through the Workforce Accommodation Management Strategy (WAMS) (Application Document Reference 8.4) and the Tourism Fund. Where there is a specific impact related to the Wylfa Newydd Project, this could include the craft cottage industry.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The established Socio-Economic Forum, with representatives from IACC, Gwynedd Council and Horizon, meets quarterly to discuss issues related to community impacts and appropriate enhancement and mitigation measures. Socioeconomic impacts on communities can only be properly assessed with accurate baseline data. Respondee does not believe that this data currently exists at a micro community level and needs to be collected going forward so the impact construction has on communities can be assessed.	No	The Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) is based on the Well-being Assessment Areas identified by the Anglesey Public Services Board and draws on the baseline data provided in the Well-being Assessment. The Isle of Anglesey County Council has indicated these same areas will also be used in future for well-being assessments.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is regretful that the Community Impact Report will only be submitted at the DCO stage as this is an important aspect of the quality of life for people living in the surrounding areas whose lives are going to be directly affected by the development. It would have been useful to view the reports for each community to assess any Cohesion issues in advance of the DCO. Issues of rural isolation need to include older people and other vulnerable groups, and the project needs a framework to identify how the project will work closely with Community organisations and voluntary groups to sustain Community Integration.	Yes	Comment duly noted. The Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) draws on assessments undertaken in the Environmental Statement; therefore, Horizon was unable to share the completed report prior to the DCO application. The draft Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been shared with stakeholders, along with other submissions, during the stakeholder liaison prior to submission of the DCO application. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction practise has details of how socioeconomic impacts will be monitored in order to enable mitigation efforts (Application Document Reference 8.7). Horizon is aware of the rural, isolated context of Anglesey and the Equality impact assessment has identified communities with protected characteristics to ensure that mitigation is sensitive to this (Application Document Reference 8.22).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Measures to protect and enhance access and recreational facilities are welcomed as they will contribute to Health and Wellbeing benefits and reduce community tensions. Horizon should also consider other forms of indirect financial contributions to offset negative effects in communities indirectly affected by the project such as entertainment or language programmes.	No	Details of the voluntary community benefits scheme are under discussion with the Isle of Anglesey County Council and so these recommendations can be discussed as part of that process. Where there are effects identified directly as a result of the Project, mitigation has been specifically identified to address these with the DCO application.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Economic assessments do not consider the impacts on the island upon completion of the project, and the necessary transition stages which need to be in place to ensure the local economy doesn't collapse. Profiling the islands economy based on past trends would be a good benchmark for testing whether GDP is left in a worse situation than profiled after the project.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales have more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Increases in crime levels during the construction period could adversely impact communities, reducing their quality of life. This statement supports the need to closely monitor baseline statistics using crime and disorder, equality and partnership data sets so that any incidents can be responded to effectively. It is strongly recommended that the work be closely monitored by a group similar in nature to the old JAG which met monthly on Anglesey. Measures and structures will need to exist to monitor 'social consequences' to local populations in terms of the ways in which people live, work and interact with the construction project.	No	A Community Cohesion Report has been prepared and is appended to the Environmental Statement (ES Volume C - Project-wide App C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.10). The Community Impact Report submitted with the DCO application identifies key actions which for monitoring and mitigating issues such as potentially increased crime levels which may arise throughout construction, including potential increases in crime and disorder (Application Document Reference 8.23). The Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.5) submitted with the DCO application identifies measures to enable the management of the workforce. A Statement of Common Ground has been prepared in collaboration with North Wales Police.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon's assessment of the effects the power station will have on community cohesion will need to be considered in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment accompanying the DCO submission. The community cohesion sub group will need to be consulted in a timely manner for this to occur.	No	Following submission of the DCO application, Horizon will liaise with communities through a series of community cohesion groups committed to through planning obligations.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Upon completion of the construction phase, there is still potential for social tensions between workers who migrate to operate the plant and existing communities. A monitoring framework needs to be established to keep a close eye on community tensions as they arise, to tackle them efficiently before they impact Community Cohesion.	No	A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been prepared which uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities, to help readers understand what it means locally. This is specific to each community. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities. The Community Cohesion Report is appended to the Environmental Statement (ES) (ES Volume C - Project-wide App C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.10). Horizon is proposing a monitor and manage an approach which will be used to ensure that any unforeseen effects on are identified and mitigated as appropriate. This will be delivered through the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4), Housing Fund and Tourism Fund.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC recognises that the job creation opportunities associated with Wylfa Newydd have the potential to transform the long-term economy. The commitment to using existing local labour and businesses to construct and operate Wylfa Newydd is a key factor in the ability of the project to contribute to economic growth in Anglesey and North Wales. As such, the labour participation rate is an important consideration in both mitigating negative impacts and maximising the benefits of the project over the short- to long-term.	No	Horizon has published a Jobs and Skills Strategy setting out how it intends to enhance the employment opportunities for the local workforce (Application Document Reference 8.3). The assessment presented in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation materials with regards the local contribution to the workforce does not represent a maximum figure. At this point, it is considered a reasonable estimate of the number of local workers who may be employed on the project. The Strategy will seek to put in place measures to maximise this wherever possible.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is a public and community expectation that the employment and supply chain opportunities created by the development (direct and indirect) on Anglesey and across North Wales will be fully realised. Greater clarity is required on how this will be achieved, and the impacts on the environment, language, well-being and quality of life managed and mitigated- particular in the adjacent communities (Tregele, Llanfechell and Cemaes).	No	Horizon recognises this expectation and seeks to maximise local supply chain opportunities where possible. Local expenditure of the construction period of the project is estimated to be between 2% and 4% of construction value, therefore between £200m and £400m within North Wales. To realise this figure, Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses within the project throughout the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Impacts in the adjacent communities are set out in the Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC, in partnership with other North Wales Local Authorities and the North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB) are developing a database which will highlight the capacity and capability of all North Wales Businesses (including those with nuclear related experience). This database has already been successfully utilised to address a number of intelligence requests from HNP (and its partners). The IACC believes that the objectives set out by IACC in the SPG and by IACC in the Local Purpose will be furthered if HNP and all its contractors should commit to utilising this approach/ data base going forward. Commitment to adopting a procurement strategy which enables local and regional companies to take full advantage of opportunities is essential. Support to enable the development of small business consortia is required to ensure that local SMEs can realistically tender for work packages and the IACC would welcome discussions on this point to establish how it can support the delivery of this objective.	No	Horizon wishes to involve local businesses throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project and has committed to a supply chain charter. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Discussions between Horizon and partners continue as the Project develops.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC welcomes the Business Readiness Programme (a result of successful collaboration between the IACC, HNP, WG, NWEAB and NAMRC) which helps local companies develop the skillsets needed to take part in the nuclear industry's supply chain. This needs to continue and grow/ expand and we look forward to continuing to engage with HNP on this.	No	Comment duly noted. Discussions between Horizon and partners will continue as the Project develops.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The consultation presents new figures around the peak labour demand from the Wylfa Newydd development which have changed significantly from those previously advised and are still subject to further change. This brings uncertainty as to the level of impact and subsequent benefits and mitigation required. Further work is required to clarify "maximum/peak scenario" and main risks/changes that would impact the figures and the distribution of job numbers and roles across the project programme.	Yes, see response.	Horizon has reviewed its construction process and as a result has a revised estimate of peak labour demand. This is based on the updated construction schedule which has amended the phasing of some elements of the project. Whilst Horizon does not set a target for local construction recruitment, we are working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and will help ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity within the Wylfa Newydd Project through the measures set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The development of the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service concept is ongoing - a commitment by HNP to enhance local job opportunities by formally collaborating through the proposed Service is essential. The IACC requests that HNP set out an early commitment to engage in practical collaboration through this proposed Service so that it can be progressed ahead of the start of the associated development allow opportunities created by earlier works to be captured.	No	Horizon has introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The North Wales Economic Ambition Board's recently adopted Regional Skills and Employment Plan recommends as a key priority that "local authorities across North Wales work with employers, developers and providers supporting key transformational projects within the energy sector to deliver the necessary facilities and expertise to equip local people with the knowledge and skills so that they can gain employment in the upcoming developments". This approach would support and promote local careers, economic and community growth (short and long term). HNP's commitment to work with the North Wales Economic Ambition Board to ensure that the Regional Skills and Employment Plan becomes a reality for people across the region is requested. Formal commitment, engagement and collaboration through the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service is required at an early stage and before the submission of applications.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the Project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales has more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP. Horizon is also committed to the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC have significant concerns over the level of ambition in the use of local labour especially in the setting of a minimum expectation of 45% during the operational phase as stated in paragraph 20.22 of HNP's Main Consultation Document. The IACC believes that this target-expectation for operational jobs is too low and does not demonstrate the level of long term commitment to the local area which was expected given HNPs previous assurances. This target does not reflect the considerable nuclear related capability and experience which exists on Anglesey and in North West Wales. The IACC are eager to enter discussions with HNP at an early stage to ensure as close to 100% local employment as possible when the power station is operational and much more than the 25% estimated during the construction phase. Horizon need to make a commitment to ensuring long term careers for people in Anglesey and wider North Wales and to have firm plans to deliver that. There are clear opportunities to significantly increase this percentage by capturing: Returning workers from the UK and elsewhere in the world; Long term unemployed and NEETS; Existing nuclear capabilities and experience; College and university graduates with the relevant qualifications for the apprenticeships (non-age specific) and jobs on offer; An increased flow of school pupils who wish to be part of the low carbon energy sector; Opportunities to move the underemployed into new jobs.	No	Horizon has set a target of 85% of operational jobs to be sourced from the North Wales region. The Jobs and Skills Strategy establishes the approach for achieving this target (Application Document Reference 8.3). The Wylfa Newydd Project is a unique opportunity to provide high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of competent people are available as required by the project, a number of steps (which are outlined in Chapter 6 of the Jobs and Skills Strategy, Application Document Reference 8.3) have been taken to guarantee this into the future. These steps have been developed taking cognisance of the effects of skills displacement within the wider community and sensitive to community issues such as use of the Welsh Language.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC request that HNP enter into further discussions on this matter to identify how to collaboratively put mechanisms and conditions in place to increase the target figure and to ensure that local businesses do not suffer from the displacement effect that is likely to occur during the construction phase of the project. Preparatory work by HNP suggests that in many previous developments the majority of the construction workforce has been sourced from the "local" area in question. Taken together with reviews of previous evidence from other major infrastructure projects (including Hinkley Point C) as to the proportions of local labour employed in different project phases, and allowing for differences in labour market dynamics, this would suggest that a more ambitious expectation than currently set should be used.	No	Whilst Horizon does not set a target for local construction recruitment, we are working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity with Wylfa Newydd. Horizon seeking to maximise opportunities for local people by investing in education early. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)			to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
		There is also a need to understand the effects on sectors other than construction, such as opportunities from higher level managerial and professional through to supporting functions such as food, catering, security, administration etc. No detail is provided and this omission impacts the IACC's ability to identify the potential opportunities to maximise local labour. This is of critical importance to realising a potential beneficial impact of the project. This data is required to inform the nature of training resources to mitigate impacts around employment, skills provision and labour displacement. It is essential that HNP fully resource an effective process to ensure that local people and businesses are given support, understand and can access the opportunities to participate in the supply chain during construction, operation and eventual decommissioning of the station.	No	Horizon has published a Jobs and Skills Strategy setting out how it intends to enhance the employment opportunities for the local workforce (Application Document Reference 8.3). The assessment presented in the Pre-application consultation 2 materials with regards the local contribution to the workforce does not represent a maximum figure. At this point, it is considered a reasonable estimate of the number of local workers who may be employed on the project. The Strategy will seek to put in place measures to maximise this wherever possible.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The local labour figures determine the extent and scale of a range of other impacts of the project. The larger the proportion of the project labour requirement that is drawn from the workforce already resident in the relevant catchment or commuting zone, the lower the overall impact made by workers moving or commuting to the project from outside the area.	No	Agreed. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) sets out how Horizon intends to provide opportunities to local people to achieve the reduction of impacts made by workers moving or commuting to the project from outside the area.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Setting realistic expectations for local employment and achieving or exceeding them requires a clear understanding of the demand for and supply of labour. Allied to this is the effective communication and promotion of the opportunities available on both supply and demand sides. There will need to be much greater clarity as to the specific mechanisms, expectations, timing and duration of demand and associated measure to maximise the supply of local labour and provide the means for effective education and training investment to ensure a supply of labour for the project over the short to long term.	No	Horizon has published a Jobs and Skills Strategy setting out how it intends to enhance the employment opportunities for the local workforce (Application Document Reference 8.3). The assessment presented in the Pre-application consultation 2 materials with regards the local contribution to the workforce does not represent a maximum figure. At this point, it is considered a reasonable estimate of the number of local workers who may be employed on the project. The Strategy will seek to put in place measures to maximise this wherever possible.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Clarity is required on the measures proposed for investment in education, training and skills development, focusing on existing regional training providers and new provision linked to Coleg Menai as a complement to HNP's bespoke training programmes (MCD chapter 8).	No	Horizon has published a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and the Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activities on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The retention and use of skills and knowledge contained within the existing Wylfa workforce is a key objective in the legacy to be delivered by the project. This ensures that positive benefits from the Wylfa Newydd project can be enhanced.	No	Horizon recognises the valuable experience that exists in these areas which could support the project, including current and former Wylfa employees. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) sets out how local people will be supported into employment on the project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The technical apprenticeship programme is welcomed. The IACC is keen to ensure that the placements lead to permanent jobs wherever possible and would invite HNP to collaborate in establishing a programme to assist with this objective. The IACC would expect to see provision of graduate and post-graduate placements within the construction and operational workforces and a suitable programme for this strand should also be developed as part of the overall strategy. Clear targets need to be set in relation to the	No	The Horizon Technical Apprenticeship Scheme is in its second year having appointed 12 new apprentices in 2017. Horizon will take on 12 new apprentices each year until final investment decision, following which intake will expand and contract to meet the demand of the Project. It will eventually settle at a steady rate (as yet determined).

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	number of apprentices, not limited to age 24 and under and work placements in different trades and occupations across the different phases of development (construction/ operation/ decommissioning) from Anglesey and North Wales. Outside of the potential workforce that already has many of the health, safety and quality assurance requirements to operate in the nuclear environment and workplace there is a need to provide resource to address the differing requirements of the local labour force that do not currently meet the standards needed across different occupational profiles, job types and workplace locations. There is accordingly a need to understand the effects on sectors other than construction, e.g. opportunities from higher level managerial and professional through to supporting functions food, catering, security, administration etc. There is no detail within the documents as to these impacts and this affects any ability to identify the potential to maximise local labour. This is of critical importance to capturing the potential beneficial impact of the project. This requires to be understood in order to inform the nature of training and related financial resources to be provided to mitigate impacts around employment, skills provision and labour displacement.		Horizon regularly reviews the Technical Apprenticeship Scheme. Horizon has and continues to work with skills providers to provide specialised training. Horizon operates an apprenticeship scheme and a graduate scheme, both of which are constantly under review. Horizon does and will continue to engage in one to one discussions with its education partners.
		In maximising the opportunities created by the Project it is essential to support primary and secondary schools to ensure young people obtain the capabilities, education and skills required and are inspired to participate in the construction and operational workforce. This requires investment in high quality resources and equipment for Technology and Science and upskilling in STEM subject teaching for local primary phase teachers and specialist technology and science teachers at secondary school phase. HNP is requested to present firm proposals in relation to this.	No	Horizon is investing in all stages of education from investing in STEM subjects in local primary schools and secondary schools to working with Coleg Llandrillo Menai and Bangor University. As part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Horizon committed to supporting a capital investment programme for all five secondary schools on Anglesey to improve the science and technology facilities to help promote the take up of STEM subjects.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Recognising that an influx of residents to the Island is likely to include the families of some workers and increase the demand on the educational provision available and the demand on the education authority's resources HNP is asked to present firm proposals on how they can mitigate this and support the objectives of fostering interest in relevant subjects amongst people already resident to help supply the trained workforce HNP will require. Ensuring that persons already resident are supported to access job opportunities will also reduce the impacts of having to encourage appropriately skilled persons to move to the Island and align with HNPs stated objective of being a good neighbour, creating a positive legacy and enhancing communities. This would also respond (in part) to the Welsh language and culture challenges.	No	Horizon is discussing with IACC how to effectively monitor and manage or mitigate as appropriate, the uptake of primary school places by dependants of workers associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project. This is likely to be through the Community Impact Fund. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) sets out how local people will be supported into employment on the project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is an emphasis on the 16+ year's education sector but little beyond awareness raising of STEM subjects at pre 16 level. The IACC raises this as a risk to the local labour employment objective and the longer term legacy in general as recruiting young people into jobs created by the project in due course will be necessary to achieve these objectives. This early engagement approach is required to underpin a long term employment strategy which necessitates the encouragement of appropriately skilled local young people to fill future vacancies in line with the 100-year commitment to the Island. In the same way that local businesses will need support, it is vital that HNP and their contractors fully engage with training providers and colleges so that there is a clear understanding of the requirements for workers and training standards.	No	Horizon is investing in all stages of education from investing in STEM subjects in local primary schools and secondary schools to working with Coleg Llandrillo Menai and Bangor University. As part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Horizon committed to supporting a capital investment programme for all five secondary schools on Anglesey to improve the science and technology facilities to help promote the take up of STEM subjects. In addition, Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activity on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is currently a lack of clarity as to how the local employment figures (25% of total construction workforce/ 45% of operational) translate to actual numbers to be trained to achieve the expectations and	No	The level of training required will depend on the specific roles that are vacant and the existing skills available for those vacancies. This is

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	what resource this will require. The IACC as local authority and education authority is eager to collaborate to formulate an integrated, realistic and deliverable plan to ensure that suitably educated people are available to meet achieve these expectations.		difficult to specify in advance. As IACC notes, it will require a collaborative approach to identify the level of match between occupations in high demand on the project, with relatively lower levels of supply (and therefore vacancies) and which require training. Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activity on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest.
		There is some inaccuracy at times within the documents as to school's capacity and the subsequent impact on them of an increase in demand for places. As a result, the related mitigation is not accurate or adequate. In some instances, older data has been used to make assumptions about local school capacity, the assessment of the influx of school age children is deemed too small in number, and the evidence base for the assumed numbers is unclear and unquantified. HNP is therefore required to present updated information of the demand likely to come forward related to persons moving to the Island for the project using a clear and up-to-date evidence base. IACC strongly suggest that written agreement is reached on an appropriate evidence base to allow the required reassessment to be undertaken.	No	The IACC has provided Horizon with updated baseline data related to education since this consultation document was published. This now forms the basis of ongoing assessments.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Primary schools across the Island are oversubscribed and pupil number prediction data points to increased demand and further pressure on school places until 2025 due to increase in births and housing developments. This does not include HNP-related employment led increases which will further increase demand on the oversubscribed schools. Mitigation of the impact of the increased numbers of required school places needed related to the HNP project will be required and HNP is requested to engage with the authority to develop proposals for this ahead of the submission of applications.	No	Horizon has engaged with IACC on this issue. In principle this can be mitigated through the Community Impact Fund where the impact is demonstrably linked to the project. The IACC has provided Horizon with updated baseline data related to education since this consultation document was published. This now forms the basis of ongoing assessments.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is a lack of detail on skills and training elements with regards to qualifications, apprenticeships, work placements and competencies required across the project phases (construction/operation/decommissioning) and what quantity and scope of training will be provided to up-skill the local labour force to ensure that they have the necessary skills to obtain employment at Wylfa Newydd. Upfront investment in training provision and facilities will be required to facilitate alignment between labour/skills supply and demand. The early provision of training and skills support is required to allow local people to take up jobs in both the construction and operation phases. This will also assist in reducing some of the potential negative impacts of the project attributable to an influx of new residents. Allowing people currently in the community to access these roles will strengthen community cohesion and help to integrate the project with the community as a key employer.	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activity on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest. The Horizon Technical Apprenticeship Scheme is in its second year having appointed 12 new apprentices in 2017. Horizon will take on 12 new apprentices each year until final investment decision, following which intake will expand and contract to meet the demand of the Project. It will eventually settle at a steady rate (as yet undetermined). Horizon regularly reviews the Technical Apprenticeship Scheme. Horizon has and continues to work with skills providers to provide specialised training. Horizon operates an apprenticeship scheme and a

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	As already noted the North Wales Economic Ambition Board Regional Skills and Employment Plan recommends as a key priority that local authorities across North Wales work with employers, developers and providers supporting key transformational projects within the energy sector to deliver the necessary facilities and expertise to equip local people with the knowledge and skills so that they can gain employment in the upcoming developments. This approach will support and promote local careers, economic and community growth for the current and future generations. The IACC would encourage the delivery of HNP's commitment to work with the North Wales Economic Ambition Board progress to delivery and implementation of additional provision to ensure the Regional Skills and Employment Plan.	No	graduate scheme, both of which are constantly under review. Horizon does and will continue to engage in one to one discussions with its education partners. Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales has more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC recognises the progress made within this Theme over recent months through activities undertaken by HNP and their respective consultants. We acknowledge and appreciate HNP's commitment to the formation of Menter Newydd and the creation of the Supply Chain Charter and are committed to continuing to work with HNP to build, promote and maximise supply chain opportunities for local businesses across Anglesey and North Wales.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Currently the level of detailed information surrounding the Supply Chain charter is very limited. More constructive and detailed comments can be given as further details emerge. In principle, the IACC is supportive for a continuation of the suppliers register, series of supply chain events, initiatives and programmes (from Tier 1 to Tier 5), including the planned recruitment of a supply chain development team based on Anglesey to continue to drive engagement with local and regional businesses.	No	Horizon remains committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Discussions between Horizon and partners regarding this matter will continue as the Project develops.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	There will be a need for continuous review of the Supply Chain Charter and supply chain related activities to ensure it remains fit for purpose for all stakeholders.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The supply chain charter proposals and their effectiveness depend to a large degree on the intent of the supply chain to adopt supportive procurement policies and the ability of local businesses to compete effectively for the contracts available. Appropriate monitoring arrangements will be critical from the onset.	No	Horizon has committed to working with multiple partners during the project and will continue to actively embrace a collaborative nature as set out in the supply chain charter. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Although the potential jobs and skills opportunities which will be created by the project are welcomed it is considered that labour displacement remains an issue which requires to be addressed more fully than it has been to date. As was highlighted in the IACC's response to PAC1 and 2016 Project update consultation, there is little detailed recognition of potential displacement effects. Further work is required to develop a suitable mitigation plan to manage the effects of labour displacement. The IACC expected this to have been given greater thought and prominence in the current consultation and reiterates the need to progress this as part of the evidence base, effects assessment and mitigation strategy development which will be required prior to the submission of the application. The IACC strongly urges HNP to investigate displacement effects on Anglesey (and beyond) as this could have a considerable adverse impact on the labour market, existing businesses and tourism providers. The IACC would wish to be involved in detailed discussion on these points and invites HNP to share information to allow the development of this element of its proposal in partnership with the IACC. The current baseline position, analysis on wage levels and associated impacts all require to be progressed in the short term to allow proper consideration of this aspect to be carried out.	Yes, see response.	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Labour displacement impacts from the project could be significant. For example, skilled labour may move to take advantage of opportunities for higher wages. This could then have an adverse impact on the firm or contract they leave so that any economic effect e.g. Gross Value Added may be reduced or delayed. In relation to labour the Wylfa Newydd construction period is projected to start in 2018 with completion of the second unit in 2027. Beyond that the operational phase of the station will cover another 60 years. The numbers of construction workers at the peak of the construction period could exceed 10,000 people across a range of occupations and skill levels. In addition to this, many further ancillary roles will be created to service the construction workforce against a working age population of only 31,972 on Anglesey	No	Labour market churn is discussed in detail within Project-wide Socio-economic Effects Chapter C1; it highlights that these concerns are addressed through mitigation set out within the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	(approximately 33% increase). Given the scale of demand relative to the available supply of labour there is likely to be a significant pull factor created on labour in existing firms from the Wylfa Newydd project. This will create vacancies in those existing firms which in turn could potentially weaken individual company ability to compete for contracts and work packages within the supply chain.		
		Additional demand will have knock on effect on other construction projects e.g. housebuilding, school's improvement programme and a range of other projects scheduled for construction in the same period as Wylfa Newydd. On this point the issue of labour displacement from the cumulative effects of different projects will likely exacerbate displacement effects.	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Displacement of skills/jobs will not be confined to the construction sector. People employed in low paid and seasonal jobs will be attracted to higher wages on offer with Wylfa Newydd - in particular the health and social care sector which are critical to the economy of the Island. The health and social care sector is already vulnerable to losing staff and some of these positions are already difficult to fill. In addition, skilled labour from local SMEs within other sectors outside of construction may move to companies from outside of North Wales which would impact the local SMEs significantly. This is also the case for skilled labour moving to work for HNP, Menter Newydd or the main Tier 2/3 companies. Ways in which to backfill these vacancies within local businesses needs to be considered. Consultation work from the Wylfa Newydd: Wider Impacts Study (not yet published) suggests that some existing companies would probably lose staff rather than pay them more but this ultimately depends on the percentage increase in wages that occur	No	Horizon acknowledges local concern about workers moving from other jobs onto the project. This is a normal part of a flexible labour market like the UK's – if people think the project is offering a better job that is clearly a benefit for them – but can have issues for previous employers. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Evidence from the Wylfa Newydd North Wales Business Survey (2016) suggests that some businesses are concerned that the project will take construction workers away from them for better paid jobs. This may have knock on effect on other construction projects e.g. housebuilding, school's improvement programme and a range of other projects scheduled for construction in the same period as Wylfa Newydd. On this point the issue of labour displacement from the cumulative effects of different projects will likely exacerbate displacement effects.	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The displacement effect on labour and businesses who hope to maximise supply chain opportunities and other existing businesses could impact negatively and considerably on Anglesey's economy. Appropriate strategies and programmes need to be investigated and adequately considered to assess how the issue of	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	displacement can be minimised and/or overcome. The IACC request to discuss the issue of displacement as a matter of urgency with HNP to design the best method to introduce mitigation measures to address the situation as far as possible.		the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders, including the IACC, to develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
		The supply chain charter requires being effective in engaging and encouraging existing businesses to compete and win contracts in the Wylfa Newydd supply chain through pro-active policies and agreed targets by value and number. This will help growth of the existing business base and retention of staff. A monitoring and review regime which can amend the approach to address any identified deficiencies during its operational period is therefore essential. The IACC expect that the monitoring and review will be undertaken in partnership with the authority and other relevant bodies including representatives of the business community.	No	Horizon remains committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Discussions between Horizon and partners regarding this matter will continue as the Project develops.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Tourism is the largest sector of the Anglesey economy generating over £256M annually. We acknowledge that HNP and their consultants have submitted a Tourism Assessment for the IACC's consideration. The IACC are considering and will respond to the Tourism Assessment separately however in general we would comment that this Theme has not been considered in sufficient depth and detail within the PAC2 documentation. Issues arising from this assessment include adverse impacts on tourism accommodation availability, reduced visitor numbers during construction period, disruption to visitors through increasing congestion/trips generated by the development. Whilst noting the tourism survey results, surveying reaction to a project that is not yet built is presuming some certainty of the actual outcome which cannot be relied upon when dealing with people's perception.	No	Horizon acknowledges the importance of tourism to the economy of Anglesey and have secured a Tourism Fund through a Section 106 Agreement. The fund will assist tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against adverse changes arising from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The operation of the fund will be developed through further consultation with local stakeholders including Isle of Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can also be found in Chapter C1 of the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC re-iterate this point as at this time Tourism has not yet been considered in sufficient depth and detail and would encourage HNP to give much more weight and consideration to this Theme ahead of any application.	No	Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can be found in Chapter C1 of the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC welcomes the potential significant positive tourism benefits from this project with the site itself being an attraction and the potential increased use of local restaurants, pubs and food. The PAC2 documents do not acknowledge in detail the potential benefits/impacts and the IACC along with the Destination Anglesey Partnership would welcome further discussions surrounding enhancing the positive elements as well as adequately mitigating against adverse impacts. As previously stated in the IACC's response to PAC1 and Project Update, detailed tourism assessments require to be undertaken and mitigation measures to be developed with the IACC to ensure that adverse tourism impacts are either avoided, mitigated or compensated for.	No	Horizon acknowledges the importance of tourism to the economy of Anglesey and have secured a Tourism Fund through a Section 106 Agreement. The fund will assist tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against adverse changes arising from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The operation of the fund will be developed through further consultation with local stakeholders including Isle of Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can also be found in Chapter C1 of the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The risk of deterioration in accommodation standards in the tourism accommodation assessment is recognised in the Tourism Assessment but the reference to proposed mitigation (B1.214) relates to the possible provision of leisure services not any reference to maintaining accommodation standards in the tourism sector.	No	Horizon acknowledges the importance of tourism to the economy of Anglesey and have secured a Tourism Fund through a Section 106 Agreement. The fund will assist tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against adverse changes arising from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The operation of the fund will be developed through further consultation with local stakeholders including Isle of Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can also be found in Chapter C1 of

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Maintaining and improving the tourism offer during the construction of Wylfa Newydd is of critical importance. Attractions are an important element within the wider tourism offer and the IACC sees the construction of tourism facility as being a unique proposition to our visitors. Hence, the IACC are supportive in principle of the concept of creating a Visitor and Media Centre. IACC needs greater dialogue with HNP on the creation of this centre, the exact location and the planned construction period. Anecdotal evidence from other sites is showing a large following for construction tourism, and the IACC believes the centre should be operational at an early stage of the project build in order to maximise on this potential and create a central focus for visitors wishing to view the site. The IACC envisages the new visitor centre being a major conduit between the community and the power station as HNP has identified within the consultation documents. This would provide a very popular wet weather visitor attraction, add to the range of educational facilities on Anglesey and make an ideal stop whilst circumnavigating the coastal path, or visiting the North of the island.	No	the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Horizon acknowledges the importance of tourism to the economy of Anglesey and have secured a Tourism Fund through a Section 106 Agreement. The proposed visitor centre is a key part of this mitigation. The fund will assist tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against adverse changes arising from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The operation of the fund will be developed through further consultation with local stakeholders including Isle of Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can also be found in Chapter C1 of the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Overall there is limited additional work on tourism impacts and mitigation proposals. On the basis of the information provided it is not clear as to the extent of impacts on the tourism sector from the perspective of visitor activity, impacts on accommodation and wider impacts on activity within the sector including displacement of employment from businesses in sectors including hospitality, food, catering and other sectors of central importance to the tourism sector and wider economy. Reference to a tourism strategy which sets out mitigation measures is made but this is neither provided nor any detail given on mitigation.	No	The Socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) concludes that there would be a project wide, significant adverse effect on tourism during the construction phase of the project. In recognition of this Horizon propose additional mitigation including the Tourism Fund and a Visitor and Media Centre. Whilst it is not thought that the centre will bring new tourists to the island, it will enhance the existing offer on the island.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Wylfa Newydd will have a major impact on the Wales Coastal Path and AONB. There will be a significant loss of amenity to coastal path users, local residents and visitors to the area during the construction phase and potentially during the operational phase. During the operational phase, the permanent route of the Coastal path should be positioned as close to the sea as possible offering users the best coastal route option with enhanced sea views. One of the proposed alternative options achieves this aim, is therefore preferable and should be explored in more detail. The IACC would be pleased to discuss this further with HNP prior to finalisation of this aspect.	No	The Wales Coast Path has been identified as being of high importance and its importance for the economy of the island is acknowledged. Mitigation proposals during construction will retain links to Wylfa Head from Cemaes and a route between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes will be provided around the boundary of the Power Station Site. Following consultation with Natural Resources Wales, the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Ynys Môn Ramblers Horizon has proposed an unsurfaced footpath route, except where ground conditions require some degree of hard-core type surfacing. The final alignment of the Wales Coast Path during operation would also be unsurfaced for the majority of its length, though this would be complemented with other paths that would be suitable for less mobile recreational users. All footpaths would be clearly signed in both Welsh and English. The visitor centre car park would be available for people to use in order to access the Wales Coast Path and information regarding the route of paths within the Power Station Site would be provided for information.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	More information on worker numbers, job types and roles is required. This needs to go beyond the construction and operation staff and include the ancillary roles which will also be created.	No	A breakdown of the workforce into occupations and durations is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) and the Socio-Economics Chapter of the Environmental Statement (Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Temporary workers will be required to construct the power plant; by the nature of construction this will be for a limited time period. Permanent posts will be available at Wylfa Newydd upon completion of the construction phase.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	More information on the skills available within the local community and how this aligns to the needs of the project is required to allow the appropriate targeting of training and educational opportunities ahead of the roles becoming available so that local people are enabled to take up jobs when they do arise.	No	A review has been undertaken of the existing skills base in the local area and this has been used to support the expectation that 2000 workers at peak could be home based. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) explains how workers with the correct skills will be sourced to complete the Wylfa Newydd Project.

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Further consideration is needed of the pre-16 years' education sector to deliver the workforce required for Wylfa Newydd over the longer term. This requires investment in high quality resources and equipment for Technology and Science teaching in secondary schools, in addition to the provision of curriculum resources.	No	Horizon is investing in all stages of education from investing in STEM subjects in local primary schools and secondary schools to working with Coleg Llandrillo Menai and Bangor University. As part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Horizon committed to supporting a capital investment programme for all five secondary schools on Anglesey to improve the science and technology facilities to help promote the take up of STEM subjects.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Primary/Secondary school capacity - The evidence base and assessment of impacts on school place demand requires to be updated. Contributions to funding school places to meet the demand created by the project and to allow for effective integration on non-Welsh/ English speaking children will be required.	No	Through the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Horizon committed to supporting a capital investment programme for all five secondary schools on Anglesey. Horizon is also discussing with the Local Education Authority how to effectively monitor and manage or mitigate as appropriate, the uptake of primary school places by dependants of workers associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	An overarching programme of awareness raising and promotion of opportunities for the existing and future workforce utilising existing stakeholders, training and education providers and wider press and promotional channels should be delivered, including careers advice. The IACC would recommend that this programme should start ahead of the submission of the DCO to allow the necessary lead-in time for training and skills programmes to address the anticipated demand.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon value the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon have also introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP, Menter Newydd and partners should ensure that the supply chain charter is effective in engaging and encouraging existing businesses to compete and win contracts in the Wylfa Newydd supply chain. This would be supported by the setting of agreed targets by value and number. Such an approach will support the growth of the existing business base and retention of staff and thereby reduce the potential for negative impacts of the project due to displacement of jobs. The IACC would encourage the use of consortia as otherwise many local / regional firms will not be able to compete for the tender opportunities and would welcome the opportunity to work with HNP to facilitate that.	No	Horizon is committed to working with the local supply chain throughout the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project, and through their programme of engagement will seek to support the suppliers in a range of ways. The draft supply chain action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP and Menter Newydd are required to work with partners including the IACC, North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB), North Wales Business Council, Business Wales and Welsh Government to identify and maintain information on Welsh businesses that can be matched to appropriate work packages in the Wylfa Newydd supply chain. This will require resources to be made available throughout the construction, operational and decommissioning phase of the project to maintain Welsh SME involvement in the project supply chain.	No	Horizon is committed to working with the local supply chain, including SME's and through their programme of engagement will seek to support the suppliers in a range of ways. The draft supply chain action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Funding of an extension to the Anglesey Business Centre or a dedicated Energy Island Enterprise Centre and members of staff to provide direct support to local businesses and start-ups providing dedicated services to the Wylfa Newydd project during construction and operation.	No	Horizon are working closely with the key economics stakeholders such as the Energy Island Partnership, Local Authorities and the North Wales Economic Ambition Board. Horizon will continue to do this to support the long term economic growth of region.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP and Menter Newydd to provide a means of monitoring and reporting expenditure with local firms through the use of existing procurement systems to determine progress towards targets or statements made	No	Horizon has committed to working with multiple partners during the project and will continue to actively embrace a collaborative nature as set out in the supply chain charter. The draft supply chain charter and

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	in the existing assessment. The same system could also be used to understand expenditure during the main construction phase.		action plan are detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
		The IACC would wish to discuss an HNP/ Menter Newydd commitment to a level of value of contracts (for example under £250,000) that will be offered to companies locally before attempting to procure more nationally. The database of North Wales companies would inform and facilitate this process.	No	Horizon has committed to working with multiple partners, including IACC, during the project to embrace a collaborative nature as set out in the supply chain charter. The draft supply chain charter and action plan are detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	There will be a need for transparency and early detail surrounding what the work packages will look like and when they will be available so that companies - local and regional - can begin to prepare for them through training and upskilling. This will also provide confidence to businesses that opportunities will be real.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP and Menter Newydd should make full use of existing procurement portals such as Sell2Wales for tender opportunities as these are embedded into current best practice with companies and will ensure consistency in their tender approaches.	No	Horizon has committed to a business and supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Discussions between Horizon and partners continue as the Project develops. The draft supply chain charter and action plan are detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC expect any procurement exercise to include the requirement to recruit/ employ locally where possible - this would ensure that local benefits are maximised.	No	Whilst Horizon does not set a target for local construction recruitment, we are working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity with Wylfa Newydd. See ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is recognised that there is an opportunity to back fill opportunities as employees move from existing employers to be employed directly or through the supply chain of the Wylfa Newydd Power station (construction and operational phases). However, the pull factor of higher wages would likely result in the most qualified and skilled local labour being taken up by Wylfa Newydd and as such create a need for training to provide suitable replacement labour in vacated roles. Assessing the demand created for and proposing means of providing additional support for training in the areas where there is likely to be displacement activity relating to the local labour force i.e. the areas where local labour will take up job opportunities during the construction and operational phases of the power station. As indicated by the work to date this would include "construction trades and specialists" (40% of predicted local labour). The remaining 60% of local labour would be in "engaged in work supporting the construction workforce in a wide variety of roles" (3). As such it would be suggested that further work to define these groups is undertaken and appropriate training support and associated resources for these areas is included as mitigation.	No	Labour market churn is discussed in detail within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 –Project-wide effects – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). The ES highlights that these concerns are addressed through mitigation set out within the Jobs and Skills Strategy.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Further information and analysis on wage levels to be paid at the development and the impacts of this on the local economy in displacement terms requires be providing in short course and analysing against the current income profile on the Island.	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	In some cases, the loss of employees from businesses may have a negative impact in terms of reducing that firm's ability to service existing and potential future contracts including those tendered to the market by HNP,	No	Horizon is committed to working with the local supply chain throughout the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project, and through their programme of engagement will seek to support the

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Menter Newydd and its supply chain. An assessment of the likely impact on this aspect is required to allow the development of mitigation strategies.		suppliers in a range of ways. The draft supply chain action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Labour market effects have been assessed in the Environmental Statement Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
		Monitoring officer/ resource to provide regular surveys with visitors to gauge impacts and adapt mitigation as the Wylfa Newydd development progresses.	No	The Socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) concludes that there would be a project wide, significant adverse effect on tourism during the construction phase of the project. In recognition of this Horizon proposes additional mitigation including a Tourism Fund and a Visitor and Media Centre. In regard to the Tourism Fund, Horizon has confirmed that this will delivered in accordance with a Tourism Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. It will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. The objective will be to ensure that for the first two years of operation of both Units, effects on visitor numbers are monitored and that there is a mechanism in place to address any adverse effects should they arise. The Tourism Oversight Group would stay in place for the first two years of operation to monitor and manage effects on visitor numbers should they arise as a result of operation of the Power Station.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Contribution to resource to existing activity to mitigate the loss of visitor and associated income.	No	In regard to the Tourism Fund, Horizon has confirmed that this will delivered in accordance with a Tourism Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. It will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. The objective will be to ensure that for the first two years of operation of both Units, effects on visitor numbers are monitored and that there is a mechanism in place to address any adverse effects should they arise. The Tourism Oversight Group would stay in place for the first two years of operation to monitor and manage effects on visitor numbers should they arise as a result of operation of the Power Station. The Socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) concludes that there would be a project wide, significant adverse effect on tourism during the construction phase of the project. In recognition of this Horizon propose additional mitigation including a Tourism Fund and a Visitor and Media Centre.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Resources for training in wider sectors that would suffer from displacement effects e.g. food sector, hospitality/catering and other areas that could support the construction phase of the project to reduce the impact of employment loss/displacement in existing businesses and ensure a supply of suitably skilled labour. Accommodation and Food is highlighted in recent analysis as an important growth sector for Anglesey along with transport and distribution.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 also takes into consideration the size of the workforce available Anglesey, Wales, UK, and the rest of the world; though this is explored in further detail in the appendices C1-2 and C1-3. Horizon is proposing a flexible Skills Fund that can be used to meet the full range of training requirements associated with the project. Further details are set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Reference to the number and range of job and supply chain opportunities on offer to local people and businesses both during construction and operation is welcomed. A general statement on HNP's commitment to providing support to help people and businesses to take advantage of these opportunities would be appreciated. The IACC considers that going forward and ahead of the submission of applications greater clarity and detail is required on labour requirements and profile to ensure there is an appropriate, collaborative response and mitigation is appropriately targeted.	No	Whilst Horizon does not set a target for local recruitment, it is working with communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for career opportunities at Wylfa Newydd. Over the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project will create a large number of jobs. It is estimated that 2,000 home-based workers will be employed during construction. An anticipated 85% of the approximately 850 operational jobs to be created by the Project will be taken up by home-based workers. Horizon believes this constitutes a significant opportunity for the people and economy of Anglesey. Horizon is intending to engage with local education institutes to ensure that local people have the skills necessary to do this. As part of this strategy, support has been provided to Grwp Llandrillo Menai (particularly Coleg Menai), and the close relationship with this key education provider would help to enable the local communities to engage with the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangor University covering employability, joint activity in education, sponsorships and sponsored research. Horizon is also exploring measures that could be developed to support apprentices, graduates and trainees learn to develop their Welsh language skills. Further details of these initiatives are available in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is acknowledged that this is a pre-application consultation and all of the information for the project may not yet be available in its final form however the IACC would welcome further information and clarity on the current estimated timing, type and numbers of workers and skills required at different stages of the construction period to inform discussion on this point. The initial breakdown of construction disciplines in table 9.1 is useful and further detail on that is sought. This information was requested in the IACC response to PAC1 and to the informal consultation. The IACC considers that this information is now required as a priority to inform the approach and discussion on jobs, skills, education and displacement.	No	A breakdown of the workforce into occupations and durations is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) and Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Temporary workers will be required to construct the power plant; by the nature of construction this will be for a limited time period. Permanent posts will be available at Wylfa Newydd upon completion of the construction phase.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC suggests that HNP consider the following to maximise uptake of local labour; 2.4.1 Support increase resources for training in wider sectors to support construction e.g. security, clerical, administrative, catering and hospitality to maximise the use of local labour; 2.4.2 Consider further investment to increase the target percentages in managerial/supervisory roles and further improvements in mechanical/electrical and civils occupations; 2.4.3 Assist in the development of consortia so that local companies can come together to bid for tenders confidently; 2.4.3 Assess ability of Menter Newydd and the supply chain allied to existing FE and training network (based in N Wales) to determine maximum possible labour participation in construction and operation (Grwp Llandrillo Menai) based on lead in times for specific training matched against occupations/skills demands; 2.4.4 Commitment to and funding for advertising relevant job opportunities in local and regional press and through local intermediaries including Job Centre Plus, colleges, higher education providers, training providers and other relevant intermediaries involved in the delivery of training, job matching, recruitment and careers advice. The Employment and Skills Service should be utilised here. 2.4.5 Commit to working collaboratively with the IACC to attract returning workers; 2.4.6 Utilise Sell2Wales wherever possible on tender opportunities.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) sets out a range of interventions that will deliver many of the activities suggested by IACC. This includes the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service that will match residents with vacancies and a flexible Skills Fund that can be used to support a range of training and other interventions related to the project. This will be delivered in partnership with a range of stakeholders, including IACC, Job Centre Plus, colleges, higher education providers, training providers and other relevant intermediaries involved in the delivery of training, job matching, recruitment and careers advice.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC invites HNP to collaborate to utilise established digital platforms to promote employment opportunities and directly target individuals from Anglesey and North Wales (who work across the world), but interested to return.	No	Horizon have introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)			Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
		There is currently very little on displacement or what training for trades and "other roles to support construction" is in place to mitigate this? (8.44 Main consultation document) Should a specific proposal be developed to respond to this?	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Further investment should be made to train and provide labour to "back fill" job roles vacated by those moving to work in the various stages of the Wylfa Newydd development and associated development.	No	Labour market churn is discussed in detail within Project-wide Socio-economic Effects Chapter C1; it highlights that these concerns are addressed through the mitigation measures set out within the Jobs and Skills Strategy.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	What possibility is there to use existing/current Wylfa expertise in Wylfa Newydd project phases, this is being explored but can we get a feel for numbers that might transfer across?	No	Current/existing Wylfa expertise is something that the project will seek to draw on, using the training and recruitment mechanisms set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3). No specific target has been set.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	In a number of instances supporting information (e.g. Jobs and skills strategy/Education engagement strategy/ Health and Wellbeing Strategy) has not been provided. The IACC Education Department is eager to engage and collaborate more effectively going forward.	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activity on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	In a number of instances, it will be difficult to predict the future impacts of the Wylfa Newydd development. Instances include the impact on the labour market and existing employers in terms of displacement and wage inflation, related to this, impacts on key sectors of the economy including tourism, construction and ancillary services and health and social care services.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has sought to predict future impacts arising from the project and implement mitigation measures where possible.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is limited clarity on how the project benefits will actually be delivered in a range of incidences (skills and training opportunities, employment opportunities, value of business to local firms) as there is no specific reference to measurable targets, scope, value, timing and duration or the mechanics of how those benefits will be achieved. Draft or approved investment plans should be provided.	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application. This sets out how skills, training and employment benefits will be delivered and monitored. Targets have not been set, but Horizon is developing KPIs against which it will report.

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	What is the funding being provided to Grwp Llandrillo Menai? Scale and nature of outputs? Throughput of people - does it have the capacity to deliver the numbers? What is the breakdown between construction phase related training and operational phase training? How long does the education engagement programme deliver for? Can this be extended if necessary? In broader terms how long does the jobs and skills strategy remain in place? How long does the programme of supplier engagement and promotion of contract opportunities deliver for?	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application. This sets out how skills, training and employment benefits will be delivered and monitored through both the construction and operational phases. Horizon has already committed £1m to Grwp Llandrillo Menai. Alongside this, Horizon is committed to a flexible Skills Fund that can be used to boost training capacity as well as fund individual courses. Horizon will work in partnership with local stakeholders to agree an investment programme that boosts capacity where it is required.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Thought needs to be given to how the Employment and Skills Service monitors negative impacts in general and also specifically issues around labour displacement in businesses and other negative impacts relating to the tourism sector e.g. visitor numbers and expenditure impacts?	No	The Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service can be made available to employers whose staff transfer onto the project to enable them to backfill any vacancies. It is also likely to provide monitoring information on any vacancies it fills.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	What provision is there to allow a feed of information from HNP/Menter Newydd and subsequent suppliers to understand progress in a) Number of local people in employment b) value and number of contracts awarded c) Number of apprenticeships/training places provided	No	Horizon's aspiration is to maximise the opportunities for local businesses to tender for work related to the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon's Supply Chain Charter will require tenderers to identify the extent to which local resources can be engaged to deliver or support future works, with the extent of local engagement being included as a criterion in the assessment of all relevant tenders. In addition, Horizon will audit suppliers on the use of local and regional businesses as part of contract monitoring. The draft supply chain charter and action plan are detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In line with the Local Purpose HNP states that it will also seek to maximise the benefits and reduce the effects on the economy and culture. The IACC welcomes this clear intention and the alignment of the vision with the SPG objective which this creates. The IACC considers that this element could be strengthened by specific reference being made to the adjacent communities to the Wylfa Newydd development.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Work to determine a more precise view of training requirements and skills demands to hit and exceed the local employment expectations currently there is no information on this demand within the PEIR.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Project details will continue to develop up to the submission of the DCO application. The EIA process will continue throughout the intervening period to inform and modify designs through an iterative process whereby environmental considerations are taken into account in decision-making about project design. The responses of consultees to this document will be taken into account. For these reasons, the PEI presented in this report is, by definition, preliminary. Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) to be submitted with the DCO application. This sets out the occupations and skills required to complete the Wylfa Newydd project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Monitor and publicise performance around the recruitment, employment and training and apprenticeships achieved by the project during construction, operation and decommissioning. This would have a staff and training resource implication for the authority.	No	Whilst Horizon does not set a target for local construction recruitment, we are working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity with Wylfa Newydd.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)			A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
		Deliver a programme of awareness raising and promotion of opportunities for the existing and future workforce utilising existing training and education providers and wider press and promotional channels.	No	Whilst Horizon does not set a target for local recruitment, we are working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity with Wylfa Newydd.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC and HNP to work in partnership to introduce performance measures for local recruitment, employment, training and apprenticeships should also be set, promoted, and progress monitored to ensure that objectives are being achieved and any deficiency in delivery identified and addressed.	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application. This sets out how skills, training and employment benefits will be delivered and monitored. Targets have not been set, but Horizon is developing KPIs against which it will report.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Create apprenticeships and work placements leading to permanent jobs and set a clear target and commitment to a number of apprentices and work placements in different trades and occupations across the different phases of development (construction/ operation/ decommissioning) showing how this is broken down and what resource (financial and staff) is dedicated to delivering it.	No	The Horizon Technical Apprenticeship Scheme is in its second year having appointed 12 new apprentices in 2017. Horizon will take on 12 new apprentices each year until final investment decision, following which intake will expand and contract to meet the demand of the Project. It will eventually settle at a steady rate (as yet undetermined). Horizon regularly reviews the Technical Apprenticeship Scheme.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Training should be provided to provide individuals with necessary nuclear health and safety and quality assurance requirements prior to on-site work e.g. Nuclear passport.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Growth/ expansion on the Business Readiness Programme (a result of successful collaboration between the IACC, HNP, WG, NWEAB and NAMRC) which helps local companies develop the skillsets needed to take part in the nuclear industry's supply chain.	No	Horizon are actively engaging with NWEAB and other suppliers to help local companies develop the relevant skillsets to take advantage of the project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan are detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Investigate the potential to transfer trained labour from construction into operational phase - look at opportunities from professional/managerial roles through civils/mechanical/electrical through to trades and support. Have a "life cycle" training and employment package to demonstrate long term commitment and longevity of economic and social opportunities.	No	Horizon recognises the valuable experience that exists in these areas which could support the project. Part of the workforce throughout all phases of the project, is expected to be sourced from a commuting zone which covers the wider North Wales region. This will reach its highest proportion during the operational stage of the project. For clarification on this matter, see Figure 2-2 of the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Invest in training provision and new training facilities to maximise the proportion of job opportunities being taken by labour resident in the labour market/travel to work area in construction and operational phases. Includes capital investment in facilities both for construction trades, mechanical and electrical, civils, managerial and professional and support occupations to maximise the use of local talent and labour and address the impacts of labour displacement.	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application. This sets out how skills, training and employment benefits will be delivered and monitored through both the construction and operational phases. Horizon has already committed £1m to Grwp Llandrillo Menai. Alongside this, Horizon is committed to a flexible Skills Fund that can be used to boost training capacity as well as fund individual courses.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)			Horizon will work in partnership with local stakeholders to agree an investment programme that boosts capacity where it is required.
		Resources and investment for training in wider sectors that would suffer from displacement effects e.g. food sector, hospitality/catering and other areas that could support the construction phase of the project to reduce the impact of employment loss/displacement in existing businesses and ensure a supply of suitably skilled labour. Accommodation and Food is highlighted in recent analysis as an important growth sector for Anglesey along with transport and distribution. These sectors could become quickly overheated through high levels of demand from Wylfa Newydd and also offer good entry level opportunities for the longer term unemployed and underemployed groups.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 also takes into consideration the size of the workforce available Anglesey, Wales, UK, and the rest of the world; though this is explored in further detail in the appendices C1.2 and C1.3.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Focus on under-utilised or employed elements of the working age population e.g. unemployed, low skilled in order to maximise the economic and social benefits of investment.		
		Provision of graduate and post-graduate placements within construction and operational workforces.	No	Horizon launched its graduate development scheme in 2016 and has recruited graduates for specific areas in preceding years. The current scheme provides an opportunity to attract high calibre recruits from North Wales and beyond by offering a number of practical placements and opportunities to work between Horizon's sites. Horizon has a memorandum of understanding with Bangor and Glyndwr universities, to help attract talent from North Wales, in addition to agreements with Manchester, Imperial College and Birmingham Universities. For further details, please refer to the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC has been and remains supportive of the project on the basis of the jobs which it will deliver locally both during its construction and operational phases.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC acknowledges the support from HNP for the establishment of an Employment and Skill Brokerage and looks for its support in its piloting with the contracts for the Site Preparation and Clearance works.	No	Comment duly noted
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC welcomes the Horizon Supply Chain Charter and continues to advise that this should be in place for the early works and associated developments in order to allow local businesses to capture the maximum opportunities and gain experience in the tendering system ahead of the main construction tendering commencing.	No	Comment duly noted
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC welcomes the promotion of supply chain engagement through the Business Readiness Programme Menter Newydd, the development of the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service concept.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The comments on the support required from HNP to help local people, and young people in particular, to be competitive in the jobs market for Wylfa Newydd are seen as being equally applicable to the support needed for local businesses to compete for supply chain and service contract opportunities.	No	Local expenditure of the construction period of the project is estimated to be between 2% and 4%, therefore between £200m and £400m within North Wales. To realise this figure, Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses within the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	At PAC1 it was the opinion of the IACC that the issue of displacement was insufficiently covered. The IACC is of the opinion that labour displacement impacts from the project could be significant. For example, skilled labour may move to take advantage of higher wages available for jobs at the power station development (and associated development). This could then have an adverse impact on the firm or contract that those workers leave so that any economic effect e.g. Gross Value Added may be reduced or delayed.	No	Horizon acknowledges local concern about workers moving from other jobs onto the project. This is a normal part of a flexible labour market like the UK's – if people think the project is offering a better job that is clearly a benefit for them – but can have issues for previous employers. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)			worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
		Additional demand will also have knock on effect on other construction projects e.g. housebuilding, school's improvement programme and a range of other projects scheduled for construction in the same period as Wylfa Newydd. On this point the issue of labour displacement from the cumulative effects of different projects will likely exacerbate displacement effects and this point is returned to later in this document.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 also takes into consideration the size of the workforce available Anglesey, Wales, UK, and the rest of the world; though this is explored in further detail in the appendices C1.2 and C1.3.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Paragraphs B1.132 - 137 references a calculated level of current displacement of 9%. The IACC considers the effect to be underplayed and questions how displacement is calculated at 9%? The baseline report contained within the PEIR appendices should provide information on wage levels and the current baseline position.	No	Horizon acknowledges local concern about workers moving from other jobs onto the project. This is a normal part of a flexible labour market like the UK's – if people think the project is offering a better job that is clearly a benefit for them – but can have issues for previous employers. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
		With reference to the mitigation of displacement effects the IACC would seek support in addition to reference to engagement. This would include additional support for training in the areas where there is likely to be displacement activity relating to the local labour force i.e. the areas where local labour will take up job opportunities during the construction and operational phases of the power station and measures to deliver training to help fill vacated positions as a result of the Wylfa Newydd project. Further commitment to ensure that the supply chain charter and Employment and Skills Service are effective in engaging and encouraging existing businesses to compete and win contracts in the Wylfa Newydd supply chain through proactive policies and agreed targets by value and number will help the growth of the existing business base and retention of staff.	No	Horizon acknowledges local concern about workers moving from other jobs onto the project. This is a normal part of a flexible labour market like the UK's – if people think the project is offering a better job that is clearly a benefit for them – but can have issues for previous employers. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The PEIR references the number of home-based staff that are considered likely to take up job opportunities associated with the construction of the Wylfa Newydd project. The commitment to using existing local labour and businesses to construct and operate Wylfa Newydd is welcomed and will be a key factor in the ability of the project to provide Anglesey and North Wales with additional economic growth. The labour participation rate is an important consideration to inform activity to maximise benefits and mitigate negative impacts. It also determines the extent and scale of a range of other impacts. The larger proportion of the project labour requirement that is secured from the workforce already resident in the catchment or commuting zone the lower the overall impact made by workers moving or commuting to the project from outside the area. Experience of similar projects suggests that there could be higher levels of	No	The Wylfa Newydd Project details will continue to develop up to the submission of the DCO application. The EIA process will continue throughout the intervening period to inform and modify designs through an iterative process whereby environmental considerations are taken into account in decision-making about project design. The responses of consultees to this document will be taken into account. For these reasons, the PEI presented in this report is, by definition, preliminary.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	opportunity for the construction phase as opposed to the 25% referenced albeit that the proportion of the local workforce employed could differ in relation to the type of jobs and phasing of the project. Greater clarity on the likely take-up by local workers of different job types is required.		Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) to be submitted with the DCO application.
		The PEIR references the Education Engagement and Jobs and Skills strategy which are essential elements of any approach to maximising local labour. These have not been consulted on widely, distributed across all relevant stakeholders or developed in conjunction with IACC education. The emphasis should be extended beyond 16+ to 'awareness raising of STEM subjects' at pre -16 level. This is a substantial omission in the approach to providing a longer term legacy and supply of labour for the development and is referenced again elsewhere within this document.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Project details will continue to develop up to the submission of the DCO application. The EIA process will continue throughout the intervening period to inform and modify designs through an iterative process whereby environmental considerations are taken into account in decision-making about project design. The responses of consultees to this document will be taken into account. For these reasons, the PEI presented in this report is, by definition, preliminary.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The skills strategy should also include measures designed to retain and use skills and knowledge contained within the existing Wylfa A workforce. This ensures that positive benefits from the Wylfa Newydd project can be enhanced.	No	Horizon recognises the valuable experience that exists in these areas which could support the project. Part of the workforce throughout all phases of the project, is expected to be sourced from a commuting zone which covers the wider North Wales region, potentially including skills from Wylfa A.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Outside of the potential workforce that already has many of the health, safety and quality assurance requirements to operate in the nuclear environment and workplace there is a need to provide resource to address the differing requirements of the local labour force that do not currently meet the standards needed across different occupational profiles, job types and workplace locations. This is an essential measure in the ability of the local workforce to participate and have the correct ethos and approach to the Wylfa Newydd project.	No	Horizon will work with stakeholders and other partners to maximise the opportunities to the local workforce. The Wylfa Newydd Employment Skills Service which is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy, will provide local people with the appropriate training to develop the skills and experience required to work on the Wylfa Newydd Project. As part of this Horizon will engage with the Nuclear Defence Authority and other key stakeholders. The Wylfa Newydd Employment Skills Strategy will be secured through a Section 106 agreement. Horizon is holding discussions with relevant stakeholders, including those responsible for Wylfa and Trawsfynydd with a view to maximising work opportunities on the Wylfa Newydd Project. For clarification on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP should undertake work to determine a more precise view of training requirements and skills demands to meet and exceed the local employment targets - currently there is no information on this demand. Opportunities should be taken to support 'life cycle' training to allow workers involved in construction to move into the operation phase. These could include for training to provide individuals with necessary nuclear health and safety and quality assurance requirements prior to on-site work e.g. nuclear passport.	No	Horizon will work with stakeholders and other partners to maximise the opportunities to the local workforce. The Wylfa Newydd Employment Skills Service, which is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy, will provide local people with the appropriate training to develop the skills and experience required to work on the Wylfa Newydd Project. As part of this Horizon will engage with the Nuclear Defence Authority and other key stakeholders. The Wylfa Newydd Employment Skills Strategy will be secured through a Section 106 agreement. Horizon is holding discussions with relevant stakeholders, including those responsible for Wylfa and Trawsfynydd with a view to maximising work opportunities on the Wylfa Newydd Project. For clarification on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	At paragraph B1.125 reference is made to a 2% - 4% local contribution towards the power station development. HNP must set out how they intend to support the achievement of the higher figure and the IACC suggest that consideration be given to the funding of an Enterprise Centre to house and provide direct support to local businesses and start-ups. Furthermore, HNP should set in place the means to monitor the take up of opportunities by local firms either through the use of existing procurement systems such as sell2wales. Consideration, within procurement rules to a level of contract value (e.g. less than £250,000) that	No	Horizon is committed to working with the local supply chain to maximise the opportunities realised locally. Horizon have and will continue to host events to inform and help prepare small and medium enterprises and help potential suppliers understand the opportunities and timings. Learning from previous nationally significant infrastructure projects Horizon will implement a Supply Chain Portal. The portal will provide a

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	will be offered to companies locally through engaging with the Local Authority/ NWEAB before attempting to procure more nationally should be given.		simple registration procedure for potential suppliers. It will also be used to update potential suppliers of supply chain activities and long-term procurement plans. This will maximise opportunities for local people and businesses to maximise opportunities in the supply chain. The portal will be secured through a Section 106 agreement. For more details on the Supply Chain Portal please see Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement.
		There is limited assessment on tourism effects and mitigation proposals. From the information provided within the PEIR it is not clear as to the extent of impacts on the tourism sector from the perspective of visitor activity, impacts on accommodation and wider impacts on activity within the sector including displacement of employment from businesses in sectors including hospitality, food, catering and other sectors of central importance to the tourism sector and wider economy. Reference to a tourism strategy which sets out mitigation measures is made within the PEIR but this is not provided. The IACC welcome discussion of the mitigation and compensation of tourism impacts with HNP to inform the strategy referred to.	No	Horizon acknowledges the importance of the tourism sector to the economy of Anglesey and have secured a Tourism Fund through a Section 106 Agreement. The fund will assist tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against adverse changes arising from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The operation of the fund will be developed through further consultation with local stakeholders including Isle of Anglesey County Council and the Welsh Government. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can also be found in Chapter C1 of the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Support for improved educational attainment and the raising of aspirations will also be important in addressing the potential for significant cumulative effects from all of the Wylfa Newydd project developments on businesses and the supply chain. The PEIR suggests that such effects are broadly considered to be beneficial due to an increase in demand. However, for the reason cited by HNP in paragraph 13.2 local businesses may struggle to retain and recruit in the face of competition from the project and a requirement to support existing businesses through skills development and training support will be needed.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 also takes into consideration the size of the workforce available Anglesey, Wales, UK, and the rest of the world; though this is explored in further detail in the appendices C1.2 and C1.3.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Intra-project cumulative effects are also identified upon the tourist industry. Mitigation such as marketing and Brand support for the tourism sector on Anglesey is identified as a means to reduce effects. The IACC supports this commitment but would also suggest mitigation in the form of potential alternative tourism attractions to maintain numbers of visitors during construction (e.g. improvements elsewhere to the long distance footpath network, cycle network, early introduction of the visitor and media centre). Active promotion should commence in advance of the main construction period to ensure that visitors are not put off from visiting Anglesey.	No	Horizon acknowledges the importance of tourism to the economy of Anglesey and have secured a Tourism Fund through a Section 106 Agreement. The fund will assist tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against adverse changes arising from the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The operation of the fund will be developed through further consultation with local stakeholders including Isle of Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government. Details of the assessment of effects on tourism can also be found in Chapter C1 of the ES (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In relation to the Project Objectives, (Paragraph 2.10), IACC request that Horizon align these Objectives with those the IACC have set out in the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG), i.e. to ensure that the Wylfa Newydd Project: • Contributes to the delivery of the Anglesey Energy Island Programme, and the Anglesey Enterprise Zone, placing the Island at the forefront of energy research and development, production and servicing; • Drives the transformation of the Anglesey and North Wales economies and maximises opportunities for the employment and up-skilling of local people; • Delivers significant and enduring infrastructure benefits to the Island's communities; • Supports improvements to the quality of life (including housing, health well- being and amenity) of the Island's residents, visitors and workers during its construction and operation; • Recognises and strengthens the unique identity of the Island and its communities;	No	While the SPG was an important and relevant consideration in the development of the project objectives, it was not intended that the Council's policies and objectives should be replicated in the Stage Two Consultation documents. The DCO needs to take account of other important policy drivers such as the National Policy Statements (NPS EN-1 and NPS EN-6) and DCLG Guidance. The purpose of the project objectives from Horizon's perspective was to set out a vision for the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project which inspired the communities affected to take advantage of the opportunities that would be created, and to reassure them about how the construction and operational impacts would be managed, to secure their quality of life and the environment on Anglesey. The SPG objectives are reflected in the project objectives and come through strongly in the various strategies and mitigation proposals that support the application. For example, the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) will contribute to the employment and up-skilling of local people.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Promotes the sustainable movement of people and materials and provides resilient transportation infrastructure capable of attracting and sustaining economic growth and creating sustainable communities; Conserves and enhances the Island's distinctive environment and resources, taking into account climate change.		
		The Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Ltd main offices as opposed to premises, are in Gloucester, the site office on Anglesey is very small in comparison. There is clear expectation in GP1 of the IACC Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) that an establishment of a Corporate Hub is located on the Island which would increase Horizon's profile in North Wales and provide support for the promotion of inward investment with a focus upon the establishment of companies involved in low carbon technology on Enterprise Zone sites. While it is known that Horizon have moved away from the concept of a Corporate Hub as originally envisaged, enhanced local visibility and presence is critical to demonstrating clear commitment and action to the Island and region. The alternatives to the Corporate Hub being proposed to achieve the Local Purpose aim of strengthening the economy and community should therefore be set out.	No	High level jobs will be available to residents of Anglesey throughout the operational phase. Chapter 6 of the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) focusses on the Operational Workforce and establishes the steps which will be taken to guarantee the availability of a sufficient number of competent people required to fill the high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In view of the comments provided the IACC considers it appropriate that Horizon consider the development of a Community Resilience Fund. Such a fund would be informed by robust monitoring of many activities that may combine to affect local communities (both social, economic and environmental) The Community Resilience Fund would: a) address the consequences of development; b) specifically target and empower local people in responding to the impacts of development; and c) be intentionally flexible in order to be able to address impacts as they occur and tackle the problem of unusable funds arising from overly restrictive distribution criteria.	No	The environmental impact assessment undertaken for the Wylfa Newydd Project has identified likely significant impacts and effects. The assessment work has been undertaken across a range of disciplines. Local impacts are identified and summarised in the Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23). Horizon has committed to a Community Impact Fund which will be secured through a Section 106 agreement. This will serve to provide funds to address local issues should they arise on Anglesey, in Gwynedd or in other adjacent local authority areas.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC believes that there is limited reference to both an intra and inter project context with regard to socio-economics. There is currently very limited assessment of the likely impacts and interaction and given the scale of the Wylfa Newydd development including the integral and associated development alongside what is a large number of projects drawing on the resources of a comparatively sparsely populated area this is a major concern. The key concerns from a socio-economic perspective reflect those identified within the socio-economic section above and include the cumulative demand on labour, housing, wider social and community infrastructure and services, key sectors of the economy including tourism, accommodation, construction, service sector and wider issues of displacement covering all of the areas above.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 also takes into consideration the size of the workforce available Anglesey, Wales, UK, and the rest of the world; though this is explored in further detail in the appendices C1.2 and C1.3.
LE - Apprenticeships/opportunities for young people				
126, 100081, 100193 – Rhun ap Iorweth AM,	S47	The number of apprenticeship places should be extended.	No	The Horizon Technical Apprenticeship Scheme is in its second year having appointed 12 new apprentices in 2017. Horizon will take on 12 new apprentices each year until final investment decision, following which intake will expand and contract to meet the demand of the Project. It will eventually settle at a steady rate (as yet undetermined). Horizon regularly reviews the Technical Apprenticeship Scheme.

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100090	S47	Horizon should collaborate with skills providers to ensure transferable skills are provided to young people which will be useful upon completion of the construction phase.	No	Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) submitted with the DCO application that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activity on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest. The Horizon Technical Apprenticeship Scheme is in its second year having appointed 12 new apprentices in 2017. Horizon will take on 12 new apprentices each year until final investment decision, following which intake will expand and contract to meet the demand of the Project. It will eventually settle at a steady rate (as yet undetermined). Horizon regularly reviews the Technical Apprenticeship Scheme. Horizon has and continues to work with skills providers to provide specialised training. Horizon operates an apprenticeship scheme and a graduate scheme, both of which are constantly under review. Horizon does and will continue to engage in one to one discussions with its education partners.
121 – Grwp Llandrillo Menai, 146, 100127, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM, 100206 - Llanbadrig CC, 100184	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Respondents express gratitude towards Horizon's commitment to enhancing the skills base on the island.	No	Comment duly noted.
139, 117, 100149, 100178 - Holyhead TC, 100179– Conwy CBC, 100205 - Amlwch TC, 100206 - Llanbadrig CC, 100232	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Additional resources for STEM teaching should be available to Llanfechell, Carreglefn and Ysgol Syr Thomas Jones schools.	No	Through the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Horizon committed to supporting a capital investment programme for all five secondary schools on Anglesey to improve the science and technology facilities in order to help promote the take up of STEM subjects. Horizon is also discussing with the Local Education Authority how to effectively monitor and manage or mitigate as appropriate, the uptake of primary school places by dependants of workers associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100150- Mechell CC	S42(1)(a)	Horizon should provide the same level of focus to initiatives at the Coleg Llandrillo campuses as it does at Coleg Menai.	No	Horizon works with Grwp Llandrillo Menai which encompasses all three of the Colleges. Due to its closer proximity to Wylfa Newydd, Coleg Menai houses the Horizon Apprenticeship Scheme and Heavy Plant Training Centre.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	Information of skills capture needs to be mapped in order to aid understanding of housing requirement and workforce transport issues.	No	Horizon's Transport and Accommodation strategies are based on an anticipated 90-minute commuting area within which the home-based workforce will live. The Jobs and Skills Strategy explains the skills required to meet the needs of the Wylfa Newydd Project (Application Document Reference 8.3). Further work is required in association with partners, including the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Welsh Government, on national and local skills shortages and needs to ensure that training is targeted to maximise local employment.

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100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	Further detail is sought on how opportunities for people in North Wales will be promoted/advertised.	No	Currently all jobs are advertised on the Horizon website and as appropriate in local and/or trade press. During the DCO construction phase all vacancies will be advertised through the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	Sponsored apprenticeship schemes for HNP and supply chain employers should be offered to those within the region suffering the effects of displacement.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) will be delivered in partnership with Menter Newydd and education partners. The Strategy sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved careers prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. Key partners include the colleges, local authorities and Welsh Government. The strategy sets out existing and planned activity on apprenticeships, STEM, working with schools, and working with young people. It highlights the occupations where the prospects for long-term sustainable careers are greatest. Affected employers will be supported through the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Offering a wide range of training options is vital, including high value work placements such as sponsored undergraduate / Masters degrees, higher level apprenticeship opportunities, and sandwich year placements.	No	Horizon launched its graduate development scheme in 2016 and has recruited graduates for specific areas in preceding years. The current scheme provides an opportunity to attract high calibre recruits from North Wales and beyond by offering a number of practical placements and opportunities to work between Horizon's sites. Horizon has a memorandum of understanding with Bangor and Glyndwr universities, to help attract talent from North Wales, in addition to agreements with Manchester, Imperial College and Birmingham Universities. For further details, please refer to the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100192 - Welsh Government, 96 – Menter Iaith Mon, 105, 141, 145, 100147 – North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47, S42(1)(a)	Further information is sought on the number of school visits and apprenticeship places available.	No	Horizon offers work insight weeks but it is not possible to offer placements to school students. The number of total apprenticeships over the life of the development is not yet available as the annual intake will fluctuate throughout the Project lifetime to meet business requirements.
LE – Construction Impact				
126	S47	Consultee welcomes further assessment on the impact that construction will have upon their home.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon will not be undertaking further assessment of impacts upon specific properties going forward. To gain an idea of potential impacts of construction, the consultee could refer to the Air quality assessment (Application Document Reference 6.3.5) and the Noise and Vibration assessment (Application Document Reference 6.3.5).
LE - Education and training - general				
122, 134, 100154, 100184, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM,	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Education to help experienced hires should have as much priority as early careers to ensure a broad range of the workforce benefits.	No	Horizon is ensuring the appropriate blend of skills, knowledge and experience as this is key to safe operation at the Wylfa Newydd Project. The overall recruitment and training strategy for the Project will focus on each of the different levels of these areas in order to achieve that

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100205 - Amlwch TC				correct blend. For further details, please refer to the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
126	S47	The local skills gap should be identified so that education and training can be tailored to available positions going forward.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) includes information on skill requirements provided by Menter Newydd and Mace, including when they are needed, when the demand from the project will peak, how long training for the roles could take and whether the skills are in short supply across the region.
121– Grwp Llandrillo Menai	S47	Horizon should construct a training centre and start training nuclear engineers.	No	A training building will be part of the Wylfa Newydd development to train Horizon employees and contract partners. In partnership with Welsh Government Horizon has match funded a new engineering facility at the Grwp Llandrillo Menai, and continues to discuss the potential for a nuclear centre of international excellence with the college.
100109, 100184	S47	Grassroots training and education initiatives will be key to ensuring the inclusion of local residents in the project.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon has introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100127, 130, 146	S47	In addition to new training facilities, Horizon should work with existing course providers to ensure the skills are being shared in advance of the construction period. For example, plant operation training at Coleg Menai is non-existent yet plant operators will be in demand throughout the construction phase of the project.	No	Horizon is working with Grwp Llandrillo Menai on the Heavy Plant Centre and other initiatives.
57	S47	The Project should consider how to leave a positive legacy for the local workforce post construction to minimise loss of jobs at the end of the construction phase.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the Project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales have more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	It is encouraging that the consultation talks about skills and training in North Wales, further strengthening the regional impact and focus of this project.	No	Comment duly noted.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Support expressed that the documents welcome having worked closely with partners including the NWEAB to ensure that any strategies developed, secure, '...the right education, training and skills for local people to engage in the Wylfa Newydd project'.	No	Comment duly noted.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The Jobs and Skills Strategy is a concise document that is lacking in detail. It is not clear whether a technical document is available to accompany this or if Horizon plan to rely on the main consultation document as the detail behind the strategy.	No	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has continued to develop the level of detail contained within the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3). The Jobs and

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		Paragraph 8.42 of the main consultation document states 'Horizon and its construction partners will assess the practicability of training people in skilled trades, which will inform the balance of trainee positions related to the Project.' It is not clear from this statement if this assessment has already taken place, is on-going or is planned for the future. (Although paragraph 8.46 indicates at least some of this has been undertaken.)		Skills Strategy explains the skills required to construct the Wylfa Newydd Project and how Horizon will work with partners to deliver an effective employment and training strategy to maximise local opportunities. The Jobs and Skills Strategy will develop over time as the project gains a greater understanding of its workforce requirements and through further consultation with partners, including the Isle of Anglesey County Council, Welsh Government, Department for Working Pensions and North Wales Economic Ambition Board.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	The tourism sector team welcome the opportunity to work with HNP in this area to avoid duplication. We will continue to promote skills and training opportunities and funding programmes to tourism and hospitality businesses in North Wales. We will also promote opportunities for careers within the tourism sector to young people in schools and colleges by working with Careers Wales and others.	No	Comment duly noted.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Why are Horizon's connections to the education sector limited to Anglesey, considering the workforce will be sourced from a much larger area?	No	Horizon works with the education sector across North Wales. Horizon provides sponsorship for the University of Birmingham Physics and Technology of Nuclear Reactors course and has offered associated placements to participating students as well as subsequent employment opportunities. Sponsorship of the course also enables delivery of industrial lectures to the course. In addition to memoranda of understanding with the Universities of Bangor, Manchester, Glyndŵr and Imperial College, the sponsorship of Birmingham allows Horizon to raise its profile amongst graduate students seeking employment.
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	Horizons links with Gwynedd's education department are welcomed.	No	Comment duly noted.
100229 - Gwynedd CC, 100209 - Amlwch TC, 100222, 100238	S47 and S42(1)(a)	There should be a continued commitment to investment in training.		Horizon believes that a suitably qualified and experienced workforce is critical to safe operation at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon will invest in the continuous training of its staff for this reason. The Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted with the DCO application establishes Horizon's commitments to improving career prospects for local residents (Application Document Reference 8.3).
LE - Education and training - schools / universities				
82, 98, 100080, 101, 122, 117, 126	S47	Horizon should work closely with local schools to promote the STEM agenda within schools, and make students aware of the usefulness of these skills to future local employment opportunities.	No	Horizon has worked with local schools for some time and continues to do so. Opportunities for the future are discussed in careers pathways and other materials such as the Technical Apprenticeship scheme handbook. Horizon has an active school's engagement programme which aims to promote the STEM subjects and highlight career pathways available to young persons. Details of the Future/Dyfdol Educational STEM Engagement Programme are set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted with the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.3). Horizon has introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for

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				work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
121– Grwp Llandrillo Menai, 155, 100192 - Welsh Government, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM, 100226	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Support expressed towards the plans which ensure that the young people of Anglesey have the skills to enable them to compete for employment.	No	Comment duly noted.
100178 - Holyhead TC	S42(1)(a)	Horizon are encouraged to commission work from and give support to all the Universities and FE Colleges in the region. The Universities and FE Colleges will be key drivers of growth in the region and Horizon is encouraged to develop proposals to support them as a community and economic benefit in future stages of the planning process.	No	Horizon has relationships with many universities across the UK and is always refining and developing its University support policy. The current graduate development scheme provides an opportunity to attract high calibre recruits from North Wales and beyond by offering a number of practical placements and opportunities to work between Horizon's sites. Horizon has a memorandum of understanding with Bangor and Glyndwr universities, to help attract talent from North Wales, in addition to agreements with Manchester, Imperial College and Birmingham Universities. For further details, please refer to the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3). The Strategy will be implemented in partnership with a range of education and training providers including FE colleges such as Coleg Menai.
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	Wrexham-Glyndwr University should be added to Horizon's list of partners, while recognising the vital and lead role of Bangor University.	No	Wrexham Glyndwr University is one of Horizon's higher education partners.
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	The Council appreciates Horizon Nuclear Power's willingness to collaborate with the higher and further education establishments of North-West Wales alongside the Regional Skills Partnership's Economic Ambition Board.	No	Comment duly noted.
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	The Council appreciates Horizon Nuclear Power's willingness to collaborate with the higher and further education establishments of North-West Wales alongside the Regional Skills Partnership's Economic Ambition Board.	No	Comment duly noted.
LE - Education and training - suggestions				
100097 – Construction Industry Training Board	S47	NWEAB are able to approve the transfer of the Learning and Ambition Academy to Wylfa Newydd, should Horizon wish to utilise this in partnership. This would provide an additional equipped on-site or near site facility to complement those based at Llangefni.	No	Horizon understands that following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Learning and Ambition Academy has been relocated to the Grwp Llandrillo Menai campus. Horizon will work with the college to maximise the use of this facility. Horizon is in discussion with North Wales Economic Ambition Board in order to consider opportunities to work together to maximise local benefits from the Project.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	When seeking to mitigate the potential impacts on the local community and Welsh language, the guiding principles underpinning the jobs and skills strategy should commit to making the local population the best for the job, and thereby recruit a larger percentage locally. This highlights the importance of sharing information now with regard to skills and qualification requirements, so that the education sector can focus their delivery and learners can access suitable provision and gain the required qualifications ahead of operation. In order	No	Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in local education to maximise opportunities for local young people. Currently

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		to meet Horizon's proposed development timetable, it may be necessary to establish and start running courses as soon as September 2017.		Horizon is promoting STEM teaching and subjects and is investing in an apprenticeship scheme in partnership with Coleg Menai. The 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is currently being piloted to further improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. Horizon is also establishing the Future/Dyfdol Educational STEM Engagement Programme. Full details of these commitments are set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100185 - Welsh Government, 100192- Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The proposed investment in education resources, facilities and training courses with provision of sponsorship opportunities in relevant academic disciplines should be provided on a 'lifelong learning' basis. That is from primary, through secondary, on to further and higher education, and linked to the proposed nuclear Centre of Excellence. A piecemeal approach would not be sufficient; activity must be aligned to Welsh Government's national education priorities.	No	Horizon is investing in all stages of education from investing in STEM subjects in local primary schools and secondary schools to working with Coleg Llandrillo Menai and Bangor University. As part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon committed to supporting a capital investment programme for all five secondary schools on Anglesey to improve the science and technology facilities to help promote the take up of STEM subjects.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Horizon should support and encourage relevant local businesses to take advantage of the resources of the National Nuclear Laboratory, the National College for Nuclear and the Nuclear Advanced Manufacturing Research Centre, so that they are able to prepare to become part of the supply chain for Wylfa Newydd.	No	Agreed. Horizon is actively involved with the launch of the Nuclear Institute Wales Branch and the Nuclear Institute Wales Women in Nuclear Branch. This will further develop the interest in and expertise across the nuclear sector and supply chain within the region and the wider Wales area. Horizon is also an active partner in the Wales Nuclear Forum.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Support is also required to assist teachers/lecturers and other relevant professionals with CPD in terms of raising awareness of the nuclear sector and STEM careers.	No	Agreed. Horizon is actively involved with the launch of the Nuclear Institute Wales Branch and the Nuclear Institute Wales Women in Nuclear Branch. This will further develop the interest in and expertise across the nuclear sector and supply chain within the region and the wider Wales area. Horizon is an active partner in the Wales Nuclear Forum. Horizon also undertakes STEM teacher training.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Invest in training/support for local employers to maximise the chances of locally based companies winning contracts within the supply chain.	No	Horizon has published a Supply Chain Charter (available at www.horizonnuclearpower.com) which sets out its commitment to safety, collaboration and engagement, alongside procurement and integrity. It also outlines Horizon's expectation of suppliers, and notes how they will work together for greater beneficial outcomes for all parties. Alongside this, Horizon is developing a Supply Chain Action Plan to support the realisation of the goals set out in the Charter. The Action Plan is being developed jointly with IACC, the North Wales Economic Ambition Board, and the Welsh Government. Terms of references and memorandum of understanding will be developed as part of this process. The Action Plan will predominantly focus on ensuring that the

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				businesses in the area are prepared for the forthcoming opportunities. It will set out, for instance: • How supply chain opportunities are to be shared. • How supplier registration and approvals will be undertaken. • The Identification of supply chain categories to be targeted locally, regionally and nationally. • Performance monitoring measures and how information will be shared across wider industries. • Horizon are continuing to support the Business Readiness Programme operated by the Welsh Government and via the Action Plan, Horizon will identify further activities required under this programme. • Standard conditions of contract with fair payment terms.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Development of a world-class Nuclear Research and Development Centre of Excellence and a North Wales campus for the National College for Nuclear to develop, in conjunction with local further and higher education Institutions. These will allow for transferability of skills, new apprenticeships, training for new graduates, and re-training for existing engineers.	No	In partnership with Welsh Government, Horizon has funded a new engineering facility at the Grwp Llandrello Menai, and continues to discuss the potential for a nuclear centre of international excellence with the college. Discussions related to a potential North Wales hub of the National College for Nuclear are ongoing
100192 - Welsh Government, 100197	S42(1)(a), S47	The National Construction College would be happy to provide guidance and technical advice (as they have done with Coleg Menai for the heavy plant centre) and we have offered for Hitachi to visit Bircham Newton to show the capability of the college and how they have supported other major projects for on-site training facilities) so that they can appreciate what can be possibly replicated. We also have a good relationship with Jones Bros who also offer heavy plant training that would be keen to work in partnership with Coleg Menai.	No	Horizon is working closely with Coleg Menai and will evaluate all options. Horizon is finalising its approach to training and qualification. The choice, number and location of facilities is decided based upon a balance of factors and will continue to be done as the strategy is developed and finalised.
LE - Legacy/long-term benefit				
107, 100090, 100149, 100184, 100232	S47	Horizon should emphasise the long term benefits such as the training, job creation, high wages, housing etc.	No	Comment duly noted.
100090	S47	Horizon should help fund additional services required by the project such as new schools, leisure centres, a contribution to third Menai Bridge, discount electricity for consumers in North Anglesey and compensation for the Health Board to pay for additional services.	No	Horizon has identified mitigation where demand resulting from the workforce could result in significant effects on access to services by local communities. In addition, Horizon has committed to a community impact fund that will be available to address local issues should they arise during the project.
134	S47	Prioritising opportunities for young people would allow them to remain in their home areas if they so wish. This would reverse recent patterns of outward migration by young people and be very beneficial to local communities, the Welsh language and culture as well as beneficial to the local economy.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon has also introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
121 – Grwp Llandrillo Menai,	S47	We are reassured that you see the project as an opportunity to work in partnership with the people of Anglesey and create a positive economic legacy for the Island.	No	Comment duly noted.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100117, 100124	S47	The Project should result in increased local employment, retention of the language, building on social cohesion and redressing the balance of an ageing population on Anglesey.	No	Horizon is positively contributing to these issues. The Jobs and Skills Strategy sets out Horizon's commitment to maximising career prospects for locals (Application Document Reference 8.3), the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) establishes the actions required to address potential effects on the Welsh language and culture, the Community Cohesion Report appended to the Environmental Statement (see ES Volume C - Project-wide App C1.03 - Community Cohesion Report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.10) does the same in respect of cohesion between the construction workforce and local communities. The provision of high value employment locally should also serve to support the retention of people on the island.
100124	S47	Horizon should provide an economic legacy or risk losing the support of locals.	No	The Project is delivering a legacy through the provision of significant economic benefits and developing mitigation through the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service to maximise the accessibility of the opportunities created by the Project to local people. Horizon is taking an active role in the NWEAB to ensure the Wylfa Newydd Project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales have more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP. Further detail is provided in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) and the project-wide socio-economic chapter of Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C - Project-wide App C1.01 - Socio-economics baseline report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.8).
100184	S47	The proposed community benefits and long lasting legacy impacts of the Project are focused on Anglesey. While the housing strategy suggests that the workforce will live in the wider region there are no community benefits proposed in this area.	No	Given the location of the Project, Horizon is adhering to a proximity principle which prioritises mitigation and community benefits in the areas most affected. Mitigation of effects and provision of wider community benefits are focused on Anglesey; however, mitigation and community benefits will be provided to the wider area to address issues that might arise as the Project proceeds.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Temporary sites being returned to agricultural uses reduces the potential economic legacy impacts of some of the supporting infrastructure.		Comment duly noted. Horizon's DCO application cannot include planning for a range of potential end uses for some of the facilities required during the contraction phase. Horizon will engage with local stakeholders in advance of the removal of these facilities to consider potential alternative end-uses.
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The wider economic aspirations for the region must be identified now and suitable plans, conditions and obligations put in place as part of the consenting process to ensure both compliance and confidence going forward.	No	Horizon is working closely with the key economics stakeholders such as Local Authorities, Energy Island Partnership and the North Wales Economic Ambition Board. Horizon will continue to do this to support the long term economic growth of the region.
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government's aspiration for any significant infrastructure project in Wales is to ensure employment, supply chain opportunities and inward investment opportunities are secured in a manner that will deliver significant economic and social benefit. Benefits to the local and regional areas must demonstrate multiplier effects, without causing significant displacement or detriment to established Welsh businesses. The Welsh Government also recognises that delivering a lasting and positive legacy from this project will require coordinated action by all key stakeholders. Based on the premise that all parties share the vision of seeing successful delivery of the project, the Welsh Government believes all parties should be aligned on the legacy this project leaves for Wales and should accept the rationale that coordinated action will deliver	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon will continue to work with Menter Newydd and stakeholders to further develop the workforce profile, and maximise opportunities which deliver significant economic and social benefits to the local area. Information on the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C -Project-wide App C1.01 - Socio-economics baseline report) (Application Document Reference 6.3.8).

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
		added value greater than the sum of any parts. We believe such coordination allows for more innovative approaches to delivering legacy for North Wales and beyond. To this end, the Welsh Government welcomes the close working that has developed between Horizon, Ynys Mon County Council and North Wales Economic Ambition Board, and believes momentum should be maintained and grown in respect of defining a coherent legacy framework for the project in parallel with expediting progress on some specific projects within this context (e.g. supply chain and skills action plan, Port of Holyhead, transport legacy and RD&I centre of excellence).		
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government has defined Wylfa Newydd as an organisational priority and stands ready to work closely with Horizon and all key stakeholders to deliver a lasting legacy from this project.	No	Horizon looks forward to growing the relationship with the Welsh Government, and working in collaboration to maximise the local benefits delivered by the Project. Horizon continues to engage with the Welsh Government and has prepared a Statement of Common Ground (Document Statement 8.25) which sets out the current position on these matters.
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The most important consideration regarding the proposed development is that Anglesey gains the maximum benefit possible from it. In simple terms, the benefits must outweigh the negative impacts, pressures and threats that are sure to arise as a result of a project on this scale. If this requirement isn't fulfilled, the people of Anglesey can't be expected to support the project. Naturally, such a large scale development will entail great changes to the infrastructure and communities on the Island, therefore it is vital that it is the people in those communities who benefit most from it.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising benefits for the local economy throughout the entire lifetime of the Project. Details of this commitment are set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted with the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100193 -Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S47	If the activity of all stakeholders can be aligned to induce the maximum impact, the legacy effect of the project's investment could be substantial.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Project is delivering a positive, long-lasting legacy through the provision of significant economic benefits and developing mitigation through the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service to maximise the accessibility of the opportunities created by the Project to local people. Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board to ensure the Wylfa Newydd Project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales have more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP. Further detail is provided in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) appended to the Environmental Statement.
100192 - Welsh Government, 100184	S42(1)(a) and S47	Focused engagement on a programme of activity including timelines and specific requirements will be crucial for the legacy of supply chain development.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Engagement on this has begun and will continue as the Project develops.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh Government would expect that a significant proportion of the Wylfa Newydd project's investment will be in Wales and within the Welsh supply chain, and that those companies identified within the Advanced Manufacturing, ICT, Construction and Engineering sectors will be given opportunities to compete for contracts. We wish to see a lasting legacy that results in the creation and development of competent businesses capable of becoming part of the global nuclear supply chain and which export goods and services across the globe. With this objective in mind, early engagement and enabling the flow of demand-led intelligence will be important in helping to deliver this outcome.	No	Local expenditure of the construction period of the Project is estimated to be between 2% and 4%, therefore between £200m and £400m within North Wales. To realise this figure, Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses within the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	In order for Horizon to generate a very long-term legacy over and above those related to the construction of the plant, i.e. to generate a long-term legacy around operations, maintenance and potential life-extension, it will be necessary to engage and collaborate with local and Welsh R&D specialists and businesses so that additional, high-tech support capability, skills and knowledge resources are created in the area. Wylfa Newydd will be the first of its kind in the UK (BWR technology) and must be seen in light of the UK's desire to re-establish itself as a major world-collaborating partner in the deployment of new nuclear technology. As such, it will not be acceptable for all the nuclear knowledge and technical skill to be sourced from Japan - there should be a programme which transfers some of the skills and knowledge to the UK, i.e. with a real focus on creating academic and industrial R&D and technology capability in the North Wales region and across the North West of Wales and England more generally.	No	The UK currently has a limited Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) expertise and this is mainly acquired from Japan and the USA (in addition to other countries). Since its acquisition in 2012 by Hitachi, Horizon has implemented a programme of transferring this BWR expertise to the UK and North Wales. This has included exchanges of expert knowledge of BWR operations with international partners. The commitment to knowledge transfer efforts will continue so that the knowledge can be passed on through training and experience within Wales and the UK.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	This proposal will support research in the resurgent new nuclear power industry in the UK for the next 40 to 50 years and will be legacy of Wylfa Newydd far beyond the construction phase. Many well-paid jobs will result.	No	Comment duly noted.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	A Wales of Cohesive Communities: by developing a whole set of nuclear industry and research skills from Wylfa, Bangor to Trawsfynydd and wider afield, a 'community with common purpose' could be created. Long-term employment with common purpose will foster a viable, safe and well-connected community across North Wales.	No	Comment duly noted.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	By becoming a world-renowned centre for nuclear research and nuclear power deployment, and full life cycle expertise, Wales will help set the standards for a safe, reliable and cost-effective low carbon energy technology which will bring benefits to millions of people in many communities and countries across the globe for generations to come.	No	Comment duly noted.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Project should provide a lasting legacy for the local population, for example, improved primary health care infrastructure. We would also wish any solution to mitigate any impact on services to the local population and also note the importance that the solution needs to cover broader primary care services than is indicated in PAC 2 and includes nurses and therapies provision.	No	Horizon has committed to providing healthcare for all workers involved with the project, thereby negating the need for extra capacity to be created. In addition, Horizon has committed to a community impact fund that will be available to address local issues should they arise during the project.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Horizon's proposals make interesting reading and I am reassured that you see the project as an opportunity to work in partnership with the people of Anglesey	No	Comment duly noted.
100123	S47	Wylfa Newydd positively contributes towards North Wales's ambition to be a world class centre for the renewable and low carbon energy sectors. Supply chain work should take account of this aspiration, particularly as the support of cross border partners is sought for infrastructure improvements along the A55 and M56 and equivalent rail links to enhance connectivity between engineering and production clusters. Therefore, the Board would encourage the Developer to engage with cross border partners as a secondary work-stream.	No	Horizon has committed to working with multiple partners during the Project and will continue to embrace a collaborative nature as set out in the supply chain charter. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	The contract with the BCUHB for health services and such contracting arrangements will add strength and resilience to a public service agency that is vital to the well-being of the region. The Board would favour Horizon contracting with the BCUHB, Police, Fire and Ambulance Services where possible as a means of strengthening Horizon's legacy for North Wales in accommodating the Wylfa Newydd development.	No	Horizon has committed to working with multiple partners during the Project and will continue to embrace a collaborative nature as set out in the supply chain charter. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	There will be a net benefit to their community, but there will be some local impacts will need to be addressed.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has prepared Community Impact Reports to identify actions for monitoring and addressing effects on local communities which may arise as a result of the Project (Application Document Reference 8.23).
100210, 100220, 100222	S47	The Wylfa Newydd project offers a chance to increase the number of high value jobs available in Gwynedd.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has developed a Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) that sets out its approach to working with local partners to deliver improved career prospects for local residents through both the construction and operational phases. The Jobs and Skills Strategy was shared with stakeholders prior to the submission of the DCO application and a final version of the Strategy is submitted with the application (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	Horizon should develop structures so that over 90 per cent of the people who will be working at Wylfa Newydd come from North West Wales.	No	Horizon has set a target of 85% of operational jobs to be sourced from the North Wales region. The Jobs and Skills Strategy establishes the approach for achieving this target (Application Document Reference 8.3). The Wylfa Newydd Project is a unique opportunity to provide high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of competent people are available as required by the Project, a number of steps (which are outlined in Chapter 6 of the Jobs and Skills Strategy,

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				Application Document Reference 8.3) have been taken to guarantee this into the future. These steps have been developed taking cognisance of the effects of skills displacement within the wider community and sensitive to community issues such as use of the Welsh Language.
100184	S47	Horizon should encourage the development of laboratory facilities and 'materials testing' facilities etc. locally (e.g. on the M-SPARC Science Park). These could operate during the construction phase and afterwards.	No	Horizon has committed to working with multiple partners during the Project and will continue to embrace a collaborative nature as set out in the supply chain charter.
LE - Legacy/long-term benefit - query / challenge				
100103, 100152	S47 and S42(1)(d)	Concerned that the benefits of the Wylfa Newydd project will be short term, rather than long term.	No	Horizon will provide community benefits and mitigation for effects that may arise throughout the lifetime of the Project. The operation of the Project will deliver significant long-term economic benefits to the region through the creation of a number of operational jobs. During the operational phase, following investment in local skills gaps, it is expected that over 700 of the 850 operational jobs will be taken up by locals. Horizon is intending to engage with local education institutes to ensure that local people have the skills necessary to do this. As part of this strategy, support has been provided to Grwp Llandrillo Menai (particularly Coleg Menai), and the close relationship with this key education provider would help to enable the local communities to engage with the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangor University covering employability, joint activity in education, sponsorships and sponsored research. Horizon is also exploring measures that could be developed to support apprentices, graduates and trainees learn to develop their Welsh language skills. Further details of these initiatives are available in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
68	S47	Do not consider that it is not possible to create a good legacy, or mitigate the negative impacts of this project.	No	Horizon agrees with this statement. Horizon has secured a series of mitigation measures through the DCO application which will mitigate effects which may arise from the Project; such the employment service, community impact fund, and tourism fund.
133	S47	The positive legacy for Mechell will be offset by serious disruption and a diminished quality of life.	No	Comment duly noted. The Community Impact Report identifies a series of actions for monitoring, supporting and mitigating effects that may arise from the Project In local communities across the island (Application Document Reference 8.23).
109 - Valley CC	S42(1)(a)	Anglesey is the breadbasket of Wales and agriculture and food production is an important mainstay of the economy and anything that could potentially damage the image of food production will have a devastating effect on farmers.	No	Comment duly noted. The tourism fund that has been committed to by Horizon will be utilised to support the sector through both mitigation and enhancement actions.
127 – National Farmers Union Wales	S47	Horizon need at all times to actively engage local landowners and occupiers. The effects this project will have upon adjoining land need to be considered.	No	Horizon has engaged with local landowners extensively for several years. Effects on neighbouring land uses are assessed throughout the Environmental Statement submitted with the DCO application.
127 – National Farmers Union Wales	S47	Overall, the proposals need to ensure that North Wales Police will be adequately resourced to ensure that policing is fully effective in the area and can cover all eventualities without detriment to the existing communities.	No	A Statement of Common Ground has been prepared in collaboration with North Wales Police.
100135 - North Wales Ambulance Service Trust	S42(1)(a)	Concern that NWAS staff may be lost to employment opportunities created by the Project or to related mitigations.	No	Labour market churn is discussed in detail within Project-wide Socio-economic effects Chapter C1 (Application Document Reference 6.3.1); it highlights that these concerns are addressed through mitigation within the Jobs and Skills Strategy.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
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100135 - North Wales Ambulance Service Trust	S42(1)(a)	The developer needs to support work to put together consortia of local SMEs to enable them to bid for work from the Wylfa Newydd development.	No	Horizon is committed to working with the local supply chain and through their programme of engagement will seek to support the suppliers in a range of ways. This includes establishing and maintaining a Supply Chain Portal. The Portal is a part of the Supply Chain Service, and allows interested suppliers to register for opportunities on a web based procurement platform. The draft supply chain action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
LE - Local development/regeneration				
82	S47	Respondee expresses belief that the project will benefit the area - stimulating the economy and communities with work opportunities, social welfare improvements and may entice industry to the area.	No	Comment duly noted.
100080	S47	Support for schools and children's services is required in some areas to assist with the increase in demand on these services.		Horizon has proposed a Community Impact Fund that can provide support for schools and children's services if there is an increase in demand as a result of the project.
93	S47	Respondee suggests that Horizon work collaboratively with Bill gates to secure investment from the Bill and Melinda Gates foundation to mitigate the impacts the 10,000 construction workers will have upon healthcare and hospice services in North Wales.	No	Comment duly noted.
100117	S47	Health facilities will need upgrading / expanding to cope with increased demand.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon is working with Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Public Health Wales and with GPs in Anglesey to address issues concerning primary care and dentistry.
100070, 100083, 100084	S47	The project needs to provide extra funding for services.	No	Horizon recognises your concerns and are working with service providers to identify and agree appropriate mitigation actions to protect the services provided to local communities.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	There has been mention of a possible 'tourism fund' being developed similar to the Gwynt y Mor scheme which was open to affected communities. We would be interested to explore this in more detail.	No	Horizon has committed to a tourism fund to mitigate adverse effects and seek to enhance outcomes for the sector locally.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is the potential to support the development of new and improving existing accommodation via the Tourism Investment Support Scheme. Welsh Government would be happy to explore this in more detail as part of the proposed Task and Finish group.	Yes	Horizon is committed to providing funding towards housing through its Housing Fund, to be secured via a section 106 agreement, to support a capital investment programme for the provision of new build social and affordable housing.
100192 - Welsh Government, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S42(1)(a), S47	Horizon should be contributing funding to the infrastructure of the region (e.g. the third Menai Crossing and the A55) in order to reduce the potential negative impacts of the development.	No	Horizon has committed to necessary improvements of infrastructure associated with the Project such as the A5025 (on-line and off-line), Logistics Centre, Dala-Hir Park & Ride, and Site Campus which will assist in offsetting potential significant adverse effects.
LE - Local economy - concerns				
113	S47	It is difficult to see what opportunities for local businesses to work on the project will be created by Horizon.	No	Horizon has committed to working with the local supply chain and through their programme of engagement will seek to support the suppliers in a range of ways. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100184, 100206 - Llanbadrig CC	S47, S42(1)(a)	Llanbadrig is already seeing changes to the landscape and experiencing some disturbance as a direct result of Wylfa Newydd. The community council ask that Horizon prioritise their immediate neighbours and continue to work together to mitigate and eliminate issues, support projects and develop an understanding of each other's needs.	No	A Community Impact Report has been prepared which identifies key actions which will be required to monitor, support and mitigate issues which may arise (Application Document Reference 8.23). These include consideration of disruption to local communities during construction.
LE - Local economy - other comment				

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Supply Chain Charter was adopted in July 2015 and as stated (Section 8.98), has also recently been adopted by Menter Newydd. However, there does not appear to have been any significant progress in the development of any plan to provide a direction of travel for supply chain development across the project since last year and PAC2 is silent on this. It is also unclear what HNP intends to do to ensure adherence of the Supply Chain Charter principles down through the various tiers of the project's supply chain - a must if the Charter is to mean anything across the Wylfa Newydd project as a whole? As valuable as supplier days and events may be, proactive involvement is needed by HNP (i.e. sustained engagement around clearly identified opportunities which can lead to genuine contract opportunities) to truly convince potential suppliers that Wylfa Newydd offers genuine opportunities for local suppliers. The Nuclear Business Readiness project is a valuable start but is one set of awareness raising activities that from the outside, appear to represent an isolated project that is not set within the context of a planned programme of future events and/or interventions? It is noted that the project does not even merit a mention within PAC2 despite being targeted at regional business across North Wales.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Discussions between Horizon and partners continue as the Project develops. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The provision of detail on how and where HNP aims to highlight supply chain opportunities and how it aims to communicate these opportunities to the supply chain should be part of any communication plan. We would value the opportunity to discuss how we may be able to help establish a communication framework that enables regular dialogue with key supply chain groups (e.g. through the recently established Welsh Nuclear Forum) that enables key messages to be transferred directly and which helps build trust and confidence up and down the supply chain. We value the discussions that have been taking place to explore linkages between the portal operated by Horizon and Sell2Wales - primarily to increase the visibility of future contracting opportunities to suppliers already registered on the system in Wales. While PAC2 references these discussions, there appears to have been little progress on agreeing a definitive way forward in terms of clarifying a long term approach to the communication of contract opportunities.	No	Horizon has committed to a business and supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Discussions between Horizon and partners continue as the Project develops. Horizon will establish and maintain a Supply Chain Portal. The Portal is a part of the Supply Chain Service, and allows interested suppliers to register for opportunities on a web based procurement platform. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	PAC2 does give coverage to some of the local supply chain successes that have been achieved to date. The coverage however, makes the successes appear an ad-hoc collection of modest contract awards with no indication of their overall commercial value or impact on the local economy. We believe that Horizon does have a good story to tell and needs to better structure the messaging around these successes, both within PAC2 and beyond.	No	Horizon has committed to a business and supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Discussions between Horizon and partners continue as the Project develops. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1)..
100192 - Welsh Government, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, 100229 - Gwynedd CC, 100184	S42(1)(a) and S47	Respondee request engagement regarding the establishment of meaningful project targets and the establishment of an appropriate monitoring framework to measure and report on progress. Early on within the project planning stage, Horizon announced that 60% of the project by value would be spent 'locally' in the UK. This statement has more recently been qualified, and in PAC2 has been modified to 'Horizon is committed to an aspiration of spending 60% of the project value in the UK throughout the lifecycle of the project'. We interpret this to mean over the 70 years of the power station's construction and subsequent operational phases. Given that one would expect the majority of expenditure to be spent locally during the operational phase, the commitment during the 'big money' construction phase appears now to be substantially less than the 60% on which many of us have based our broad level expectations over the past 4 years. What this highlights is the need for clarity around grand figures/statistics and a commitment from Horizon and Menter Newydd to clearly explain the implications of any supply chain estimates made within the planning phases. We believe that it is necessary for there to be a commitment going forward from PAC2 to work with Welsh Government and other stakeholders to agree a set of realistic and measurable targets for local service	No	Expenditure, local to North Wales, during the construction period of the project is estimated to be between 2% and 4%, therefore between £200m and £400m. To help realise this figure, Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter and the development of an action plan to involve local businesses within the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon will continue to engage with Welsh Government, IACC and others in order to maximise the locally captured benefits of the Project.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
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		supply chain contracts, along with a commitment to create a project monitoring system that can provide valuable data on outputs and outcomes. The project's scale and political prominence will inevitably mean regular requests for a range of data - it would be prudent to establish a flexible framework to do this right from the start, based on a clearly defined and explained and agreed sets of data.		
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	While the impact of this project on, for example housing, health or tourism will likely incur a cost and can therefore be deemed negative in terms of its effect on the Welsh public purse, the project's supply chain impact will always be positive given that it will only incur a financial benefit. However, the impact can be more or less positive, depending on the approach taken to supply chain development.	No	Mitigation is in place to address each of these factors: housing fund, tourism fund and Horizon's provision of all necessary healthcare for workers. This mitigation will be secured via section 106 agreements. To encourage local business involvement, Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Horizon has provided little detail on how they will engage effectively with the Welsh supply chain over the short, medium and long term. In particular, there is limited detail on how and where Horizon aims to highlight supply chain opportunities or how it will communicate these opportunities to suppliers. Therefore, consideration of developing a supply chain action plan in collaboration with Menter Newydd would provide clarity and demonstrate a commitment to the Supply Chain Charter. Welsh Government Officials are committed to working with Horizon to establish realistic and deliverable targets for local service supply chain contracts and to develop an appropriate monitoring process to assess delivery against the targets.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Discussions between Horizon and partners continue as the Project develops. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is a need for all supply chain opportunities to be mapped, starting with the Owner's Scope as a matter of urgency to provide WG and NWEAB with time to develop appropriate approaches to shape the business response in North Wales. The mapping process needs to engage local stakeholders who can help provide intelligence on local capability which in turn provides intelligence to focus on the areas where business support programmes need to be channelled;	No	Horizon has committed to a business and supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100228 - GVA Ltd., Magnox Ltd., Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	S42(1)(d)	More research is required into the indirect economic impacts the Wylfa Newydd project will have on the workforce and business community in North Wales.	No	Consideration of the effects on businesses both in terms of beneficial effects and potentially adverse effects are underway. Horizon and its partner organisations completed a business survey which captured the views of over 300 local businesses. The results of this survey, along with other data and research, is being used to support the detailed investigation of effects and identification of mitigation.
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	Respondent accepts that the priority for Horizon should be to adhere to the proximity principle and prioritise its relationships with the areas most affected, particularly Anglesey, there is merit in moving to develop wider engagement arrangements for subsequent stages of the planning and delivery process modelled on the prison development.		Comment duly noted.
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	A "Project Bank Account" similar to that used for the Prison development should be established so that contracting companies and SMEs are paid promptly.	No	Horizon is committed to prompt payment of suppliers as part of the commitments set out in their Supply Chain Charter. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	Horizon's policy on well-being issues appears to be based on seeking to develop its own services e.g. housing supply and GP/Health Services. The Board understands and accepts that this is a legitimate response. However, it would be an opportunity to strengthen engagement with local public services if	No	Horizon is engaged with these services and will continue to engage with them throughout the Project.

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		Horizon would consider contracting with regional public service agencies such as Police, Fire and Health (The Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board) for some of these services.		
LE - Local economy - potential impacts				
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	There is a lack of detail surrounding the issues on labour displacement in PAC2 and this requires urgent attention from the developer, as it is an issue which will affect the region and on established companies who may not be able to retain their current workforce. The volume of labour expected for the project will have a significant negative impact on current labour supply as well as existing/indigenous businesses and their ability to respond without adversely affecting their operation.	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). Horizon has also worked with a range of key stakeholders to develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
96 – Menter Iaith Mon, 141, 150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, 100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association, 100179 - Conwy CBC, 100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100192 - Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(a)	The Wylfa project will have impacts upon employment across all sectors in North Wales. PAC 2 naturally focusses on opportunities for 'direct' employees, but does not mention the 'indirect' opportunities/impacts for the construction and engineering sectors in the region. Small businesses who may secure sub-contracting opportunities generally cannot afford training/retraining budgets. This could have a knock-on effect on the local labour market, i.e. displacement of the local labour force by distorted wage level/increases/training budgets being offered by non-local providers/employers.	No	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100192 - Welsh Government, 100179- Conwy CBC	S42(1)(a) and S47	Concern regarding the capacity of local trade being able to deliver on projects within North Wales, and the impact this would have on building costs due to scarcity of skilled trades. This could act to drive costs upwards and projects may be delayed for a number of years as a result.	No	Horizon has assessed its labour requirements and the effects of having 2,000 local residents work on the project. This shows that for most trades the project would need only 2-3% of construction workers from across the Daily Commuting Construction Zone (DCCZ). A higher percentage (7%) of M&E workers is needed, but this is still relatively small compared to the size of the market..
LE - Local economy – support				
117	S47	Wylfa Newydd will help the development of the economy and skills base of North West Wales, provide career opportunities and reverse recent patterns of outward migration by young people, to the benefit of local communities, the Welsh language and culture and the local economy.	No	Comment duly noted.
121 – Grwp Llandrillo Menai,	S47	I'm reassured that you see the project as an opportunity to engage with the business community of Anglesey and North Wales. I am pleased to note your commitment to use the skills and expertise of local and regional businesses and to involve them in your supply chain.	No	Comment duly noted.
100111, 100122	S47	Thought needs to be given on how the area will be marketed to in-migrants and to prospective companies who will be part of the supply chain.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon has also committed to providing

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				mitigation in the form of a Tourism fund which will provide support in areas where brand image has been affected by the Project.
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	I am aware that substantial developments are in place to ensure that the young people of Anglesey have the skills to enable them to compete for employment.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon's commitment to education is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100178 - Holyhead TC, 100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Opportunity to develop a supply chain in North Wales to serve Horizon during the operational phase of Wylfa Newydd.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100144, 100184	S47	This development brings genuine transformational opportunities for the wider North Wales region and potential for a large number of businesses to benefit from this multi-billion-pound investment.	No	Horizon recognises the opportunities for the wider supply chain and is committed to working with local partners to maximise the local benefits realised.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The Wylfa Newydd project will make a large contribution to growing the supply chain in North Wales. North Wales is home to several Welsh Government supported and designated Enterprise Zone sites which can play a significant part in the ensuring local businesses form part of the wider supply chain.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon recognises the opportunities for the wider supply chain and is committed to working with local partners to maximise the local benefits realised. Horizon is keen to contribute to the opening up of these Enterprise Zone sites.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The North Wales Economic Ambition Board supports Wylfa Newydd for the significant potential economic benefits that it could bring to North Wales and in low carbon energy production for the UK.	No	Comment duly noted.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The commitments to enhance local employment opportunities and to develop supply chain projects are welcomed.	No	Comment duly noted.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	This project represents the single largest investment in Wales in a generation and could create significant opportunities to secure long lasting social and economic benefits for Wales.	No	Comment duly noted.
100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S47	The use of consortia is encouraged so local companies can bid for tenders with confidence.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100197	S47	As stated in the Welsh Government response to the Interim Project Update earlier this year, the Welsh Government is fully supportive of Horizon Nuclear Power (HNP) and Hitachi's desire to maximise the benefits for business in the UK through their stated aspiration to expend 60% of their investment in the local (we understand this to mean the UK) supply chain. We also agree with the broad sentiment provided within the relevant PAC2 sections regarding HNP's intention to procure goods and services and work with potential suppliers to help prepare to access suitable opportunities and for HNP to make best use of the local supply chain (8.2). We would also wholeheartedly agree with HNP's stated goals (Section 8.92) around creating direct and indirect opportunities for businesses to grow and that the project should act as a catalyst for economic growth.	No	Comment duly noted.
100192 - Welsh Government, 100205 - Amlwch TC	S42(1)(a)	Work is required to ensure that local businesses are aware of the opportunities available and how to secure them.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	The Wylfa Newydd project is already having a beneficial effect on the local economy. The construction phase with possible contractor levels of circa 10,000 and thereafter a permanent staff of 1,000 will make an even greater contribution to the economy of Anglesey and North Wales.	No	Comment duly noted.
100237	S42(1)(d)	Using local businesses and suppliers will maintain the strong connection between the economy and safeguarding the Welsh language.	No	Comment duly noted.

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96 – Menter Iaith Mon, 141	S47	There will be a positive effect on wages during the construction and operating phase.	No	Comment duly noted.
LE - Local employment – insufficient				
67, 94, 133, 100087, 100091, 100154, 100183, 100184	S47	The target to fill 45% of the operational positions with local staff is too low.	No	The local operational staff estimate is now 85%. The Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application sets out how Horizon will achieve this (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100184, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM, 100229 GCC	S47	Horizon should be more proactive in its efforts to attract project managers back to North Wales to take up the positions already being advertised.	No	Since the Pre-Application Consultation Stages Horizon has progressed its additional mitigation proposals and made commitments to jobs and skills. These are detailed in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3). Chapter 6 of the Strategy focusses on the Operational Workforce. The Wylfa Newydd Project is a unique opportunity to provide high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of competent people are available as required by the Project, a number of steps (which are outlined in Chapter 6, Application Document Reference 8.3) have been taken to guarantee this into the future. These steps have been developed taking cognisance of the effects of skills displacement within the wider community and sensitive to community issues such as use of the Welsh Language.
100184	S47	Clarification sought on how Horizon will raise the percentage of workforce anticipated to come from North Wales.	No	Horizon seeks to maximise opportunities for local workers through investment in an integrated and multi-agency approach to construction skills training and jobs. This will offer a variety of different pathways into employment and focused skills training available in order to bridge the gap between demand and supply. Further details of how this will be delivered are available in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (See document 8.3).
100184	S47	The PAC2 consultation document does not provide a robust enough commitment to help and develop talented graduates from North Wales. This is disappointing and creates the impression that Horizon are not committed to local employment.	No	Horizon launched its graduate development scheme in 2016 and has recruited graduates for specific areas in preceding years. The current scheme provides an opportunity to attract high calibre recruits from North Wales and beyond by offering a number of practical placements and opportunities to work between Horizon's sites. Horizon has a memorandum of understanding with Bangor and Glyndwr universities, to help attract talent from North Wales, in addition to agreements with Manchester, Imperial College and Birmingham Universities. For further details, refer to the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100184	S47	Why is Horizon ignoring the nuclear expertise that exists in Gwynedd and Conwy associated with Trawsfynydd? Horizon seem to be concentrating too much on Anglesey and ignoring the possible Welsh workforce from these areas.	No	Horizon recognises the valuable experience that exists in these areas which could support the Project. Part of the workforce throughout all phases of the Project, is expected to be sourced from a commuting zone which covers the wider North Wales region. This will reach its highest proportion during the operational stage of the Project. For clarification on this matter, see Figure 2-2 of the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3)
LE - Local employment - other comment				
100126, 100230, 100184, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM, 57, 98, 100090, 100147 -	S47	Measures need to be put in place to ensure that local engineering and scientific professionals and management professionals are prioritised for the operational positions to be created. It is vital that local people benefit most from the project.	No	Priority cannot be given to specific groups of people. However, we recognise that the Wylfa Newydd Project is a unique opportunity to provide high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of local people are able to realise the opportunities, a number

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North Wales Regional Leadership Board, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board				of steps (which are outlined in the Jobs & Skills Strategy, Application Document Reference 8.3) have been taken to support this into the future. These steps have been developed taking cognisance of the effects of skills displacement within the wider community and sensitive to community issues such as use of the Welsh Language.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	It is not clear if any detailed work has been undertaken to understand the level of skills that are available within a commutable distance from the site. (This overlaps with the 'Managing the Construction Workforce Section').	No	A review has been undertaken of the existing skills base in the local area and this has been used to support the expectation that 2000 workers at peak could be home based. The Jobs and Skills strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) explains how workers with the correct skills will be sourced to complete the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	Reference is made to the increase in the workforce numbers that change over the construction period. Generally, it is felt that it would be more beneficial for a smaller workforce for a longer period of time if this can be achieved within the scope of the project.	No	Comment duly noted. The current total number of workers required for the Project has already been reduced following the Project optimisation review. This is a decision which has been taken to balance building efficiently, whilst minimising the time in which Anglesey will experience negative impacts from the construction process.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	The PAC2 supporting evidence does not consider the capacity of the region as a whole to deliver development over the construction period. A wider understanding of local authority development programmes is also required to ensure that there is sufficient capacity on a regional basis.	No	Horizon has assessed the spare capacity and skills available within the daily construction commuting zone to the site. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (see document 8.3) explains how workers with the correct skills will be sourced to complete the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Whilst the increase in employment opportunities during the construction phase is a positive impact of the Wylfa Newydd project, there is likely to be a drop-off of employment opportunities after the power station is built and, consequently, higher levels of unemployment in the region from build completion around 2025.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) includes information on skill requirements provided by Menter Newydd and Mace, including when they are needed, when the demand from the project will peak, how long training for the roles could take and whether the skills are in short supply across the region. Planning for skills that meet these three criteria there is a better chance of delivering sustainable careers to local residents and of leaving a legacy of a more highly skilled and productive workforce and construction sector generally. The Strategy is also intended to be updated through the course of the construction phase so that it is able to adapt to changing demand and supply, both on the project and in the economy generally.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There are likely to be large numbers of qualified construction 'experts' unable/unwilling to move to new areas to follow work opportunities with no other major projects of this type known to be coming up in the immediate area. The construction of the existing Wylfa A facility was followed by an increase in unemployment on the Island. Lessons need to be learned.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) includes information on skill requirements provided by Menter Newydd and Mace, including when they are needed, when the demand from the project will peak, how long training for the roles could take and whether the skills are in short supply across the region. By planning for skills that meet these three criteria there is a better chance of delivering sustainable careers to local residents and of leaving a legacy of a more highly skilled and productive workforce and construction sector generally. The Strategy is also intended to be updated through the course of the construction phase so that it is able to adapt to changing demand and supply, both on the project and in the economy generally.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The commitment to enhance local employment opportunities and develop a supply chain are welcome but require more detail to give them substance. The Tier 1 contractors should be asked to develop targets for: - Percentage of local labour defined as from within a 30-mile radius. - Number of work placement days for young people. - Number of apprenticeships over the life of the development. - Local Spend (up to 10%) on contractors from within a 30-mile radius.	No	Horizon has published a Jobs and Skills Strategy setting out how it intends to enhance the employment opportunities for the local workforce (Application Document Reference 8.3). The assessment presented in the Pre-application consultation 2 materials with regards the local contribution to the workforce does not represent a maximum figure. At this point, it is considered a reasonable estimate of the number of local workers who may be employed on the project. The

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				Strategy will seek to put in place measures to maximise this wherever possible.
96 – Menter Iaith Mon, 141, 145, 100234, 141, 100234	S47	Temporary workers are mentioned within the document - but the building phase will last for 10 years. What is the rationale behind this? Clarification is needed regarding these 'temporary' posts: what kind of jobs will these be, and what kind of impact will they have?	No	A breakdown of the workforce into occupations and durations is set out in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) and the Socio-Economics Chapter of the Environmental Statement. Temporary workers will be required to construct the power plant; by the nature of construction this will be for a limited time period. Permanent posts will be available at Wylfa Newydd upon completion of the construction phase.
LE - Local employment - other suggestion				
100088, 130, 152, 100107, 100127, 100192 - Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(d)	Implement a managed transfer system from the current Magnox Power Stations (Wylfa and Traws) to ensure that vital skills are kept in the local area as Magnox progresses to reduce its staff numbers.	No	The Jobs & Skills Strategy includes the Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. This is a structure for matching local residents with jobs and this will be supported by a fund to ensure resident are able to access appropriate training. This could be targeted at residents looking to transfer and keeping their skills in the local area.
LE - Local employment – support				
100090, 152, 104, 100222, 100204, 100210, 100211, 100213, 100216, 100217, 100219, 100220, 100221, 93, 123- Grwp Llandrillo Menai	S47	Local people should have priority when being considered for roles at Wylfa Newydd. It is important that plans are put in place to try to retain the indigenous young people on Anglesey. The young people who have studied at local schools and Coleg Menai are invariably bilingual and form an important part of their local communities. The provision of skills (leading to employment and a local career) and affordable homes (leading to strengthening communities and retaining the Welsh language and culture) is seen as crucial.	No	Horizon does not set a target for local recruitment but is working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for career opportunities at Wylfa Newydd. Over the construction phase of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project will create a large number of jobs. It is estimated that 2,000 home-based workers will be employed during construction. An anticipated 85% of the approximately 850 operational jobs to be created by the Project will be taken up by home-based workers. Horizon believes this constitutes a significant opportunity for the people and economy of Anglesey. Horizon is intending to engage with local education institutes to ensure that local people have the skills necessary to do this. As part of this strategy, support has been provided to Grwp Llandrillo Menai (particularly Coleg Menai), and the close relationship with this key education provider would help to enable the local communities to engage with the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bangor University covering employability, joint activity in education, sponsorships and sponsored research. Horizon is also exploring measures that could be developed to support apprentices, graduates and trainees learn to develop their Welsh language skills. Further details of these initiatives are available in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
96 – Menter Iaith Mon, 101, 122, 126, 127 – National Farmers Union Wales, 134, 141, 143, 100087, 100081	S47 and S42(1)(d)	It is essential that Horizon is able to integrate strong support for the Welsh Language and culture by maximising the numbers of local Welsh speakers employed in the operational stage of Wylfa Newydd in the long term, both at the initial recruitment stage, and in relation to subsequent staff turnover. Support in such strategies is readily available from bodies such as GLLM.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon are trialling a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local

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				recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
121 – Grwp Llandrillo Menai,	S47	The Wylfa Newydd project will bring employment and training to the Island.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is currently being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
122, 98	S47	Disappointment expressed that all the high level jobs are only available in Horizon's HQ in Gloucester. To be fair on Welsh people, the high level jobs should be split between both locations.	No	High level jobs which will be available on Anglesey during the operational phase of the Project and are detailed in the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3). Chapter 6 of the Strategy focusses on the Operational Workforce. The Wylfa Newydd Project is a unique opportunity to provide high quality, highly skilled jobs for successive generations in Anglesey, North Wales and beyond. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of competent people are available as required by the project, a number of steps (which are outlined in Chapter 6) have been taken to guarantee this into the future. These steps have been developed taking cognisance of the effects of skills displacement within the wider community and sensitive to community issues such as use of the Welsh Language.
100107	S42(1)(d)	Clarification sought on employment opportunities for workers with relevant nuclear experience who are mid-career.	No	The number and skill level of the jobs which will be available on the Project are detailed in the Jobs and Skills strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
126	S47	To date there is little employment of local personnel visible, and many local people are already affected by the shutdown of the current station, so employment for the locality is a concern.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Project will require employees from commencement of its construction period until the end of the operational phase. The Jobs and skills strategy contains a timescale for the use of workers during each stage of the Project, which is split into job type (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100117	S47	The Wylfa Newydd project will provide employment security for people in the area which will have a positive effect on their well-being.	No	Comment duly noted.
138 - Tref Alaw CC, 100149, 100178 - Holyhead TC	S42(1)(a) and S47	The Welsh language and culture will survive if our youth are able to gain decent employment opportunities with the project and post build keeping them on Anglesey and not having to go away to work.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon has introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as

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				aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100111, 100112, 100116, 100122, 100123, 100125 - West Cheshire and North Wales Chamber of Commerce, 100140, 100144, 100151, 100161, 100162, 100176,	S47	The North Wales Economic Ambition Board Regional Skills and Employment Plan recommends as a key priority that local authorities across North Wales work with employers, developers and providers supporting key transformational projects within the energy sector to deliver the necessary facilities and expertise to equip local people with the knowledge and skills so that they can gain employment in the upcoming developments. This approach will support and promote local careers and economic and community growth for the current and future generations. We encourage the delivery of Horizon's commitment to work with the North Wales Economic Ambition Board in order to progress to delivery and implementation of additional provision to ensure the Regional Skills and Employment Plan.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in working with the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the Project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales has more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	PAC 2 does not mention the 'indirect' opportunities/impacts for the construction and engineering sectors in the region.	No	Horizon has published a Jobs and Skills Strategy setting out how it intends to enhance the employment opportunities for the local workforce and local young people (Application Document Reference 8.3). The assessment presented in the Pre-application consultation 2 materials with regards the local contribution to the workforce does not represent a maximum figure. At this point, it is considered a reasonable estimate of the number of local workers who may be employed on the project. The Strategy will seek to put in place measures to maximise this wherever possible.
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh Government would like to see a clearly defined action plan aimed at ensuring that at least 80% of the operational power station's workforce are local, which is a figure Horizon themselves have verbally committed to. This should include: - Investment in training, including in wider sectors as well as specialized ones, in order to capitalize on the local labour force - Ensure that colleges and training providers have an understanding of future needs with regard to workers - Commitment to advertising jobs locally and taking part in careers and recruitment events on a local level - Promote employment opportunities to the current workforce (e.g. in Job Centres) and the future workforce (in universities, colleges and schools) - Promote STEM subjects in school, including pre-16 education Research need to be undertaken to understand the potential for transferring the trained workforce from the building stage to the operational stage.	No	Horizon does not set a target for local recruitment but is working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity with Wylfa Newydd. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S47	By providing a wide range of employment opportunities covering many different levels of skill, from apprenticeships, technicians, researchers and engineers to senior academics and industrialists, plus administration and business development roles. R&D activities could provide fulfilling employment which allows people to maximise their potential. This is especially so for an area in which there are not many employment opportunities of such wide ranging scope.	No	Comment duly noted. To ensure that a wide range of opportunities are suitable for local workers, Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details

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				on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The current guiding principles of Horizon's 'Jobs and Skills Strategy' states that 'we will recruit staff on merit and will seek to select the best candidate for each position'. Whilst we accept that Horizon will want to recruit the very best, Welsh Government feel that the guiding principles should commit to making the local population the best for the job and thereby recruit a larger percentage locally. This highlights the importance of sharing information now with regard to skills and qualification requirements so that the education sector can focus their delivery and learners can access suitable provision and gain the required qualifications ahead of operation. Whilst we welcome the work Horizon is already undertaking with local businesses, the education sector and training providers, greater clarity and detail is required in terms of actual skills need, and the timing of that need. PAC 2 states that HNP expect approximately 2,500 (25%) of the peak construction workforce to be drawn from Anglesey and neighbouring mainland communities, but in order to ensure that training providers are able to meet local workforce requirements and train for the additional opportunities arising from Wylfa Newydd, learners will need to be enrolled on courses by September 2017. It is also worth highlighting that ahead of September 2017 the new positions and numbers/type of positions established for/during the operational phase will need to be communicated as early as possible to ensure that the local population have an awareness of opportunities that are coming up in their locality.	No	Whilst Horizon agrees with this comment, we do not set a target for local recruitment but are working with our communities to advertise the opportunities available and requirements for them to ensure local people are fully prepared for a career or opportunity with Wylfa Newydd. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	Gwynedd Council believe that developing high value jobs and economic prosperity is vital to decrease the depopulation of young people - thereby protecting the Welsh language. In this respect, there is an opportunity for Wylfa Newydd to make a constructive contribution to the future of the Welsh language. The Council believes that there is a specific opportunity in the Trawsfynydd area for Horizon Nuclear Power to work creatively to support local residents to capitalize on work opportunities and continuing to live locally and maintaining their communities.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. A 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' is being piloted to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	The work opportunities created during the construction phase, and the subsequent operation of Wylfa Newydd are welcomed. They offer a golden opportunity to create quality jobs in the regional economy, which relies too heavily on low wage employment.	No	Comment duly noted.
100229 - Gwynedd CC,155	S47	I believe this project is vitally important for the economy, a guaranteed supply of low carbon electricity that isn't weather dependant, and to ensure long term employment for the local population.	No	Comment duly noted.
LE - Other / general comment				
100173	S47	The commitments to enhance local employment opportunities and to develop supply chain projects are welcomed but more information and clear proposals are needed. We have concerns that the current proposals are not ambitious enough given the potential scale of impact from the project.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
LE - Public access and recreation				
100082, 100089, 129, 126	S47	The proposals should include measures that reflect the importance of the Anglesey Coastal Path to the economy of the island and ensure that: the revised route is sympathetically landscaped both whilst construction takes place and upon completion.	No	The Wales Coast Path has been identified as being of high importance and its importance for the economy of the island is acknowledged. Mitigation proposals during construction will retain links to Wylfa Head from Cemaes and a route between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes will be provided around the boundary of the Power Station Site. Following consultation with Natural Resources Wales, the Isle of Anglesey County

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		2. Signage, surfacing and accessibility are fully accommodated again during construction and upon completion. 3. The visitor centre encourages users of the Coast Path to park there and enjoy all the facilities on offer. The visitor centre should actively publicise the Coastal Path and local accessible circular routes based on the Visitor Centre.		Council and Ynys Môn Ramblers Horizon have proposed an unsurfaced footpath route, except where ground conditions require some degree of hard-core type surfacing. The final alignment of the Wales Coast Path during operation would also be unsurfaced for the majority of its length, though this would be complemented with other paths that would be suitable for less mobile recreational users. All footpaths would be clearly signed in both Welsh and English. The visitor centre car park would be available for people to use in order to access the Wales Coast Path and information regarding the route of paths within the Power Station Site would be provided on information boards.
108, 100128	S47	The disruption will stop those interested in nature from visiting Wylfa Head to study bird and plant life.	No	Access to Wylfa Head would be maintained throughout the construction and operation periods, as would access to Cemlyn Bay nature reserve. Horizon accepts that there would be a reduction in the recreational amenity of these areas as a result of the closure of Fisherman's car park (which would increase the distance people would have to walk to get to Wylfa Head and could increase pressure on the Cemlyn Bay car parks) and due to the noise, dust and visual intrusion during construction. Once the Power Station is operational there would be enhanced access to Wylfa Head, with the creation of a new car park and paths. A new wildlife shelter would be constructed on Wylfa Head at (or close to) the previous coastguard lookout, from this location it would be possible to observe wildlife such as birds and marine mammals.
100082, 100089, 129, 126	S47	The proposals should include measures that reflect the importance of the Anglesey Coastal Path to the economy of the island and ensure that: 4. the revised route is sympathetically landscaped both whilst construction takes place and upon completion. 5. Signage, surfacing and accessibility are fully accommodated again during construction and upon completion. 6. The visitor centre encourages users of the Coast Path to park there and enjoy all the facilities on offer. The visitor centre should actively publicise the Coastal Path and local accessible circular routes based on the Visitor Centre.	No	The Wales Coast Path has been identified as being of high importance and its importance for the economy of the island is acknowledged. Mitigation proposals during construction will retain links to Wylfa Head from Cemaes and a route between Cemlyn Bay and Cemaes will be provided around the boundary of the Power Station Site. Following consultation with Natural Resources Wales, the Isle of Anglesey County Council and Ynys Môn Ramblers Horizon have proposed an unsurfaced footpath route, except where ground conditions require some degree of hard-core type surfacing. The final alignment of the Wales Coast Path during operation would also be unsurfaced for the majority of its length, though this would be complemented with other paths that would be suitable for less mobile recreational users. All footpaths would be clearly signed in both Welsh and English. The visitor centre car park would be available for people to use in order to access the Wales Coast Path and information regarding the route of paths within the Power Station Site would be provided on information boards.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Any potential effects and impacts on local fishing businesses will need to be considered and addressed given that there are a number of local inshore vessels who operate within the 3nm limit in this area.	No	The assessment of losses of fish from entrapment in the cooling water system will be based on entrapment at the Existing Power Station. Impingement and entrainment surveys were carried out at the drum screens of the Cooling Water intake of the Existing Power Station at a rate of 40 surveys per annum between March 2011 and July 2012. The assessment will be carried out in the context of local and wider fish communities, which have been characterised from extensive intertidal and subtidal fish surveys carried out since 2010. Where appropriate, the losses will be put into context in relation to commercial fisheries. The assessment will make use of available literature and survivability studies carried out on other power stations to predict losses, however it will also make reference to the losses without accounting for survival. Horizon recognises that survival rates will differ between species.

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LE - Research and development opportunities				
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Horizon should be committed to long term research and development in North Wales and the Wider UK region in order to transfer skills and knowledge from Japan. There is potential for positive impacts through formal engagement with Welsh Universities, especially Bangor University, around which a cluster of R&D activity in different technological areas could be grown. The prospect of the Thermal Hydraulics Research and Test Facility has been raised, initially by Hitachi in discussions with Imperial College London, Bangor University and Welsh Government. If this was co-located on Anglesey, it would help drive the nuclear R&D effort in several areas of reactor technology.	No	The UK currently has a limited Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) expertise and this is mainly acquired from Japan and the USA (in addition to other countries). Since its acquisition in 2012 by Hitachi, Horizon has implemented a programme of transferring this BWR expertise to the UK and North Wales. This has included, but is not limited to: involvement in the Generic Design Assessment (GDA) alongside experts from Hitachi-GE Nuclear Energy (HGNE), secondments of Horizon personnel to HGNE and secondments of HGNE personnel to Horizon, training of an initial cadre of Horizon personnel in UK ABWR operations, and secondment of Exelon personnel with expert knowledge of BWR operation to Horizon. These efforts will continue so that knowledge can be passed on through training and experience within Wales and the UK. In relation to the Thermal Hydraulics Research and Test Facility on Anglesey, this is no longer proposed.
LE – Tourism				
100111, 100112, 100114, 100116, 100122, 100123, 100125 - West Cheshire and North Wales Chamber of Commerce, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, 100161, 100185 - Welsh Government, 100232, 100158	S47, S42(1)(d) and S42(1)(a)	Clarification sought on the impact the Wylfa Newydd project will have tourism.	No	The Socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) concludes that there would be a Project wide, significant adverse effect on tourism during the construction phase of the project. In recognition of this Horizon propose additional mitigation including a Tourism Fund.
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	Use of the Tourism Sector for accommodation in PAC2 is at too wide a spatial area and should be focus closer to the Wylfa Newydd Development Site where the impact will be at its greatest. The use of the tourist accommodation within close proximity to the build site I consider to be a positive move, however, extending this use beyond say a 5-mile radius, could change the character of the Anglesey Tourism offer by reducing the bed spaces generally available. To allow Tourist Accommodation to change beyond this area will detrimentally affect the ability of the existing Tourism Sector to deal with the loss of bed spaces and impact on the sector's ability to maintain and expand turnover. This loss of bed spaces and change in character in accommodation in the wider Island is likely to have a significant negative impact on this important sector, which has an annual turnover of over £250 million.	No	Horizon has undertaken a Project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long-term detriment to the sector.

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100134	S47	There is a need to insulate against the short term gain of high salaried construction jobs vs the long term economic benefits of tourism.	No	Horizon has undertaken a Project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. Horizon have committed to the provision of Tourism Fund to support the sector and mitigate effects should they arise.
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	Limit indirect impacts on tourism from displacement of cleaners, laundries, food supply, catering.	No	Horizon recognises there is significant local concern about displacement effects and proposes that any such vacancies that arise can be filled through the proposed Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. The Jobs and Skills Strategy sets out a structure for matching local residents with jobs and this will be supported by a fund to ensure resident are able to access appropriate training. That training can cover the full range of jobs on the project, including those in, for example, facilities management.
100139, 100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	There needs to be a more in depth assessment on both the short term and also, in particular, the long term impact of the proposed Wylfa Newydd development on tourism as the current assessment is not deep or detailed enough.	No	Horizon has worked closely with the Welsh Government and IACC. Details are provided in the assessment of tourism effects (chapter C1, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) of the Environmental Statement.
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership, 100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	What are Horizon's plans to help tourism accommodation to regain their lost business after 9 years of providing accommodation to workers?	No	Horizon has undertaken a Project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. The Tourism Fund will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. This will be available throughout the construction phase and for 2 years of operation.
100113, 100160, 100187	S47	Such a quantity of workers will have a huge impact on what the tourism industry on Anglesey has been nurturing for many years. Anglesey has been marketing itself as a high quality destination and as a consequence has developed a tourism industry that matches this aspiration. Sadly, it could well reduce the quality of services which are provided and could jeopardise Anglesey's strategy for offering high quality accommodation and amenities to the tourist. This will have a serious detrimental effect on our industry if not managed correctly.	No	Horizon has undertaken a Project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. The Tourism Fund will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. This will be available throughout the construction phase and for 2 years of operation.
100183	S47	Clarification sought on timescales in order to protect our tourism.	No	Horizon have undertaken a project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the tourism sector. This includes the

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				workforce profile and sets out the timings for the number of workers required and the length of the construction phase. Tourism will also be protected through the Tourism Fund which will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. This will be available throughout the construction phase and for 2 years of operation.
100190	S47	Further information is sought regarding the mitigation steps to safeguard the tourism industry on Anglesey, which is a key sector in respect of the economy on the Island. There is a great danger that the sustainability of the sector will be weakened as a large proportion of holiday accommodation is transformed into accommodation for the workforce.	No	Horizon has undertaken a project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. The Tourism Fund will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. This will be available throughout the construction phase and for 2 years of operation.
100193 - Rhun Iorweth AM	S47	There is a general need to seriously consider the extent to which the capacity of the tourism, catering, and service sector are going to be impacted. While Wylfa presents some opportunities for future tourism to the area it should be noted that these sectors currently experience recruitment difficulties and it is foreseen that this will only be accentuated by the Wylfa Newydd.	No	Horizon has undertaken a Project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. The Tourism Fund will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. This will be available throughout the construction phase and for 2 years of operation.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	Overall the Welsh Government tourism sector team are not comfortable that the potential impacts on the tourism sector have been fully embraced by Horizon with the undertaking of a Tourism Impact Assessment, informed by a visitor behaviour survey and an accommodation survey. This needs to be addressed.	No	Horizon has undertaken a project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. Horizon has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There has been little meaningful engagement with the tourism sector team in Welsh Government to date. There are a number of times within the document where there is mention of a 'significant risk to tourism', our view is that we need more detailed discussions with Horizon to really understand what these are and how they can be mitigated. There are a number of issues that need to be discussed further and we recommend that a small task and finish group be established with colleagues from Horizon, Welsh Government tourism team, IACC and Anglesey Tourism Association to discuss these in detail. It may also be appropriate to invite colleagues who represent tourism on Conwy and Gwynedd to this group.	No	Horizon explores the risks to Tourism in Chapter C1 of the DCO documentation (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) Proposed mitigation will be monitored, allowing impacts to be identified, managed and measure. The mitigation route map details the current mitigation proposals (Application Document Reference 8.14).8.25). Horizon has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25). to date this has included extensive meeting on tourism effects.

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	More work needs to be done to build a robust evidence base that explores in more detail the impacts to be felt across the whole tourism sector, not just accommodation. The impacts on a wider geographical basis need to be assessed, as they will be felt across the region more than has been outlined, specifically in Gwynedd and Conwy. To explore how we can develop this evidence base, we recommend that we convene a special North Wales Regional Forum meeting as soon as possible with an Agenda item around the evidence base/methodology used to determine potential impacts.	No	Horizon recognises the further work required with regards to the effects on the tourism sector and are undertaking ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this will be documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25). Horizon have also regularly attended North Wales Regional Forum meetings. A Project wide socio-economic impact assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C- Project-wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and tourism sectors has been undertaken. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. Horizon has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There is a need to build on-going monitoring and analysis of the impacts on the tourism sector to ensure we can respond in an effective manner. We would recommend that Horizon build this monitoring into their forward plan.	No	Horizon recognises the further work required with regards to the effects on the tourism sector and has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The tourism sector team welcome the opportunity to work with Horizon in the food sector to avoid duplication, as we will continue to work with the Isle of Anglesey, including Gorau Mon, to promote Welsh food and drink and to encourage tourism and hospitality businesses to source locally.	No	Horizon recognises the further work required with regards to the effects on the food sector and has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government and representatives within the food sector, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Jobs and Skills- The tourism sector team welcome the opportunity to work with HNP in this area to avoid duplication. We will continue to promote skills and training opportunities and funding programmes to tourism and hospitality businesses in North Wales. We will also promote opportunities for careers within the tourism sector to young people in schools and colleges by working with Careers Wales and others. We do not believe the issue of displacement with regard to hospitality skills has been acknowledged and explored in enough detail. As an example the availability of qualified chefs is a current issue and with on-site catering at Wylfa planned there is a worry that the issue will be compounded. The Welsh Government's Priority Sector Statistics indicate that there are currently 4,100 tourism jobs in Anglesey out of a total of 24,600. Tourism therefore directly provides almost 17% of all employment in Anglesey, compared with marginally under 10% at all-Wales level. Anglesey is one of the most tourism-dependent local authorities. In addition to direct employment in tourism, the industry also supports further employment in the supply chain. Applying the relationship between jobs directly in tourism in Wales and those supported by tourism as indicated in the 2013 Deloitte/Oxford Economics Study Tourism. This states that 7,400 jobs will be directly in tourism or be supported by the industry. The Wylfa project will have implications for demand in the tourism-related industries, impacting on the employment structure and distribution on the island. This aspect need further consideration.	No	has Horizon recognises there is significant local concern about displacement effects and proposes that any such vacancies that arise can be filled through the proposed Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Document 8.3) sets out a structure for matching local residents with jobs and this will be supported by a fund to ensure resident are able to access appropriate training. That training can cover the full range of jobs on the project, including those in, for example, facilities management.

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100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There has been mention of a possible 'tourism fund' being developed similar to the Gwynt y Mor scheme which was open to affected communities. Welsh government would be interested to explore this in more detail.	No	In regard to the Tourism Fund, Horizon has confirmed that this will be delivered in accordance with a Tourism Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. It will be implemented following the final investment decision and a governance process will be identified. The objective will be to ensure that for the first two years of operation of both Units, effects on visitor numbers are monitored and that there is a mechanism in place to address any adverse effects should they arise. The Tourism Oversight Group would stay in place for the first two years of operation to monitor and manage effects on visitor numbers should they arise as a result of operation of the Power Station. The Socio-economic assessment (see Environmental Statement Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) concludes that there would be a project wide, significant adverse effect on tourism during the construction phase of the Project. In recognition of this, Horizon proposes additional mitigation including a Tourism Fund.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh Government would like to explore the possible contribution towards the development of a multi-use berth from land reclamation at Salt Island which will allow the development of a permanent cruise facility.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	We welcome the proposal to improve the Wales Coastal path to bring users closer to the coast.	No	Comment duly noted.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Historically the tourism and hospitality sectors have attracted EU workers - leaving the EU as a result of Brexit is likely to have an impact on the number of workers available for employment by these sectors. The Welsh Government's Campaign 'Wales; the World's Capital of Adventure Tourism' in 2016 - highlights that Tourism and Hospitality are growing sectors and are fairly significant sectors in the North Wales Region. The Tourism sector in the area may be affected by both the loss of EU workers and workers leaving to work on Wylfa in some form.	No	Horizon recognises there is significant local concern about displacement effects and proposes that any such vacancies that arise can be filled through the proposed Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Document 8.3) sets out a structure for matching local residents with jobs and this will be supported by a fund to ensure resident are able to access appropriate training. That training can cover the full range of jobs on the project, including those in, for example, facilities management.
LE - Worker benefits to local community				
57, 100090	S47	Opportunities for construction workers not local to Anglesey to contribute to the local tourism economy should be explored.	No	Comment duly noted. Construction workers will be sourced from a wider daily construction commuting zone, as well as from the wider UK region. Engagement in local tourism opportunities whilst workers are staying in the area, creates a significant opportunity for tourism businesses to exploit.
100124	S47	It is increasingly obvious that Amlwch is declining rapidly with the closure of the post office, many shops and the sports centre and library now being under threat of closure - all this within the last year! The new accommodation proposed in Amlwch would attract many new people in to the town who would be able to enjoy the services available here and contribute to the local economy.	No	Comment duly noted. Following PAC2, a number of changes have been made to the Project including the consolidation of temporary worker accommodation. As a result, new accommodation is no longer proposed at Amlwch.
100174, 100090	S47	Holyhead will benefit immensely from the construction worker's money.	No	Comment duly noted.
LE - Worker impacts on local community				
141, 145, 100184, 100185 - Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Enhance the local area with newcomers and local businesses would benefit.	No	Comment duly noted.

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100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	As the area's main population centre, Bangor will also be an important source of workers and suppliers for Wylfa Newydd and we will be eager to identify opportunities - and challenges - that could arise from this.	No	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon has introduced a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well as aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For further details on this matter, see the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
OF - Agree with/support site chosen				
100243	S47	At present, absolutely fine with all your proposals. Hopefully all sites can be turned into accommodation for tourism related projects after construction.	No	Comment duly noted.
OF - Comments on accommodation strategy				
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The use of available tourism bed spaces as accommodation for construction workers will provide economic benefit for the area; however, NWFRS would seek to understand whether such accommodation will be utilised out of season or whether this is intended to be a longer term use. This will facilitate our understanding of the impact of tourism - migration of tourists to other areas resulting in new accommodation being established - and the use of such accommodation to identify the impact on our auditing and enforcing activities.	No	The availability of bed spaces is being phased in in line with the number of workers needed at each stage of the Project. Figure C1-6 of the Environmental Statement Chapter C (Application Document Reference 6.3.) details which sector each bed will be sourced from when required.
OF - Lack of/impact on existing infrastructure				
100192 - Welsh Government, 100210	S42(1)(a) and S47	The HIA and socio economic chapter refers to labour displacement - further assessment on the impact is required and mitigation measures developed with local service providers to reduce the impact on the provision of healthcare and key public services in the region.	No	Labour displacement is a key area of investigation and Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the trialling of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in chapter C1 (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) of the Environmental Statement.
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	The role of Bangor as a regional hub (for services) has been disregarded.	No	Comment duly noted.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The Wylfa Newydd development will be in parallel with a number of other small, medium and large projects across North Wales. The cumulative impacts of this warrants further consideration as the effects will be realised across a number of different areas such as transport, infrastructure, movement of people, availability of skills, displacement, sites and premises etc.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 also takes into consideration the size of the workforce available Anglesey, Wales, UK, and the rest of the world; though this is explored in further detail in the appendices C1.2 and C1.3.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	In terms of schools' organisation, the infrastructure is not there to support a substantial influx of new learners and we expect that children will arrive in our schools for a short period and will be leaving in less than a year in a number of cases. This is likely to have a detrimental effect on the organisation of classes e.g. time and resources being invested in children who leave shortly afterwards. Such instability would not enable schools to push forward their agendas for continuous improvement. Schools are financed on Anglesey based on the numbers in the classes in September (for the financial year commencing the following April). What about a situation in which a school admits 30 children in October? This would be the equivalent of an additional class but it is likely that the school would have no resources to employ staff to teach them. If children leave before the following September, the school will have had to fund the education by means of a source other than the allocated budget.	No	The socio-economic assessment within Chapter C1 highlights that at Key Socio-economic Area level, there is sufficient capacity, with some potential for capacity issues arising in certain areas of Anglesey. Mitigation will be in place to address this such as the community impact fund that will provide funds for localised issues.

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
OF - Location - distance to main site				
100205 - Amlwch TC	S42(1)(a)	Concerns were noted regarding the anticipated 25% local employment rate during the building stage and, according to IACC Leader's statement in the Daily Post, 45% local employment during operation. Those present were concerned at such a statement by the Leader as obviously discussions have been ongoing between Horizon and IACC for some time.	No	These rates of local employment have changed since PAC2. See Chapter C1 of the DCO documentation (Application Document Reference 6.3.1)
OT - Offer contact / expertise				
100090,100097	S47	Supply chain development/Engagement - as discussed previously, we are happy to support through our engagement with Industry - we have around 3000 registered construction employers so we could work with you to develop communication to those employers.	No	Comment duly noted.
OT - Other comment				
138 – Tref Alaw CC	S47(1)(a)	Energy is the 'finance' of the universe, the single 'currency' common to all transactions of man and nature. All the evidence of history and science, I had discovered, fits the hypothesis of the universe as a 'business' with the 'corporate objective' of producing and educating problem solvers, ourselves, with the mental capacity to learn, in time, that wise management will have to mean energy-efficient management in the future, such a capacity for learning being essential for the long-term survival of the human species. Someone had to learn first and had to find herself with the job of re-educating the planet on the pay that goes with challenging the values of the system, nothing, for as long as it takes to end the 'conspiracy of silence' in which all the 'experts' and other vested interests maintain the lie that the challenge does not exist. Media censorship of Earth Enterprise is now 'blanket'.	No	Comment duly noted.
100078,100230	S47	The following information is requested: The identity of lead investor and status of any co-investors; the lead reason for reactor choice; the level of guaranteed capital finance currently in hand, and the amount of shortfall; the status of proposals and certainty of timescales for bridging the shortfall; The identity of lead operator and any operating partner(s); the status of arrangements for any proposed operating consortium; The terms of relationship between the lead investor and the lead operator; their respective liabilities for nuclear accidents; respective responsibilities and liabilities for storage and management of radioactive wastes during operational and post-operative periods; Whether the cost of electricity for consumers would be based on wholesale market prices or other artificially rigged pricing mechanism; and, business/commercial reasons for the latter.	No	Comment duly noted.
OT - Request contact / dialogue / document				
100105	S47	There are a number of times within the document where there is mention of a 'significant risk to tourism', our view is that we need more detailed discussions with HNP to really understand what these are and how they can be mitigated.	No	Horizon explores the risks to Tourism in Chapter C1 of the DCO documentation (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) Proposed mitigation will be monitored, allowing impacts to be identified, managed and measure. The mitigation route map details the current mitigation proposals (Application Document Reference 8.14).
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, 100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association, 100192 - Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(a)	With Horizon sharing demand led intelligence, we will be able to determine the areas that provide the most potential and we can work collaboratively on how to maximise local content and value - e.g. through cluster development. Such an approach will play a critical part when looking at local services such as food, fencing, facilities management and maintenance. However, this cannot be done without Horizon's full engagement and support and PAC2 does not reference any clear commitment to help the realisation of these objectives.	No	Horizon recognises the further work required with regards to the effects on the economy, and has ongoing consultation with the Welsh Government, and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground (Application Document Reference 8.25).

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100228 - Magnox Ltd., Nuclear Decommissioning Authority	S42(1)(d)	The details set out in the PAC 2 Consultation documents go some way to explaining how Horizon will secure and retain a skilled and competent workforce, including details of education, training and job opportunities for the local people in Anglesey. Owing to the scale of the project, it may be beneficial to undertake a focussed, joined up analysis to ensure that overall human resource requirements for Magnox at WPS and Horizon are managed and that opportunities to avoid resource conflicts in key occupational areas can be exploited. NDA would welcome engagement with Horizon and Magnox.	No	Comment duly noted. See Chapter C1 of the DCO documentation (Application Document Reference 6.3.1)
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The North Wales Economic Ambition Board would anticipate and expect continuous on-going dialogue and reviews of procedures and practices to ensure that they are robust, fit for purpose and afford regional companies the opportunity to be part of the supply chain thereby creating wealth and jobs throughout the region.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales has more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.
OT - Request specific information				
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	We believe that there needs to be a more in depth assessment on both the short term and also, in particular, the long term impact of the proposed Wylfa Newydd development on tourism.	No	Horizon has worked closely with the Welsh Government and Isle of Anglesey County Council. Details are provided in the assessment of tourism effects (chapter C1, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) of the Environmental Statement.
100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	But what about the future? Where is your commitment to take local technical apprentices on and to train them to operate Wylfa Newydd over the coming years?	No	The Horizon Technical Apprenticeship scheme is in its second year having appointed 12 new apprentices for 2017. Horizon will take on 12 new apprentices each year until the final investment decision, following which the intakes will ramp up to meet demand and then settle back down to a (as yet undetermined) steady state.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	A certain amount of Irish-based workforce is to be expected and this needs to be shown clearly as to how many people and which skills areas which will be needed/encouraged.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) includes information on skill requirements provided by Menter Newydd and Mace, including when they are needed, when the demand from the project will peak, how long training for the roles could take and whether the skills are in short supply across the region..
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	There are issues and risks that require more evidence-based work to be carried out to allow a better understanding and ensure a proactive approach to the issues the development will bring. Key concerns remain to include; the limitations of the Key Socio-Economic Study Area in terms of: - workforce sourcing and accommodation; - up-skilling of local workforce; - the adequacy of the A55 outside of the KSA; and - overall impact on tourism sector and appeal of N Wales.	No	The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) includes information on skill requirements provided by Menter Newydd and Mace, including when they are needed, when the demand from the project will peak, how long training for the roles could take and whether the skills are in short supply across the region. Horizon recognises there is significant local concern about displacement effects and proposes that any such vacancies that arise can be filled through the proposed Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service. The Jobs and Skills Strategy sets out a structure for matching local residents with jobs and this will be supported by a fund to ensure resident are able to access appropriate training. That training can cover the full range of jobs on the project, including those in, for example, facilities management.
100179 - Conwy CBC	S47	Issues that we believe that need to be addressed within the documentation include: - A general requirement for significantly more detail on what Horizon aims to do to effectively and proactively engage with the Welsh supply chain over the short, medium and long term; - An early indication on whether HNP intends to develop a Supply Chain Action plan to structure such engagement beyond the adoption of the Supply Chain Charter? What is HNP's strategic view on supply chain development? - The provision of detail on how and where Horizon aims to highlight supply chain opportunities and how it aims to communicate these opportunities to the supply chain;	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1)..

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
		– A commitment to work with Welsh Government and local stakeholders to i) provide both realistic and deliverable targets for local service supply chain contracts and ii) develop a monitoring system with input from local stakeholders to scrutinise delivery against commitment.		
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It is unclear what Horizon intends to do to ensure adherence of the Supply Chain Charter principles down through the various tiers of the project's supply chain - a must if the Charter is to mean anything across the Wylfa Newydd project as a whole.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Suppliers will need to have established reporting metrics to demonstrate their compliance to Horizon's requirements. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	There should be wider use of evidence in regards to pay and seniority by protected characteristic group by Horizon in the Nuclear Industry. This should be gathered from their payroll data and from employment predictions based on previous projects. There should then comparative data by protected characteristic groups for Anglesey and Gwynedd based on ONS 2011 statistics. There should be a literature review carried out that identifies articles, publications and academic work surrounding employment and effect of large industrial projects of geographic areas in regard to Equality, Accessibility and Diversity. This together this would provide the backbone of the Equality Impact Assessment and begin to identify potential disproportionate impacts and get HNP to begin to consider actions to reduce or mitigate these impacts.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has completed an Equality Impact Assessment (see Application Document Reference 8.22)
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The PAC 2 document makes reference to the referendum vote, on 23 June 2016, to leave the European Union (Brexit) and whilst it is acknowledged that this is unlikely to be before late 2018 or early 2019 NWFRS would welcome the developers view of potential impacts in relation to Brexit especially with regard to workforce demographics.	No	At this stage of the Brexit process it is not yet clear what the impacts might be on the construction sector. The Code of Construction Practice allows flexibility to deal with a wide range of outcomes related to Labour and details how this can be monitored (Application Document Reference 8.6).
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	We want to see much more thorough consideration and research of the indirect impact Wylfa Newydd will have on the workforce and the business community of North-West Wales. Although Wylfa Newydd has huge potential to make a positive contribution, we must be aware of the risk that some local businesses and public institutions will be at a loss - e.g. by losing staff or additional costs they will incur - and the long-term effect on the tourism industry if every tourist accommodation in Anglesey will be full for an extended period.	No	Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the piloting of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in chapter C1 (Application Document Reference 6.3.1) of the Environmental Statement (ES). Horizon has worked closely with the Welsh Government and the Isle of Anglesey County Council. Details are provided in the assessment of tourism effects (chapter C1, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) of the ES.
100229 - Gwynedd CC, 100180 - North	S47	More detail is welcomed surrounding the Supply Chain Charter and what it hopes to achieve in terms of numbers. How does it plan on measuring success? What are the aspirations of the Charter in terms of businesses/contracts awarded to local firms?	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Whilst a local supply chain target is not set., the charter seeks to maximise benefits to the local community and

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
Wales Economic Ambition Board				supply chain by informing them of new opportunities and allowing fair opportunities to compete. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
PS - Communication channels				
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The concept must include working with other parts of North Wales, such as Deeside and Wrexham and cross border partners in the North West of England who have expertise in energy engineering and can support the development of world class energy production. Supply chain work should take account of the cross border aspirations for infrastructure improvements along the A55 and M56 and equivalent rail links to enhance connectivity between engineering and production clusters. Horizon should engage with cross border partners as a secondary work-stream.	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1)..
100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	The consultation refers to wishing to work with NWEAB and other partners on the construction recruitment/employment issues - rather than have to hold meetings with all individual partners in terms of providers, the Regional Skills Partnership is a single point of contact to broker and deliver an appropriate regional response from, and on behalf of partners to support Horizon. The reference to working with NWEAB in partnership on skills and employability is positive. We welcome this, as can deliver our direct involvement and current ongoing experience with partners at the North Wales Prison project at Wrexham. The NWEAB welcome the establishment of the Construction Skills and Employment Working Group for Wylfa, and that Horizon have identified the NWEAB to work alongside named partners.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the Project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales has more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	The Partners, in this context, consider there has been insufficient regional engagement and visibility with regard to key aspects of the development's contribution to the regional economy.	No	Horizon is taking an active role in the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and is committed to ensuring the project leaves a long-lasting positive economic legacy so that after the construction phase Anglesey and North Wales has more jobs, a better trained workforce, higher productivity and higher GDP.
PS - Quality of information - poor				
100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	We are concerned with the lack of evidence that sufficient consideration has been given to the impact of constructing Wylfa Newydd alongside the work to upgrade the National Grid and decommissioning Wylfa Power Station, and specifically the effect on: - the Bangor area; - the housing market; - transport and roads infrastructure; - the Welsh language; - public services; - the labour market; - Wylfa Newydd supply chain; and - the wider economy, It is recognised, from a planning perspective, that Wylfa Newydd is a 'substantial development of national significance' but it is inevitable that there will be consequences across every planning area. Therefore, it is vital that there is a deeper understanding of the effects on Gwynedd as we believe it is important to discuss the mitigation measures required and how these will be achieved through a commitment to a s106 Agreement.	No	Cumulative impacts are considered within Volume I of the Environmental Statement. This takes into consideration both inter and intra-project effects on all of these subjects. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). .
100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	It is disappointing that despite the comments we made in PAC1 and the Interim Statement earlier this year, the PAC2 documentation does not provide much evidence that there has been any significant progress made on developing the strategy for supply chain development beyond the principles for engagement	No	Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. This has been developed in partnership with stakeholders and seeks to deliver fair opportunities for all businesses to

Topic: Local Economy, Jobs and Tourism				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
		outlined in the Supply Chain Charter which was published in July 2015. There is still a dearth of detail in the documentation provided.		compete for contracts. Businesses looking to engage with Horizon can express their interest in exploring future opportunities directly with Horizon via the North Wales Economic Ambition Board and Sell2Wales. The draft supply chain charter and action plan is detailed within Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C1 -Project-wide effects - Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1)..
RE - Historical / global experience with nuclear				
100105, 100192 - Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(a)	The development of the local services elements of the Hinkley Point C project is recognised as being good practice within the nuclear sector and it was recently announced that EDF Energy has already awarded contracts worth more than £435m, creating 650 jobs in the South West economy. Local companies have been enabled to compete either individually or together in collaborative ventures through the Hinkley Point C Supply Chain team, a partnership between the local council, local LEPs and EDF. We are strongly of the belief that a similar approach needs to be established as soon as possible for the Wylfa Newydd project and that local concerns regarding local content within the project could in part be addressed through an explicit commitment being made within PAC2 to help establish and support such a team.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has committed to a supply chain charter to involve local businesses with the Project throughout construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project.

Appendix B.10.6- Nuclear waste

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon states that it is developing a strategy for the decommissioning of the Power Station proposing prompt commencement of decommissioning with a target timeframe for completion of main decommissioning activities of 20 years following the end of power generation. The IACC welcomes this commitment which is consistent with Secretary of State's Scoping Opinion and the Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG).	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon is required, under the Energy Act 2008, to have a Government approved Funded Decommissioning Programme in place before nuclear related construction of the Power Station begins. This ensures that Horizon makes prudent provision for the full cost of decommissioning and for safely and securely managing and disposing of waste, including spent fuel. It is anticipated that Waste Transfer Contracts will be agreed with Government, setting out the terms under which title and liability for spent fuel and higher activity waste would transfer from Horizon to the Government upon payment of a fee, for eventual disposal to the GDF after decommissioning of the Power Station.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The presentation of a chapter setting out radiological issues is welcomed by the IACC. The lack of a chapter at PAC1 was a concern and it is noted that the Secretary of State did request consideration of such effects within the Scoping Opinion. The IACC recognise that regulating radiological emissions is the responsibility of other organisations, but is eager to understand the potential for cumulative effects between the operation of Wylfa Newydd and the decommissioning of Wylfa A. The IACC would expect the Environmental Statement to include quantitative analysis to support the assertions and conclusions contained within the Preliminary Environmental Information (PEI) Report. On the issue of cumulative effects, it would wish to see information provided on the type, number and frequency of vehicle movements associated with the movement of radiological material through the communities which live alongside the A5025. Horizon will be aware that matters of perception around health are a key concern of local communities and the implement of mitigation and/or compensation measures agreed with the IACC, should be considered where the potential for adverse impacts on local communities, the economy or the environment are identified.	No	The storage of higher activity radioactive waste and spent fuel is considered in the doses derived from direct radiation in chapter D14 of the Environmental Statement (see ES Volume D – Power Station Site D14 – Radiological effects) (Application Document reference 6.4.14). This chapter addresses cumulative effects from authorised discharges, external irradiation and transport, both from the existing Power Station and the Proposed Power Station. The type, number and frequency of vehicle movements associated with the transport of radiological material is also considered in chapter D14 of the Environmental Statement. Government policy sets out the way in which decisions are made on applications to develop nuclear power stations. The Government states that the application should be determined on the basis that regulation would adequately mitigate radiation exposure to workers, the public and the environment. The potential radiological effects of the Project are examined in Horizon's Environmental Statement radiological assessment, as well as in technical documents for licensing and regulating nuclear power stations. From design to construction and through to operation, the Power Station has been, and would continue to be, scrutinised by independent regulators. The Power Station has been designed to avoid risks to the public. Permission to operate would be dependent on licensing and continual monitoring. These steps reduce risks to health and well-being. We are all exposed to tiny doses of radiation every day. Most of it comes from natural sources, including radon gas from the ground, cosmic rays from outer space and radiation from rocks and soil. These natural sources account for about 85% of the average dose of background radiation, with artificial sources accounting for about 15%. Almost all artificial background radiation comes from medical procedures such as X-rays, while nuclear power stations account for less than 0.1% of the amount we receive annually. The maximum potential additional impact of radiation to any member of the public from a nuclear power station is about the same as they would receive from taking a single return flight to New York each year.

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				This level represents no significant health risk to people living near to nuclear power stations or to employees. Horizon is committed to managing power generation safely at all of its sites. As such, Horizon will work closely with the relevant authorities to ensure the safe radiological operation of our plant throughout its life and during the subsequent decommissioning process. For more on health and safety within the UK nuclear industry, visit the Office for Nuclear Regulation website.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC notes that the PEI Report confirms the potential for the continued storage of spent fuel up to 140 years post operation (with HLW also, potentially being stored at least until after decommissioning). The Environmental Statement should consider the effects of retaining such a facility over such a long period of time which represents the lifetimes of generations of Anglesey residents. The potential for climate change effects so long into the future will be difficult to accurately analyse but the IACC expect Horizon to demonstrate that the safe storage of spent fuel over the lifetime of the facility.	No	Extensive facilities for the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste currently exist in the UK and overseas. Lower activity radioactive waste generated during operation of the Power Station will be transported off-site for treatment and disposal as soon as reasonably practicable. However, higher activity wastes and spent fuel which cannot be transported to an existing treatment or disposal facility during the operation of the Power Station will be stored safely on site until the Geological Disposal Facility is available. This is in accordance with Government policy. The timescales for which spent fuel storage would be required on the Power Station Site is conservatively estimated at a maximum of 140 years after the end of generation of the Power Station. However, work is currently on-going to optimise these timescales and to produce a more accurate estimate of the storage duration. Early work suggests that a period of 70 to 80 years after the end of generation may be a more realistic estimate. The timescales for which higher activity radioactive waste storage would be required on the Power Station Site are expected to be significantly shorter than those associated with spent fuel. The current assumption based on the availability of the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) is that higher activity waste disposal will commence in 2130, approximately 45 years after the end of generation. On-site storage periods for higher activity wastes is comparable with other decommissioning projects currently on-going, since the availability of a GDF is also fundamental to the completion of those projects. The radioactive waste storage facilities would be designed to be safely and securely operated and maintained for this period in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements. Radioactive waste storage on the Power Station Site will be regulated by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). A safety case will be produced by Horizon as part of the nuclear site licensing process which provides the claims, arguments and evidence to demonstrate appropriate controls are in place to ensure the safe and secure storage of radioactive waste. The safety case process is iterative and submissions are made to ONR in increasing levels of detail prior to commencement of operations of the Power Station.

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				The storage of higher activity radioactive waste and spent fuel is considered in the doses derived from direct radiation in chapter D14 of the Environmental Statement (see ES Volume D – Power Station Site D14 – Radiological effects) (Application Document Reference 6.4.14). The modelling for the direct dose rates assumed that both of the proposed reactors were in place and operating at full power. All waste storage facilities were assumed to contain the total inventory of waste expected to be generated after 60 years of operations. This is considered to be the most conservative scenario in the operational lifetime of the Power Station. The assessment identified the significance of the potential impact to be small / negligible. Horizon is required, under the Energy Act 2008, to have a Government approved Funded Decommissioning Programme in place before nuclear related construction of the Power Station begins. This ensures that Horizon makes prudent provision for the full cost of decommissioning and for safely and securely managing and disposing of waste, including spent fuel. It is anticipated that Waste Transfer Contracts will be agreed with Government, setting out the terms under which title and liability for spent fuel and higher activity waste would transfer from Horizon to the Government upon payment of a fee, for eventual disposal to the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) after decommissioning of the Power Station.
Management, storage and disposal				
67, 68, 76, 94, 102, 100126, 100172, 100235 - People Against Wylfa B (PAWB)	S47	Consultees highlight concerns regarding long term storage and of nuclear waste, and legacy, stating: • Potential to damage and poison the environment and children, which poses huge health risks now and far into the future; • concern regarding the legacy of nuclear waste on future generations living in Anglesey and in the UK as a whole; • the disposal of waste and the environmental damage over the next hundred years have not been planned. There are massive problems involved in maintaining the safety of nuclear waste; • The waste produced will remain for thousands of years and there is presently nowhere to store it safely. It is irresponsible to leave this for the future generation to deal with.	No	An overview of the Horizon radioactive waste management strategy was provided as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two Preliminary Environmental Information Report (PEIR) - Volume A, B14 and additional information is provided in the Wylfa Newydd Development Consent Order (DCO) (refer to ES Volume D – WNDA Development App D14.01 – Radioactive waste) (Application Document Reference 6.4.97). The operation of the Power Station would result in the unavoidable generation of quantities of radioactive waste and spent fuel. This is a known and justifiable consequence of nuclear power generation. The UK regulatory regime for nuclear Power Stations sets rigorous requirements for the management, storage, and disposal of nuclear waste. Horizon has conducted a number of optioneering studies to identify the most appropriate way to manage and dispose of radioactive waste expected to be produced. Horizon's waste management strategy meets relevant legislative, regulatory and disposal facility waste management requirements, whilst incorporating techniques which are tried-and-tested in the UK and internationally.
100172	S47	The proposed temporary storage is not a sufficient solution to the waste problem.	No	
100172	S47	The world's nuclear industry has consistently failed to find a permanent solution for the waste created.	No	
100235 - People Against Wylfa B (PAWB)	S47	The high level of heat and radiation means that the waste would have to be kept on site to cool for decades before it can be relocated.	No	
100235 - People Against Wylfa B (PAWB)	S47	Where will nuclear waste will be relocated to after it has been cooled?	No	

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100077, 91	S47	Concerns about burying of nuclear waste around the local area or in any area including in the sea floor. Waste storage is often developed abroad, and may be out of control and can result in earth movement when buried.	No	Extensive facilities for the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste currently exist in the UK and overseas. Lower activity radioactive waste generated during operation of the Power Station will be transported off-site for treatment and disposal as soon as reasonably practicable. However, higher activity wastes and spent fuel which cannot be transported to an existing treatment or disposal facility during the operation of the Power Station will be stored safely on site until the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) is available. This is in accordance with Government policy. The timescales for which spent fuel storage would be required on the Power Station Site is conservatively estimated at a maximum of 140 years after the end of generation of the Power Station. However, work is currently on-going to optimise these timescales and to produce a more accurate estimate of the storage duration. Early work suggests that a period of 70 to 80 years after the end of generation may be a more realistic estimate. The timescales for which higher activity radioactive waste storage would be required on the Power Station Site are expected to be significantly shorter than those associated with spent fuel. The current assumption based on the availability of the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) is that higher activity waste disposal will commence in 2130, approximately 45 years after the end of generation. On-site storage periods for higher activity wastes is comparable with other decommissioning projects currently on-going, since the availability of a GDF is also fundamental to the completion of those projects. The radioactive waste storage facilities would be designed to be safely and securely operated and maintained for this period in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements. Radioactive waste storage on the Power Station Site will be regulated by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). A safety case will be produced by Horizon as part of the nuclear site licensing process which provides the claims, arguments and evidence to demonstrate appropriate controls are in place to ensure the safe and secure storage of radioactive waste. The safety case process is iterative and submissions are made to ONR in increasing levels of detail prior to commencement of operations of the Power Station. The storage of higher activity radioactive waste and spent fuel is considered in the doses derived from direct radiation in chapter D14 of the Environmental Statement (see ES Volume D – WNDA Development D14 – Radiological effects) (Application Document Reference 6.4.14). The modelling for the direct dose rates assumed that both of the proposed reactors were in place and operating at full power. All waste storage facilities were assumed to contain the total inventory of waste expected to be generated after 60 years of operations. This is considered to be the most conservative scenario in the operational lifetime of the Power Station. The assessment identified the significance of the potential impact to be small / negligible.

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				Horizon is also required, under the Energy Act 2008, to have a Government approved Funded Decommissioning Programme (FDP) in place before nuclear related construction of the Power Station begins. This ensures that Horizon makes prudent provision for the full cost of decommissioning and for safely and securely managing and disposing of waste, including spent fuel. It is anticipated that waste transfer contracts will be agreed with Government, setting out the terms under which title and liability for spent fuel and higher activity waste would transfer from Horizon to the Government upon payment of a fee, for eventual disposal to the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) after decommissioning of the Power Station.
Radioactive Waste Strategy				
152	S47	Information is given about the central facility centre for storing waste which is being designed by the UK Government, but what will happen to the waste if a central storage facility isn't built?	No	The Nuclear Energy National Policy Statement (EN-6) states in paragraphs 2.11.3 and 2.11.4 that in reaching its view on the management and disposal of waste from new nuclear power stations the Government has satisfied itself that: - geological disposal of higher activity radioactive waste, including waste from new nuclear power stations, is technically achievable; - a suitable site can be identified for the geological disposal of higher activity radioactive waste; and - safe, secure and environmentally acceptable interim storage arrangements will be available until a geological disposal facility can accept the waste. As such this is the policy framework that plans for the interim storage of nuclear waste at Wylfa Newydd is being considered under. The Government is currently developing its policy approach to the GDF and as part of this it has amended the Planning Act 2008 to define GDF as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). More information about the GDF can be found on the Department for Energy, Business and Industrial Strategy's website. https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/geological-disposal-facility-gdf-for-high-activity-radioactive-waste#gdf-policy-development- Extensive facilities for the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste currently exist in the UK and overseas. Lower activity radioactive waste generated during operation of the Power Station will be transported off-site for treatment and disposal as soon as reasonably practicable. However, higher activity wastes and spent fuel which cannot be transported to an existing treatment or disposal facility during the operation of the Power Station will be stored safely on site until the GDF is available. This is in accordance with Government Policy. The radioactive waste storage facilities would be designed to be safely and securely operated and maintained for this period in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements. Radioactive waste storage on the Power Station Site will be regulated by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). A safety case will be produced by Horizon which
100237	S47	The strategy document suggests that most of the radioactive waste produced by the reactors will be stored on site until some of it can be transferred to a yet to be identified national Geological Disposal Facility.	No	
100237	S47	It may be that relatively large amounts of Intermediate Level Waste, High Level Waste and Spent Fuel will be stored on site for a very long time - possibly up to 200 years from now. The strategy refers to 770 packages of ILW, 108 packages of HLW and 19,200 spent fuel assemblies.	No	
100237	S47	More detailed reassurance is sought on the measures that are planned to ensure the security of this radioactive material over the whole life of the project.	No	

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				provides the claims, arguments and evidence to demonstrate appropriate controls are in place to ensure the safe and secure storage of radioactive waste. The safety case process is iterative and submissions are made to ONR in increasing levels of detail prior to commencement of operations of the Power Station. Horizon is required, under the Energy Act 2008, to have a Government approved Funded Decommissioning Programme in place before nuclear related construction of the Power Station begins. This ensures that Horizon makes prudent provision for the full cost of decommissioning and for safely and securely managing and disposing of waste, including spent fuel. It is anticipated that waste transfer contracts will be agreed with Government, setting out the terms under which title and liability for spent fuel and higher activity waste would transfer from Horizon to the Government upon payment of a fee, for eventual disposal to the GDF after decommissioning of the Power Station.
100235 - People Against Wylfa B (PAWB)	S47	The use of a greater concentration of uranium in the reactors creates a greater danger of an accident occurring, as well as producing waste which would be twice as hot and twice as radioactive.	No	The Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR), the Environment Agency and Natural Resource Wales (NRW) are the regulators that work together to ensure that any new nuclear power stations built in the UK meet high standards of safety, security, environmental protection and waste management, through a process called Generic Design Assessment (GDA). The UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (UK ABWR) has recently been through the GDA process, and the regulators have confirmed that they are satisfied that the UK ABWR meets regulatory expectations on safety, security and environmental protection at this stage of the regulatory process. Horizon has conducted a number of optioneering studies to identify the most appropriate way to manage and dispose of radioactive waste and spent fuel expected to be produced. Horizon's waste management strategy (including spent fuel) meets relevant legislative, regulatory and disposal facility waste management requirements, whilst incorporating techniques which are tried-and-tested in the UK and internationally) (refer to ES Volume D – WNDA Development App D14.01 – Radioactive waste) (Application Document Reference 6.4.97).
Comments on consultation documents and process				
100184, 100179 - Conwy CBC,	S42(1)(a)	There is no mention of a real likelihood of having to keep waste in the site. What is being done to reduce this period of time? The explanation regarding why radioactive waste must be kept on the site is very disappointing.	No	The Consultation Overview Document contained details about nuclear waste storage based on the design of the Power Station at that time on page 18. This included a statement that, "Our proposals include three radioactive waste storage buildings (one for each of these categories of waste) to provide safe and secure storage facilities at the Power Station Site until the radioactive waste can be repackaged for transfer to a national radioactive waste disposal facility being planned by the UK government. Conservative estimates suggest radioactive waste will remain on the Power Station Site for up to 140 years after the end of electricity generation, although we are still studying how this time might be reduced." A diagram of the Proposed layout of the Power Station on the same page also identified a structure for the "Preferred location for
100235 - People Against Wylfa B – (PAWB)	S47	The Horizon consultation booklet offers an overview of the consultation in a cynical way, and shows maps of the development site but omits any reference to a high level waste storage area that would house deadly radioactive waste for a minimum of 160 years.	No	
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Concerned that on-site storage of spent nuclear fuel and low level nuclear waste for a period of at least 140 years, has not been adequately explained during the consultation process.	No	

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				interim long-term storage of spent fuel, intermediate level and dry high level radioactive wastes.” In addition, an overview of the Horizon radioactive waste management strategy was provided as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two PEIR- Volume A, B14 and additional information is provided in the Wylfa Newydd Development Consent Order (DCO) (refer to ES Volume D – WNDA Development App D14.01 – Radioactive waste) (Application Document Reference 6.4.97). Within the Wylfa Newydd Project Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two Preliminary Environmental Information report, Horizon's strategy for spent fuel is stated as requiring approximately 140 years of storage on the Power Station site. However, work is currently on-going to optimise these timescales and to produce a more accurate estimate of the storage duration. Early work suggests that a period of 70 to 80 years after the end of generation may be a more realistic estimate.
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Table B15.3 of the PEIR refers to construction waste arising and the phrase 'Disposal at Power Station' is frequently used. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) consider that this conflicts with the statements elsewhere in this chapter and that proposed within the Integrated Waste Strategy. NRW advise that this should be clarified as soon as possible and that NRW are updated on the approach proposed.	No	The text in the PEIR and subsequent documents have removed any reference to 'disposal at Power Station'. All construction waste arising will be transferred or consigned from site to appropriately licensed facilities off site, or where practicable processed to end of waste criteria into a material for reuse on site. For example demolition inert wastes may be processed into a highways specification product using the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) and Environment Agency Quality Protocol: Aggregates from inert waste.
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Natural Resources Wales (NRW) note that the strategies and plans listed in paragraph B15.37 are being addressed as part of ongoing discussions with Horizon.	No	Comment duly noted.
Request for further information/ clarifications relating to nuclear waste				
68	S47	Seeking comprehensive details about waste disposal, safety and what Horizon will do when Nuclear Power is obsolete and the waste remains.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has designed the Power Station in line with government policy related to disposals of radioactive wastes (see National policy statements for Energy (EN-1) and New Nuclear build (EN-6). Extensive facilities for the treatment and disposal of radioactive waste currently exist in the UK and overseas. Lower activity radioactive waste generated during operation of the Power Station will be transported off-site for treatment and disposal as soon as reasonably practicable. However, higher activity wastes and spent fuel which cannot be transported to an existing treatment or disposal facility during the operation of the Power Station will be stored safely on site until the GDF is available. This is in accordance with Government Policy. The radioactive waste storage facilities would be designed to be safely and securely operated and maintained for this period in accordance with legislative and regulatory requirements. Radioactive waste storage on the Power Station Site will be regulated by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). A safety case will be produced by Horizon which provides the claims, arguments and evidence to demonstrate
100126	S47	Requests evidence of certainty and probability of longevity of Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited as a subsisting corporate entity over the next 140+ years and details of fall back options in the event of liquidation of Horizon Nuclear Power Wylfa Limited, at any time post the commissioning date of Wylfa Newydd reactors;	No	
100126	S47	What are the fall back options in case of storage safety compromise, or significant or catastrophic failure?	No	
100230	S47	Requests evidence demonstrating viability of structures continually subjected to higher levels of radiation for up to 140 years.	No	

Topic: Nuclear Waste				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				appropriate controls are in place to ensure the safe and secure storage of radioactive waste. The safety case process is iterative and submissions are made to ONR in increasing levels of detail prior to commencement of operations of the Power Station. Horizon is required, under the Energy Act 2008, to have a Government approved Funded Decommissioning Programme in place before nuclear related construction of the Power Station begins. This ensures that Horizon makes prudent provision for the full cost of decommissioning and for safely and securely managing and disposing of waste, including spent fuel. It is anticipated that Waste Transfer Contracts will be agreed with Government, setting out the terms under which title and liability for spent fuel and higher activity waste would transfer from Horizon to the Government upon payment of a fee, for eventual disposal to the GDF after decommissioning of the Power Station.

Appendix B.10.7- Off-site facilities, Associated Development, and Marine Works

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon will encourage staff to vehicle share, where possible, and the Logistics Centre has been designed to allow up to eight HGVs to queue on the access road within the footprint before the security kiosk to reduce the risk of any adverse effects of HGVs queuing on the Parc Cybi spine road. Consideration should be given to making the Logistics Centre available as an additional stacking area for HGVs in the event of a Britannia Bridge closure. This would be for HGVs from the port and not associated with Wylfa Newydd but those HGVs that could not be accommodated within the truck stop.	No	The potential benefits are understood. The proposal is something that would need to be discussed as part of a future use for the site given the operational practices of the Logistics Centre to support the construction of the Power Station during its proposed operational life. Any future use beyond the construction phase of the Power Station and use of the facility by Horizon would need to be discussed and agreed as part of a future commercial agreement with the owner of the site. Future uses may be subject to a separate planning application to IACC.
		In the worst-case scenario of goods vehicles entering and leaving the Logistics Centre, in which numerous smaller loads are not consolidated into fewer, larger loads, approximately 80 vehicles could be arriving and approximately 80 vehicles departing the Logistics Centre per hour. Horizon should provide a road maintenance strategy for the construction and operational phase of the Logistics Centre, to include the roads from the Logistics Centre to the A5025 and also the A5025 to Wylfa Newydd.	Yes – several changes to the design of the Logistics Centre, some of which reduce concerns with congestion. These are set in Table 6-8 of the Stage Three Main Consultation Document.	HGV routing and parking has evolved since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to improve the flow of movement of associated traffic. In the worst-case scenario, it is now assumed approximately 40 vehicles would be arriving and approximately 40 vehicles departing the Logistics Centre per hour. In addition, the Logistics Centre has been redesigned to ensure that in the event of an incident along the A5025 the site has the capacity to retain additional vehicles so that they do not materially add to any congestion. The details of which are set out in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Horizon has also developed a Construction Traffic Management Strategy and a Traffic Incident Management Strategy, both of which sit in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (WN CoCP) (Application Document Reference 8.6). This is supported by general traffic management measures for all the Project sites, contained in the WN CoCP and location specific sub-CoCPs (Application References 8.7 to 8.12)
		In the unlikely event of an incident at the Power Station, the number of workers associated with the full operation of the AECC and ESL would be in excess of 40. Horizon will need to demonstrate how they will manage parking in the event of an emergency no matter which site is taken forward.	Yes – see response	Further details on the required parking arrangements for the Off-site Power Station Facilities have been consulted upon as part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation, which have shown an indicative layout plan of how and where the facilities will be located. The details of which were explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Main Consultation Document and are also detailed in the Design and Access Statement - Volume 3 - Associated Developments and Off-Site Facilities (Application Document Reference: 8.2.3).
		The Logistics Centre is located just south of junction 2 on the A55. The Logistics Centre is accessed via the Parc Cybi spine road which serves plots yet to be developed within the industrial estate. Without prejudice to suitability for the site in policy terms, IACC are concerned with A55 Junction 2 capacity with the large number of vehicles entering and departing the Logistics Centre. Traffic modelling will be required on Junction 2 including the roundabouts at the top of the slip roads and the links to Parc Cybi.	No	An assessment of the project-wide traffic and transport effects of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project is presented in ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C2 - Traffic and transport (Application Document Reference 6.3.2). This includes the details and specific requirements of the assessment which were developed and considered further in consultation with IACC.
		Figure B17.1 Layout of the AECC and ESL Without prejudice to the Council's position regarding the suitability of the site, the junction layout, visibility splays, etc. need to be agreed with IACC.	No	The specific details required to demonstrate compliance with the highway safety standards with regard to the junction layout and visibility splays, were developed and finalised in consultation with IACC. Refer to the Design and Access Statement - Volume 3 - Associated Developments and Off-Site Facilities (Application Document Reference: 8.2.3) for further details.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		An access road from the A55 to the preferred Logistics Centre site has already been constructed, and incorporates a cycle way along the former local road of the Lon Trefignath. The location of the proposed Logistics Centre site entrance will have a significant effect on the cycle way.	Yes – see response	The design has been updated, following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to retain the Lon Trefignath cycle path along the site frontage, with a cycle crossing point incorporated as part of the site entrance to maintain connectivity.
		The Logistics Centre is located just south of junction 2 on the A55. The Logistics Centre is accessed via the Parc Cybi spine road which serves plots yet to be developed within the industrial estate. Irrespective the site chosen and without prejudice to the Council's position, the IACC will require traffic modelling to include all associated and permitted developments (Former AA site) and to give consideration of any other proposed developments. The Council is concerned about the inability of junction 2 to accommodate the levels of traffic proposed.	No	The details and specific requirements of the assessment have been developed and considered further in consultation with IACC. This information is reported in the transport assessment (ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14)), submitted with the DCO application. Discussions on the matter are reported in the Statement of Common Ground between IACC and Horizon. The traffic modelling does include other permitted developments and assessment of junction 2. Junction 2 of the A55 has been modelled in the AM and PM peak periods in 2020, 2023, and 2033. The outcome of this modelling concludes that the additional traffic associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project does not cause the junction to operate beyond its theoretical capacity in each of the modelled scenarios
		In order to provide resilience against extreme events with very low probabilities, such as severe flooding and seismic events, and in line with industry good practice and regulatory requirements, Horizon is required to develop a small suite of integral facilities that would be physically separate from, but local to, the Power Station Site. The need for these facilities is an aspect of the Wylfa Newydd Project that is settled and is determined through the requirements of the ONR in respect of emergency planning. Preferred options for the location of each facility have been determined by a series of siting criteria based on the operational requirements of the Power Station. Refers to a preferred option via site sifting. If alternatives were identified these should be reported within the ES and the environmental performance established.	No	The siting strategy for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities submitted as part of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation identified the site sifting exercise. The report identified how the initial sites were discounted based on environmental and planning considerations, followed by further detailed analysis of the remaining sites, and the discounting of the remaining sites to identify preferred sites. The Site Selection Report Volume 3 establishes the site selection process undertaken for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.24.3).
		The IACC welcomes the upfront recognition of the importance of legacy in the project vision. It is however noted that legacy extends to Associated Development as well as the Power Station and should be delivered at all stages of its lifespan from development to construction to operation to decommissioning and after use of the Project sites and this could be more clearly expressed. Going forward the IACC wishes to engage with Horizon on legacy in much greater detail and that will include an expectation in line with the SPG that this has been considered on all elements of the project including site selection and proposals for Associated Development as well as the Power Station proposals.	No	Horizon seeks to provide a positive legacy where possible and appropriate. For example, the proposed package of A5025 Highway Improvements seeks to address issues such as substandard width, alignment and overtaking opportunities. The proposals would prevent further deterioration of the road and assist in mitigating the risks associated with increased construction workers and materials. They would also leave a legacy of an improved highway network. The site selection methodologies include a criterion that considers legacy potential for land which is required temporarily. Refer to Application Document Reference 8.24.1-8.24.5 for further details.
		In principle IACC is supportive of creating a Visitor and Media Centre in association with the development needs of Wylfa Newydd. We would welcome greater dialogue with Horizon in the creation and design of this centre, the exact location and the planned construction period. It is considered that the centre should be developed sooner than planned in order to maximise the potential of tourists and residents that wish to view the construction of the New Nuclear Build. Horizon's preferred site for its Visitor and Media Reception Centre is effectively a green field site in an attractive, unspoilt and open countryside setting immediately adjacent to the Cae Gwyn SSSI and comprising, in part a prehistoric mound and ditch system. Horizon will need to provide assurances and supporting evidence to justify that any adverse environmental and ecological impacts will be overcome. IACC appreciate that this particular scheme is at an early stage of the development process and only limited	No	Horizon is committed to building a permanent Visitor and Media Reception Centre on site within 5 years of the end of construction of the Power Station. This would be consented outside of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project by planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act regime. The design and facilities contained within the centre will be subject to discussion with key stakeholders in advance of a planning application being submitted. Horizon anticipate that any potential adverse effects on Cae Gwyn SSSI can be fully mitigated through the implementation of embedded good practice and additional mitigation detailed in the ES Volume D - WNDA Development D8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference 6.4.8). Mitigation would be secured via the General Site Management Strategy contained within the WNDA Development sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference 8.7).

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		information is currently available. In going forward, The IACC would welcome further engagement and discussions on the Visitor Centre and its proposed location.		
		The legacy use of the proposed Logistics Facility for B8 (Storage & Distribution) either in connection with the project or another employment use is also supported. It is recommended that confirmation is provided as to whether this legacy use will be required in connection with the operation of Wylfa Newydd.	No	At the end of the construction period the Logistics Centre will be made available for an alternative use either in connection with the Project or through another business. If planning permission for an alternative use or additional structures are required for the site then these will need to be applied for at the time.
		The IACC considers that the site selection reports are inconsistent, do not properly justify the criteria used and are heavily influenced by Horizon's existing land options and acquisitions rather than giving due weight to planning policy and the locational guidance provided by the IACC in planning policy and in particular the SPG.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey. As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the overall impacts of the development. The Off-Site Power Station Facilities have been relocated to a proposed site in Llanfaethlu. These changes were presented at the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2). The Site Selection Report Volume 3 – Off Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) provides detail on the consideration of sites. Section 2 of the Site Selection Report Volume 1 (Application Document Reference 8.24.1) summarises relevant planning policy and how this has influenced the approach to site selection.
		Operational prerequisites for the Associated Development are not the same as for the offsite nuclear facilities which the IACC accepts are subject to some locational and spatial requirements under the relevant consenting regimes. These requirements and how they have been applied as a filter have not however been clearly enough set out in the report and the IACC does not accept that a suitable case has been made that all the applicable sites have been properly considered. In the case of Associated Development the operational requirements are Horizon's preferences and cannot be accorded the same degree of weight. Horizon's preferences have been built into a number of assumptions underpinning the site selection approach which are not fully explained or justified. Of particular concern is the complete discounting of Llangefni despite it being a major settlement and service centre on the Island.		All of the Associated Development sites have been through a robust site selection process. This has considered the optimum location for each Associated Development site to the deliver the successful construction of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
		The IACC's comments on the individual sites (B17 to H1 of the PEI Report) are contained within its overarching response to the main Consultation document. Irrespective of the policy compliance of the site and uses proposed, the overriding conclusion is that there is insufficient information presented either within the main document or baseline appendices to enable the IACC to reach its conclusion on the likelihood of potentially significant effects.	No	Comments duly noted.
		Comments regarding the Dalar Hir site: The site is in clear conflict with policy on development in the open countryside and provides no opportunity for legacy proposals.	No	In drawing final conclusions on site selection, Horizon considered Policy PS12 of the JLDP, which states that the Park and Ride facility should be either:

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon’s response (s.49)
				•within or adjacent to development boundaries of Centres located along or close to the A5/A55; or •in other locations along the A5/A55 where the site is part of a comprehensive approach to mitigating the transport effects of the Project, takes account of the Councils' preference to consider sites closer to Centres, and has due regard to landscaping and environmental considerations. The assessment (Application Document Reference8.24.1) has demonstrated that the short-listed sites closest to the Valley (SP48 and SP755) are not preferable for other material reasons. Horizon therefore considers that, on balance, Dalar Hir is the most suitable site to accommodate the Park and Ride facility. Following construction of the Power Station, the Park and Ride site would be removed and the land restored to its existing use (agricultural land). Refer to the Site Section Report for further details (Application Document Reference 8.24.1).
		Comments on the AECC/ESL: With respect to the proposal for the AECC/ESL facility at Cefn Coch the IACC understand and accept that the location of this facility is in part governed by criteria which are set by the Regulators. Little substantive detail has been presented to the IACC which clarifies the precise specifics which have been laid down by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) in terms of its own requirements in this particular instance which clearly serve to demonstrate that the proposal presently under consideration would have to be a new build development which was constructed at this particular location. In particular the IACC requires additional justification as to whether, and why, the greenfield site in the countryside is preferred over the potential alternative previously developed site at Cylch-y-Garn school.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey. As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the overall impacts of the development. The Off-Site Power Station Facilities have been relocated to a proposed site in Llanfaethlu. Previously the Llanfaethlu site was discounted as being a possible alternative site for the AECC/ESL as it did not fall within a specified 1.5km to 5km distance from the Power Station Site. Horizon has been able to satisfy itself that the Llanfaethlu site would meet relevant requirements. As such, Horizon has considered how better use can be made of the Llanfaethlu site to accommodate all Off-Site Power Station Facilities in one location. The site a Cylch y Garn School site is no longer proposed or being considered for Off-Site Power Station Facilities. These changes were presented at the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2). The Site Selection Report Volume 3 – Off Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) provides detail on the consideration of sites.
		Comments on the MEEG site: IACC support this site in principle. As the site currently stands, there is ample opportunity to improve its visual amenity and enhance its general appearance whilst ensuring that it is adequately screened and landscaped from open countryside to the rear and adjacent residential properties. The IACC would encourage continued dialogue with respect to the drafting and refining of proposals for this site. Whilst it is acknowledged that opportunities exist, these opportunities are reliant upon the submission of a design which is functional and at the same time an exemplar of high architectural quality as previously discussed with the Design Commission for Wales. It is important that the proposals for the site should not only form a strategic function in terms of the overall project requirements, they should also demonstrate the values and commitment of Horizon towards the local community and residents of the island.	No	Current proposals accommodate the MEEG and AECC/ESL on the Llanfaethlu site, which has been achieved via ongoing design work, and making better use of the available land as well as increasing the footprint of the site. Horizon has consulted with IACC in order to develop a robust design to incorporate the proposal on the site and into its surroundings. Specific design and access related issues are presented in the Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference 8.2.2).
A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements				

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100195 – Natural Resource Wales	S42(1)(a)	Section 5 at Llanfaethlu would form a new offline section located to the east of Llanfaethlu. Where it re-joins the existing A5025 to the north, the road will come out of cutting and cause a minor encroachment into the edge of the AONB. Drystone walls lining the road are a characteristic here and will need to be reinstated to tie both new and existing sections of the road corridor together. Additional measures such as tree planting etc. may also be necessary to integrate the scheme given the extent of land take required and landscape disturbance that would result.	Yes – see response	Section 5 at Llanfaethlu has been revised following on from the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, such that the new highway alignment no longer encroaches upon the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The stone walling will be reinstated. The Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.16) sets out the landscaping principles to be followed, including the reinstatement of stone walling.
Visitor Centre and Media Reception Centre				
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The consultation documentation identifies that the proposed Visitor and Media Reception Centre will be built near to Wylfa Newydd. It described that it will incorporate a cafe and an educational resource centre, providing a welcome stop for those making use of the cycling and walking routes as well as hosting visits by school children and students from other educational establishments. Whilst this will provide a benefit to the community this could be further enhanced by incorporating the delivery of safety messages to the users on a wide range of topics. This could on occasions include engagement days with the wider community supported by partner agencies.	Yes – further details are provided on the proposed visitor centre in response to consultee feedback and other assessments.	Comments and suggestions are noted. The identification and promotion of educational training courses will be a key feature of the facility, together with additional information in terms of the history of the Power Station Site and the development of the scheme at Wylfa and Wylfa Newydd. In addition to this and given the feedback from on-going consultation, Horizon is proposing to provide a temporary viewing platform with information and signage boards during the construction phase of the proposal, in order to provide a safe environment for the public to observe one of the UK's largest infrastructure projects.
100184	S47	Clarification sought on the timescale for the establishment of the visitor centre and whether the staff will be able to speak Welsh.	No	The development of a visitor centre will be the subject of an application prepared under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, for submission to the Isle of Anglesey County Council. The details of the proposal, including the approach to the Welsh language, will be consulted upon following receipt of grant of a Development Consent Order for the Wylfa Newydd DCO.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	While the Visitor and Media Receptor Centre itself is not expected to generate any additional unique visits, it will add to the overall tourist offer. Clarification sought on whether Horizon will seek additional funding to deliver this.	No	It is not anticipated that external funding would be sought for the proposal as this would be a scheme developed by Horizon.
Logistics Centre				
100197	S47	Support expressed for locating the proposed Logistics Centre at Valley, as close to the new A5025 road junction as possible.	No	Horizon considers that Parc Cybi remains the most appropriate site for the Logistics Centre both in traffic and planning policy terms. The details of which are set out in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). This site is allocated for employment purposes in the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Development Plan and benefits from an extant outline consent for employment use (including B8).
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership, 100090, 100147 – North Wales Regional Leadership Board, 100237	S47, S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d)	Support expressed for Parc Cybi as the site for a temporary Logistics Centre.	No	Comments duly noted.
100197	S47	Support expressed for locating the logistics centre at Valley, based as close to the new A5025 road junction as possible. This would reduce return journeys by at least 8 miles per vehicle. That's 8,150 HGV's daily for 250 days a year for 10 years = 3,000,000 miles over the life of the project. This equates to around 375,000 gallons of diesel at on average over 10 years will cost around £8 a gallon conservatively is a saving of £3,000,000. That alone seems to be good reason to reject the Holyhead option altogether and opt for a local option with Valley as the logistics centre.	No	Horizon considers that Parc Cybi remains the most appropriate site for the Logistics Centre both in traffic and planning policy terms. The details of which are set out in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). This site is allocated for employment purposes in the Isle of Anglesey County Council's Development Plan and benefits from an extant outline consent for employment use (including B8).

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	If the logistic centre were to be located on the mainland the following benefits would be achieved: – It will control the times of the deliveries cross the A55 Britannia Bridge pinch point and avoiding peak times. – It will reduce the number of vehicles over Britannia Bridge, as there will be the opportunity to combine loads before they cross. – Deliveries to the hub will not be impacted on by the weather, and as there is advance warning of high winds on the bridge, there will be the opportunity to deliver the items to site so there will be no disruption to supply. – The times of deliveries from the mainland to site will be predictable as the route on the A55 is all dual carriageway and is not heavily trafficked. – It could provide a legacy. – The workers at the logistics hub may not need to cross Britannia Bridge to get to or from work. – It may negate the need to improve Junction 2 of the A55, which is already busy and has considerable areas of land already allocated for future development. – It will not increase the number of movements between A55 Junctions 2 and 3, and so not interfere with ferry traffic near the port and HGVs using the lorry park. – Due to site constraints such as the railway line at Junction 2, it may not be possible to bring the interchange up to the required trunk road standard. – A logistics hub on the mainland could provide a layover for the movement of AILs (Abnormal Indivisible Loads).	No	Horizon considers that Parc Cybi remains the most appropriate site for the Logistics Centre both in traffic and planning policy terms. The details of which are set out in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Volume 6 of the Site Selection Report (Application Document Reference 8.24.6) contains a full assessment of the options considered for the Logistics Centre. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Logistics Centre has been updated to ensure that in the event of an incident along the A5025 the site has the capacity to retain additional vehicles so that they do not materially add to any congestion from Valley to the Power Station Site. Horizon is continuing to discuss the proposal through ongoing engagement with Welsh Government and this will be captured and reported in the Statement of Common Ground.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	It is noted that Welfare facilities are proposed at the Parc Cybi Logistics Centre and that there will be available space for up to 100 vehicles. Available information indicates that this will include a canteen and welfare facilities however NWFRS would welcome clarification as to whether sleeping accommodation will be provided or will drivers be expected to sleep in their cabs. This is especially pertinent where substantial delays will be experienced due to road closures - weather related or otherwise.	No	No accommodation is proposed at the Logistics Centre.
152	S47	There is very little information in the document about the long-term plans for the buildings at Parc Cybi.	No	The proposed welfare buildings at the Logistics Centre are temporary and will only be in place during the construction works at the main Wylfa Newydd site. At the end of the construction period, the Logistics Centre would be made available for an alternative use either in connection with the Project or through another business. If further planning permission for an alternative use or additional structures are required for the site then these will need to be applied for at the time.
Dalar Hir Park and Ride Facility				
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Consultee seeks clarification on several matters related to the proposed Dalar Hir Park and Ride Facility. On the limited available information it is not clear how a number of ecological receptors will be dealt with on this site as detailed below. – Unclear if buildings supporting bat roosts will be demolished as no building numbers are provided on Figure F9.1. The evidence and proposed mitigation - including any necessary replacement roosts will be needed to be submitted with any applications and should not be left to post grant submissions of EPS Licences. The permitting and determining bodies need to make decisions in light of full information relating to the presence and mitigation of European Protected Species and be able to draw a conclusion about the maintenance of favourable conservation status when decision taking.	No	Building 12 will be demolished. No evidence of bat roosts have been found, but the building is used by nesting birds. Further details on the buildings located at the Dalar Hir site and the potential for bats can be found in the ES Volume F - Park and Ride App F9.03 - Wylfa Dalar Hir bats and barn owl report (Application Document Reference: 6.6.19) and the ES Volume F - Park and Ride App F9.08 - Wylfa Dalar Hir: Building 12 Bat Survey 2016 (Application Document Reference: 6.6.24). Potential of impacts on nesting birds is assessed in the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference 6.6.9). No great crested newts (GCN) have been recorded in any waterbodies within the boundary of the site. However, GCN were recorded in the attenuation pond complex located approximately 25m to the south of the site boundary between the A5 and A55 in Pond 13 and Pond 16b. The peak count of GCN from these ponds was two and one adults respectively.

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		– The great crested newt survey indicates that this species is present within the A5/A55 attenuation ponds and that the road network acts as a barrier to their dispersal. However, this road is now less frequently used, is immediately bounded by dry stone wall - providing hibernaculum potential - and the proposal site itself supports large areas of marshy grassland which represents high quality terrestrial habitat. It is known from Horizon surveys elsewhere on Anglesey - in association with work on the A5025 that GCN do utilise the ditch network and may be washed through culverts in high flood events (although should not be seen as a mechanism for providing habitat connectivity). It is unclear if there has been surveys to assess the ditches or marshy grassland and whether eDNA analysis would be helpful in this regard. It is recommended that additional work is undertaken for this group. – Note pond 16b which is described in the PEIR Appendices as supporting GNC does not appear to be shown on Figure F9.1. – The Terrestrial & Freshwater Section (F9) indicates that good design of bridges will be used, but this has not been translated across to the proposed layout parameters (section F1.15 - F1.19) as there a number of watercourse crossing points this is essential. Bridges should not use pre-cast concrete box culverts but should be designed to provide a span which encompasses appropriate terrestrial habitat. The use of culverts should be avoided unless it can be demonstrated that there is no alternative solution which can keep the watercourse in an open water channel. – It is unclear to what extent the marshy grassland has been surveyed for water vole. It is well acknowledged that this protected species will spread into this habitat in years of population boom and/or when there is flood conditions. It is recommended that additional work is undertaken for this group. – It would appear from the plans figure F9.1 and F1.2 that a number of ditches will be lost to the proposal. It is recommended that the layout incorporates open water attenuation features to mitigate for the loss of wetland habitats (ditches & marshy grassland) which has potential to support protected species. – The size and depth of underwater attenuation tanks is not discussed and it is not clear if these have the potential to disrupt sub-surface superficial flows and seepages which are hydrologically important for maintaining wetland features. – As the majority of the ecological receptors on this Associated Development are highly mobile - badger, water vole, bats and great crested newt updated surveys will be required as the submission of applications approach and at pre-commencement if there are timetable delays in the project's implementation. Volume H Logistics Centre – It is unclear what protected species survey work has been undertaken in connection with this Associated Development. Whilst it is acknowledged that the site already benefits from planning permission it is important that the current ecological status of the site is known; – No information is provided in the PEIR Appendices; – Not clear if the attenuation pond has been surveyed for great crested newt or water vole; – Unclear if lizards were included in previous survey work.		The terrestrial habitats within the boundary of the Park and Ride are separated from the ponds supporting GCN by a road (the A5) and two mortared stone walls, although the Nant Dalar Hir links the two areas through a culvert. The physical barriers between the Park and Ride and the small populations present in the two ponds, combined within the lack of evidence of GCN from ponds to the north of the A5, suggest that GCN are likely to be absent from terrestrial habitats within the boundary of the Park and Ride. There is therefore no potential for the species to be affected. Further details of the potential for GCN can be found in the ES Volume F - Park and Ride App F9-6 - Dalar Hir Great Crested Newt Report (Application Document Reference 6.6.22). The crossing that would be installed over the Nant Dalar Hir would use a clear span bridge rather than a culvert as this would avoid effects on water vole and freshwater receptors. This embedded mitigation has been incorporated in the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference 6.6.9). Evidence of water vole was recorded on the Nant Dalar Hir (Ditch 9) within the boundary of the Park and Ride. Evidence of water vole was also recorded outside the boundary of the Park and Ride on Ditch 11, Ditch 24, Pond 14, and Pond 16d within the wider study area. The water vole population in the study area is likely to be small given the limited amount of suitable habitat. In the context of the wider area, the study area is therefore likely to form only a small part of the network of waterbodies supporting the species in Anglesey. Water vole are therefore considered to be of low value. Full details of the potential for water vole can be found in ES Volume F - Park and Ride App F9-5 - Dalar Hir Water Vole Report (Application Document Reference 6.6.21). A full assessment of impacts on terrestrial and freshwater ecology associated with the Park and Ride facility is presented in ES Volume F - Park and Ride F9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology (Application Document Reference 6.6.9). The design has been developed to retain the most valuable terrestrial habitats: field edges, hedgerows and riparian habitat. There will be a 15m buffer either side of Nant Dalar Hir (excluding the area adjacent the bridge crossing), a buffer 10m either side of the primary wet ditch feeding into this is also to be retained. The surface water drainage design would prevent pollution of local watercourses and include measures to control the peak runoff rate from the site. Attenuation capacity would be provided to avoid flooding of the Park and Ride and prevent deleterious effects on freshwater habitats, and therefore also prevent effects on habitats downstream within the Llyn Traffwll SSSI. No hydrological effects have been identified as a result of attenuation tanks, as set out in ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference 6.6.8). The Protected Species Compliance Report (ES Volume F – Park and Ride Appendix F9.09 - Dalar Hir Protected and Legally Controlled Species Compliance Report (Application Document Reference: 6.6.25)) identifies the requirement for pre-construction surveys for all species where there is a risk of offence under the relevant wildlife protection legislation, including badger, water vole and bats. The following ecological surveys have been undertaken at Parc Cybi:

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				- Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey - 2015 & 2016 (water vole evidence found in marshy grassland) (ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H9.01 - Parc Cybi - Phase 1 Habitat Survey (Application Document Reference: 6.8.17)) - GCN HSI and eDNA survey of adjacent attenuation pond - 2016 (negative result) (ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H9.03 - Avian Ecology Parc Cybi - Logistics Centre Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey and eDNA Report (Application Document Reference: 6.8.19)) - Reptile survey - 2017 (low population of slow worm identified) (ES Volume H - Logistics Centre Appendix H9.04 - The Parc Cybi Reptile report (Application Document Reference: 6.8.20)) - Badger survey - 2016 (no signs found). Where effects have been identified in the surveys, appropriate mitigation has been proposed, as described in ES Volume H – Logistics Centre - H9 - Terrestrial and freshwater ecology. Horizon has undertaken ongoing engagement with the North Wales Wildlife Trust and this is ES Volume F - Park and Ride F8 - Surface water and groundwater (Application Document Reference 6.6.8).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	When Welsh Government has attended meetings with HNP it has consistently emphasised the need for Park and Ride Facility on the mainland. In addition suggestions have been made for similar facilities east of Dalar Hir to capture traffic from the south of the Island. The PAC 2 documents have ignored this request and do not provide any reasoning for doing so. The failure to accommodate this request appears contrary to HNPs strategic aims and objectives, specifically with regard to legacy and sustainable travel solutions.	No	The proposed location of the Park and Ride has been identified as the preferred option following a rigorous site selection procedure, informed by the operational requirements of the proposed developments, environmental considerations and consultation feedback. Site Selection Report - Volume 5 - Park and Ride (Application Document Reference 8.24.5) includes a detailed assessment of sites and identifies Dalar Hir as the most suitable location due to its location on the strategic highway network. The site will intercept construction workers travelling from the mainland and the south of Anglesey and more remote areas. Traffic on the bridge and impacts arising is assessed in detail using VISSIM as part of the TA (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference 6.3.14). The Traffic modelling undertaken to date does not identify any substantial effects on congestion on the bridge crossings. Horizon considers that Dalar Hir remains the most appropriate site for the Park and Ride Facility.
155	S47	Regarding the Rhosgoch site, the consultee questions how much traffic would be generated by workers travelling to and from the site? It is stated that they will be parking at Dalar Hir, but how will this be managed? The consultation material does not address this yet parking places can be seen on the site plan.	Yes – see response	Following Stage Two Pre-application Consultation, Temporary Workers Accommodation is no longer proposed at Rhosgoch. All Temporary Workers Accommodation is proposed within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at The Site Campus. At the peak of construction, the Site Campus will provide accommodation for up to 4,000 construction workers. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the number of parking spaces proposed at Dalar Hir has been reduced to approximately 1,900 parking spaces. Three staggered morning shifts and three staggered night shifts will ease congestion. These changes were explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2) and the ES Volume F - Park and Ride F1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.6.1).
100088, 100090, 100147 – North Wales	S47, S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d)	Support for the proposed temporary Park and Ride facility at the Dalar Hir site.	No	Comments duly noted.

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Regional Leadership Board, 100237				
57	S47	At present there is no legacy proposed at the Dalar Hir site. Full details relating to this formed part of the Stage 3 Pre-Application Consultation. Dalar Hir – Suggestions include a climbing centre in the facilities building, lazer tag, archery, trampoline park, paint ball in areas of woodland to name a few thoughts at this time. A local food centre could be also added again combining things to do.	No	At the end of the construction period the Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir will be removed and the land will be restored to its existing use.
100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	There is no long-term legacy from the Dalar Hir development, it is planned to be returned to its current agricultural usage at the end of the Project. The logistics hub for goods to the site that will not come through the MOLF, is a reasonable proposal. The potential legacy opportunity of this site is not detailed adequately.	No	Correct, following construction of the Power Station, the Park and Ride site would be removed and the land restored to its existing use (agricultural land). The proposed Logistics Centre is a temporary facility and will only be in place during the construction works at the main Wylfa Newydd site. At the end of the construction period the Logistics Centre will be made available for an alternative use either in connection with the Project or through another business. If planning permission for an alternative use or additional structures are required for the site then these will need to be applied for at the time.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The PAC2 information identifies that the Park and Ride (P&R) facility will include parking facilities from 2700 to 3000 vehicles and significant bus movements, with the Wylfa Newydd Site having a further 1000 vehicle spaces, which is on top of the movements associated with the logistic centre and the Temporary Workers Accommodation (TWA) of 5700. These figures do not account for the anticipated workforce (approximately 10,700) during the peak period of construction. These extra vehicles are a considerable increase in traffic therefore all affected parts of the trunk road network will need upgrading to meet the DMRB standard. A capacity analysis of the affected trunk road network is required. This should include but not be limited to: – Junctions 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 8A, 9, 10, 11 of the A55. – The A55 carriageway between junctions 2 & 4, and junctions 8 & 9. – The Menai Loop which includes the A487/A5/Menai Bridge from Junction 9 to 8A of the A55 trunk road. – The A487 from the Vaynol roundabout to Junction 9 of the A55. – Any other section of the road network where traffic movements may impact the trunk road. The outputs should include vehicle flows, queue lengths and delays per vehicle. Improvements should be put forward anywhere there is a deterioration in the operation and performance of the network. These improvements must be designed to DMRB. The analysis must include the worst-case scenario, i.e. that the MOLF will only accommodate 60% of freight. Furthermore, the current documents contain no detail of the freight movements prior to the MOLF. Welsh Government require analysis before the MOLF becomes operational. The extent of use of Holyhead Port should also be factored into any analysis and any associated work with this operation, for example, changes to the access to and from the Port.	No	The scheme proposed as part of the DCO application is based on 1,900 parking spaces at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and 1,900 at the Park and Ride facility. The impact of the traffic movements associated with these parking spaces is assessed in detail in the transport assessment (ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 DCO Transport Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14)). The assessment is based on a peak of 9,000 construction workers. The impact of the increase in traffic on the operation of the A55 has been assessed in the transport assessment. This includes an assessment using a VISSIM traffic model of the operation of the Britannia Bridge and its approaches. This is provided in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO TA Appendix I - VISSIM Model Results (Application Document Reference: 6.3.23). The operation of merges and diverges at junctions along the A55 is assessed in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO TA Appendix J - Merge/Diverge Assessment Results (Application Document Reference: 6.3.24). Other sections of the road network are assessed in the transport assessment. These analyses include information on vehicle flows, queue lengths and delays per vehicle. The analysis shows that no changes to the trunk road network are required as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The analysis presented in the transport assessment is based on a “worst-case” scenario; that only 60% of construction materials will arrive via the MOLF. In practice, it is expected that nearer 80% of construction materials will arrive via the MOLF. The potential use of Holyhead Port has been considered as part of the development of the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (Application Document Reference 6.3.20). As described in the transport assessment, at present the facilities at the port are not suitable for the needs of the DCO Project and therefore the transport strategy does not include the use of

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		The analysis must cater for cumulative impacts such as: – The decommissioning of Wylfa A Power Station. – National Grid connection works. – Consented development works. The analysis must justify the assumed assignment of trips and methodology of route choice.		Holyhead Port. If facilities at the port change in the future, and the need arises from the Project for the use of more port facilities, Horizon would consider the potential use of the port. The analysis included in the transport assessment incorporates the effect of the decommissioning of Wylfa A Power Station, National Grid connection works and consented development works. Details of the methodology for the assignment of trips is provided in the transport assessment.
Marine Off-Loading Facility and Breakwater proposals				
100228 – GVA Ltd NDA Magnox Ltd.	S42(1)(d)	Marine Construction The NDA understands that as part of the DCO, Horizon will need to apply for a marine licence in relation to works in the marine environment (including the Cooling Water System, breakwaters and Marine Off-Loading Facility (including dredging)), in accordance with the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. This application may need to include a Harbour Empowerment Order (HEO) under the Harbours Act 1964 (as amended) from the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) to enable it to control security, access and navigation in the marine areas of the WNP. The NDA seeks assurance that, if required, such powers will not fetter the NDA's responsibilities in relation to existing infrastructure extending into the sea outside the fenced boundary of the WPS facility. NDA would like Horizon to clarify its plans for the location of its outfall, before NDA can be comfortable that the plans will not impact the WPS. Therefore, NDA welcomes further engagement to understand how and when Horizon expects to finalise proposals on this.	No	The marine works associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project, including dredging works and the disposal of dredged material at sea, qualify as licensable marine activities under the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. There is no provision for deemed marine licensing under a DCO grant for development in Wales, therefore a Marine Licence application is being prepared to gain consent from NRW for the development of the marine works. The DCO application will be used by HNP to access harbour-related powers, thereby avoiding the need for a separate Harbour Empowerment Order (HEO) application under the Harbours Act. Horizon has undertaken ongoing engagement which is reported in a Statement of Common Ground that includes the outfall issue.
134	S47	Require greater clarification and commitment to use of MOLF for aggregates, steel etc. deliveries.	No	Current estimations are that 60% to 80% of all construction materials (by weight) would be delivered via the MOLF for use in the power station construction.
100099 – Cementation Canada Inc	S47	Consultee is yet to come across any information pertaining to the impact on marine aspects of the proposals. In particular, the consultee would be interested in the location of the cooling water intake; the cooling water outfall; the anticipated volume flow rate requirements for the new station; and the impact this induced flow and the thermal load may have on marine conditions? Which are the particular legal instruments and regulations that pertain to this aspect? Is it within the auspices of the local authority, or is there another authority to oversee the offshore aspects?	No	A marine licence is required for the marine elements of the proposals below the mean high water springs (MHWS). The application for the marine licence is made to Natural Resources Wales, who determine it on behalf of the Welsh Government. The marine elements of the Wylfa Newydd Project are also included within the DCO, which is examined by the Planning Inspectorate and determined by the Secretary of State. Further information relating to cooling water discharge has been included in the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	Consideration needs to be given to the marine security of the Marine Offload Facility (MOLF) including the potential for waterborne protest.	No	The MOLF security will be in accordance with the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code; in addition, the potential for waterborne protest has been identified as a project risk and mitigation regarding security measures have been identified.
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	The MOLF Harbour and Breakwater design and the methods of construction seem too vague to make more than educated guesses at some of the effects. Of these some such as storm waves impinging on Esgair Cemlyn [shingle ridge] could be significant while others such as sea bed changes inside the new harbour are of minor concern. The methods of construction of the breakwater seem likely to change and even its precise position and shape as more account is taken of needs for vessels berth. A major factor will be the extent to which the breakwater is handled as a fully marine	No	The Stage Two PEI Report presented an early design and indicative assessment of effects. The final MOLF, harbour and breakwater design is outlined in the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D1 - Proposed development (Application Document Reference: 6.4.1) with further information relating to the marine infrastructure within section D13.5 of the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Rubble stone and rock-armour won from the Power Station Site will be used where practicable in the construction of both permanent (e.g. the core of the western breakwater) and temporary structures (e.g. cofferdams and temporary access ramp). All material not re-used will be disposed of at the marine Disposal Site (see section D13.4 of the

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		construction or an extension of the on land works. Drawings of the breakwater show it cased in concrete dolos. A similar but smaller structure to protect a new ferry harbour on one of the Arran Islands in Galway Bay was apparently made entirely of dolos. Unless the new Wylfa structure is seen also as a place to dispose spoil from onshore excavations there may not be a need to dump spoil out there or for the temporary haul road causeway out to it. There would be environmental disbenefits in dumping to make the causeway and it would ultimately have to be taken away for disposal at sea. Another significant issue is where the large number of dolos will be made. Space restrictions near the quayside at Wylfa may make it more cost effective to carry them in by sea from elsewhere. Large rocks will also have to come from elsewhere, probably from quarries with direct access for shipping them. A further aspect is that on the inner face of the breakwater dolos will present a hazard to any vessel that may come in contact with them. It might be found more appropriate to use precast concrete sections to give a steeper face. It is also not clear whether a walkway will be built on top of the breakwater giving access to navigation lights or possibly extra mooring points. The top of the breakwater could become a roosting ground for gulls scavenging at the outfall and they might nest there. If the dolos and big rocks are to be brought from a long distance it has sometimes been the practice to deposit them on the seabed before moving them to final positions. There might be a temptation to do this in Cemlyn Bay. The consequences of this should be considered. It is also likely that during construction moorings will be laid for the barges or Jack-ups. Wires will drag over the bed when these are slacked so there will be a wider footprint of influence than just the rig legs.		ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13)). This design information has been used to inform the assessment of effects to the shingle ridge (see the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D12 - Coastal processes and coastal geomorphology (Application Document Reference: 6.4.12)) and navigation (see the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D15 - Shipping and navigation (Application Document Reference: 5.4.15)). There would be no walkway or mooring points available on the breakwater although it is acknowledged that the structure may be used by seabirds and as a seal haul-out. There is no intention to locate dolos temporarily within the marine environment or in Cemlyn Bay specifically. Details relating to the construction of the breakwaters, including marine plant is outlined in section D13.5 of the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D13 - The marine environment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.13). Potential effects to subtidal and intertidal habitats from habitat loss and physical disturbance has been considered within section D13.6 of the ES.
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Other environmental considerations will be whether vessels working at Wylfa will be allowed to anchor in Cemlyn Bay in other than emergencies. The same applies to the use of the slipway at Cemlyn for transferring personnel. It should be noted that this is a private slip owned by the National Trust, not a public facility.	No	There is no consideration within the Wylfa Newydd Project to anchor in Cemlyn Bay or use the National Trust slipway at Cemlyn.
		As shown on illustrative plans the alignment of the breakwater resembles the layout of a large fish weir. The opening between it and Cerrig Brith entrapment is to be expected. Bearing in mind that Cerrig Brith is connected to the shore by shingle features resembling a Tombolo, it is possible that the gap will in time partly close.	No	Noted. The potential impact has been analysed in the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site Appendix D13.08 - Marine hydrodynamic and coastal processes modelling (Application Document Reference: 6.4.90).
		The Trust highlight issues with clearing litter including the removal of accumulations of drift weed. Responsibility for clearing litter that may escape from the confines of the Wylfa site and waste disposal facilities for visiting vessels. This might also involve collecting large fenders from remote spots if dislodged from the quays.	No	Management of marine litter/waste is outlined within the CoCP and sub-CoCPs (Section 9 of the Marine Works sub-CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.8)).
100147 – North Wales Regional Leadership Board	S47	Upgrades to the A5025 are supported.	No	Comments duly noted.
100237	S42(1)(d)	The consultees reaffirm their support for the proposed MOLF.	No	
126	S47	Generally there are no strong views about this location being used for the MEEG.	No	Comments duly noted.
126	S47	Consultee seeks clarification on the scale of the MEEG.	No	The detailed designs are set out within the Design and Access Statements (Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: 8.2.2)) and will form part of the requirements to which agreement with the Local Planning Authority will be needed prior to their implementation.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Plans for Wylfa Newydd include the construction of two breakwaters and coastal defences. The timing of this construction is likely to overlap with a planned period of	No	Horizon welcomes any further details on the proposals identified. Mutually beneficial opportunities such as this should be identified, and progressed as part of on-going engagement between Welsh Government and Horizon.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
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		investment by Welsh Government in coastal flooding and erosion schemes including potential schemes on Anglesey and along the coastline of north Wales. There are likely to be some common requirements, particularly in terms of materials such as pre-cast concrete and rock armour and as such it would be helpful to explore whether there is any potential for co-operation.		
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	No information has been provided with regards to contingency arrangements for potential incidents involving a vessel moored at the MOLF and an assumption must be made that there will be an expectation that NWFRS will respond to any such incidents. This is a risk to NWFRS which is directly a result of the development for which mitigation will be required. Mitigation would need to include adequately trained personnel to deal with incidents and opportunities for personnel to become familiar with the location, access to and operation of the MOLF and any infrastructure present.	No	The ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site App D15.01 - Navigational Risk Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.4.99) assessed shipping and navigation, and identified mitigation which includes the following: – Horizon becoming a Statutory Harbour Authority (SHA); – A port emergency plan; – An oil spill contingency plan; and – Training of port marine/operations personnel - including the use of equipment and implementation of the plans. Horizon has undertaken ongoing engagement with the North Wales Fire and Rescue Service and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground.
Off-site Power Station Facilities – Alternative Emergency Control Centre, Environmental Survey Laboratory and a Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage				
155	S47	The consultee agrees with Horizon's proposal for the AECC and ESL, but disagrees with IACC's proposal to build on the site of the primary school in Llanrhyddlad. Although the Council's planning guidelines are being followed, there isn't any support for this proposal in the community to locate it here. Regarding Horizon's proposal to locate in Cefn Coch, after the improvements to the A5025 are completed, the area of land between the old road and the new road is a greenfield site.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey. As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the facilities overall impacts. In considering this further it was identified that the Llanfaethlu site was the most appropriate location given its compliance with the identified siting criteria and that of its alignment with planning policy in the form of the re-use of an existing industrial use (bus depot/garage) on a brown field site. These changes were explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Main Consultation Document and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
134	S47	The proposed Logistic Centre is acceptable. However, greater clarification and commitment regarding the use of the MOLF for aggregates, steel and deliveries is required.	No	Horizon estimated that between 60% and 80% of all materials associated with the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project would be delivered by sea, using the MOLF. Maximising the potential to deliver construction materials and freight by sea minimises the amount of road freight and associated impacts on the road network. This information is provided in the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100106	S42(1)(d)	Llanrhyddlad is located on a rise and as such is visible for miles in the surrounding and distant area. It appears that it would be below the minimum size of the site preferred. The preferred site which is 0.5 hectares is at Cefn Coch. The site at Llanrhyddlad being only 0.3 hectares and in itself would pose many constraints. The site at Cefn Coch is in a dip and not on the doorstep of residents as it would be if the site went ahead at Llanrhyddlad. The site at Cefn Coch as mentioned in the consultation material will benefit from being screened by grassland, native woodland, ecological and landscape planting and hedgerow planting. The consultation report	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey. As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the facilities overall impacts. In considering this further it was identified that the Llanfaethlu site was the most appropriate location given its compliance with the identified siting criteria and that of its

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		states that a section of the designated Anglesey-wide (SLA) Special Landscape Area in which Llanrhyddlad is situated includes landscape features including trees would be removed during construction and that currently no landscaping is proposed for the site other than limited grass around the site boundaries, nor is there any opportunity for landscaping due to the small size of the site and the proximity of the required security fencing.		alignment with planning policy in the form of the re-use of an existing industrial use (bus depot/garage) on a brown field site.
		There would not be opportunity to screen the security fencing around the Llanrhyddlad site and as such it would look just what it would be an industrial complex in the centre of a residential and farming area.		These changes were explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Main Consultation Document and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
		The existing school looks like a two storey building from the front but it is only single storey at the rear.		
		A building of the size and dimensions required for the AECC and ESL in Llanrhyddlad would cast a huge shadow over the adjacent properties and light would be diminished from the adjacent houses and gardens of the residents. This would not be the case at Cefn Coch as the very small number of properties in the surrounding area are not adjacent to the site and are in elevated positions.		
		Especially in winter the majority of adjacent buildings would be in shadow from such a 61.5m long x 17m wide x 10.2m high facility (as stated in the 'High level site masterplan'). Security lighting for a building of this height will affect the adjacent residents.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey.
				As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the facilities overall impacts of the development. The Off-site Site Power Station Facilities have been relocated to a proposed site in Llanfaethlu.
				These changes were presented at the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
100129	S42(1)(d)	The AECC/ESL will be seen by tourists travelling along the A5025 hoping for a journey through pleasant countryside or wishing to visit the popular Church Bay area. Looking like a prison camp in the middle of a picturesque village will be very off putting.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey.
				As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the overall impacts of the development. The Off-Site Power Station Facilities have been relocated to a proposed site in Llanfaethlu.
				These changes were presented at the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2). The Site Selection Report Volume 3 – Off Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) provides detail on the consideration of sites.
100121	S47	If the AECC/ESL building is light in colour it will reflect light from security lights causing bounce back off the north facing wall increasing light pollution at night. If the walls are dark in colour in daytime, it will increase the shading light deficiency which will increase in the winter months.	No	The effects of lighting and the materials to be used as part of the proposal have been considered in the ongoing design development at the site. The details of which are considered in principle within the Design and Access Statements (Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: 8.2.2)) and will form part of the Requirements of the Development Consent Order, to which agreement with the Local Planning Authority will be needed prior to their implementation.
		The preferred site sits in a larger footprint built on a strip of land between the existing A5025 road and the new proposed improved road which lies within a shallow valley on it's hillside which in the report states will be screened and landscaped dramatically reducing visual impact on the landscape which is in a small shallow valley as previously stated and limiting it to that local area where as the second	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
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		choice site at the school will be without screening and is a high point on Anglesey will be an unsightly beacon day and night.		As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the overall impacts of the development. The Off-Site Power Station Facilities have been relocated to a proposed site in Llanfaethlu. These changes were presented at the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
100190	S47	In regard to the potential alternative AECC and ESL site at Cylch y Garn School (the Llanrhyddlad site); Llanrhyddlad is situated on a rise which covers an area visible for miles around. An area which is of such natural beauty that it is visited by many tourists both on foot and on the National Cycle Network routes.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey, where the proposal for the Off-Site Power Station Facilities are no longer being pursued at this location.
100188	S42(1)(d)	Comments made in regard to the alternative site for the AECC and ESL at Cylch y Garn School in Llanrhyddlad. The architectural renderings project a structure that is contradictory to maintaining a healthy and pleasant rural area that is considered to be one of natural beauty. If not by any governmental listing of standards, then certainly by those standards of the residents of the community. The buildings height would make it an eyesore that would be visible from land, sea and air.	Yes – see response	Current proposals accommodate the MEEG and AECC/ESL on the Llanfaethlu site, which has been achieved via ongoing design work, and making better use of the available land as well as increasing the footprint of the site. Previously the Llanfaethlu site was discounted as being a possible alternative site for the AECC/ESL as it did not fall within a specified 1.5km to 5km distance from the Power Station Site. Horizon has been able to satisfy itself that the Llanfaethlu site would meet relevant requirements. As such, Horizon has considered how better use can be made of the Llanfaethlu site to accommodate all Off-Site Power Station Facilities in one location. The site a Cylch y Garn School site is no longer proposed or being considered for Off-Site Power Station Facilities.
152	S47	Comments made regarding the proposed Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage proposed at Llanfaethlu. Looking at the scheme, it would appear to be a sensible idea to locate the Storage Building and the generator behind the main building, to reduce the visible impact when travelling along the A5025 and on the site where it is located.	No	Comments duly noted.
100121	S47	Comments regarding the AECC/ESL at Llanrhyddlad. This is a close knit community where everyone knows each other. It is a residential hamlet/village with an agricultural heritage. Shoe-horning this structure in such a small space, making it an industrial area close to residential dwellings, will dominate the village and will be seen from all points of the compass across the island and beyond to the mainland creating a bad visual impact. In addition at night when illuminated being on a rise 92 metres above sea level making it one of Anglesey's high points, this structure will have a security fence with no screening or landscaping as camouflage, as it states in the report because of limited space. (AECC/ESL) Anglesey is an area of Outstanding Natural Beauty and to have such an industrial building causing an immense visual impact on the landscape would only provide a negative impact for the island and its economy.	Yes – see response	Horizon has changed the proposed site for the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC) and Environmental Services Laboratory (ESL) from the greenfield site at Cefn Coch to the brownfield site at Llanfaethlu, where the Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG) is also proposed to be located. A potential site for the AECC and ESL at Llanrhyddlad has been discounted.
100106	S42(1)(d)	The consultee expresses concern that such a building (which will be an industrial building) should be proposed for a residential and farming community such as Llanrhyddlad. This building would be in very close proximity to over a dozen houses which would pose a vast number of problems for the adjacent residents in this area.	Yes – see response	The AECC and ESL facilities are no longer proposed to be located on the greenfield site at Cefn Coch, or the alternative site at Cylch y Garn school (the Llanrhyddlad site). The Cefn Coch site would still be used temporarily as a construction compound for the A5025 On-line Highways Improvements to store machinery and materials, but will thereafter be returned to a grassed area.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
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114 – William Thomas Trust	S47	Consultee has heard rumours on the possibility of the AECC being established in the Llanrhyddlad School is available on one of the sites. Further clarification is sought on this matter.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Project underwent a review and revisions were made, where the AECC/ESL is no longer proposed at Llanrhyddlad school.
130	S47	The consultee expresses support for the alternative site at Llanrhyddlad school which appears to be a good use of an existing site. They understand that the use of the facilities would be minimal, so should not be of inconvenience to the neighbours. It is understood that there would be concern about the loss of the meeting facilities, but there is a very good chapel and meeting room at Bethel Hen. This is a very impressive building worthy of preservation which could happily accommodate meetings with some upgrading help from Horizon.		Full details relating to this formed part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
100100	S47	The consultee requests details and information on the alternative AECC/ESL site at Cylch y Eann School. There is concern that Horizon considering using the school for this purpose, and need to know what changes this will make to the village and school building.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a review and revisions were made, where the AECC/ESL is no longer proposed at Llanrhyddlad school.
100129	S47	Consultee cannot understand why the school area in Llandellad has been proposed as a possible site.		Full details relating to this formed part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2). The original reason as to why the school area was proposed was set out in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documents.
100130	S47	The alternative site for this facility at the Cylch y Garn school when it closes is not a suitable site.		
138 – Tref Alaw Community Council	S42(1)(a)	Concerned about any possible detrimental effect the MEEG might have on the new primary school directly across the existing A5025.	No	Horizon has consulted with IACC in order to develop a robust design to incorporate the proposal on the site and into its surroundings. Specific design and access related issues are presented in the Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: 8.2.2).
100158	S42(1)(d)	If the construction of the Cylch y Garn site should proceed, the entire village and surrounding areas will be subjected to an incalculable influx of traffic, noise, pollution of air and water. In addition to suffering restricted freedom of movement due to additional congestion of vehicles, construction equipment, materials and personnel. Current water and mains systems were installed in accordance with the estimated needs of a population at the time of installation. To meet the needs of equipment, personnel and operational necessities a new and separate water and mains system would be required. This could not be achieved without seriously disrupting residential usage.	Yes – see, the Cylch y Garn school site is no longer proposed for off-site power station facilities.	The AECC and ESL facilities are no longer proposed to be located on the greenfield site at Cefn Coch, or the alternative site at Cylch y Garn school (the Llanrhyddlad site). The Cefn Coch site is proposed to be used temporarily as a construction compound for the A5025 On-line Highways Improvements to store machinery and materials, but will thereafter be returned to a grassed area.
				A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference: 8.23) is submitted with the DCO application and this assesses the potential impacts on local communities during construction and operation and proposes mitigation to avoid and minimise effects. Welsh Water is responsible for identifying the route and means of construction for a mains connection to the Power Station Site. Welsh Water must demonstrate to Natural Resources Wales that a sufficient volume of potable water can be supplied without effecting the supply to local users.
100190	S47	The site at Cefn Coch for the Alternative Emergency Control Centre and Environmental Services Laboratory is the preferred option of the consultee as this site will be screened by grassland, native woodland and landscape planting. Also Cefn Coch is set in a dip or valley not in the centre of a beautiful Welsh Village; and on the doorstep of the village residents.	Yes – Horizon changed the proposed site for the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC) and Environmental Services Laboratory (ESL) from the greenfield site at	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey. As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the impacts of the development. In considering this further it was identified that the Llanfaethlu site was the most appropriate location given its compliance with the identified siting criteria and that of its alignment with planning policy in the form of the re-use of an existing industrial use on a brownfield site.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
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			Cefn Coch to the brownfield site at Llanfaethlu, where the Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage (MEEG) is also proposed to be located. A potential site for the AECC and ESL at Llanrhyddlad has been discounted.	Full details relating to this formed part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
100090	S47	Consultee agrees with the proposed preferred location of the Alternative Emergency Control Centre and Environmental Services Laboratory, which should be close to the main site.	No	Comments are duly noted.
		Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage – This facility is essential and may assist in gaining a site licence.	No	
155	S47	Consultee agrees with the site of the Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage.	No	
114 – William Thomas Trust	S47	Regarding the possibility of the AECC being established in the Llanrhyddlad School site, the consultee wishes to see the school and its buildings reverted to the Trust when the site is no longer required for educational purposes.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a review and revisions were made, where the AECC/ESL is no longer proposed at Llanrhyddlad school. Full details relating to this formed part of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).
100090	S47	The AECC/ESL has to be close to main site.	Yes – see response	The AECC, MEEG and ESL facilities would be combined onto a single site at Llanfaethlu. The facilities are proposed to be located on the current bus depot site, where only the MEEG was previously proposed.
100106	S42(1)(d)	Although the Llanrhyddlad School Project is on brownfield land Horizon state that the site is underlain by slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged soils. There is a high water table in the area and the ground is often waterlogged.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a period of review where a number of revisions were made to consolidate sites and reduce the impact of the Project across the Isle of Anglesey.
		The preferred site at Cefn Coch would be able to accommodate drainage via the drainage system on the A5025 and the new proposed link section of road which is to alleviate the bends at this section will also have drainage facilities.		As part of these changes it was considered on balance that the consolidation of the Off-Site Power Station Facilities would be the best approach to minimising the facilities overall impacts. In considering this further it was identified that the Llanfaethlu site was the most appropriate location given its compliance with the identified siting criteria and that of its alignment with planning policy in the form of the re-use of an existing industrial use (bus depot/garage) on a brown field site.
		If the potential alternative site at Llanrhyddlad went forward the consultee would also be duly concerned with the drainage as Tyn Lon Estate is lower than the school site. Water run-off from such a huge building would find the lower ground level. Living here has shown how waterlogged the area can become during wet weather.		
100121	S47	Comments concerning the proposed potential alternative site for the AECC/ESL at Llanrhyddlad - This area is of poor quality loam made up of heavy clay which goes hard in dry weather and becoming impervious allowing surface water to flow freely which causes areas of flooding. This area has naturally a high water table. The potential alternative site for AECC/ESL is to be built on the site of the school, which has flooded 3 times in 2016, even though there is open grassland being a maintained playing field to the immediate rear of the school, so shoe-horning the		These changes were explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document and are detailed in the ES Volume A - Introduction to the project and approach to the EIA A2 - Project overview and introduction to the developments (Application Document Reference: 6.1.2).

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
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		building and its carpark on to this site will increase the amount of surface water to be dispersed.		
126	S47	No preference or objection to the proposals for the AECC/ESL at Cefn Coch, or at the alternative site at Cylch y Garn schools site.	No	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a review and revisions were made. The AECC/ESL and MEEG are proposed at Llanfaethlu. The Site Selection Report Volume 3 – Off Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) provides detail on the consideration of sites.
130	S47	Consultee believes the proposed Cefn Coch site is a further intrusion into the rural area. Consultee supports the alternative site at Llanrhyddlad school which appears to be a good use of an existing site.	Yes – see response	The AECC, MEEG and ESL facilities would be combined onto a single site at Llanfaethlu. The facilities are proposed to be located on the current bus depot site, where only the MEEG was previously proposed.
100190	S47	Llanrhuuddlad is situated on a rise which covers an area visible for miles around. An area which is of such natural beauty that it is visited by many tourists both on foot and on the National Cycle Network routes. And adds much to Anglesey's much needed income as a tourist destination: This would be in danger of disappearing if a building of the size and dimensions required for the AECC and ESL is built at Llanrhuuddlad. The destruction of the school to enable the AECC and ESL to be built would lose the village a vital part of its heritage and history and replace it with an industrial complex in this residential and farming area.		The AECC and ESL facilities are no longer proposed to be located on the greenfield site at Cefn Coch, or the alternative site at Cylch y Garn school (the Llanrhyddlad site). The Cefn Coch site would still be used temporarily as a construction compound for the A5025 On-line Highways Improvements to store machinery and materials, but will thereafter be returned to a grassed area.
134	S47	The AECC/ESL should this not be in Llanrhuuddlad.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a review and revisions were made, where the AECC/ESL is no longer proposed at Llanrhyddlad school, given the consolidation of facilities to a single site in Llanfaethlu.
100130	S47	The consultee requests that their comments are taken into account regarding the AECC, it is not wanted here and they can't understand why Anglesey Council would want Horizon to build it in a residential area. Consultee will be contacting their Westminster MP about the decision, RHA Owen MP.	Yes – see response	Comment duly noted. The AECC/ESL and MEEG are proposed at Llanfaethlu. The responses to the site options for the AECC at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation demonstrated the greatest public support for the site at Llanfaethlu. Horizon has had regard to all comments made within the timescales of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.
100135 – Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	S42(1)(a)	WAST is familiar with the Mobile Equipment Emergency Garage (MEEG) and the Alternative Emergency Control Centre (AECC) from the previous power station. WAST will want to work in partnership with the Horizon, other blue light services and BCU LHB to understand the MEEG and AECC as part of the wider emergency preparedness and planning arrangements. Based on previous experience of large construction sites, access arrangements and health and safety requirements have been an issue. WAST will want to engage with Horizon so that these basic, but important operational issues are addressed.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation comments were received further discussions have taken place with the emergency services to provide additional details and on-going engagement. The details of which are detailed in the Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference: 8.23). Engagement with WAST is ongoing through Statement of Common Ground discussions.
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Alternative Emergency Control Centre and the Environmental Survey Laboratory (AECC & ESL) Based on the limited information available NWWT would anticipate the generation and implementation of: – Pre-commencement survey of both Afon Cafnan and Nant Llygeiran for signs of otter with particular attention to features that could act as holts or 'day beds/couches'. Avoidance of any potential resting up features and the need for an EPS Licence. – Unclear from figure B17.4 continued otter survey to south of side road to Capel Seilo and the Nant Llygeiran and associated ditches.	Yes – see response	The AECC/ESL and the MEEG will all be based at the former proposed MEEG site at Llanfaethlu. This development will involve building demolition. Assessment of ecological effects has been undertaken for the proposed development at this site and a protected and legally controlled species compliance report (Application Document Reference 6.6.25) has been prepared, both of which set out appropriate measures to mitigate ecological effects and ensure legal compliance. No significant residual ecological effects have been identified for this site. Mitigation measures (including pre-construction surveys) have been proposed to ensure legal compliance with respect to bats, water vole, otter, breeding birds and reptiles.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		- Design of surface water outfall into Nant Llygeiran to be provided through swale & dispersal aprons or similar to limit need for in stream large hard headwalls etc. - CEMP to include specific procedures to limit risks to otter injury/mortality during construction. Mobile Emergency Equipment Garage Based on the limited information available including the nature of the proposed works (does it include demolition of structures or alterations to culverts under site) NWWT would anticipate generation & implementation of: - Pre-commencement surveys for bats/roost potential of structures to be demolished or culverts to be impacted or removed.		Horizon has undertaken ongoing engagement with the North Wales Wildlife Trust and this is documented in a Statement of Common Ground.
152	S47	Consultee would like to see every effort made to locate the Emergency Management Centre on the Cylch y Garn School site, rather than on a greenfield site.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a review and revisions were made, where the AECC/ESL is no longer proposed at Llanrhyddlad school or the green field site referred to at Cefn Coch. The facilities will be consolidated to a single, brownfield site in Llanfaethlu.
100129	S42(1)(d)	The AECC/ESL site is only just large enough and would be very impractical.	No	The design, scale and massing of the proposal have been considered as part of the ongoing design development at the site, where minimising the overall impact of the proposals through their scale and massing has been a key driver in the final design of the site at Llanfaethlu. The detailed designs are set out within the Design and Access Statements (Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: 8.2.2)) and will form part of the requirements to which agreement with the Local Planning Authority will be needed prior to their implementation.
100158	S24(1)(d)	Comments regarding the alternative Site for AECC & ESL at Cylch y Garn School in Llanrhyddlad, Anglesey. The consultee is concerned with the above site and urges those responsive for final decisions on site locations to reconsider and reject this alternate site for the building. Cylch y Garn is situated at an elevation point on the island that at present blends with the surrounding terrain and does not detract from the natural beauty of the countryside. To demolish that building and erect an edifice such as the proposal indicates would be akin to sacrilege. Such an edifice would be visible from great distances and be an eyesore much out of place, in this rural area. Detracting to tourist industry and discouraging to new population growth.	Yes – see response	Following receipt of comments at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project underwent a review and revisions were made, where the AECC/ESL is no longer proposed at Llanrhyddlad school, given the consolidation of facilities to a single site in Llanfaethlu. The Site Selection Report Volume 3 – Off Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) provides detail on the consideration of sites.
Planning process and permissions				
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government highlight a range of national and local planning policy that should be considered in regard to the proposed associated development and off-site facilities.	No	Horizon has considered the suggested planning policies and this is documented in the Planning Statement that supports the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 8.1).
100115 – Marine Management Organisation	S42(1)(a)	The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 requires all public authorities taking authorisation or enforcement decisions that affect or might affect the UK marine area to do so in accordance with the Marine Policy Statement (MPS) unless relevant considerations indicate otherwise. The MMO notes and welcomes the assurance at paragraph 3.71 of the stage two main consultation document which confirms that consents for works and structures in the marine environment will be assessed in accordance with the MPS, the 2009 Act and any marine plans and policies. Such considerations should be included in the Environmental Statement and references made where appropriate in the sustainability assessment document.	No	Horizon can confirm that appropriate references to the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 Act have been made in the Environmental Statement.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		The MMO notes that the proposed development is located entirely within Welsh inshore waters. Natural Resources Wales (NRW) is the appropriate licensing authority for the Welsh inshore area. NRW are therefore responsible for consideration of any marine licence application in respect of the marine components of the proposed development and will have regard to potential impacts arising from both construction and operation, including potential impacts extending beyond the Welsh inshore area. NRW are also an interested party for the examination of the DCO application. With this in mind and in an effort to minimise duplication of effort with NRW the MMO proposes to monitor proceedings commenting as and when it considers necessary and or appropriate and in light of its interests.	No	Horizon notes this comment and a coordinated approach with Natural Resources Wales is welcomed.
Other				
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh Government would like to explore the possible contribution towards the development of a multi-use berth from land reclamation at Salt Island which will allow the development of a permanent cruise facility. Welsh Government welcome the proposal to improve the Wales Coast path to bring users closer to the coast.	No	Horizon does not propose to contribute towards the identified facility.
100200 – Jones and Letter (13 signatories)	S47	Residents/householders are requesting whether Horizon will work with [name redacted] (Highways Dept, Isle of Anglesey Council) and [name redacted], Ward Councillor, to reduce the negative impact of proposed road on properties/daily lives of residents in Llanynghenedl.	No	Horizon continues to work collaboratively with IACC to reduce and mitigate potential impacts. This ongoing engagement is documented in a Statement of Common Ground.
100184	S47	Consultee queries whether it is possible for Horizon to do more of the modules construction etc. on another site? e.g. in Cammel Laird in Birkenhead; or in Harland and Wolff in Belfast? The infrastructure is there to produce large modules and also the facilities to transport them by sea to Wylfa.	No	Following Stage Two Pre-application Consultation Horizon amended its strategy for housing the construction workforce in Temporary Workforce Accommodation, consolidating the Temporary Workforce Accommodation to one site within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The Design and Access Statement Volume 3 – Associated Development and Off-Site Power Station Facilities (Application Document Reference 8.2.3) describes the design principles on which the Site Campus is based; however, the detailed design and construction methods of the accommodation buildings proposed at the Site Campus are yet to be determined.
134	S47	Maybe further discussion with Authorities is required.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon continues to work closely with IACC, Gwynedd County Council and Conwy County Borough Council. This is documented within Statements of Common Ground.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The PAC 2 documentation recognises that demand for housing will be particularly acute near to the site, with pressures to keep travelling and commuting costs to a minimum. The analysis of capacity though is made across the travel to work area. Those figures look to be particularly skewed, as they include Bangor, a university town with a significant supply and high turnover of privately rented housing.	No	The analysis is presented for four sub-regions - Anglesey North, West and South and the Menai Mainland - and capacity has been assessed for each. However, Horizon recognises the risk that demand could form in certain local hotspots and has developed a Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.4) to monitor use of accommodation by workers and guide them to other areas where demand is high.
100209 – Amlwch Town Council	S42(1)(a)	Concern as to whether a 90 min commute local can be considered local.	No	The detailed justification as to the 90 minute commute is detailed within the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100113 – J. Taylor Plumbing and Heating, 100157, 100159, 100160, 100163, 100164, 100165,	S47	It is important that a legacy is created and maintained in the long term for the local people and community – comments made in general regarding a range of sites.	Yes	The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project will create a lasting legacy for the Isle of Anglesey through the creation of long term construction and operational jobs directly and indirectly in the wider supply chain.

Topic: Off-site facilities, Associated Development and Marine Works				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100166, 100167, 100168, 100169, 100170, 100187 – Aagoriadcyf				
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The North Wales Fire and Rescue Service notes the proposals for legacy use of sites used as TCWA, Logistics Centre and Park and Ride. The consultee would suggest that where legacy use will not be developed as the sites cease their temporary use that they are returned to their previous state, with services left in-situ if appropriate, and that any buildings are removed. This will prevent any unwanted/illegal occupation and reduce the risk of anti-social behaviour which could include arson and thus impacting on the emergency services as well as the community as a whole. However where a legacy use is to be made NWFRS would encourage the developer to ensure that this is implemented as soon as practicable.	No	Decommissioning of the Logistics Centre would entail the removal of office/welfare building, inspection bay covering, security scanner and security kiosks. There would be no reinstatement of the site. Once no longer required, and on the basis that no subsequent planning permission is granted for a future use, the Park and Ride would be returned to its current agricultural land use. Following completion of the construction of the Power Station, the Site Campus would be decommissioned and returned to its pre-developed condition.
100135 – Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust	S42(1)(d)	WAST has successfully bid for contributions to mitigate the Land & Lakes temporary workers' accommodation site. Whilst this application is now approved, the consultee will need to work with Horizon and BCU LHB to ensure that the workers understand Step 1 - Help Me Choose - of the Ambulance Care Pathway, in particular, the availability of direct provision from Horizon, NHS Direct Wales, GP out of hours and the appropriate use of 999. The PAC2 documentation acknowledges the need, though provides no specific details, for medical provision at the temporary workers accommodation. WAST will need to understand what this provision will be as the (TCPAs 1990) major planning applications is progressed. Generally, WAST is supportive of single integrated accommodation sites as they make the provision of medical services easier and responding easier. WAST requires more information on the profile of the workforce and the impact of families also moving with the temporary workers to the area.	Yes – see response	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the project has been revised and the Land and Lakes temporary workers accommodation site is no longer proposed. A Site Campus is proposed within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to house up to 4000 construction workers. Horizon will, through a section 106 agreement and in consultation with Welsh Ambulance Service Trust, Betswi Cadwaladr University Health Board and Public Health Wales, provide occupational health and hygiene, primary care and minor injuries facilities at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The reports lack the detail which is necessary to make a formalised decision regarding the impact to the trunk road network i.e. shift times with no allocation of the volume of workers to these shifts, furthermore, the shift days appear to result in 3 days of no working, further clarification is required. Little assessment appears to have been made of other modes of transport i.e. rail or air for transportation of workers or freight in particular the existing freight terminal at Valley or the airfields on the island.	No	The level of detail provided reflected the assessment information available at the time of the consultation. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, a detailed traffic modelling assessment has been undertaken which does not highlight any significant impact on the road network, the details of which are contained within the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Volume E Visitor and Media Reception Centre. Limited information is available on this element of the scheme.	No	Horizon intends to apply for separate planning permission under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 for a visitor centre. The details of the proposal will be consulted upon following receipt of any grant of a development consent order for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The impact on road congestion, specifically around peak holiday times (bank holidays) needs to be explored in more detail.	No	The detailed traffic modelling assessments undertaken does not highlight any significant impact on road congestion including during peak holiday times, the details of which are contained within the ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) Appendix C2.04 - DCO transport assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

Appendix B.10.8- Other

Topic: Other				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
Isle Of Anglesey County Council				
100194 – Isle of Anglesey Country Council	S42(1)(b)	Paragraph 4.1.4 of the Main Consultation Document (MCD) provides additional policy on decision making and states that the decision-maker should take into account “<i>environmental, social and economic benefits and adverse impacts, at national, regional and local levels</i>”. NPS EN-1 goes on to quote, “<i>These may be identified in this NPS, the relevant technology-specific NPS, in the application or elsewhere (including in local impact reports)</i>.” The importance of the local impact report in identifying benefits and impacts should be recognised.	No	Duly noted. The Environmental Statement reports an assessment of environmental, social and economic impacts at appropriate geographical scales. Horizon recognises the importance of the Local Impact Report which is an important and relevant matter identified in s104 of the Planning Act, which sets out the matters that the Secretary of State must have regard to in making decisions on applications for development consent.
		Planning Policy Wales 8 In addition to policy guidance referenced from chapter 4 of the MCD it is also worth referring to other chapter headings, particularly Chapters 5,6,7,8, 12 and 13. Also, depending upon date of submission, note that WG intends to issue updated PPW in 2017.	No	Duly noted. The Planning Statement considers the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project in the light of all relevant policy contained within the updated version of Policy Policy Wales.
		The Development Plan is the principal policy document for the consideration of Horizon’s TCPA applications for the Associated Developments related to the Wylfa Newydd Project. It would be preferable for the MCD to include a reference to the fact that decisions on TCPA applications should be in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations suggest otherwise.	Yes – change to AD proposals to be consented by TCPA	Duly noted. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon made the decision to include the majority of the Associated Development proposals within the DCO application. However, TCPA applications were submitted for the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals in November and December 2017. These are supported with Planning Statements which include a review of the applications against the development plan and other material considerations. A development plan may also be an important and relevant matter that the Secretary of Sate may have regard to in making a decision on an application for development consent. The Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals will be included as part of the DCO application.
		Reference to three key strategic policies It should be also noted that there are other topic based policies that will be relevant in the consideration of the main site and AD sites including policies which identify land allocations.	No	Duly noted. A Planning Statement is submitted with the DCO application, that includes a review of a range of legislation, policy and guidance relevant to the Project.
		The list of other plans programmes and strategies should also include the Local Housing Strategy, AONB management Strategy.	Yes	These documents are referenced in the Planning Statement as submitted with the DCO application (Application Document Reference 8.1).
		The Wylfa Sports and Social Club is owned by Magnox and is currently due to close when defueling of the Existing Power Station is complete. However due to the requirement to clear the site for Wylfa Newydd Horizon proposes its early closure. The Council considers the club to be a valuable asset for the local community and requests that consideration is given to the impact of the closure. Mitigation in the form of alternative locations in the area that could host current users of the club and/or levels of support which could be given to the users in the transitional period including compensatory investment in local community halls, leisure centres, playing fields and pitches and sports clubs would provide a legacy for the community.	No	The Sports and Social Club had already closed and it has not been considered in the assessment. The public access and recreation assessment includes consideration of the potential effects on users of the coastal waters, the existing baseline is set out section 4.3 of the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Details regarding the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on offshore recreation are set out in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4). Kayaking and rowing are considered in section 4.5 of the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D4 - Public access and recreation (Application Document Reference: 6.4.4) with specific regard to Trireme Ynys Môn and kayaking. Primarily mitigation measures are sought to avoid or reduce a potentially significant environmental effect. Compensation measures are not usually considered as true mitigation

Topic: Other				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
				measures, but they may be used as a last resort to offset effects that cannot be mitigated in other ways. Following consultation for the SPC application, and to address IACC’s comments in relation to closure of the Wylfa Sports and Social Club, Horizon is intending to provide financial contribution to the IACC to provide for meeting facilities. This is likely to be secured through a section 106 agreement.
		Reference is made to construction workers living in the temporary workers accommodation using Amlwch Leisure Centre, leading to potentially a minor to moderate adverse effect on existing users of Amlwch Leisure Centre. The IACC are committed to collaboration to ensure appropriate mitigation is developed and the opportunity to leave a lasting positive legacy for the people of Amlwch and surrounding communities is captured.	Yes – see response	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has reviewed the accommodation strategy and the sites at Amlwch are no longer proposed for Temporary Workers’ Accommodation. The Amlwch leisure centre is no longer part of the improvement plans to the area.
Other infrastructure				
156, 100138 - Llanfairpwll CC, 100152, 100182 – Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales	S47, S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d) and S47	Horizon should work with National Grid to secure an underground transmission route across Anglesey, and if necessary be prepared to share the cost of undergrounding the transmission line.	No	The transmission line is being applied for separately by National Grid, who is seeking its own DCO and undertaking consultation separately. The Wylfa Newydd Power Station has been designed to allow for a range of transmission options, depending on the option that National Grid decides to pursue, taking into account feedback received from consultation. Horizon is undertaking ongoing engagement with National Grid, which is documented in a Statement of Common Ground.
100182 – Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales	S47	Horizon has failed to allow space in the plans for converter stations and so even if the technical challenge of a HVDC sub-sea transmission link is overcome in the next few years the option to remove existing and/or planned pylons will not exist. This should be rectified and the plans should be adapted accordingly.	No	The Grid Connection Statement and DCO Drawings submitted alongside the DCO application provide details of the proposed grid connection works. National Grid was a prescribed consultee in the Wylfa Newydd Project Pre-Application Consultation process and Horizon has sought to ensure that the design, siting and layout of the Power Station is compatible with the technical requirements of the North Wales Connection Project.
Security				
137, 100077	S47	Concern about unforeseeable large scale accidents or attacks. While the likelihood is very low the results would be horrific.	No	The security measures of the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station will be in accordance with regulatory requirements to prevent the theft or sabotage of nuclear or other radioactive materials and the sabotage of nuclear facilities. The design will be based upon the UK’s design basis threat - the nuclear industries malicious capabilities planning assumptions paper (NIMCA); which is compiled, to provide a common basis for determining the nuclear industries’ security needs. The National Threat State is severe and has been for the past 12 months; however, the nuclear Sector Specific Threat remains low. The advanced boiling water reactor technology is a proven design. Four ABWR units have been delivered on time and on budget already. The technology incorporates the latest design features, including modifications and lessons learned from Fukushima. It will provide safe, efficient and affordable electricity generation for 60 years. The UK ABWR is progressing well through Office of Nuclear Regulation’s fourth and final stage of Generic Design Assessment and was completed in December 2017 - as scheduled. More information on the UK ABWR is available at: www.hitachi-hgne-uk-abwr.com .

Topic: Other				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
100086	S42(1)(d)	When up and running, will the site security be better than it was with the existing site?	No	The security measures of the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station will be in accordance with regulatory requirements to prevent the theft or sabotage of nuclear or other radioactive materials and the sabotage of nuclear facilities. The design will be based upon the UK's design basis threat - the nuclear industries malicious capabilities planning assumptions paper (NIMCA); which is compiled, to provide a common basis for determining the nuclear industries' security needs.
100108	S42(1)(d)	Query regarding the boundary fence of the site, will this remain as existing?	No	The Wylfa Newydd DCO Project includes a new boundary fence around the Wylfa Newydd Power Station and construction sites. These are indicated on the DCO drawings (see Work Plans, Drawing Number 2.3). These will be finalised in the Nuclear Site Licence Plans, once the application for the Site Licence has been submitted.
100112 – Mon Consultancy Services Limited	S47	Suggests that Horizon have plans in place for developing an effective policing strategy in conjunction with North Wales Police to address public order issues in communities.	No	Throughout construction, arrangements will be made for initial response to accident and events. The details of these arrangements are yet to be decided but an Emergency Preparedness Consultative Committee sub-group for Wylfa Newydd Construction is being established to help discussion on these issues and to feed into the arrangements put together for the construction site. Consideration of all specialist hazards will be discussed and considered and arrangements will be put in place by Horizon/Mentor Newydd to minimise the impact on the resource of local emergency services. In regard to community issues – Horizon will put in place a series of measures to manage worker behaviour including a code of conduct, security checks for all personnel and an education and awareness programme for workers. Horizon will also employ a Community Involvement Officer to liaise with police and the community. The Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) submitted with the DCO application provides more information on these matters. Horizon is undertaking ongoing engagement with North Wales Police, which is being documented through the draft Statement of Common Ground.
100175 – Office of Nuclear Regulation	S42(1)(a)	The Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR) note that they have reviewed the Consultation Documents, looking in particular at those parts of the documentation that make reference to matters relating to nuclear safety and security, as well as to the role of the ONR in their oversight and enforcement. The ONR confirm that they have found the references in the documents to matters within their regulatory remit to be generally accurate and we do not have any observations to make.	No	Comment duly noted.
100228 - GVA Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd.	S42(1)(d)	The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) needs to ensure that the development of the Project does not compromise any of the existing or future security arrangements at the Wylfa Newydd existing site. Magnox is legally responsible for implementing a substantial proportion of the security guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as enacted under UK legislation - The Nuclear Industries Security Regulations 2003 (as amended) - and routinely complies with international recommendations and national regulations at all times. Magnox has complex security systems for controlling access and detecting intruders; these systems are operated by security personnel, fully trained to national standards. The UK Government Counter-Terrorist Response Levels system is adopted throughout the UK Civil Nuclear Industry. The system ensures that consistent baseline security measures are applied at all sites. Given that the development area for the Project abuts the area of the site leased to Magnox, the NDA would welcome further collaboration on security matters.	No	Horizon consult regularly with the Site Security Lead at the Magnox Wylfa Site. Horizon is undertaking ongoing engagement with Magnox and this is documented in Statement of Common Ground.

Topic: Other				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
House prices				
100198	S47	The building of this nuclear power plant is bound to lower property prices. The consultee questions if tenants have any option but to just accept an impact on house prices.	No	Through the Neighbourhood Support Scheme and the Property Price Scheme, Horizon is supporting property owners where the project is demonstrated to have affected house prices at the point of sale. Details of the two schemes, along with details of the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy are available on Horizon's website.
100179 – Conwy County Borough Council	S47	The Council note the reference to Community Benefits in the Main Consultation Document and that the 90 and 60 minute zones referenced in the technical assessments would incorporate towns and villages in Conwy County. The Council highlight that there appears to be no community benefit proposals beyond Anglesey within the consultation documents, despite impacts in these areas.	Yes – additional mitigation proposals have identified and earlier proposals progressed since the Stage Two consultation.	Horizon's position is that it is unlikely non home-based workers will choose to live outside of the socio-economic Key Study Area (i.e. in areas such as Conwy) and community impacts will not be significant. Horizon has sought to mitigate impacts that are identified through technical assessments (as reported in the Environmental Statement) that is appropriate to the scale of the impact.
Impacts on existing infrastructure				
150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	The consultee mentions that the issue of internet bandwidth and that the project is likely to bring an additional 10,000 extra internet users and the consultation documents do not identify any effects.	No	Horizon is in the early stages of preparing a separate planning application to install telecommunications infrastructure which will provide mobile network coverage and 3G/4G to the Power Station Site, the Site Campus and associated developments.
Request for contact and/or information				
100228 - GVA Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) would welcome discussions with Horizon and is keen to reach a position whereby the draft DCO on application includes agreed protective provisions.	No	Horizon has included protective provisions in the draft Development Consent Order, as submitted with the DCO application. These have been discussed with Magnox/NDA and is being documented in a draft Statement of Common Ground.
133	S47	The consultee asks when there will be an opportunity to speak at an open floor hearing.	No	The Planning Inspectorate have issued a series of advice notes. Consultation opportunities are described in Advice note eight: 'Overview of the nationally significant infrastructure planning process for members of the public and others' available on the Planning Inspectorate website: www.infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/legislation-and-advice/advice-notes .
100076	S47	The consultee requests to know the names and locations of Horizon's nuclear power stations and Horizon's safety record (construction and operation).	No	Wylfa Newydd and Oldbury are Horizon's Nuclear Power's nuclear generation sites in the UK. Information can be found on Horizon's website about these two sites: https://www.horizonnuclearpower.com/our-sites
100126	S47	Horizon should commission public participation in nuclear emergency preparedness exercises at Wylfa, involving primary and extended nuclear emergency zones, respectively, by recruiting randomly selected representative population samples; followed by consultations with the public in the affected three principal unitary councils, on outcomes.	No	The security measures of the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Power Station will be in accordance with regulatory requirements to prevent the theft or sabotage of nuclear or other radioactive materials and the sabotage of nuclear facilities. The design will be based upon the UK's design basis threat - the nuclear industries malicious capabilities planning assumptions paper (NIMCA); which is compiled, to provide a common basis for determining the nuclear industries' security needs. The National Threat State is severe and has been for the past 12 months; however, the nuclear Sector Specific Threat remains low. Once the site emergency plan has been developed and the site is operational, the emergency arrangements are tested by undergoing planned emergency exercises. These test differing aspects of the emergency arrangements, including the extent of the affected areas. Level 2 and Level 3 exercises also test to some degree the responses of agencies with responsibilities under the emergency plan, such as police, fire and the health service. These usually involves some form of role playing in response to the exercise scenario being tested. Actual countermeasures

Topic: Other				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
				are not implemented as part of these exercises as the disruption involved would be judged to be disproportionate. The risk of incidents is low and declining. In 17,000 hours of cumulative reactor-years of commercial operation there have been three major incidents. Apart from Chernobyl, no nuclear workers or members of the public have ever died as a result of exposure to radiation due to a commercial nuclear reactor incident. The advanced boiling water reactor technology is a proven design. Four ABWR units have been delivered on time and on budget already. The technology incorporates the latest design features, including modifications and lessons learned from Fukushima. It will provide safe, efficient and affordable electricity generation for 60 years. The UK ABWR is progressing well through Office of Nuclear Regulation's fourth and final stage of GDA and is on track to complete the process by the end of December 2017 - as scheduled. More information on the UK ABWR is available at: www.hitachi-hgne-uk-abwr.com.
100147 – North Wales Regional Leadership Board, Welsh Government Association	S47	It would be an opportunity to strengthen engagement with local public services if Horizon would consider contracting with regional public service agencies such as Police, Fire and Health (The Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board) for some of these services.	No	Horizon are working with local public service providers to ensure sufficient capacity is available and measures to mitigate potential effects are in place throughout construction and operation. Horizon is developing draft Statements of Common Ground (SoCGs) with each relevant emergency service and the Health Board (BCUHB). The SoCGs will identify areas of agreement and disagreement between the two parties in relation to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project and will be produced through ongoing engagement.
100080	S47	The consultee suggests there should be an open channel for complaints and reporting issues as the Project proceeds.	No	Horizon acknowledges that it will be a member of the community throughout the construction and operation of Wylfa Newydd and is committed to maintaining a high standard of communication with local people as a result. A process for people to raise concerns during the construction stage will be in place and communicated in advance of the implementation of the DCO. The specific details of the complaints procedure and communication channels will be publicised when finalised. In the meantime all enquiries related to Wylfa Newydd can be made in Welsh or English to 0800 954 9516 or via email at wylfaenquiries@horizonnuclearpower.com.
155	S47	Horizon should do more for the surrounding communities, and if it isn't possible to provide total financial support before the final investment in early 2019, they should offer firm commitments - within reason - to reassure the local people that they understand that they, as their nearest neighbours, will be suffering huge effects during the construction phase.	Yes – additional mitigation proposals have identified and earlier proposals progressed since the Stage Two consultation.	A range of additional mitigation measures will be implemented by Horizon, should the Project gain consent. These are set out in the Mitigation Route Map submitted with the DCO application. The Wylfa Newydd Project has been the subject of detailed environmental assessment which has involved identifying impacts on nearby communities, including those in the vicinity of the Associated Development sites as well as the Power Station itself. Appropriate mitigation measures have been identified across a range of strategies related to the construction and operation of the Power Station. For example, the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) – Application Document reference 8.6, together with location-specific sub-CoCPs, sets out how construction activities will be managed and controlled in order to deliver the mitigation commitments set out in the EIA as well as other assessment processes undertaken (e.g. Habitat Regulations Assessment). Sub-CoCPs are provided for the Main Site, Marine Works, Off-Site Power Station Facilities, the Logistics Centre, the Park and Ride Facility and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements. The Wylfa Newydd CoCP and accompanying sub-CoCPs have been submitted as part of the DCO application for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project.
Political context				
126	S47	Respondee seeks clarification on the effects the United Kingdom's exit from the European union will have on the project.	No	The UK's withdrawal from Euratom as part of the Brexit proceedings presents issues that need to be addressed for Horizon to continue to successfully develop the Project. Horizon is confident

Topic: Other				
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				that these can be resolved on a timescale that keeps the Project on schedule. The Government has indicated that it is determined to ensure there are no negative impacts from withdrawal - Horizon welcomes this commitment and is working closely with Government to reach a resolution.
Planning procedure and consents				
100115 – Marine Management Organisation	S47	It is noted that there is reference to obtaining a Harbour Empowerment Order from the Marine Management Organisation (MMO) to enable Horizon to control security, access and navigation in the marine areas of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. It is noted that Horizon has been in discussion with the MMO Harbour Order Team regarding this matter and the MMO are waiting for an update on how Horizon intend to proceed.	No	Comment duly noted. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Wales Act 2017 will transfer the powers to make a Harbour Empowerment Order from the MMO to Welsh Ministers. The provisions in the Wales Act transferring powers to the Welsh Ministers are yet to come into force. However, Horizon will now seek that the DCO provides that Horizon will be a Harbour Authority in respect of the relevant area, meaning that a Harbour Empowerment Order will no longer be needed.
100228 - GVA Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA), Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Site Licence Companies (SLCs) occupy NDA land by virtue of leases and allied property interests, such as, but not limited to, rights of way and easements. The leased areas and related interests cover a larger demise than the nuclear licensed sites and are intended to identify that land which is required for operational purposes in order for SLCs to be able to operate sites. This leased land often benefits from rights over remaining NDA land which is held in strategic reserve. The decommissioning plans for Wylfa may change as a result of new technology and learning and emerging best practice at the site, at other nuclear sites and across other industries. As plans and practices develop over the next 100 years of decommissioning, operational needs may also change. NDA recognises that the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, together with the proposed Power Station Site boundary, extends beyond the land covered by the existing commercial agreements put in place between NDA and Horizon. Given that there are site layout options still to be decided upon, it is not clear how Horizon's plans for any further land acquisitions are progressing. NDA requests visibility of Horizon's forward plans in this regard. In particular, existing land and property arrangements have been agreed to allow appropriate access and egress to the existing nuclear site without fettering the decommissioning plans. The maintenance of existing rights, or alteration to ensure that new rights support equivalent reinstatement are particularly important to NDA and further discussions are welcome to agree mutually acceptable arrangements.	No	Horizon has established a land acquisition group which meets regularly with relevant stakeholders. This open dialogue is key to resolving such issues and will be maintained. Horizon have identified the parcels of land required and are engaging in discussions with Magnox/NDA on how land acquisition can best align with their programme and the interests of SLCs.
100239	S47	No issue - planning already secured.	No	Horizon are seeking consents for the Project with a DCO application and consent is not currently secured for the Project.
100199 – North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	The Trust raises concern with the lack of detail presented in the Landscape and Environmental Masterplan in Chapter 7 of the Main Consultation Document at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. It is highlighted that this detail is required to support the Site Preparation and Clearance TCPA application to show what would be restored should the full scheme fail and not be implemented. The Trust express disappointment that further detail is not available since the previous consultation given that this issue has been raised in prior consultation and engagement activities.	Yes – further detail has been added to what was previously known as the LEMP, now titled the Landscape and Habitat	Following Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Site Preparation and Clearance planning application was revised. The revised application included Landscape Restoration Principles, text and a supporting application drawing that establishes the indicative elements of the proposed approach to restore the Application Site in the event that the Wylfa Newydd Project does not proceed. It is anticipated that a restoration bond (or similar) will be agreed with IACC and is likely to form part of any planning obligation, in the event that planning permission is granted.

Topic: Other				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Regard had to the response (s.49)
			Management Strategy.	Site Preparation and Clearance Proposals have also been included as part of the DCO application and further detail is contained within the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy.
Alternatives				
100182 – Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales	S47	The site is better suited to the development of small modular nuclear reactors (SMR) as identified in a study for the Energy Technologies Institute published in August 2015 entitled 'Power Plant Siting Study'. It is generally agreed that FOAK SMRs could be deployed in the UK by 2030. See the ETI report https://d2umxnkyine36n.cloudfront.net/insightReports/Preparing-for-deployment-of-a-UK-SMR-by-2030-UPDATED.pdf?mtime=20161011145322 . This is only 2 years later than the schedule planned for the 2 x Hitachi ABWRs. And SMRs will attract final investment monies more easily, if they incorporate passive safety features such as are inherent in certain molten salt reactor designs	No	Alternatives to the Project proposed have been identified and assessed. These are reported in ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference 6.4.2). Paragraph 4.1.1 in the National Policy Statement for Nuclear Generation (EN6) identifies Wylfa as a potentially suitable site for the deployment of a new nuclear power station by 2025. The urgent need for new generating capacity is set out in Annex A, section A.3 of Volume 2 of the NPS. Section A.3 goes on to explain the urgency of ensuring that the UK meets its carbon reduction commitments and the ability of nuclear power generation to provide a low carbon, reliable supply of energy generation. The scale of the Wylfa Newydd Power Station (post project optimisation) is appropriate for the Wylfa sites, as identified in Volume 2 of NPS EN6 and will offer a significant contribution to meeting the nation's urgent need for low carbon forms of energy generation.
Quality of information				
100153	S42(1)(d)	Re Rhosgoch site: During meetings it was discussed that four storeys are proposed, only on reading the brochure it becomes clear six storeys are a possibility. Our neighbours have been told they will not see the buildings, yet when asked if they were digging down on the site nobody knew.	Yes	Following Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project has been reviewed and the proposals for temporary worker's accommodation at Rhosgogh have been withdrawn.
100226 – Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell	S47	The consultee noted that they have a fundamental concern regarding the validity of the data for the number of workers that will be required. It was noted in the document produced for the Stage One Pre-Application Consultation that 6500 construction workers are expected to be part of the construction work but the number had risen considerably to 10800 by the second consultation. What is the basis of your forecasts and how, if robust planning procedures are in place, is there such a disparity between them?	No	Between Pre-Application Consultation Stages 1, and 2 the Project has evolved and this has influenced both the timings and methods of construction. In turn, this affected the forecasted number of construction workers, explaining the difference between the two numbers. Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the revised Project is anticipated to require a workforce, at peak construction, of around 8,500 in 2023. Further detail on the calculation of construction workers is provided in the Construction Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). Assessments are based on a peak of 9,000 construction workers to incorporate an element of contingency.

Appendix B.10.9- Power Station Site

Topic: Power Station Site				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Council favours an underground connection from Horizon's transformers to the existing substation.	No	The Council's favoured approach is noted however accommodation of this preference along the full route may not be possible. In designing the electrical connection between the Power Station and the National Grid substation a number of design criteria must be assessed. Amongst the key considerations are safety, impact to environment, visual impact, cost, constructability and maintenance. The current preferred design has both above ground and below ground sections. The above ground sections include areas within the power station and areas around the existing 132kV and 400kV sub-stations, including crossing of the main access road to the Existing Power Station. A key consideration for this approach is the number of below ground services in these areas that represent a hazard during construction and operation.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	IACC expects HNP to provide clarity on the means of decommissioning.	No	Decommissioning of the Power Station has been assessed at a high level given the time that will elapse before decommissioning is required. Across all environmental disciplines are assessments that the effects of decommissioning are likely to be no worse than construction effects. A separate Environmental Impact Assessment will be undertaken and a consent for decommissioning granted prior to decommissioning works taking place.
Other specific issues requiring mitigation				
100194 - IACC; 100195 - NRW	S42(1)(b) S42(1)(a)	The use of recessive colour is an important consideration, where the scale of building is such that architectural intent, use of traditional building styles/materials and rural boundary treatment, cannot fully integrate the development. The lighting plan needs to be carefully considered, to avoid wider effects. Both local and AONB landscapes and security lighting should be included within the overall construction/operation lighting strategy. Typical elevations of the main perimeter fence and construction fence should be provided to IACC. The proposed site security fencing and CCTV at the main construction site and periphery associated developments will help with site safety and provide a potential reduction in crime and disorder.	No	Table D10-14 of the Environmental Statement (ES) Volume D - Power Station Main Site D10 - Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10), details the additional mitigation measures during operation. They include the commitment to develop a colour scheme based on natural colours to break down the scale and massing of the Power Station buildings and help integrate them into the landscape using a similar approach to the Existing Power Station. Light spill during temporary construction activities will be limited, due to the need to maintain safe working conditions. Horizon will use measures such as restricting heights of lighting columns and using directional or down lighting where practicable. The construction lighting strategy is included in the Power Station Main Site Sub-Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.7) and the operational lighting strategy is set out in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.13). Typical elevations of the main perimeter fence and construction fence are included as part of the illustrative DCO drawings. Refer to Volume 2 of the Development Consent Order (DCO) submission which includes detailed drawings of the Power Station Site, including the main perimeter fence and construction fence. Recessive colours are included in the colour palette described within the Design and Access Statement - Volume 2 - Power Station Site (Application Document Reference: 8.2.2). The use of recessive colours will be applied to help integration of the development within the existing landscape, whilst meeting safety, operational and business requirements. Concerns on reduction of light impact and architectural treatment are noted. Observations regarding fencing and CCTV improving site safety are noted.
100121	S47	The consultee's view is that, for an island with a large holiday market, this structure will have a huge industrial visual impact being visible from shipping of all types docking and leaving from Holyhead in addition to being visible from a vast swathe of the island.	No	Comment duly noted. The ES includes a full assessment of landscape and seascapes. Further details can be found in the ES Volume D – Power Station Main Site D10 – Landscape and visual (Application Document Reference: 6.4.10) and ES Volume D - Power

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				Station Main Site Appendix D10.03 - Local landscape and seascape character study (Application Document Reference: 6.4.60). Extensive landscaping and planting is proposed within the Landscape and Habitat Management Strategy (LHMS) as embedded mitigation in the design of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This planting will be maintained and enhanced during operation of the Power Station to mitigate the visual and noise impacts of the Power Station Site with respect to neighbouring sensitive receptors as well as enhancing the landscape and ecological environment surrounding the Power Station as a whole.
Safety				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The consultees are keen to understand how Horizon's emergency management plans will operate and how they may impact upon Wylfa Power Station's plans, prior to the DCO application. Horizon and Magnox could develop a coherent, joined up plan, for both the construction and operations phase.	No	Horizon's emergency arrangements currently operate in coordination with the Wylfa Power Station as a neighbour to Horizon's site. Horizon routinely engage with Magnox on emergency preparedness, including through the Wylfa Emergency Preparedness Consultative Committee that Magnox chair. Advice on how to respond to incidents occurring at the Existing Power Station are incorporated into the induction for all workers on the Wylfa Newydd site. Horizon are also regulated by the Office for Nuclear Regulation Civil Nuclear Security, which require emergency arrangements to be in place for the Power Station Site.
Public access and recreation				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The proposed re-routing of the Wales Coast Path along the shore line of the Wylfa Power Station during the site preparation phase, subject to Magnox and NDA agreement, requires both Nuclear and Security regulatory approvals as this area of land forms part of the Nuclear Licensed Site.	No	The position proposed in the Site Preparation and Clearance (SPC) works Town and Country Planning Act application submitted in November 2017 is that the Wales Coast Path would remain open throughout the SPC works, and so there would be no formal restriction of access. However, where there are clearance works being undertaken along the route, there would be occasions where a marshal would be guiding people along the path. While it is not currently proposed to have any footpath diversions, very minor diversions to take people around localised demolition or clearance activities may provide a preferred strategy at some locations. Agreement and approvals from relevant organisations and regulatory bodies, where required, is noted.
Other / general comment				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Horizon should clarify its plans for the precise method of power supply during the Wylfa Newydd construction and commissioning phases from an off-site source, for NDA to be comfortable that the plans will not impact Wylfa Power Station. Further dialogue is welcomed on this matter.	No	Horizon will, in due course, obtain construction power supplies by means of a connection to the National Grid Wylfa 132kV substation. In the meantime, supplies for the Wylfa Newydd site offices and facilities are derived from the local Scottish Power Electricity Networks 11kV distribution system. Commissioning is expected to be undertaken using the permanent Wylfa Newydd electrical power system, which will be backfed from the National Grid 400kV substation via Horizon's generator transformers. Horizon's 132kV construction power supplies, which will be installed as an early construction activity following granting of the DCO for Wylfa Newydd, are yet to be designed in detail but the connection to the existing National Grid 132kV substation will be achieved using buried cable circuit(s). The routing of these cables will be subject to detailed discussions and agreement between Horizon and Magnox and this will be captured in Statements of Common Ground to be agreed between the parties. Horizon would, in turn, expect Magnox to communicate these details to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA).
156	S47	The consultee states that missed potential benefits include the use of waste heat/cooling water and the integration with the sub-surface connection to the grid (recover heat from cable cooling via heat pump etc.)	No	The potential benefits of using waste heat have been considered in the Assessment of Combined Heat and Power Opportunities at Wylfa Newydd Power Station which is submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 8.28). Horizon considered the following; - combined heat and power policy;

Topic: Power Station Site				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				- the opportunity to provide process steam to industry or supply lower grade heat for district heating and; and - heat loads across Anglesey. This enabled the most likely heat load users to be identified and a potential pipeline route to be developed. Using this information Horizon carried out a cost benefit analysis for utilising the heat load for the most likely user and comparing this to the cost and relative carbon emission of natural gas. The conclusion of this was that there was not sufficient demand for heat to make a combined heat and power solution viable.
Request for specific information				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	NDA look forward to greater visibility of Horizon's plans of the design of Wylfa Newydd and how and when Horizon expects to take key design decisions - particularly on those works which will be undertaken in tandem with the decommissioning of Wylfa Power Station, and which may impact on the access arrangements, the environment, access /egress, security, supply chain and on the local economy and communities. The visibility of the plans is important for Magnox and NDA to plan and resource the works, particularly given that the most labour-intensive period of decommissioning is scheduled to take place alongside the construction of the power station.	No	Horizon has entered into an engagement process with Magnox and NDA to identify issues such as this as part of the development of a Statement of Common Ground. This includes regular meetings and information sharing, particularly where these could occur in combination with effects related to Magnox decommissioning works. Discussions relating to access arrangements, security and other interrelated issues are also being discussed.
		The SP&C works are to continue until 2018/2019, the same timeframe for the transport of spent nuclear fuel from Wylfa Power Station to Sellafield for reprocessing. Horizon to provide Magnox with a detailed programme of works for the site preparation phase (including the A5025 improvements) so Magnox and Horizon can collaborate to minimise any potential disruptions. NDA and Magnox welcome the opportunity to participate in Horizon's further engagement on construction shift patterns.	No	All stakeholders were briefed on the SPC works and Horizon have worked with Magnox. In addition to the Statement of Common Ground engagement process, the SPC has undergone a full consultation and engagement process with key local stakeholders in order to fully understand the scope and timescale of works involved. Consultation records are contained within the TCPA application for SPC.
		The WNDA, together with the proposed Power Station Site boundary, extends beyond the land covered by the existing commercial agreements put in place between NDA and Horizon. The NDA owns the freehold of a significant proportion of the Wylfa Newydd site, including rights of way. NDA requests visibility of Horizon's plans for any further land acquisitions. Existing land and property arrangements have been agreed to allow appropriate access and egress to the existing nuclear site without fettering the decommissioning plans. Any further land acquisitions by Horizon are to ensure access to the existing nuclear site is maintained. Further discussions are welcome to agree mutually acceptable arrangements.	No	The additional land packages have been identified and agreed in principle with NDA/Magnox. Negotiations are ongoing to finalise the commercial agreements to an agreed schedule. Horizon are engaged with both Magnox and NDA in regard to the schedule and plans will be developed in consideration of Magnox/NDA needs as the Power Station design proceeds. The Statement of Common Ground is one such means by which Horizon are addressing these issues.
126	S47	The consultee needs to know how much of an impact the 9 year construction period will have being one of the closest neighbours to it. They question why the two reactors have to be built so far apart in time scale - leading to the long time of disruption to the island community. The consultee asks whether it has been considered to build these in parallel to reduce time.	Yes	Horizon has listened to the consultee's feedback and has changed the proposal to reduce the duration between the construction of the two reactors. The new proposals have reduced the overall construction schedule thus minimising the duration of the impact on Horizon's closest neighbours and the community.
156	S47	The consultee has seen nothing in the documentation regarding where the plant would be controlled from. They ask whether the main control centre will be located at Wylfa, Gloucester or Japan and whether this would always be the case, or would the people of Anglesey be expected to accept remote operation.	No	The main control centre will be located within the Power Station Site. There will also be an additional offsite alternative emergency control centre located at Llanfaethlu on the Isle of Anglesey.
Timescales / uncertainty				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Decommissioning the Wylfa Power Station comprises three phases: - Care and Maintenance Preparations (C&MP) - estimated to take around 10 years; - Care and Maintenance (C&M) - could potentially last for approximately 90 years; and	No	The ES includes a full cumulative impact assessment (ES Volume I – Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.1 – 6.9.14)) which takes the Magnox decommissioning phases into account. The assessment has been undertaken with information published by Magnox on their decommissioning phases.

Topic: Power Station Site				
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		- Final Site Clearance (FSC) - expected to take less than 10 years. The Wylfa Power Station site is currently in 'defuelling' - the precursor to C&MP. Defuelling is expected to be complete in late 2018, following which the site will commence C&MP works. Until C&M commences (in approximately 2025), there will remain a significant number of employees and contractors working at the Wylfa Power Station site on a daily basis. An indicative construction programme is provided within the PAC2 MCD (page 125) which highlights that construction will start in 2015 and conclude in 2026. There are considerable overlaps between the Wylfa Newydd construction programme and the decommissioning programme at Wylfa Power Station, and the cumulative impacts need to be managed to ensure there are no delays to either programme, particularly regarding traffic and transportation.		The cumulative impact assessment identifies that there is no adverse impact on the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station as a result of the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
Document / article / website				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The development of Wylfa Newydd is not to compromise any existing or future security arrangements at the Wylfa Power Station site, including the security guidelines of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as enacted under UK legislation - The Nuclear Industries Security Regulations 2003 (as amended).	No	In accordance with the Nuclear Industries Security Regulations 2003 (as amended); Horizon have, and will continue to, implement security measures at the Wylfa Newydd site to mitigate any potential threats to the security of the Existing Power Station that may be caused by Horizon's activities; the arrangements are described in security plans reviewed and approved by the Office for Nuclear Regulation Civil Nuclear Security. Arrangements include regular engagement between the Horizon construction security team and the Existing Power Station security team to discuss project specific activity that may have security implications.
Local experience with nuclear				
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The decommissioning of the Wylfa Power Station site is not to be adversely affected by the construction of Wylfa Newydd and should deliver value for money for the UK taxpayer.	No	Works on the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station have been taken account of in the design and assessment of the Wylfa Newydd Project. For example, vehicular access to the Wylfa Newydd Project has been designed so as to ensure that access to the Existing Power Station is not impeded. The cumulative impact assessment (ES Volume I – Cumulative Effects (Application Document Reference: 6.9.1 – 6.9.14)) identifies that there is no adverse impact on the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station as a result of the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
Oppose - alternative suggestion				
100182 - Campaign for the Protection of Rural Wales, Anglesey Branch	S47	The nuclear power licensed site near Cemaes is better suited to the development of small modular nuclear reactors (SMR) for the following reasons: a) It is one of 5 north Anglesey sites identified by Atkins in a study for the Energy Technologies Institute published in August 2015 entitled 'Power Plant Siting Study', as being suitable for SMR developments. b) The site is currently constrained by insufficient transmission network capacity for the proposed 2 ABWRs with an output of around 2.7GWe. The development of SMRs would not be constrained, as there is spare transmission capacity since the Magnox power plants were retired, and SMRs could be built to utilise that existing network capacity. Ultimately the UK would have no less low carbon nuclear power generation, as the Atkins study found that the total current indicative capacity for new nuclear development by 2050 is 113.2 GWe. In this scenario the most optimal level of operation can be reached with less overall capacity and nuclear power can be used to generate energy for heating and industrial processes. See (g) below.	No	Reactor technology is outside of the scope of the consultation as Horizon's mission is to construct a UK Advanced Boiling Water Reactor. In addition, although Small Modular Reactors are of great interest as a future technology; the current level of Small Modular Reactor technology development is not sufficient for a large scale commercial operation and therefore is not suitable to meet the UK energy gap.

Topic: Power Station Site				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		c) The longer lead time for SMR development would allow for training and up-skilling of the local workforce to meet the requirements of a new and different technological era of nuclear power generation. d) The staggered development schedule that SMR developments allow would offer the greatest opportunity to train students and apprentices, and to engage the local construction workforce over a longer and more sustainable timeframe. It would help protect the Welsh language communities as the less disruptive construction schedule (i.e. a longer overall construction schedule, free of peaks when large numbers of transient workers would be required) would not entail the building of so many new homes nor put pressure on other public services such as the NHS. e) It is generally agreed that FOAK SMRs could be deployed in the UK by 2030, see the ETI report. This is only 2 years later than the schedule planned for the 2 x Hitachi ABWRs. And SMRs will attract final investment monies more easily, if they incorporate passive safety features such as are inherent in certain molten salt reactor designs. f) SMRs offer a better opportunity for Wales to develop supply chain industries for the manufacturing, servicing and operation of modular units for a global market. g) In its most recent report published in September the ETI also re-assessed the technical viability and cost impact of deploying SMRs as Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants, rather than for just power generation, and highlights the economic benefits of extracting low carbon heat for supply to district heating networks. CHP adapted SMRs situated in the 5 identified Anglesey sites could provide ample heating and power for the island as well as generating excess power for export to other parts of Wales and the UK. This less expensive, locally generated heat and power could significantly lower costs for business and households and make the local economy more resilient and prosperous. h) Molten Salt SMRs are being developed beyond the prototype towards a commercial product that the UK company Moltex says will be cheaper than other power sources. Both the modular concept and the inherently safe molten salt design contribute towards reduced build and operating costs. The general public and investors will quickly appreciate the advantages of an inherently safe design that reduces toxic waste and is both flexible and adaptable. In view of the above, CPRW objects to Horizon's current plans as they demonstrate a failure to understand that the proposed Hitachi development offers much less to the local community than a different type of nuclear reactor built on this site could offer. Horizon should acknowledge that the 2 ABWRs are primarily for the benefit of those who do not already live and work on Anglesey and that the proposal to transmit the power offsite by a second line of pylons will inevitably damage Anglesey's landscape and reduce the value of homes and businesses, especially those in the tourism sector.		

Appendix B.10.10- Support and opposition

Topic: Support and Opposition				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) welcomes the opportunity to comment on Horizon Nuclear Power's Wylfa Newydd Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two (known as PAC2). The IACC takes this opportunity to provide strategic and constructive comments to help shape the proposal and where possible to provide suggestions and/or solutions as mitigation to overcome challenges as to make the development a success for the Isle of Anglesey's residents, its economy and its environment.	No	Comments duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC remains supportive of the Wylfa Newydd Project in principle and wishes to engage and work with Horizon to help the Project to succeed and deliver positive outcomes for the Island. However, as host authority to this Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) the IACC will not support development at all costs and an appropriate level of firm commitment on many of the themes set out in this response is now required to secure the confidence of the local community ahead of the submission of planning applications and the DCO. The commitments of Horizon should enable impacts mitigated, the host community to be adequately compensated when this is not achievable and the project benefits (including legacy benefits) to be fully realised.	No	Horizon has been working with IACC since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to develop the mitigation delivered through the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project in further detail, in particular in relation to housing, employment, skills and community impacts. This has informed the draft S106 heads of terms provided within the Planning Statement (Application Document Reference 8.1). Horizon will continue to develop these further with IACC in the period leading up to the examination through the Statement of Common Ground (SOCG) process.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon's statement that "Wylfa Newydd has the potential to change lives for the better across Anglesey and bring major investment and opportunities for communities and individuals across North Wales and beyond" is fully endorsed by the IACC. This high level objective now requires to be translated into tangible commitments and actions which meet the expectations of people, businesses and communities in the area, and for which they are equipped to capitalise upon.	No	
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The concept of a 'social licence' to operate is also endorsed. The documentation sets out what Horizon have been told on a consistent basis, and how it has responded to the calls for investment in education and skills programmes, creation of thousands of local jobs during construction and high quality careers for generations during the life of the power station, and respect for and championing of the local heritage, culture and language.	No	Comments duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The project vision is somewhat generic and unrelated to the Wylfa site. The IACC would expect the vision to include reference to partnering with the host community to ensure the successful delivery of a sustainable energy future. It should include reference to the project itself and its host community as it is this location that will serve the New Nuclear Build for a period of 100 years or more. Stronger commitment is required between the developer and the host. It is recommended that the project vision mirrors the IACC's SPG vision 3.1: "The New Nuclear Build at Wylfa is a positive driver for the transformation of the economy and communities on Anglesey, providing sustainable employment opportunities, improving the quality of life for existing and future generations and enhancing the local identity and distinctiveness". Reference should be made to adjacent communities as there is no doubt there will be impacts resulting from the Wylfa Newydd Development.	No	Comments duly noted. The "Vision" presented under paragraph 2.1 of the Stage Two Main Consultation Report is Horizon Nuclear Power's overarching vision for its UK operations. The project objectives under paragraph 2.10 set out Anglesey-related ambitions and intentions and refer to culture and language, being a good neighbour and the landscape character of Anglesey. Horizon is developing a joint vision with IACC through the draft Statement of Common Ground (SOCG).
Opposition				
67, 68, 76, 91, 94, 132, 133, 137, 100077, 100091, 100173; 100235 - People Against Wylfa B - PAWB	S47	Consultees express opposition to the Project stating: - the Project should be abandoned. It should have been decommissioned in 2008 as originally envisaged; - there needs to be better, safer, and more flexible solutions for Anglesey; - Wales should be kept nuclear free to avoid Fukushima or Chernobyl; - opposition to Kingsland/Cae Glas and Madyn Farm (permanent homes);	No	The Project responds to the urgent need for new energy infrastructure that would contribute to a secure, diverse and affordable energy supply for the country as set out in the National Policy Statement for Energy (NPS-EN1). The government is clear that in order for the UK to meet its energy and climate change objectives, there is an urgent

		- any development is at the expense of what could have been developed on Ynys Mons; - it is irresponsible for Hitachi/Horizon to continue with the Project; - questions why a Japanese corporation seeks to build nuclear reactors in Wales rather than in Japan; - suggests the Project is a result of powerful lobbying and because politicians favour large schemes; - questions who have been approached for a permit to develop the power station in this location i.e. government departments and ministers; - why the use of this same location; and - questions if there are independent person(s) on the panel who is aware of what Magnox sites at Trawsfynydd and Wylfa have done over the years.		need for new low carbon electricity generation, including new nuclear power generation. Chapter 3.5 of NPS-EN1 sets out the role of nuclear power as part of a diverse and secure energy mix. Horizon considers that the Project makes a positive contribution to meeting the need for energy infrastructure, job creation and wider long-term benefits. NPS EN-6 also explicitly identifies the Wylfa Newydd site as a potentially suitable one for the deployment of a new nuclear power station. This continued support is also emphasised in the Written Ministerial Statement of December 2017. Further details are provided in the Planning Statement (Application Document Reference 8.1). In line with legislative and regulatory requirements an Environmental Statement has been produced as part of the Development Consent Order (DCO) Application. The Environmental Statement describes and assesses the likely effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the environment, including cumulative impacts and provides measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts where practicable and in accordance with planning policy. Horizon is no longer proposing temporary workers' accommodation at the Kingsland/Cae Glas and Madyn Farm sites. Temporary workers' accommodation is now proposed on the Site Campus, housing up to 4,000 workers. The UK is one of the leading markets for nuclear new build in the world and, therefore, it is unsurprising that Hitachi, as a prominent nuclear reactor vendor, should want to participate. Hitachi-GE (a joint venture between Hitachi and GE) has an established and proven reactor technology in the Advanced Boiling Water Reactor (ABWR), which has been built and operated successfully in Japan four times over, so looking to now licence and construct the technology in a new country is a logical next step. Alongside the strengths of the UK market, Hitachi recognised the other prominent positives related to the Horizon project, such as the skilled workforce and the excellent site at Wylfa, in making the decision to bring their technology to the UK. With regard to the Japanese market, five reactors have been brought back into operation, with another two recently cleared for restart plus another 19 currently going through the regulatory assessment for restart. These 19 include two ABWRs at Kashiwazaki-Kariwa 6 & 7, which are the reference plants for Wylfa Newydd. The stated goal from the Government of Japan is to be getting 20% of electricity (about the same as the UK currently) from nuclear by 2030. The Planning Inspectorate is responsible for identifying a Panel of Examining Inspectors to examine the Wylfa Newydd Project and make a recommendation to the Secretary of State. Horizon has no role or influence over who is identified to examine the application.
Opposition to the Project on grounds of adverse impact				
76, 94, 132, 154, 100139, 100152	S47, S42(1)(d)	Consultees oppose the Project, highlighting concerns regarding negative impacts of the Project: - adverse environmental impact; - adverse health impacts on existing and future population; - safety concerns associated with nuclear power; - terrorist security risk; - large volume of disruption; - adverse impact on local businesses;	No	Horizon understands the concerns regarding negative impacts of the Project. In accordance with regulatory requirements, an Environmental Statement (Application Document Reference 6.1.1) has been produced as part of the DCO application. The Environmental Statement describes and assesses the likely effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the environment, including cumulative impacts and provides measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts, where practicable and in accordance with planning policy.

		- negative impact on local culture, heritage and tourism; - negative impact on quality of life and wellbeing (particularly due to siting of new pylons); - destruction of character of surrounding area particularly impact on rural area where people retire; - impact on AONB, queries the rationale for location of a nuclear power station in an AONB; and - adverse impact of the Project to health given the proximity of the site to residence.		A Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) has been prepared which uses information from other assessments, including the Environmental Impact Assessment, Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.19) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) and highlights where these effects impact local communities to help readers understand what it means locally. This is specific to each community. It also explains where mitigation is proposed to address impacts on communities, including disruption to local communities during construction. A Health Impact Assessment has been produced which identifies and assesses potentially significant beneficial and adverse effects the Wylfa Newydd project may have on Health and Wellbeing. It seeks to address health impacts and avoid the creation of new issues. (Application Document Reference 8.19). In line with the NPSs, the Wylfa Newydd Project considers and seeks to mitigate the generic impacts set out in part 5 of NPS-EN1 as well as the technology specific nuclear impacts set out in section 3.4 of the NPS for Nuclear Power Generation (NPS-EN6). The Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which includes the Power Station Site, largely lies outside of the Anglesey AONB. Part C.9 of NPS EN6 recognises that Wylfa Newydd may have a residual adverse impact on the AONB. Alternatives to the Project proposed have been identified and assessed. These are reported in ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site D2 - Alternatives and design evolution (Application Document Reference 6.4.2). The design, build and operation of Wylfa Newydd will be conducted in strict accordance with all relevant UK security legislation and regulations, together with acknowledged security best practice to withstand terrorist risks. The use of pylons is part of the separate application for development consent for the North Wales Connection Project by National Grid and was not the subject of the consultation for the Wylfa Newydd Project. However, National Grid have been consulted on a formal and informal basis to ensure that the Project meets their technical design requirements for the proposed new transmission infrastructure. A Connection Statement is included with the application and provides more information about this aspect of the Project (Application Document Reference 7.1).
100227 - Gwynedd and Mon Housing and Planning Campaign Committee	S47	Opposes the Project due to adverse impact on the Welsh language, that will result in its demise: - the additional inward migration caused by the Project will exacerbate the position of the Welsh language, undermining the current efforts and making the task impossible to achieve; and - it would undermine the Welsh language strategies of Anglesey County Council, Gwynedd Council and the Welsh Government.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 23 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (part of the WLIA).	Horizon will fund the provision of community language services to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community using a range of measures that are included in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which forms part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Document Reference 8.21). Welsh language stakeholders agreed that the inflow of around 7,000 workers from outside the Key Socio-economic Study Area during the construction period would require significant efforts to promote integration. The WLIA sets out the number of workers expected to move to each area of the socio-economic Key Study Area and these measures are designed to mitigate the effect of this inflow of workers during the construction period. Welsh language stakeholders agreed that provision of community language services could help mitigate the effect.

				Community language services would need to work in partnership with existing community organisations to build capacity in Welsh-speaking communities and promote opportunities to integrate incomers, particularly those whose families also move to the area. The measures in the WLIA seek to support staff who are developing their Welsh language skills. Horizon will establish a mentoring system for construction and operational staff learning Welsh and create informal opportunities for operational staff to practice their Welsh in the workplace (e.g. breakfast/lunch conversational clubs).
Opposition to nuclear power				
67, 76, 91, 102, 133, 137, 157 - Socialist Labour Party, 100091, 100235 - People Against Wylfa B - PAWB	S47	Opposes the use of nuclear power to generate electricity stating: - nuclear power leaves a legacy of radioactivity with sites covered in concrete; - it is unnecessary, old fashioned, expensive and dangerous with long term risks to human life; - out-dated technology that is dirty, dangerous and extremely expensive; - nuclear power has not been shown to reduce carbon production and cannot be considered as sustainable; and - it is not worth the risk and there is no need to build a nuclear plant.	No	NPS-EN1 states that it is necessary for the country to maintain a diverse range of energy sources (including nuclear energy) so that it is not overly reliant on any one technology. This includes nuclear energy as well as renewables. Nuclear energy plays a vital role in providing a diverse, low carbon and secure energy mix which will help increase the resilience of the UK's energy system. Horizon understands the community concerns regarding safety and the impacts of nuclear power and in line with legislative and regulatory requirements, an Environmental Statement has been produced as part of the DCO Application. The Environmental Statement describes and assesses the likely effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the environment, including cumulative impacts and provides measures to avoid, reduce or compensate for any adverse impacts, where practicable and in accordance with planning policy. In line with legislative and regulatory requirements, a waste management strategy has been prepared outlining plans to ensure safe management of radioactive waste on site. The strategy is set out in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference 8.6) and the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (Application Document Reference 8.13). Horizon will apply the principles of waste minimisation, so far as is reasonably practicable, in the design of the Power Station. It is recognised that the construction, operation and decommissioning of the Power Station would ultimately result in a generation of a certain quantity of waste including radioactive wastes. The management of radioactive wastes which arise from the operation of the Power Station is addressed in the ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site App D14.01 - Radioactive waste (Application Document Reference 6.4.92).
76, 91, 101, 132, 157 - Socialist Labour Party, 100198, 100235 - People Against Wylfa B - PAWB	S47	Opposes the use of nuclear power and expresses preference for renewable energy because: - renewable energy is much cleaner and sustainable without threat to present and future generations; - nuclear energy is declining on a world-wide scale with renewable energy making rapid progress; - renewable energy brings no risks and can create jobs for Ynys Mon/Anglesey; - energy needs can be met by mixture of gas and renewables; - renewable energy is becoming cheaper and more competitive (DONG announced that they can build a large wind turbine farm in the sea off the Netherlands far more cheaply than the guaranteed price the UK Government is offering EdF in Hinkley Point; - alternative sources of energy should be explored more seriously with the appropriate levels of investment; and - a suggestion that tidal (e.g. powerful tide of the Menai Strait) wind or solar power as a safer, cheaper and an environmentally safer option than nuclear power with	No	Nuclear energy plays a vital role in providing a diverse and secure energy mix which will help increase resilience of the UK's energy system. Part 3 of NPS EN-1 emphasises the government's commitment to diversifying and decarbonising energy generation. Paragraph 3.1.1 specifically highlights the UK's need for all the types of energy infrastructure covered by the NPS (including nuclear energy) to help achieve energy security as well as reduce greenhouse gas emission. The different types of power generation (including nuclear) have different characteristics which can complement each other (EN1, para 3.3.4). For example, renewables offer a low carbon and proven fuel source, but many renewable technologies provide intermittent generation whilst nuclear power is a proven technology that is able to provide continuous low carbon generation, which will help to reduce the UK's dependence on imports of fossil fuel.

		no waste disposal concerns. This would offer wider range of employment opportunities and other benefits and is likely to be delivered within a shorter time frame than the proposed scheme.		The characteristics of nuclear power are different to those of conventional fossil fuel or renewable forms and provide specific advantages with regard to energy security (NPS EN1, para 3.5.4). In summary, all the different types of energy sources set out in the NPS are vital in order to meet the urgent need for low carbon forms of energy generation by 2025. The NPS-EN1 promotes diversity of energy infrastructure including both renewables and nuclear energy to ensure a resilient energy system for the country.
Opposition due to cost and economic impact				
68, 76, 91, 132, 133, 137, 100091, 100172	S47	Opposition to the Project due to the cost implications of nuclear power, including comments stating: - it makes no economic sense; - poor investment in the long term that will cause damage; - the money and investment being used on the Project would be better spent on new renewable energy sources; and - the building of sustainable renewable energy plants would create more jobs and housing and possibly encourage tourism at a fraction of the cost of a nuclear power station.	No	Comment duly noted. Nuclear energy plays a vital role in providing a diverse and secure energy mix which will help increase the resilience of the UK's energy system. The Government believes that nuclear power provides a cost-effective source of energy whilst reducing carbon emissions and providing a secure and stable source of energy. Paragraph 2.2.3 of NPS EN6 states that it will become increasingly expensive to decarbonise the UK's energy generation if nuclear energy does not make a contribution to meeting the urgent need for new energy generation capacity by 2025.
67, 100091, 100172	S47	Opposition due to cost of decommissioning: - short term economic gain is insignificant compared to the construction, economic and environmental costs of the decommissioning work and treatment and storage of radioactive waste in the future; and - the decommissioning cost is not factored into the day to day operating cost.	No	Horizon is required, under the Energy Act 2008, to have a Government approved, Funded Decommissioning Programme in place before nuclear related construction of the Power Station begins. This ensures that Horizon makes prudent provision for the full cost of decommissioning and for safely and securely managing and disposing of waste, including spent fuel. It is anticipated that Waste Transfer Contracts will be agreed with Government, setting out the terms under which title and liability for spent fuel and intermediate level waste would transfer from Horizon to the Government upon payment of a fee, for eventual disposal to the Geological Disposal Facility after decommissioning of the Power Station.
91	S47	Suggests that the Project is getting so much government funding because materials produced by the plant can be used to make new nuclear weapons, particularly for the new generation of Trident nuclear weapons.	No	This application only concerns the generation of electricity for domestic and business consumers.
157 - Socialist Labour Party	S47	The only way to bring full employment to the island would be to have a national energy policy, which was fully integrated with other policy areas.	No	The Government's national policy in relation to energy is set out in six National Policy Statements (EN1 to EN6). These are the primary policy documents that the Secretary of State must accord with when making decisions on Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects for energy related infrastructure.
Overall support for the Project				
57, 93, 107, 116 - The Bulkeley Hotel, 121 - Grwp Llandrillo Menai including Coleg Menai, 122 - Isle of Anglesey Swimming club, 131, 138 - Tref Alaw Community Council, 146, 100080, 100082, 100084, 100088, 100089, 100090, 100114, 100174, 100178 - The Holyhead Town Council, 100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100184, 100196, 100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, 100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d), S47	Generally supports and welcomes the Wylfa Newydd development. Identify no concerns regarding the Power Station and Associated Development. Request that the Project is built as soon as possible as it is essential for the future.	No	Comment duly noted.
113, 126, 134, 100070, 100179 - Conwy County Borough Council, 100203, 100204, 100206 - Llanbadrig Community Council, 100207, 100208,	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d), S47	Welcomes and supports the Project with some reservations including: - the local community needs to be given the opportunity to be included; - local issues need to be addressed and acknowledged;	No	There have been three stages of pre-application consultation which have included direct engagement with members of the public, local community representatives and organisations. The Consultation Report includes more information about how this was undertaken and

100209 - Amlwch Town Council, 100210, 100211 - Menter Pentre - Cemaes Village Community Shop, 100212 - CLWB Padrig/Cemaes RNLI Branch, 100213 - Cemaes Village Partnership, 100214, 100215 - Cemaes Village Partnership, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100237, 100238		- there are issues and risks that require more evidence-based work to be carried out to allow a better understanding and ensure a proactive approach to the issues; - notes that there are many points of concern, most of which have already been raised with Horizon time and time again; and - the Project poses huge challenges and there are many concerns still to be addressed.		how Horizon has had regard to the views expressed by consultees. This does not mean that Horizon has necessarily agreed with every view put to it but where there is a difference of opinion Horizon has sought to explain why it did not agree. At each successive stage of Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has developed its proposals for the project and presented increasing levels of project detail based on the feedback received and ongoing project optimisation work. This is consistent with the iterative, multi-stage approach to consultation that is recommended in paragraph 70 of Government guidance on the Pre-Application Process¹.
100102	S47	Supports the idea of building a bypass and a power station.	No	Comment duly noted.
100124, 100140 - The Sign Factory Expode Media LTD, 100143, 100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S47, S42(1)(d)	Supportive of work undertaken to date in terms of: - progress that has been made by Horizon since the Project Update in January 2016; - the volume of Horizon's community engagement appeal; - lack of disruption to Anglesey residents; - Horizon's stated commitment to use the Project to create a positive economic legacy for the island; - Horizon's pledge to minimise disruption to local businesses and residents; and - Horizon's commitment to use the Project as an opportunity to work with residents of Anglesey.	No	Comment duly noted.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100229 - Gwynedd Council	S42(1)(a), S47	Supportive of the Project and expresses willingness to work with Horizon stating: - committed to work with Horizon and its partner organisation to fulfil the economic potential of the Project for the benefit of North Wales; - support the opportunities presented by the development, and eager to work proactively with partners to prepare the business community and labour market to maximise the potential of the development.	No	Comment duly noted.
Support for nuclear power				
79, 90, 98, 107, 156, 100080, 100081, 100090, 100109, 100192 - Welsh Government, 100237, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, Welsh Local Government Association	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(d), S47	In favour of nuclear power highlighting advantages: - nuclear power is cleaner and reduces CO₂ emissions; - contributes to low carbon energy production for UK; - powerful source of electricity that is nationally important for the future; - vital for the provision of a secure environmentally acceptable energy supply for the UK; - will help improve UK's energy security and reduce reliance on the Middle East and Russia; - if operated safely it should be a source of green energy for 50 years. Positive benefit in terms of green strategy; - nuclear powered electricity generation eliminates the need for fossil fuel extraction and has limited emissions; - minimal impact on the environment beyond the immediate power station site, pylon linear infrastructure and storage of the waste fuel; - will help maintain a bio-diverse natural environment and health ecosystem compared to other energy generation technologies; - no concerns about nuclear power and any possible risks; - nuclear power in combination with continued investment in renewables is the only way to achieve the commitments set out in the Paris Agreement; and - both UK and Wales are in need of additional power generating capacity particularly from low carbon sources.	No	Comment duly noted.
79, 90, 98, 107, 156, 100081	S47	Expresses preference for renewables but accepts the role of nuclear power in the short term. Notes that nuclear power is a valuable contribution to energy needs of UK and Wales until renewable sources become adequate.	No	Comment is duly noted.
Support - Location				

¹ Department for Communities and Local Government. March 2015. *Planning Act 2008: Guidance on the pre-application process*. London: Crown Copyright.

90, 143	S47	Notes that Wylfa is an excellent location for a new station. No objection to making use of existing infrastructure.	No	Comment is duly noted.
Support - Benefits of the Project				
90, 98, 107, 116 - The Bulkeley Hotel, 126, 129, 134, 100070, 100080, 100123 - Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100147 - North Wales Regional Leadership Board, Welsh Local Government Association, 100179 - Conwy County Borough Council, 100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100192 - Welsh Government, 100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, 100210, 100222, 100229 - Gwynedd Council	S42(1)(a), S47	Supportive of the Project highlighting positive benefits including: • a resilient and healthier Wales; • access to a reliable, cost effective and safe supply of electricity which is essential for the current energy intensive economy and lifestyles; • will promote physical and mental wellbeing; • will help prevent the predicted energy supply shortage as a result of the drive to reduce carbon emissions by closing coal burning stations; • positive benefits for the local community, Wales and the energy supply of the UK as a whole; • low carbon energy production for UK; • significant economic development benefits to the region including attracting industry to the area and addressing the job needs for the skilled local workforce; • long term employment for communities affected by the closure of the two Magnox reactors at Wylfa and Trawsfynydd; • the Project is essential for the islands future; • opportunity and investment to the area both during construction and operation; • the Project will attract inward investment to Anglesey; and • will provide substantial and much needed boost to the economy of North Wales both during construction and operation.	No	Comment duly noted.
Neither oppose or support				
100083	S47	The Project is 20 years late	No	Comment duly noted. National Policy Statement EN1 recognises the urgent need for new low carbon forms of energy generation in the UK by 2025.
100087	S42(1)(d)	Uncertainty regarding whether the Project will actually take place or if it will be scrapped despite the money spent.	No	The Secretary of State will decide whether or not to grant development consent for the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon is confident that a strong case has been made in this application for a new nuclear power station at Wylfa. Subject to consent being granted by the Secretary of State, Horizon intends to begin operations by the end of 2025.
100173	S47	Concerns over Bechtel's involvement highlighting concerns over the company's safety record.	No	Bechtel has decades of experience working in the nuclear and construction sectors globally, and has an unwavering commitment to both nuclear and conventional safety. Horizon, as the ultimate developer and owner of Wylfa Newydd, will also oversee the project wide approach to safety, and demand the most rigorous approaches and behaviours from all its contractors. Horizon and all its suppliers will be regulated by the UK's nuclear regulation bodies such as the Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR).
100221	S47	Planning permission is already granted for Madyn Farm (permanent homes)	No	Following Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project has been reviewed and the proposals for temporary workers accommodation at Madyn Farm have been withdrawn. . Horizon is however proposing a Housing Fund, part of the function of which could be to help the delivery of permanent homes, including potentially those at Madyn Farm.
100228 - GVA Grimley Ltd, Nuclear Decommissioning Authority, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Magnox is supportive of NDA's comments which welcomes Horizon's continued engagement with all parties.	No	Comment duly noted.

Appendix B.10.11- Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon's preferred approach to temporary worker accommodation does not outline the sequence in which the proposed accommodation will be brought into use. Clarity will be critical to influence and inform further impact assessment, management arrangements, mitigation and compensation.	No	Horizon is proposing a Requirement, within the Development Consent Order, to deliver the first phase of the Site Campus before the workforce exceeds a set number. This will ensure that the use of existing accommodation does not exceed the assessed level of spare capacity before the Site Campus is available. Subsequent phases would also be linked to the size of the workforce through Requirements. This approach is being discussed with IACC and documented in a Statement of Common Ground.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC welcomes that the "Land and Lakes site" is Horizon's preferred option to accommodate up to 3,500 workers and are fully supportive of this position given that it recently secured planning permission and provides a clear legacy benefit for the Island. IACC understand that no commercial agreement has been reached with Land and Lakes and there is no credible alternative proposed in this consultation to house this number of workers elsewhere. Given the lack of capacity in the other accommodation sectors (PRS, owner occupied and tourism) and the fact that the alternative site which could be expanded to accommodate this number of workers (Rhosgoch) is contrary to planning policy and therefore not supported in principle by the IACC, this is a significant risk to the project and local host community.	Yes – see response	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon no longer propose to build off-site construction worker accommodation. Construction workers will be accommodated on site, known as the temporary Site Campus (4000 bed spaces) or within existing accommodation (3000 bed spaces). This change was a key feature of the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation. The Site Selection Report – Volume 4 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.4), submitted with the Development Consent Order Application, provides information on the consideration of different sites including the Rhosgoch site.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Horizon is fully aware of the IACC's position on Rhosgoch. This site is a large, partly brownfield rural site with poor road infrastructure and access, it's remote from all facilities and services and this proposal will result in a large number of vehicular movements to and from the site on a daily basis. The use of the site for temporary worker accommodation is contrary to planning policy (as outlined in the SPG and the emerging JLDP).		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC has commented in general terms on the site selection methodology for the Associated Development at question 8 of the Feedback Form and does not accept that Horizon have demonstrated that there is no suitable sequentially preferable site. Isle of Anglesey County Council is concerned that the site selection process leading to the decision to progress Rhosgoch as the preferred site has been inappropriately influenced by the weight given to the fact that Horizon have concluded a land agreement for that site and are therefore unwilling to properly consider alternatives.	Yes – Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon no longer propose to build off-site construction worker accommodation. Construction workers will be accommodated on site, known as the Temporary Worker Accommodation at Site Campus (4000 bed spaces) or within existing accommodation (3000 bed spaces). This change was a key feature of the	The Site Selection Report – Volume 4 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.4), submitted with the DCO application, provides information on the consideration of different sites including the Rhosgoch site. This assessment includes a consideration of commercial matters, most notably the availability of land for lease/purchase and general commercial viability considerations. This is in accordance with paragraph 4.4.3 of the NPS EN-1. It should be noted that whilst such commercial matters may not comprise overriding reasons for choosing a preferred site in all circumstance; where sites perform similarly in relation to other planning and environmental consideration, commercial factors were taken into account in the final choice of the site.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
			Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation.	
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC request clarity regarding the evidence base utilised in identifying the potential sites for temporary worker accommodation and whether there is local support.	No	Horizon used a range of data sources to ensure that a range of potentially available sites were identified. The methodology for this process is set out in the Site Selection Report – Volume 1 – Introduction and Context (Application Document Reference: 8.24.1). The local community was invited to provide comments on potential sites for temporary worker accommodation at the Stage One and Stage Two Pre-Application Consultations. Horizon had regard to all feedback and this is reported in the Consultation Report (Application Document Reference: 5.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Amlwch A - This site is allocated in the emerging Joint Local Development Plan (Policy TAI14: Housing In Sub—Regional Centre and Urban Service Centres, site T8) for housing, is sustainable and has the potential for good connectivity to the settlement, in particular along existing rights of way. The use of the site for residential accommodation is therefore accepted in principle however issues of density and the impacts of the numbers of residents would still need to be carefully considered. The IACC would support proposals which assist in bringing forward permanent housing on this site to meet the needs of the construction workers and also local residents. Permanent houses could be used	Yes – see response	Temporary worker accommodation is no longer proposed at: Kingsland and Cae Glas (3,500 bed spaces); Rhosgoch (500- 1,500 bed spaces); and, Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Amlwch Sites A and B (800 bed spaces) were also identified as possible alternative sites, but these are also no longer proposed. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed at the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Site Selection Report– Volume 4 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.4), submitted with the DCO application.

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		by temporary construction workers in the first instance and then released as open market dwellings (with 50% being affordable) thereafter. This along with the Madyn Farm proposal would provide a better long term legacy for the people of Amlwch than temporary modular accommodation. Where HNP can demonstrate the permanent housing is not feasible for this site the legacy benefit of providing servicing to an allocated housing site would be considered to be positive and supported. Amlwch B - This site is in open countryside and is not currently allocated or proposed to be allocated in the forthcoming JLDP however its location neighbouring the Amlwch A allocated site and therefore the settlement boundary makes it sequentially preferable to an isolated site in the open countryside without these qualifiers. The A and B sites together would provide the critical mass HNP have advised is necessary to make modular accommodation proposals economically viable. The site is more distant from the edge of the existing settlement and the meaning that impacts on amenity of the residential area can be limited.		This change was a key feature of the Stage 3 Pre-application Consultation and Horizon have discussed the approach with IACC through ongoing engagement.
100235	S47	The IACC would need to ensure that Amlwch retained a 5 year land supply for housing if this site was utilised as temporary workers' accommodation and this should be addressed in the planning statement for any application.	Yes – see response	Temporary workers' accommodation is no longer proposed at: Kingsland and Cae Glas (3,500 bed spaces); Rhosgoch (500- 1,500 bed spaces); and, Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Amlwch Sites A and B (800 bed spaces) were also identified as possible alternative sites, but these are also no longer proposed. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of

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				the Power Station Site, within the WNDA. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Site Selection Report – Volume 1 – Introduction and Context (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). This change was a key feature of the Stage 3 Pre-application Consultation and Horizon have discussed the approach with IACC through ongoing engagement.
100161, 100192-Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(a)	If HNP were minded to develop more permanent accommodation in Amlwch, IACC would suggest that sites to the western side of Amlwch would be preferable to minimise the number of vehicular movements and other impacts on the town. The IACC would be keen to work with HNP and the Welsh Government to identify the most sustainable solution which works commercially for HNP but also works for the community affected in Amlwch with appropriate mitigation for the impacts on the housing sector and that provides a legacy.	No	Horizon remains committed to ensuring negative impacts on the housing market are minimised by providing a Housing Fund to deliver permanent housing, or help the IACC deliver their empty homes programme. This will increase the long-term supply of housing on Anglesey. Efficient utilisation of this fund will be key to ensuring it mitigates any potential impacts on the affordability of the local housing market. This additional mitigation is detailed in chapter 3 of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.4), submitted with the DCO application.
100097 - CITB	S47	The IACC has undertaken work to update the locational guidance given in the Supplementary Planning Guidance in response to the increased worker numbers advised by HNP which necessitate the review of the general approach. The IACC maintains its position that locations must be	No	Comments duly noted. Horizon has undertaken ongoing engagement with the IACC as reported in Chapter 8 of the Consultation Report (Application Document Reference 5.1) and in a Statement of Common Ground with IACC.

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		sustainable, that sites adjacent to settlements are preferable over rural locations on sustainability grounds and that the search area for sites has been drawn too narrowly and inappropriately excludes sites in the vicinity of Llangefni despite its status as a Centre. The work to update and reassess the IACC position is ongoing and ties also into the work on the progressing Joint Local Development Plan for which a sub policy specifically dealing with TWA has been proposed. The IACC strongly advises HNP to enter into discussion on this point with the planning authority ahead of submission of the TWA applications.		
113	S47	Comments on the Rhosgoch site: The IACC considers that temporary worker accommodation at Rhosgoch does not conform to the development plan's spatial hierarchy as expanded upon within the SPG and that it is inappropriately located due to its remote location, lack of sustainable transport links and inability to contribute to existing sustainable transport strategies. The proposal would effectively result in the creation of a temporary settlement in an open countryside location which is isolated from all of the facilities which are required of a 'settlement'. The IACC has further concern with regard to the reliance upon the private car to access the site by construction workers and the 1160 car parking spaces provided as part of this proposal together with the resultant movement of vehicles to and from this isolated location. Ecological	Yes – see response No	Temporary workers' accommodation is no longer proposed at: Kingsland and Cae Glas (3,500 bed spaces); Rhosgoch (500- 1,500 bed spaces); and, Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Amlwch Sites A and B (800 bed spaces) were also identified as possible alternative sites, but these are also no longer proposed. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the WNDA. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Site Selection Report – Volume 1 – Introduction and Context (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). This change was a key feature of the Stage 3 Pre-application Consultation and Horizon have discussed the approach with IACC through ongoing engagement.

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		impacts associated with the scheme also need to be taken into consideration. The information contained within the PEIR is insufficient to verify the conclusions reached. The baseline report contains no survey information including the detailed botanical survey which is referenced as being appropriate. The IACC notes that the CWAS states at 5.8 that campus style accommodation has been moved to be concentrated outside settlements following previous consultation. The authority does not agree with this statement. The TWA proposals have always been concentrated outside of settlements and in particular have been directed towards Rhosgoch where HNP have a land interest. On-site temporary workers' accommodation: No detail has been presented which provides a breakdown of the key construction and security personnel who are considered critical throughout the main construction period such that they have to be accommodated at this particular location. Having received this detail it could well transpire that there are other more appropriate locations within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area where the key workers could be accommodated. The logic of siting HNP's On Site Temporary Workers Accommodation at this coastal location adjacent to the Tre'r Gof SSSI is questioned. It is imperative that the design and evolution of the development pays due regard to the		The preliminary environmental information presented at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation reflected the assessment findings available at the time. Horizon has since shared more detailed information with IACC, including draft chapters of the Environmental Statement ahead of the submission of the DCO application. Sites around Llangejni are not considered. This is because these settlements are located outside of the Broad Area of Search applied at Stage 3a of the site selection process. The justification of the Broad Area of Search is provided earlier in the Site Selection Report (Application Document Reference: Volume 4 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation, 8.24.4), including its relationship to the operational pre-requisites and the impact of project optimisation.

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		environmentally sensitive nature of the site irrespective of the fact that it should be designed for short term use. In line with the spirit of the Wellbeing and Future Generations (Wales) Act any legacy use should, at the very least, continue to facilitate public access for all ability levels to enjoy this attractive coastal location. Kingsland and Cae Glas: IACC emphatically support the use of Cae Glas and Kingsland as temporary workers' accommodation. In accordance with the planning permission granted the Reserved Matters application to be submitted will require that the development attains an Exemplar standard as both sites are within the Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty "AONB". Under the terms of the planning permission this means that an exceptionally high quality, sympathetic and sustainable development appropriate to the landscape context within the AONB. IACC support the full legacy use of Cae Glas as an extension to Penrhos leisure village providing up to 315 holiday units and the residential use of Kingsland for up to 320 residential units of which 50% will comprise affordable housing. Amlwch A and B Whilst the consultation is being undertaken on these sites collectively, given that they are two separate sites each having different planning merits and as such separate consideration is needed. The IACC would strongly prefer to see at least some		

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		permanent housing come forward on the Amlwch A site given its designation as a housing allocation in the forthcoming JLDP. The three story massing of the temporary accommodation blocks proposed and their curved form does not accord with the settlement pattern of the adjacent settlement and it is considered that the accommodation blocks could have an unacceptable effect on the character and appearance of the area. Amlwch B is very prominent in landscape and visual impact terms as the site is prominent in an area which forms part of the Special Landscape Area and is visible from Parys Mountain which is included on the Register of Landscapes of Outstanding Historic Importance in Wales. The three storey massing of the temporary accommodation blocks and curved form does not accord with the settlement pattern of the adjacent settlement. The impact of the proposals would be compounded by the siting of the main car park adjacent to the A5025 rather than screened by building. In order to understand both the potential for effects upon landscape designations, and the closer visual effects relative to the existing settlement IACC will require photomontages from key viewpoints which should be first agreed with the IACC in order to establish the potential for significant effects. Madyn Farm: IACC in principle support the location of permanent workers'		

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		accommodation at Madyn Farm. The proposed dwellings should be kept away from the boundaries with commercial properties abutting on to the north-west and north east of the site, and positioned and orientated such that the principal elevations do not have views of the commercial premises. The layout and illustrative material in the consultation documents indicate dwellings in close proximity to the boundary with these commercial properties and with their rear elevations facing the commercial sites. These arrangements have the potential to detrimentally affect the amenities of the occupants of these dwellings. In addition these arrangements have the potential to inhibit and cause complaint in relation to lawful commercial activities on these commercial premises. It is suggested that the orientation of the proposed dwellings and a landscaping buffer along the boundary could mitigate these impacts.		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The non-inclusion of the Llangefni site, for the consideration of worker accommodation, in the four stage assessment process skews the process by excluding a number of large sites. The broad area of search set out at Para 3.22 is a 30 minute commute to the centre of the Wylfa Site and 10 minutes to the A55 or A5025. The rationale for this is that construction workers on a shift pattern living in purpose built accommodation will not want to travel for more than 30 minutes		

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		each way. This does not accord with the areas of search for all other accommodation types in the CWAS where the daily construction commuting zone is set at 90 minutes from the site and extends to Bangor. The "standard travel to work area" is given in the CWAS as a 60 minute drive and includes Holyhead and Bangor, to reach Bangor workers would pass Llangefni. Further the considerations for the park and ride provide for a maximum 30 minute travel zone because workers have a further journey following that, it is not clear why it is anticipated that all other workers can have a longer commute but it would be unacceptable for workers residing in purpose built accommodation to have a circa 40 to 45 minute commute to the majority of sites in Llangefni. Given that the AD site selection report notes that Llangefni is situated "very close" to the edge of the preferred 30 minute commute zone this exclusion is not accepted.		
100148- Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	The commitment to legacy uses is sub-standard and does not comply with the SPG which requires these to be considered and factored into site selection.	No	Legacy potential has been considered in the site selection process, as documented in the Site Selection Report– Volume 4 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.4), submitted with the DCO application.
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100124, 100125- West Cheshire & North Wales,	S47 and S42(1)(a)	At present many of the proposals to enhance benefits and reduce and mitigate negative effects in relation to the key economic and social development aspects in the short and long term, namely employment, supply	No	Horizon has since shared more detailed environmental information with IACC, including draft chapters of the Environmental Statement. The IACC's comments on these documents have been

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100178- The Holyhead Town Council, 100197, 100232		chain, skills development and training, tourism, housing, health and wellbeing, community cohesion and service delivery are vague in their description and lack detail as to quantification, timing, duration and delivery. There are also a range of references to work in progress that promises further information on measures to enhance benefits and reduce negative impacts but without these proposals it is difficult to comment on them.		considered, prior to the finalisation of the document as submitted with the DCO application.
100179- IACC, 100185- Welsh Government, 100202- North Wales Fire and Rescue, 100205- Amlwch Town Council, 100178- Holyhead Town Council, 100192	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a) and S47	The IACC recommend that HNP should give much greater consideration to pro-actively supporting the delivery of more permanent housing dispersed over the Island in addition to the fifty units proposed for Madyn Farm. This would help to address not only the impacts on the housing market of HNP workers purchasing properties during the construction period and the demand created by the permanent operational jobs which will be multigenerational and therefore may require more than one house per role as people retire, but will also address many of the other impacts of the project which are harder to quantify including community cohesion and Welsh Language.	No	Temporary workers' accommodation is no longer proposed at Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Site Selection Report – Volume 1 – Introduction and Context (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). This change was a key feature of the Stage 3 Pre-application Consultation and Horizon have discussed the approach with IACC through ongoing engagement. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has continued to identify measures to mitigate adverse effects, and enhance the beneficial effects, of the Project on Welsh Language and Culture. This includes a focus on children and young people and families. This

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				includes providing support to primary and secondary schools (including Welsh language immersion services) and colleges. It also includes Welsh language welcome packs, which will highlight the importance of Welsh language and culture to Wylfa Newydd workers and their families and opportunities to engage in activities relating to language and culture. For details of Horizon's commitment on addressing the likely significant impacts on Welsh Language and Culture, please refer to the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. The Workforce Accommodation Management Service will monitor the locations where workers live and will seek information about whether they have brought children. The Council and schools themselves will be able to monitor new applications for schools.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC reiterates its position that Horizon Nuclear Power should have full regard to the SPG for each of the Main Themes and for any site selection assessment. A review of the SPG is currently being undertaken in conjunction with the process of formulating and adopting a new Joint Local Development Plan (JLDP). At present time, the SPG remains a relevant material planning consideration and should be at the forefront of HNP's proposals.	No	Horizon has considered its proposals against the SPG. This is documented in the Site Selection Reports and Planning Statement submitted with the DCO application.
100179- IACC, 100185- Welsh Government, 100192- Welsh	S42(1)(b) and S42(1)(a)	The IACC welcome the inclusion of the Construction Worker Accommodation Strategy as part of the PAC2 consultation. This is a significant step forward from the	No	Comments duly noted.

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Government, 100232		PAC1 consultation and the Project Update (January 2016) which had little information on HNP's Strategy for accommodating temporary construction workers (in terms of number of workers, potential locations and distribution by accommodation type/sector).		
100209- Amlwch Town Council	S42(1)(a)	There remains concerns regarding the limited detail within the Construction Worker Accommodation Strategy and the suggestion that there will be limited impacts from hosting the workforce for the Wylfa Newydd project. The IACC has significant concerns regarding HNP's proposed distribution of workers into the various sectors.	No	The Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Ref: 8.4) has since been completed and submitted with the DCO application. A draft of the document was shared with the IACC prior to submission and Horizon considered the feedback received on the document.
100229-Gwynedd Council	S42(1)(a)	In regard to the Private Rental Sector HNP state that there is capacity of 1,300 bed spaces in the Private Rented Sector (PRS) and in the Construction Worker Accommodation Strategy it states that at peak, 1,100 workers will be accommodated in the sector. The IACC have serious reservations about this statement as HNP will effectively take up most of the headroom capacity in the PRS and yet appears to fail to recognise that this will have a considerable impact on this sector. Evidence commissioned by the IACC (6) suggests that only 260 private rented properties become available in Anglesey each year (churn). The evidence also states that if north Gwynedd was included, then the figure would be 858 properties each year (however this includes Bangor which is a University City).	Yes – change in the workforce numbers and updated additional mitigation proposals.	Horizon's revised workforce numbers means approximately 900 PRS bed spaces will be required. Horizon is taking a balanced approach to accommodating workers associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project. This is set out in the Wylfa Newydd Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4) and includes both (a) Temporary Worker Accommodation (TWA) in the form of a Site Campus, which will be taken down and removed following construction of the Power Station, utilising spare capacity in existing properties, e.g. existing owner occupied, tourism and in the private rental sector (PRS) and (b) through providing new homes through a Housing Fund. The latter will be used to help other parties, including IACC and housing associations, to deliver new homes to address any pressures on the housing market that may arise as a result of

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		The lack of availability in the PRS will have a significant detrimental impact on future rental prices. Based on HNP's current Strategy, this will result in increased rent prices (due increased demand and less supply available on the market) and landlords being incentivised to end existing tenancies rather than renewing them in order to obtain higher rental income from construction workers. This will result in local people will not be able to afford to rent a house and this could significantly increase the risk of homelessness on the Island, displacement of local people who have to move to find affordable accommodation and the subsequent impacts on community cohesion, Welsh language and culture and availability of labour. Given that lack of existing capacity in the PRS and the number of people currently on the waiting list for a Council property (350), any decrease in availability of houses to rent or increase in rental prices as a result, would cause a significant adverse impact to Anglesey's PRS which is unacceptable. HNP needs to address this up front by increasing supply of permanent houses available to rent (both for construction workers and local people) thus providing long lasting legacy. The IACC fully recognise that Wylfa Newydd will provide an opportunity for PRS Landlords for the duration of the construction period (and potentially beyond) and this is		workers taking up existing properties. Efficient utilisation of this fund will be key to ensuring it mitigates any potential impacts on the affordability of the local housing market. This additional mitigation is detailed in chapter 3 of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4), submitted with the DCO application. Horizon is also proposing to monitor and manage the take up of accommodation by workers through the Workforce Accommodation Management Service (WAMS), recognising that there is some uncertainty in precisely where workers will choose to live.

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		welcomed and supported in principle, however this should not be to the detriment of the sector as a whole and more particularly the more vulnerable families who are currently housed in this sector.		
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	Concerns regarding the potential loss of property value. Clarification is sought on how those who lose property value will be compensated.	No	Horizon has considered the effects from the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the properties in the areas surrounding the DCO sites, as reported in the Environmental Statement, which accompanies the Development Consent Order Application (See Volume 6 of the DCO Application). Mitigation measures to address the identified effects are secured through a series of documents, including the Codes of Construction Practice which are submitted with the DCO Application (Application Document Reference: 8.6). Horizon understand that the potential effects of construction will be a particular concern to those living nearest to the Power Station Site. Therefore, two measures are proposed: The Neighbourhood Support Scheme and Property Price Scheme. Through the Neighbourhood Support Scheme and the Property Price Scheme Horizon is supporting property owners where the project is demonstrated to have affected house prices at the point of sale. Details of the two schemes, along with details of Disturbance Mitigation are available on Horizon's website. The Property Price Support will provide support for residents living nearest to the Power Station Site whose property values are impacted by the

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				development. The Neighbourhood Support Scheme is an entirely voluntary initiative, and will provide support over and above any statutory mitigation measures and controls. Disturbance Mitigation provides extra measures to reduce construction noise at affected properties. Horizon is meeting and exceeding its statutory obligation to financially support locals where property prices, at the point of sale, are demonstrated to have been affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC suggests that the proposed mitigation include: - Supporting or promoting measures to increase supply of Private Rented Accommodation available on Anglesey. HNP will need to work with the IACC, Welsh Government and other partners to increase the supply of new permanent accommodation, bringing empty homes back in to active use and encouraging landlords to increase the supply of PRS available and to	Yes – Horizon has finalised proposed mitigation measures in regard to potential impacts on the housing market.	Horizon proposes a Housing Fund that will be secured through a Section 106 Agreement. The Housing Fund would demonstrate that impact on existing housing and tourist accommodation is acceptable and could be called upon to mitigate impact which cannot be managed through the WAMS. The Housing Fund would be used for the following purposes: - Incentivising provision of new housing, especially affordable housing

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		ensure that it is of a sufficient standard. - Provide the IACC with a Housing Fund for the purpose of providing financial support for initiatives designed to deliver additional housing capacity in order to mitigate any potential adverse effects on the local housing market that will arise from the Wylfa Newydd Project. In respect of the PRS, the Housing Fund shall be used for a range of initiatives that the IACC list. These include: the accreditation of landlords; stimulating new supply in the private rented sector through financial assistance for minor improvements; supporting a rent deposit or guarantee scheme through the provision of rent deposits for households moving into the private rented sector; funding the employment of IACC Housing Officers dealing with the Housing Fund; supporting other housing mitigation measures; and monitoring supply and demand in the PRS.		- Augmenting IACC's existing empty homes programme and bring vacant properties back into use - Encouraging provision of more latent accommodation (e.g. spare rooms) - Funding measures to improve the functioning of the housing market (e.g. help people downsize, support rent deposits for people at risk of homelessness etc.) - Funding IACC officer time to deal with any increase in homelessness. Horizon also propose to establish a Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) to demonstrate that impact on existing housing and tourist accommodation is acceptable. This will also be secured by a Section 106 Agreement.
147	S47	HNP assumes that 730 construction workers will purchase their own property which in the context of Anglesey is a significant figure. HNP state that 9,561 bedspaces are available (of a stock of 38,450) and that the current turnover in the market suggests that 950 bedspaces are available. HNP go on to state that based on this level of demand (i.e.	No	Horizon estimates that the capacity of owner-occupied stock is around 950 bed spaces for workers. The approach applied to estimate this capacity is outlined in appendix C1-2 of the Socio-Economic Assessment (Volume C of the Environmental Statement, Application Document Reference: 6.3.9). This is equivalent to 950 houses as it is assumed that an owner-occupied unit is

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		730); no direct effect on availability is expected therefore this will not have a significant effect on the owner occupied sector. The IACC believe this is misleading and over simplistic, as the workers who are likely to purchase a property could be well-paid, senior workers who are likely to be on Anglesey for the duration of the construction period (and potentially beyond) and are likely to bring their families. These will most likely not be houses in multiple occupation which may house 3-4 construction workers to a property but family homes bought one per worker for them and their dependents. People do not purchase bedspaces they buy properties, 950 bedspaces cannot be compared to 730 properties; if 3 bedrooms is taken as an average for a property the 730 properties is 2,190 bedspaces. Furthermore, in terms of the location of these properties, they are more likely to be on Anglesey (the wards of North Anglesey and potentially within 30 minutes of site) and could be 3+ bedroom family style properties. The number of available properties in this owner occupied sector (i.e. within 30 minutes of site) is therefore expected to be much less than what HNP are assuming (i.e. within the KSA, or 60 minutes to site). HNP cite that developers will anticipate and respond to demand to create additional bedspaces. The IACC consider there is little		likely to be occupied by a single worker plus dependants. It is estimated that approximately 600 workers seeking accommodation within the KSA would move into owner-occupied accommodation. It is envisaged that this demand would materialise over a period of time, for instance in the five years preceding the peak, in which case demand would be for around 120 units per year. Based on this level of demand and the fact that the JLDP is increasing its housing targets to an employment-led target to take into account of the growth expected to be delivered through the Energy Island Programme, no direct effect on availability would be expected. In addition, it should be noted that the JLDP has identified a demographic need which varies by location but is in the region of 64 dwellings per year on Anglesey. Welsh Government household projects suggest this need is around 50. The employment-led target on Anglesey is 254 dwellings per year (increased to 301 to account for under-delivery in the last five years). As the expected demand is already planned, no significant additional effect is identified. It is recognised that the gravity modelling has identified potential KSA sub area level constraints in the owner-occupied stock. While there is potential for the overall demand to affect prices within the sector, the fact that a) the increased demand is already factored into the JLDP [RD24] and b) the demand would be spread over a number of years, means the significance of the effects is assessed as minor adverse. Table C1-12 of the Socio-Economic assessment (ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio-economics, Application Document

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		evidence to suggest this will actually happen, and this approach cannot be relied upon.		Reference 6.3.1) provides figures of capacity and demand for each KSA sub area.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The potential impacts of workers purchasing properties on the Island on the existing housing market could be profound without appropriate mitigation being put in place. By reducing the number of houses available to buy for local people, this is likely to push up house prices meaning that local people cannot afford to buy a house in their local communities. This could lead to displacement of local people from their communities which could have a significant adverse impact on the sustainability of Anglesey's rural communities and on other key issues such as the Welsh language. HNP will need to considerably increase the supply of houses on Anglesey to meet the increased demand through initiatives such as bringing back empty properties (which the IACC acknowledge and welcome), but also by building or stimulating the building of much more permanent accommodation on Anglesey than the 50 units proposed at Madyn Farm. The IACC note that 730 dwellings during the construction period is a huge amount of properties in the context of Anglesey and this could result in significant long term adverse impacts on the local housing market and the communities, facilities and services of Anglesey. The IACC propose various mitigation measures, which are summarised as follows:	Yes – since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon have finalised proposals for additional mitigation including a Housing Fund, a Community Impact Fund and mitigation related to the protection of Welsh Language and Culture.	Horizon remains committed to ensuring negative impacts on the housing market are mitigated through providing a Housing Fund to deliver permanent housing, or help the IACC deliver their empty homes programme. This will increase the long term of supply of housing on Anglesey. Efficient utilisation of this fund will be key to ensuring it mitigates any potential impacts on the affordability of the local housing market. This additional mitigation is detailed in chapter 9 of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has continued to identify measures to mitigate adverse effects, and enhance the beneficial effect, of the Project on Welsh Language and Culture. This includes a focus on children, young people and families. This includes providing support to primary and secondary schools (including Welsh language immersion services) and colleges. It also includes Welsh language welcome packs, which will highlight the importance of Welsh Language and Culture to Wylfa Newydd workers and their families and opportunities to engage in activities relating to language and culture. Horizon intends to provide a Community Impact Fund that will be available which could be available for leisure facilities, school places and public services and policing. The detail of the fund (such as funding arrangements and the securing

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
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		- Provide the IACC with a Housing Fund; - Work collaboratively with the IACC, Welsh Government and other housing partners to provide more permanent accommodation on the Island to ease pressure on the housing market and provide a positive legacy; and - Financial contribution and provision of social infrastructure facilities.		mechanism) to ensure such delivery are being finalised. The socio-economic impact assessment reports an assessment of impacts on community facilities and services and proposes mitigation in relation to the same (ES Volume C - Project-wide effects C1 - Socio-economics, Application Document Reference6.3.1).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Any new housing built on the island must be in line with the Local Development Plan, and in areas where residents will want to live in the future (looking at future legacy) and must not adversely impact on language, and local infrastructure. The legacy should not be housing which cannot be sold in future years, which may result in a negative legacy.	Yes – change in approach to the accommodation of construction workers.	Horizon has prepared a Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4) that considers Horizon's approach to accommodate workers and has regard to the Local Development Plan and legacy. Any new housing would be delivered through Horizon's proposed Housing Fund and would need to be in accordance with the Local Development Plan.
94, 126, 100093, 100152, 100153, 93	S47 and S42(1)(d)	Whilst there are in the region of 800 empty properties on the Island at any one time, there are many reasons why a property remains empty and therefore when making assumptions on the number of empty properties which could accommodate Wylfa Newydd Workers the figure should take account of those properties which are unlikely to be made available, for example: "Transactional" vacancies, i.e. properties which are empty between let or whilst they are in the process of being sold; Properties under renovation either to owner occupy or to let; properties unsuitable for upgrade to	No	Comments duly noted. The availability of empty homes is considered in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). The IACC has provided Horizon with data regarding empty homes that were considered as being vacant beyond a typical transactional period. Empty homes do not form part of the baseline assessment of existing capacity. However, if they could be returned to use, they could form part of the supply available to workers.

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		rental standards e.g. because of a lack of services or their location; Owners not wishing to return their properties back to use for a variety of reasons.		
Impacts on tourism				
126	S47	Uptake of the existing Houses into Homes loan scheme for landlords renovating/converting properties to rent has been high, and from discussions with some of the smaller developers and landlords, at least 6 of the projects have been developed with Wylfa Newydd construction workers in mind. However, many owners are awaiting the announcement of a definite starting date for the Wylfa Newydd build (Final Investment Decision) before making a decision to invest in their existing empty properties to prepare them for the rental market and before adding to their rental portfolio. It is therefore difficult to predict the demand for future funding.	No	
100123- Grays Waste Management Ltd	S47	The IACC recognise the role empty properties can play in increasing the supply of housing on the Island and welcome bringing these empty properties back to active use. This has many social benefits which should be encouraged. The IACC would urge HNP to work with the IACC and property owners in order to bring these properties back into use before HNP's Final Investment Decision. This will allow enough lead in time for these properties to be	Yes – finalisation of the proposed Housing Fund.	Horizon recognises that some of the Housing Fund may need to be released prior to the Final Investment Decision and this will be secured by a Section 106 Agreement. The Housing Fund may be used to augment IACC's existing empty homes programmes and bring properties back into use.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		identified, a scheme to be established and work to commence on these properties.		Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund, to be secured by a Section 106 Agreement. The Housing Fund can be used to augment existing empty homes programmes and bring vacant properties back into use, both to meet increased demand and provide a legacy.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC suggests that the proposed mitigation includes: HNP to fund an Empty Homes Scheme to encourage people to bring empty homes back into the housing market. This Empty Homes Scheme shall include properties for Wylfa Newydd Workers as well as for local people in order to mitigate against any displacement issues in the PRS and to ensure that local people can purchase a home during the construction phase.	No	Horizon is proposing a requirement to deliver the first phase of the Site Campus prior to the workforce reaching an agreed number. Subsequent phases will be similarly linked to worker numbers. This will ensure that the use of existing accommodation would not exceed the assessed capacity. It is also important to note that workforce numbers will rise over time to the peak and therefore not all workers will arrive on day one. The largest jump is predicted when the Site Campus is open for use.
100124, 100143, 100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100176- Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100122- Zip World Experience Adventure, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media Ltd, 100150- Mechell Community Council, 100151, 100111- JK	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(b)	HNP to fund 2 Empty Homes Officers for the build period and financial grant availability for owners of empty properties. These properties can be brought back into use, and could for example house 3 contractors in each dwelling. This initiative would improve the condition of the existing housing stock in the private rented sector, which would be monitored for health and safety for the future through Rent Smart Wales and the IACC's local Environmental Health Service. This work needs to start in 2017. Waiting for the Wylfa Newydd Final Investment Decision (FID) will be too late.	Yes – finalisation of proposed Housing Fund.	The Housing Fund can be used to fund IACC officer time to deal with any increase in homelessness. It can also be used to incentivise provision of new housing, especially affordable housing and augment IACC's existing empty homes programme and bring vacant properties back into use. The Housing Fund will prioritise interventions that can deliver additional capacity quickly so as to ensure mitigation is in place in time. The Housing Fund will be secured by a Section 106 Agreement, which is expected to be made prior to the Final Investment Decision.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Morewood Ltd-, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100178- The Holyhead Town Council, 100179- IACC, 100183- Minffordd Holidays, 100185- Welsh Government, 100192- Welsh Government				
100124, 100143, 100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100176- Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100122- Zip World Experience Adventure, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media Ltd, 100150- Mechell Community Council, 100151, 100111, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100178- The Holyhead Town Council, 100179- IACC,	S47, S42(1)(a), S42(1)(b)	The principle of first considering the potential of existing housing and tourist stock for temporary use as worker accommodation has always been supported by the IACC.	No	

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100183- Minffordd Holidays, 100185- Welsh Government, 100192- Welsh Government				
100192- Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The IACC also agrees to latent and empty accommodation being taken up along with new developments, such as Land & Lakes, being brought forward through initial use as worker accommodation with long term legacy uses following construction.	Yes – change to proposed workforce accommodation.	Temporary workers' accommodation is no longer proposed at: Kingsland and Cae Glas (3,500 bed spaces); Rhosgoch (500- 1,500 bed spaces); and, Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Amlwch Sites A and B (800 bed spaces) were also identified as possible alternative sites, but these are also no longer proposed. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the WNDA. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Main Consultation Document. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Site Selection Report – Volume 1 – Introduction and Context (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). This change was a key feature of the Stage 3 Pre-application Consultation and Horizon have discussed the approach with IACC through ongoing engagement.
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	The IACC is of the firm belief that there is scope to increase the availability of worker accommodation for the construction period through the bringing forward of other residential development sites. These include single plots and small estates as well as larger sites which HNP referred to in the Project Update, referencing 'sites in	Yes – additional mitigation proposed as explained.	Current estimations conclude that the accommodation required from existing sources is a very small percentage of the overall supply, across all forms of accommodation. For example, it is estimated that 450 tourist bedspaces (excluding caravans) would be used out of a total of 14,970 and that approximately 3,400 spaces would be available for use by construction workers. This

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Holyhead' but not pursued; with the IACC proposing further potential sites, for example in Amlwch (in addition to Madyn Farm).		would equate to 3% of all bed spaces and 14% of those that are estimated to be available and affordable during the summer peak. Horizon acknowledges the importance of the tourism industry to Anglesey and the need to manage the influx of construction workers. Horizon therefore proposes a management service called the Worker Accommodation Management Service, which has progressed from the previously named Construction Worker Accommodation Management Portal (during the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation). This service would match Wylfa Newydd Project construction workers with available and suitable accommodation. Horizon acknowledges the importance of the tourism sector to the economy of Anglesey and will now therefore also provide a Tourism Fund, which will assist with tourism initiatives to respond to and mitigate against any adverse changes arising from the construction and operation of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon has also demonstrated that only a very small percentage of existing tourism stock would be required to accommodate construction workers (3%, and even lower for caravans) which leaves sufficient headroom even in peak Summer months.
100157, 100160, 100163, 100164, 100165, 100166, 100167, 100168, 100169, 100170, 100159	S47	The IACC has made continual reference to the potential impacts on the Private Rented Sector and the need to help offset this through a Social Housing Fund for the provision of additional homes to let.	Yes – Housing Fund	The proposed Housing Fund can be used to encourage provision of more latent accommodation (e.g. spare rooms) and fund measures to improve the functioning of the housing market (e.g. help people downsize, support rent deposits for people at risk of homelessness etc.).

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Social and community impacts				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	What control will Horizon have to compel workers to use temporary accommodation? What contingency is in place if a suitable supply of temporary accommodation cannot be provided? How will the accommodation be paid for - out of wages (before or after these are paid)/as a benefit?	No	Horizon proposes a Workforce Accommodation Management Service to manage worker's accommodation needs through the following aspects. • Maintaining a database of suitable properties offered by landlords and providers, including Horizon's own Temporary Workers' Accommodation. • Providing a means for workers to search for housing that meets their needs and be put in contact with the property owners or their agents. • Capturing and record data about the choices of workers, and provide reports on this data to be used for management purposes. For details of the Workforce Accommodation Management Service (WAMS), please refer to Section 9 of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). Most workers will take up accommodation on a bed space basis – whether in the Site Campus, tourist accommodation, latent accommodation or the PRS. There is some scope for individual workers to take whole PRS units, but most are expected to share.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The overall approach to assessing impacts on all types of accommodation is based on the availability of bed spaces and does not take into account the way in which accommodation would be let. In many instances this would not be on a bedspace basis but for a whole property. The IACC considers that the use of bedspaces underestimates the demand and also relies on having the ability to manage demand across tenures and types of accommodation as well as control the accommodation decisions of a significant in-coming labour force. HNP should consider committing to the monitoring of the accommodation supply, particularly within the tourism and private rented sectors.	No	Horizon has committed to monitoring the take up of accommodation by workers through the WAMS.
100103	S47	There are no local facilities to support housing proposals.	No	Temporary workers' accommodation is no longer proposed at: Kingsland and Cae Glas (3,500 bed spaces); Rhosgoch (500- 1,500 bed spaces); and, Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Amlwch Sites A and B (800 bed spaces) were also identified as
100080	S47	In regard to Horizon's suggested site in Amlwch (adjacent to Madyn Farm east and west of the B5111) the consultee suggests that proposed facilities could be used by local organisations.	No	

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				possible alternative sites, but these are also no longer proposed. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the WNDA. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Main Consultation Document. Horizon proposes a range of facilities at the Site Campus for construction workers. This will ensure that local community health and welfare services and resources used by local residents are not adversely affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project. Horizon recognises that it will be a presence in the local community and will continue with its programme of small scale voluntary community support.
126	S47	The impact to the Island in terms of normal services is not addressed in the consultation material. How will the construction worker population during all phases of the Project impact on transport and health, including access to dentists, doctors, and impact on the hospital services? Similarly, what will be the impact on utilities such as water and electricity supplies?	No	Impacts on transport including traffic congestion are considered in the Environmental Statement (See ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C2 – Traffic and transport, Application Document Reference 6.3.2). The traffic model produced indicates that there will be no significant effects on congestion on the local road network. Horizon has and continues to work with service providers including Welsh Ambulance Service Trust and the Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board to ensure that concerns over healthcare provision are addressed. The proposals include healthcare services at the Site Campus. Welsh Water is responsible for identifying the route and means of construction for a mains connection to the Power Station Site. Welsh Water must demonstrate to Natural Resources Wales that a

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				sufficient volume of potable water can be supplied without affecting the supply to local users.
102, 100197	S47	The segregated nature of the worker's accommodation could cause tension between the incomers and current residents as they will not fully integrate into the community. There are concerns that this lack of integration means that workers could be rude and abusive. Additionally, the predominantly male workforce poses a risk of sexual harassment. It is suggested that workers have to attend a compulsory lecture on acceptable behaviour.	Yes – various mitigation measures are proposed.	Horizon notes the concerns of the consultees, and sets out the following mitigation which proposes to address these concerns. The DCO Application includes Workforce Management Principles (See Workforce Management Strategy, Application Document Reference 8.5). that set out how Horizon will address matters such as workers' behaviour through a Code of Conduct. Horizon is already contributing to the vitality of the Welsh language and culture by supporting a series of local events and initiatives and also by means of incorporating the Welsh language as an important aspect of working life, education and community services. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to develop a behavioural based programme aligned to the goals of the consultation recommendations and to act as a recognised champion for Horizon as a private organisation integral within the community. A Community Impact Report has been submitted with the DCO application (Application Reference: 8.23) that provides further information on likely impacts and mitigation concerning the local community.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100179-IACC, 100192- Welsh Government, 100197	S47, S42(1)(b) and S42(1)(a)	Increased demand for land may lead to an increase in house prices. This will reduce the social mobility of long term residents and lead to many being displaced. There are currently no clear plans to mitigate these effects.	Yes	It is recognised that increased employment from the Wylfa Newydd Project and other projects could create increased demand for housing within the local area if the construction programmes overlap, drawing workers into the area to reside. While the contribution to this demand from the Wylfa Newydd Project would be mitigated through the actions outlined within the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4), there is the potential for significant effects on the ability of the local housing stock to meet the demand when all short-listed projects are combined. Horizon will provide a Housing Fund to support a capital investment programme for the provision of new build social and affordable housing. The provision of permanent housing is subject to local planning policy. The Joint Local Development Plan for Gwynedd and Anglesey sets out proposals for higher housing delivery that takes account of demand from the Energy Island Project, which includes the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100150- Mechell Community Council	S42(1)(a)	Fluctuating class sizes will be detrimental to the education of permanent resident children as their social networks will be upset. Children who attend school temporarily as their parents are workers will have their education disrupted.	No	Horizon anticipates that relatively few temporary construction workers will bring their families. Those that do will tend to be those who are working in the area for a long time. At peak, it is estimated that workers would bring 285 partners and 220 dependants. If this were the case, the additional demand would mean that enrolment numbers would increase to 88% of total capacity from the current position of 86%; i.e. a 2% increase in demand leaving a 12% surplus capacity remaining.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100229 – Gwynedd Council, 100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 150, 100149- Trearddur Bay Junior FC, 100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100178- Holyhead Town Council, 100179- IACC, 100183- Minffordd Holidays, 100192- Welsh Government, 100232, 100150- Mechell Community Council, 100197, 96- Menter Laith Mon, 100211- Menter Pentre- Cemaes, 100213- Cemaes Village, 100238	S47, S42(1)(a), and S42(1)(b)	Concerns expressed that existing public services such as medical provision, education services and public transport networks will be unable to cope with population increases. Gwynedd Council note that the consultation documents, and the Preliminary Environmental Information Report refers to the impact of the new population on public services such as community health and Ysbyty Gwynedd (e.g. it identified that 5 additional GPs and 3 additional dentists would be required), the police, education etc. Clarification is sought on how these needs would be met.	No	Horizon will deliver a health and welfare programme to all of its workers whether they live at the Site Campus, reside locally, or travel to work. This programme will ensure that local community health and welfare services and resources used by local residents are not adversely affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project. The programme will be further developed in discussion with Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board and other healthcare providers however its central feature will be the provision of a bespoke on-site medical centre providing the following services: - occupational healthcare; - occupational hygiene; - GP services for those workers who will be living temporarily in the area and therefore not registered with a local GP; - primary care for minor injuries; and - precautionary provision of initial trauma care facilities to cover the unlikely eventuality of major incidents occurring. Casualties would then be transferred by helicopter or ambulance to hospital. Discussions with the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust are taking place to assist with planning in this area. Horizon proposes that dentistry and pharmacy services would be provided by existing community facilities and Horizon would continue to engage with providers to facilitate any enhancement or recruitment which may be required for these facilities to be able to service the Wylfa Newydd Project workforce.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				In regard to potential impacts on public transport, Horizon propose a Site Campus Management Plan. This will include a comprehensive Travel Plan setting out how workers will travel to and from the Site Campus at the start and end of their working shift pattern including connections with public transport links, travel to/from the Park and Ride and requirements on vehicle sharing and identified routes. This will prevent significant impacts on existing public transport. Impacts on education are assessed as part of the socio-economic impact assessment, reported as part of the Environmental Statement. It is not considered that there would be a significant adverse effect on primary or secondary school places.
100183- Minffordd Holidays, 100197	S47	The current proportion of workers being sourced from North Wales (25%) is too low. This figure should be increased; how does Horizon believe this can be achieved?	No	At the time of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon estimated that 45% of the operational jobs at the Power Station Site would be taken by local people. Horizon now estimate that there is potential for local people living within a reasonable commuting area to fill up to 85% of operational jobs. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the number of construction workers has reduced to 9000, with an estimated 2000 workers being local workers that live within the DCCZ. This is the number used to assess the impact of the Wylfa Newydd Project and to plan a worst-case scenario for accommodation. Horizon is committed

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				to working with local partners to maximise the number of workers sourced from North Wales. The Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3) includes information on skill requirements provided by Menter Newydd and Mace, including when they are needed, when the demand from the project will peak, how long training for the roles could take and whether the skills are in short supply across the region. This identifies that there is time to train after the start of DCO works and before the peak demand for each occupation is reached.
100070, 100203, 100207, 100208, 100214, 100218, 100219, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225	S47	A large increase in population will also impact on services provided by Ynys Mon CC, e.g. Police, Fire, Ambulance, Schools, Social Services etc. Horizon and YMCC must plan and coordinate plans.	No	Further engagement with emergency services and other service providers is ongoing to ensure that impacts are avoided and minimised. This is reported in a Statement of Common Ground. The socio-economic assessment reports likely impacts on emergency services (see ES Volume C - Project wide effects C1 - Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1).
141	S47	Concern that a reduction in the number of Welsh speakers on the island may contribute to the obsolescence of the language.	Yes – additional mitigation proposed.	Horizon recognises that Welsh language and culture are essential to communities, and central to many people's sense of identity in Anglesey and Gwynedd. The connection between a strong economy, jobs and the wellbeing of the Welsh language and culture on Anglesey and Gwynedd is recognised. Horizon values Welsh language skills at all levels within its workforce and is committed to supporting and enhancing the use of the language across Anglesey and Gwynedd's communities and as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				The Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) Interim Report (Application Document Reference 8.21) was published and consulted upon as part of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The report was based on a preliminary assessment and identified the likely main effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on Welsh language and culture during the construction, operation and decommissioning stages. It identifies both positive and negative effects. Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has continued to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects, and enhance the beneficial effects, of the Project on the Welsh language and culture. Additional measures include: - Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations. - Various measures to educate the workforce on Welsh language and culture. - Funding local community organisations to support the integration of incomers. Further information is provided in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment Non-Technical Summary (Application Document Reference: 8.20).
100136 - North Wales Police / Heddlu Gogledd Cymru	S42(1)(a)	North Wales Police (NWP) have had early discussions with Horizon about the design of the onsite and offsite accommodation and achieving Secured by Design (SBD) certification for the permanent housing and temporary accommodation.	No	Comments duly noted. Horizon continue to engage with North Wales Police, as reported in a Statement of Common Ground.

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		The Consultee welcomes this engagement and are happy to support Horizon to achieve this status. NWP recommends that all associated developments are either SBD certified, if they qualify and if not, designed to the SBD principles. The benefits of SBD are supported by independent academic research consistently proving that SBD developments experience up to 75% less burglary, 25% less criminal damage.		
100134	S47	The Purpose-Built Accommodation which is expected to house some 5,700 workers need to follow the locational considerations contained within the Council's Supplementary Planning Guidance. This advises that the accommodation needs to be sited within or immediately adjoining the main settlements. Most of the accommodation should be located in Holyhead and Amlwch with further consideration given to Llangefni. These areas, because of their population and infrastructure, are where the impact and mitigation could more easily dealt with. The exception to this is the Wylfa on-site requirement but there is little explanation, other than cost, for the scale of that accommodation. Holyhead has an existing site with planning permission which helps set the template for	Yes – the worker accommodation strategy has changed since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsland/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		issues which need to be considered and mitigated. The Council, while dealing with the Cae Glas and Kingsland proposal considered the impacts on several topics which included Education, Health, Social Cohesion, Welsh Language, Recreation and Leisure facilities, Libraries and Emergency Services. These topics are referred to specifically in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documents yet sites put forward by Horizon have not been subject to similar impact assessment. This is a weakness in the consultation process given the timetable for the submission of the Development Consent Order Application.		
Support for proposed accommodation sites				
100149	S47	Supportive of accommodating a substantial proportion of the incoming workforce near Holyhead at the Cae Glas and Kingsland sites which will offer genuine economic and community legacy opportunities when they are converted to holiday and residential accommodation.	Yes – see response	Temporary workers' accommodation is no longer proposed at: Kingsland and Cae Glas (3,500 bed spaces); Rhosgoch (500-1,500 bed spaces); and Madyn Farm (200 bed spaces). Amlwch Sites A and B (800 bed spaces) were also identified as possible alternative sites, but these are also no longer proposed. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the WNDA. This was explained in the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation Main Consultation Document. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Main Site Selection Report (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). Legacy will be delivered through a flexible Housing Fund that can deliver new supply and a Tourism

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				Fund that can be used for a range of activities to boost the tourism offer in the area.
100080, 100088, 100127	S47	Support for proposed development at Amlwch.		The support expressed for the previously proposed sites for Temporary Workers' Accommodation has been duly noted by Horizon. However, the Workforce Accommodation Strategy has changed since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The off-site locations for temporary workers' accommodation has now been removed from the Project (including Kingsland (Holyhead), Cae Glas (Holyhead), Rhosgoch, Madyn Farm (Amlwch) and Amlwch Sites A and B). In place of off-site accommodation, the Project includes a single campus within the WNDA, known as the Site Campus. This results in an increase of temporary workers' accommodation on-site from 500 bed spaces to up to 4,000 bed spaces alongside associated amenity facilities. This results in a number of benefits and addresses concerns raised by some consultees during the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.
100070, 107, 100090	S47	Preference for proposed development at Rhosgoch and notes suitability of site for proposals.		
134	S47	Rhosgoch has the advantage of being close to Wylfa.		
117	S47	Agree with Rhosgoch proposals, although further details should be provided. Agree with Amlwch, but should also consider land at Maes Mona which could accommodate an additional 150 units to be as legacy.		
117	S47	Support expressed for the proposals at Cae Glas and Kingsland.		
135	S47	Amlwch Site A is located within the Amlwch Development Boundary and allocated for Housing (T8) in the emerging Local Development Plan and, as with Madyn Farm, could be developed for worker accommodation with legacy benefits.		
100125- West Cheshire & North Wales Chamber of Commerce	S47	Support for this part of the proposal as the consultee believe both sites will offer genuine economic and community legacy opportunities when they are converted to holiday and residential accommodation in the post Wylfa Newydd construction phase.	Yes	The Workforce Accommodation Strategy seeks to ensure the Wylfa Newydd Project takes a balanced approach to accommodating its workers, by seeking to avoid excess demand being placed on existing provision and other disruption to local communities, while also attracting a productive workforce. This balance will help to ensure that the Project is efficient and cost effective and can offer economic benefits to local accommodation providers utilising under-used capacity.
100134	S47	Amlwch has been identified within planning policies as an area for growth and as such has the capacity and infrastructure to accommodate worker housing. The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation material identifies three sites.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Madyn Farm is a site which is located within the Amlwch Development Boundary, and as such is suitable for accommodation and will have legacy benefits. Amlwch Site A is located within the Amlwch Development Boundary and allocated for Housing (T8) in the emerging Local Development Plan and, as with Madyn Farm, could be developed for worker accommodation with legacy benefits. Amlwch Site B is outside the Amlwch Development Boundary and is located in a prominent position in the landscape. Development on this site would change the character and setting of the area. The scale proposed would also be beyond what is reasonable for the Amlwch. Other land in Amlwch seem to have been dismissed although suitable for development and contained within the Amlwch Development Boundary. This land is to the north of the existing football field with a block which contains two allocated sites, T6 and T7, and a site immediately outside the Development Boundary which forms a natural extension to the Town. Amlwch could accommodate some 600 bed-spaces on locations already identified as suitable for development within the Council's planning policies. The legacy for such		A key part of Horizon's approach is the provision of temporary workers' accommodation on-site. This serves several key purposes: it will ensure excess demand is not placed on existing accommodation, businesses and communities and it will provide a type of accommodation that is both attractive to workers (including due to its location) and is required for the efficient construction of the Project. Horizon has also been reviewing its approach to construction and the number and type of workers that will be required. It has also been working with IACC and Gwynedd Council, and the Welsh Government, to agree the amount of existing accommodation that workers can use. Both aspects have influenced the current proposals for Horizon's updated Workforce Accommodation Strategy. Benefits of the purpose-built accommodation at the Site Campus include: - minimising travel to and from the WNDA (and associated traffic-related issues); - facilitating the coordination of worker shifts; - providing facilities and amenities for workers alongside their accommodation (e.g. catering or sports and leisure facilities); and - managing workers' behaviour and their impacts on local communities. A certain amount of large-scale, purpose-built, accommodation is best suited to meeting these needs. It provides the type of accommodation workers will want at a scale and in a format that enables the delivery of associated services (e.g.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		development could be a mix of open market and affordable housing together with some specialist accommodation to replace the Council's Home at Brwynog. Amlwch could accept modest developments and land has been identified within the Development Boundary capable of achieving this growth. The facilities and infrastructure are generally in place and such direct investment, mitigation and legacy would improve the area's prosperity.		room cleaning and managing changeover between workers) in a way regular houses cannot. A Site Selection Report – Volume 2 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) is submitted with the DCO Application and provides further information on the reasons for accommodating construction workers at the Site Campus. Horizon is proposing a Workforce Accommodation Management Service. This will seek to match workers with suitable accommodation, monitor where workers live and provide reports to the councils and other stakeholders on the monitoring. This will enable the Service to guide workers away from areas where there are problems emerging and towards areas with more capacity.
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Madyn Farm site is located within the Amlwch Development Boundary, and is suitable for accommodation and has legacy benefits. We support this development proposal.	Yes	
100203, 100204, 100207, 100208, 100209- Amlwch Town Council, 100212- CLWB Padrig/ Cemaes RNL, 100214, 100215, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100221, 100220, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 100239	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	Support for Madyn Farm proposals as it is well positioned and sized, appropriate for the local infrastructure available and has potential for a good legacy.		
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Support that Horizon have included the Cae Glas and Kingsland sites for worker accommodation in PAC 2 for 3500 workers.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		We are equally encouraged that the PAC2 document states a series of Project wide objectives - one being: - 'to build on the legacy of the existing Magnox power station and help to create a positive legacy for Anglesey: thinking about each significant investment and how it can create a positive future for the area. Our views are aligned in that worker accommodation should be located and designed to minimise impact and maximise legacy wherever possible.		
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Support for sites at Cae Glas, Kingsland and Penrhos. These sites are intrinsically linked and provide a holistic scheme that minimises the impact of the large-scale incoming workforce and provides a significant legacy to Anglesey.	Yes	
100174, 100080, 100090, 100152	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	The proposed construction worker accommodation in Amlwch would overall, provide positive benefits to the town.	Yes	
100209- Amlwch Town Council	S42(1)(a)	Support expressed for the permanent housing proposals at Amlwch. This should become rented housing when no longer required by the project as this would be most beneficial to young people.	Yes	
100171- Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Trust, 100111- JK Morewood Ltd,	S42(1)(a) and S47	Support expressed for temporary accommodation sited at Holyhead, Amlwch and Wylfa. Existing facilities and services in these locations make them more sustainable, particularly Holyhead as it is the largest settlement.	Yes	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100143, 134,100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media LTD, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100176- Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100232				
100070, 100088, 100090, 100116, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media LTD, 100202- North Wales Fire and Rescue	S47 and S42(1) (a)	Agree with choice of sites and accommodation proposals.	Yes - see response above	
100084	S47	Agree with locating accommodation at a range of sites, rather than just one.		
103, 100090, 100127, 134, 100150- Mechell Community Council, 100205- Amlwch Town Council, 100237, 155, 100203, 100207, 100208, 100209- Amlwch Town Council.	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1) (d)	Support expressed for the proposed accommodation at Rhosgoch. Mainly supporting this option as it will reduce additional commuting traffic as much as possible. A wish has been expressed to develop the site more permanently, like the Cae Glas proposals in order to improve the legacy potential of the site.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100210, 100211- Menter Pentre-Cemaes Village, 100212- CLWB Padrig/ Cemaes RNLI, 100213- Cemaes Village Partnership, 100214, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 100239, 152, 100090, 100210, 100211, 100212, 100213, 100214, 100215, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 100239				
100143, 100144- A Roberts Ltd, 100112- Mon Consultancy Services Ltd, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100164, 100165, 100166, 100167,	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Support expressed for the proposed accommodation at Kingsland and Cae Glas. The sites could accommodate 3500 workers from the mid 2020's which would prevent impacts on the tourism and private rented sector housing stocks. Delivering the proposals as soon as possible would reduce the impacts to these sectors.	Yes – see response above	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100168, 100169, 100176- Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100178- Holyhead Town Council, 100206- Llanbadrig Community Council, 100090, 155, 100203, 100207, 100208		These sites offer true opportunities for a positive community and economic legacy once converted into holiday and residential accommodation. There will be increased employment levels in the tourism industry. Care should be taken in the design of the eventual residences to ensure it is attractive as a conventional development and not just a row of houses. Could be scaled down slightly however to preserve the character of Anglesey.		
100123- Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100122- Zip World Experience Adventure, 100116- Wow Training London Road Centre, 100111- JK Morewood Ltd, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media Ltd	S47	Support for Cae Glas and Kingsland: The Consultees express support for the Kingsland and Cae Glas proposals as they believe both sites will offer genuine economic and community legacy opportunities when they are converted to holiday and residential accommodation in the post Wylfa Newydd construction phase. In the more immediate future, accommodating the workforce at the Cae Glas and Kingsland sites will offer much needed and accessible job opportunities to the people of Holyhead. Consultee is pleased that Horizon have chosen to locate the incoming workforce close to the existing infrastructure, transport links and public services of a large town like Holyhead as this will clearly help to mitigate its impact.	Yes- see response above	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Tourism is so important to the island's economy and it needs to be protected as much as possible through a 10- year build period. Purpose-built worker accommodation such as Cae Glas and Kingsland needs to be provided as early as possible in order to minimise any impact on tourist bed spaces. Consultee proposes that these purpose-built sites are provided BEFORE tourist and private rental sector bed spaces are impacted as opposed to afterwards.		
100187- Aagoriadcyf, 100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100157	S47	Support for Land and Lakes plans at Cae Glas.	Yes- see response above	
134	S47	Agree with onsite accommodation as long as this is for the short term.		
100125- West Cheshire & North Wales Chamber of Commerce	S47	Support for the location of the incoming workforce close to the existing infrastructure, transport links and public services of a large town like Holyhead as this will clearly help to mitigate its impact.		
100113- J.Taylor plumbing & heating, 100140- The Sign Factory Explode Media LTD	S47	Support for the Land and Lakes project based on Holyhead at Kingsland and Cae Glas. It is important that a legacy is created and maintained in the long term for the local people and communities.		
93	S47	Support expressed for the Rhosgoch site, which should provide sufficient land and remove the need for proposed development at Amlwch.	Yes – see response above	
113, 117	S47	Support for the Madyn Farm location. There will be legacy benefits.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
126	S47	Support for proposals at Amlwch so long as the legacy statement applies.		
100090, 100127	S47	Support proposed accommodation at Rhosybol.		
100088, 100070	S47	Agree the worker accommodation is well planned.		
103	S47	There are existing services to support the proposed accommodation at Rhosgoch as a legacy of the former use. Support the use of a brownfield site.		
100084	S47	Agree with locating accommodation at a range of sites.		
Concern and objection to proposed accommodation sites				
100070, 117, 130	S47	Disagree with proposals at Amlwch.	Yes – see Response	The concerns expressed for the previously proposed sites for temporary workers' accommodation have been duly noted by Horizon. However, the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4) has changed since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation.
135	S47	Disagree with proposals at Rhosgoch and Amlwch.		
134	S47	Proposals for Amlwch would result in a construction town and detract from it being a desirable location with a world heritage site. The numbers proposed are too large – with a 33% increase in the population.		
135, 100134	S47	The Amlwch Site B is outside of the Amlwch Development Boundary and would change the character and setting of the area.		
100127	S47	Too much accommodation is proposed at Holyhead, there is a lack of infrastructure to support the proposals and it is unpopular with local people.	Yes – see response	The off-site locations for temporary workers' accommodation has now been removed from the Project (including Kingsland (Holyhead), Cae Glas (Holyhead), Rhosgoch, Madyn Farm (Amlwch) and Amlwch Sites A and B). In place of off-site accommodation, the Project includes a single campus within the WNDA, known as the temporary Site Campus. This results in an increase of temporary workers' accommodation on-site from 500 bed spaces to up to 4,000 bed spaces alongside associated amenity facilities. This results in a number of benefits and addresses concerns
100070	S47	There are insufficient local services to support the amount of development proposed at Amlwch.		
100127	S47	The Kingsland site should not be used for temporary worker's accommodation because, and not limited to:		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		- It is too large; no kitchens will cause problems (24hr shifts) - too far away from the main site - too much traffic in a small area to service workers - demographics of the island will be affected - local infrastructure unable to cope - security considerations for locals (police) - general balance will be disrupted for many years		raised by some consultees during the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Workforce Accommodation Strategy seeks to ensure the Project takes a balanced approach to accommodating its workers, by seeking to avoid excess demand being placed on existing provision and other disruption to local communities, while also attracting a productive workforce. This balance will help to ensure that the Project is efficient and cost effective and can offer economic benefits to local accommodation providers utilising under-used capacity. A key part of Horizon's approach is the provision of temporary workers' accommodation. This serves several key purposes: it will ensure excess demand is not placed on existing accommodation, businesses and communities; and, it will provide a type of accommodation that is both attractive to workers (including due to its location) and which is required for the efficient construction of the Project. Horizon has also been reviewing its approach to construction and the number and type of workers that will be required. It has also been working with IACC and Gwynedd Council, and the Welsh Government, to agree the amount of existing accommodation that workers can use. Both aspects have influenced the current proposals for Horizon's updated CWAS.
100125- West Cheshire & North Wales Chamber of Commerce, 100123- Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100116- Wow Training London Road Centre, 100112- Mon Consultancy Services Limited	S47	Objection to the proposal to house workers at Rhosgoch. It is not clear how a large accommodation camp will be serviced from such an isolated rural location.		
100123- Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100111- JK Morewood Ltd, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media Ltd	S47	Objection to Rhosgoch. Clarification sought on how impacts on traffic management and road safety will be managed. What impacts will such a large temporary population in rural Anglesey have on local culture and language? The consultation document states that after the construction of Wylfa is completed the Rhosgoch site will be demolished.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Everything about this proposed site conflicts directly with legacy commitments and undermines commitments to the people of Anglesey.		Purpose-built accommodation is required to minimise travel and coordination with shift patterns, provide facilities and amenities for workers alongside their accommodation (e.g. catering or sports and leisure facilities) and to manage workers behaviour and their impacts on local communities. A certain amount of large-scale, purpose-built, accommodation is best suited to meeting these needs. It provides the type of accommodation workers will want at a scale and in a format that enables the delivery of associated services (e.g. room cleaning and managing changeover between workers) in a way regular houses cannot. A Site Selection Report – Volume 2 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) is submitted with the DCO application and provides further information on the decision to accommodate construction workers at a Temporary Site Campus. In regard to potential impacts on local culture and language, Horizon has undertaken a Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21). This document sets out additional mitigation proposed by Horizon to prevent and reduce identified adverse impacts. A Community Impact Assessment has also been undertaken (Application Document Reference 8.23).
150- Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	Rhosgoch does not offer a legacy solution and the isolated camp style of the site is a negative. Logistics to and from site are the weakest of all options and a long build period matched with high worker requirements (where they will accommodated?).	Yes – see response	
100134	S47	Rhosgoch is an isolated site unrelated to any existing built area and its development is contrary to the Council's planning policies. The site has been subject to past failures in attracting sustainable uses and as such there is significant doubt regarding achieving any positive legacy for the area.		
100108	S42(1)(d)	The consultee lives close by to the Rhosgoch site and raise concerns regarding impacts of construction activities including noise, security, visual impacts and hours of working.		
134	S47	The proposal for a workers camp on the entrance to Amlwch gives the impression of a construction town and not a destination town of world heritage standing.		
100134, 100145-Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Comments on proposals at Rhosgoch: It is unclear from PAC2 of the scale being put forward on this site. The Conduction Workers Accommodation Strategy (CWAS) at 6.22 indicates a minimum of 500 workers with an option to increase to 1,500.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		This land is a Welsh Government designated Enterprise Zone Site and not a site for accommodation. The Planning Policies and the Wylfa Newydd SPG do not support the use of this site for accommodation, however, the Consultation is unclear on this point preferring to explain that the site accords with the ethos of emerging policy." The current policy position is clearly against such development. There has been some public support for the use of the land as worker accommodation but with a longer-term view to the legacy benefits. No such legacy benefits have been identified and this, bearing in mind the site's past failure to attract any sustainable use, undermines any reasons put forward for allowing accommodation on this site contrary to the Council's existing planning policies. Rhosgoch is an isolated site unrelated to any existing built area and its development is contrary to the Council's planning policies. The site has been subject to past failures in attracting sustainable uses and as such there is significant doubt regarding achieving any positive legacy for the area.		
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Amlwch A&B are not appropriately located and have no legacy benefits. We would object to these sites being brought forward as suitable worker accommodation sites. There are more suitable sites that the consultee have shown to Horizon to the	Yes – see response	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		north west of Amlwch - Cae Syr Rhys (SP378) and the Council's Maes Mona sites that are more appropriate located for housing workers in permanent houses that will subsequently provide legacy benefits to grow Amlwch. The Cae Syr Rhys site was identified in the consultation as a shortlisted site for worker accommodation but no reasons were given as to why this was dismissed in favour of Amlwch sites A&B. Solution:- Land and Lakes would like to promote Cae Syr Rhys (SP378) for up to 150 houses and the Council's Maes Mona site for 50 houses that together could accommodate circa 1000 workers in a sustainable location with facilities and a significant affordable housing / sports & leisure legacy. Leisure facilities would be made available in a sustainable location in Amlwch to cater for 1700 workers to ensure workers at Wylfa (500), Madyn Farm (200), Cae Syr Rhys (750) & Maes Mona (250) are adequately catered for.		
76, 57	S47	Consultee opposes proposals at the Amlwch site.	Yes – see response	
100152, 76, 57	S42(1)(d) and S47	Consultees oppose proposals at Rhosgoch.		
57	S47	Oppose both the Rhosgoch and Amlwch sites. Horizon should propose smaller sites around the island perhaps creating more of a legacy with perhaps working in partnership		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		with individuals on projects of say 50 to 100 workers per site. These sites could be then developed for tourism post Wylfa Newydd.		
93	S47	Opposition to the proposed development of land to the west of the B5111 on the basis of environmental impacts and it does not accord with the LDP policy.	Yes – see response	
147	S47	Requiring Cemaes/Tregele to provide for an influx of up to 500 additional workers is not reasonable.		
100197	S47	Land and Lakes only agreeing to build if worker accommodation proposals are approved by Anglesey County Council is essentially blackmailing the council into accepting Horizon's demands.		
100166, 100167, 100168, 100169, 100170, 100187-Agoriadcyf, 100197	S47	Objection to workers being spread out across Anglesey, rather than concentrated into one area. Perception that there would be less impacts if they were concentrated.		
100143, 100144-A Roberts Ltd, 100125- West Cheshire and North Wales, 100122- Zip World Experience adventure, 100143, 100111-JK Morewood Ltd, 100114, 100116-Wow Training London Road Centre, 100122-	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	Objection to accommodation proposals at Rhosgoch. Consultees see building such a large-scale facility in a remote area as problematic. Additionally, it has been noted that the plans are not in accordance with planning policy guidance or within the defined Anglesey Enterprise Zone site.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Zip World Experience Adventure, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media LTD, 100149- Trearddur Bay Junior FC, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100174, 100176. 100192- Welsh Government, 100197, 100205- Amlwch Town Council, 100232, 100237, 135, 120- Ysellog Wind Farm Ltd				
100189, 100207, 100208, 100209- Amlwch Town Council	S42(1)(d), S47 and S42(1)(a)	Opposition expressed to Madyn Farm proposals.	Yes – see response	
155, 100203, 100204, 100207, 100208, 100209- Amlwch Town Council, 100210, 100211- Menter Pentre Cemaes Village, 100212- CLWB Padrig/	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	Objection to Amlwch and Madyn Farm proposals. It is considered that there are no long-term benefits, the development is too large in scale and that there services in the area would be unable to cope with the extra pressure. Objection to the temporary accommodation proposals at Amlwch.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Cemaes Village, 100213- Cemaes Village Partnership, 100214, 100215, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 1002, 139, 100203, 100210, 100211, 100213, 100214, 100215, 100216, 100217, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 100239		The Consultees consider that the Stage One Pre-Application Consultation favoured the Rhosgoch site and that this was also indicated by a lack of support from IACC.		
100199- North Wales Wildlife Trust	S47	Environmental objections to the Rhosgoch Temporary Workers Accommodation. NWWT's response to this is significantly hampered by the lack of inclusion of a figure showing the Terrestrial & Freshwater ecological receptors on the site as well as the poor detail on what surveys have been undertaken. The consultation invites views on two options for a layout and whilst superficially Option 1 might be preferable because text indicates that development although close to the ponds is on hard standing, whilst Option	Yes – see response	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		2 might be preferable as built structures are to be located outside of a zone 250m from the ponds. However, without considerably more detail and plans assessing the quality of the terrestrial habitats for great crested newts (reported at populations of national significance) and a comparison with other ecological receptor features (e.g. reptiles, species rich habitat; grassland, open mosaic habitat (OMH) on previously developed land, terrestrial invertebrates (e.g. dingy skipper and potentially grizzled [although not recorded recently on Anglesey] & other specialist invertebrates of OMH). No further comments can be made at this time on this level of information. NWWT request that further consultation by Horizon or the Local Authority involves the Wildlife Trust as a matter of urgency. The consultation invites views on 'legacy'. NWWT have no view regarding the retention of sports facilities except that the site seems to be an unsustainable location as it is situated a considerable distance from any local population centres. However, there is considerable scope to consider establishment of a long term biodiversity feature on the site to maintain the populations of great crested newt and other features of important wildlife it may be found to support.		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
120- Ysellog Wind Farm Ltd, 152	S42(1)(d) and S47	Temporary Workers Accommodation proposals at Rhosgoch for the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear Project may impact the function of the 2 turbine wind farm at Rhosgoch operated by Ysellog Wind Farm Ltd. The size and scale of the accommodation units appears to be up to 4 stories in height. This will significantly impact our main wind resource and thus have a material negative impact on production/company revenue as the site will obstruct our wind turbines from the South West predominant wind. Until such time we will formally object against the proposed development of the temporary worker's accommodation at Rhosgoch for the Wylfa Newydd Nuclear project. We wish to undertake further detailed analysis to quantify the detrimental impact of the buildings. However, this cannot be progressed without detailed plans of the exact proposal including site layout, building measurements (but not limited to the height of the buildings). We requested this information from Horizon on the 26/09/2016 but we are yet to receive the relevant plans. Ysellog Wind Farm Ltd proposes that an independent technical assessment is conducted to validate our concerns and assess the impact these structures will have on our assets; we request that the developer	Yes – See response	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		pays all reasonable costs of such assessment.		
100152	S42(1)(d)	The developments at Rhosgoch will have enormous visual impact with the proposed 4 - 6 story building.	Yes – see response	
126	S47	Consultee objects to the onsite proposals for 500 units at Wylfa head due to potential impacts on neighbours in Penrhyn, Cemaes.		
100088	S47	Consultee objects to the Kingsland and Cae Glas proposals. Suggest Rhosgoch be made the main hub for accommodation or other sites in the Amlwch area.	Yes – see response	
135	S47	The scale of development proposed at Rhosgoch is unclear.	Yes – these sites are no longer proposed.	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsland/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.
117	S47	The Rhosgoch site is privately owned so it is not clear what it could be used for.		
134	S47	Proposed units at Madyn Farm should be short term.		
134	S47	The proposals at Rhosgoch should include facilitates so that it is self-contained.	Yes – the site is no longer proposed.	
93	S47	Request for conditions to be imposed to ensure that workers accommodation can only be used by workers during the construction period.	No	
101	S47	No preference regarding worker's accommodation locations.	No	Comments duly noted.
Environmental considerations of accommodation sites				

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
100179- IACC, 100178- Holyhead Town Council, 100192- Welsh Government, 100202- North Wales Fire and Rescue	S42(1)(d), S42(1)(a), S42(1)(b) and S47	Support expressed for the formation of a Construction Worker Accommodation Portal. However, clarification is sought on its purpose and the influence it will have. It has been suggested that all workers register for portal and specify their accommodation intentions in advance so demand can be mitigated.	Yes	In order to manage the impact of temporary construction workers seeking accommodation during the construction of Wylfa Newydd, Horizon and Isle of Anglesey County Council (IACC) IACC have agreed to establish a Construction Workers' Accommodation Management Portal (CWAMP or the Portal).the Portal. Following responses received during public consultation and further discussion with stakeholders through the Focus Groups, it has been agreed that this will form part of a wider Workers' Workforce Accommodation Management Service (WAMS or the Service). The Service will include the operation of the Portal, but also extend to a wider range of activity to ensure the Portal is able to function properly and meet its aims and objectives. This will include working with accommodation providers to ensure there is a sufficient supply of appropriate accommodation that workers can use that is affordable, of a high enough standard and in the right locations.
93	S47	Proposed development on the site at Amlwch will have negative visual impacts regardless of mitigation.	Yes – the sites are no longer proposed.	Rhosgoch and Madyn Farm are no longer part of Horizon's proposals. Instead, Horizon intends to construct on-site construction worker accommodation which would house up to 4,000 workers. This accommodation is referred to as the Site Campus. A Site Selection Report – Volume 2 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) is submitted with the DCO application and provides further information on the

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				decision to accommodate construction workers at the Site Campus.
93	S47	Concerns regarding flood risk at the Amlwch site.	Yes – the sites are no longer proposed.	The off-site locations for temporary workers' accommodation has now been removed from the Project (including Kingsland (Holyhead), Cae Glas (Holyhead), Rhosgoch, Madyn Farm (Amlwch) and Amlwch Sites A and B). In place of off-site accommodation, the Project includes a single campus within the WNDA, known as the temporary Site Campus. This results in an increase of temporary workers' accommodation on-site from 500 bed spaces to up to 4,000 bed spaces alongside associated amenity facilities. This results in a number of benefits and addresses concerns raised by some consultees during the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. A Site Selection Report – Volume 2 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) is submitted with the DCO application and provides further information on the reasons for accommodating construction workers at the Site Campus.
100127,113	S47	Concerns regarding environmental impacts at the Kingsland/Cae Glas site. The Kingsland site is an AONB and borders a SSSI, area of special conservation, a green wedge and a site of archaeological significance. It is affected by flooding and building in this area would increase the flooding.		
100156	S47	It is difficult to comment on the external appearance of proposals at Rhosgoch as at the meeting held on the 20.10.16, there still was not a detailed artist impression of the external appearance of the proposed buildings. They should be sympathetic and as unobtrusive as possible within the landscape and screened from view. This applies to the other side where there is no details provided. Surely Horizon have had enough time to produce these.		
126	S47	Consultee concerned regarding weather and high winds in regard to onsite accommodation.		
100127	S47	The Kingsland/Cae Glas site is too far away from the main site.	No	This change removes the potential for the environmental impacts cited by consultees. A Site Selection Report – Volume 2 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation (Application Document Reference 8.24.3) is submitted with the DCO application and provides further information on the decision to accommodate construction workers at the Site Campus.
100127	S47	Comments on the Landscape Environmental Management Plan including the impact of the proposed temporary workers accommodation on the Kingsland site next to a golf course and in an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. The development should be		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
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		screened so that it is not visible, screening would also reduce noise and light levels.		
120- Ysgellog Windfarm Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Ysgellog Windfarm Ltd raise concerns regarding potential impacts of proposed worker accommodation at Rhosgoch nearby an existing windfarm.		
101	S47	Horizon's proposal for buildings at Rhosgoch should be in keeping with existing built environment.		
100084	S47	Water permeable surfaces at the proposed Kingsland/Cae Glas site should be used for parking.		
126	S47	What would the impact of onsite accommodation be on local homes?		
On-site workers' accommodation				
100127	S47	The on-site accommodation sites should be handed back to the landowners for their benefit.	No	After construction the Site Campus will be removed and landscaped.
100127	S47	Preference for the main site given the proximity to the work.	Yes – the strategy to accommodate construction workers now focuses on on-site accommodation.	Comment duly noted.
100181- Public Health Wales	S42(1)(a)	Water provision for the on-site accommodation will require significant investment in water infrastructure as current systems are inadequate.	No	Horizon will ensure that the Site Campus can be supplied with water infrastructure.
96, 113, 155, 152, 150- Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	Provision of on-site accommodation should be made bigger to reduce pressures elsewhere on the island.	Yes - the strategy to accommodate construction workers now focuses on on-site accommodation.	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has increased the size of the Site Campus to up to 4,000 bed spaces.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
126	S47	Disagree with on-site accommodation, better for workers to be located closer to town.	No	Purpose-built accommodation is required to minimise travel and coordination with shift patterns, provide facilities and amenities for workers alongside their accommodation (e.g. catering or sports and leisure facilities) and to manage workers' behaviour and their impacts on local communities. A certain amount of large-scale, purpose-built, accommodation is best suited to meeting these needs. It provides the type of accommodation workers will want at a scale and in a format that enables the delivery of associated services (e.g. room cleaning and managing changeover between workers) in a way regular houses cannot. For these reasons Horizon has concluded that more provision on-site will improve the project and reduce adverse impacts elsewhere. The likely impacts of the proposed Temporary Workers' Accommodation have been assessed as part of the EIA and reported in Volume D of the Environmental Statement, which reports the effects resulting from the activities on Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the Site Campus.
134	S47	Agree with the amount of units proposed on site.	Yes – proposals for the on-site temporary worker accommodation have been increased.	
117	S47	Onsite accommodation is important to ensure proper management of the construction process.		
135	S47	Concerned that too many units are proposed on site and no local impact assessment has been undertaken.		
122- Isle of Anglesey Swimming lub	S47	Support for on-site workers accommodation as it would reduce need to travel and enhance the local area with positive impacts on local businesses.		
126	S47	Concerns about on-site temporary workers accommodation, given the long term timescale and have concerns that plans will change.		
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S47	Accommodation required in addition to the temporary worker's accommodation and local hotels/B+B's, should be provided locally. Accommodation for the workforce, in the form of a temporary village should be built at the Power Station Site and services should be franchised to local people.	Yes	At peak 4,000 construction workers will be accommodated at the Site Campus, proposed following a review of the accommodation strategy following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. Around 3,000 workers will be in other forms of accommodation, including tourist, owner occupied, the PRS and latent accommodation (spare rooms etc.) across an area within approximately 60 minutes of the site. It is

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
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				anticipated that the remaining workers will be home-based and will commute from up to 90 minutes away. The Site Campus will include a range of facilities for workers including food and drink, leisure and a shop. No decision has yet been made on who will run those services.
Other suggested sites				
100088, 134	S47	The proposals at Rhosgoch should be maximised to reduce/remove the proposals for Kingsland/Holyhead.	Yes – see response	The Workforce Accommodation Strategy has changed since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Strategy is submitted with the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 8.4). The Strategy seeks to ensure the Wylfa Newydd Project takes a balanced approach to accommodating its workers, by seeking to avoid excess demand being placed on existing provision and other disruption to local communities, while also attracting a productive workforce. This balance will help to ensure that the Project is efficient and cost effective and can offer economic benefits to local accommodation providers utilising under-used capacity. A key part of Horizon's approach is the provision of temporary workers' accommodation. This serves several key purposes: it will ensure excess demand is not placed on existing accommodation, businesses and communities; and, it will provide a type of accommodation that is both attractive to workers (including due to its location) and which is required for the efficient construction of the Project.
100103	S47	Proposals should be consolidated to one area, rather than several locations.		
134	S47	Construction workers should be housed in purpose built accommodation and existing holiday accommodation. Workers migrating from Japan should be located close by Bangor university so they have access to multicultural facilities.		
134	S47	Consultee suggests maximising proposals at Cae Glas.		
100127	S47	Construction workers should be located at the proposed Holyhead holiday camp site. Development of 350 homes at Kingsland is not a preferred option. It is difficult to see that Holyhead will need these houses post construction as there are currently empty properties. There is an issue that Holyhead has previous been the location of re-located "problem families."		
135, 100134	S47	The Council is in the process of its School Modernisation Programme and a new primary school is being constructed in Holyhead. This will release an existing		

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
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		school site, located close to the town centre, in Autumn 2017 which could be developed as worker accommodation in the short term, with a legacy of a mixed use with affordable housing. It is unclear if such sites have been considered. Holyhead, as the Islands largest settlement, has the capacity to accommodate a greater number of workers. The Council has recognised this in their Planning Policies, and has already approved a proposal for the siting of 3,500 workers at Cae Glas and Kingsland. This site is recognised in PAC2 as important and as a proposal that would deliver significant benefits. Holyhead could, therefore, accommodate an increase in the number either at the Cae Glas and Kingsland or possibly on other land. Holyhead has the population and infrastructure to take such an increase subject to the proper consideration and mitigation. PAC2 takes the upper figure of 3,500 for Holyhead because of the number within the existing planning permission. The increase in the number should not be dismissed because of this as the original submission expected a far smaller overall workforce needing accommodation. This also excludes any other possible site coming forward.		Horizon has also been reviewing its approach to construction and the number and type of workers that will be required. It has also been working with IACC and Gwynedd Council, and the Welsh Government, to agree the amount of existing accommodation that workers can use. Both aspects have influenced the current proposals for Horizon's updated CWAS. The off-site locations for temporary workers' accommodation have now been removed from the Project (including Kingsland (Holyhead), Cae Glas (Holyhead), Rhosgoch, Madyn Farm (Amlwch) and Amlwch Sites A and B). In place of off-site accommodation, the Project includes a single campus within the WNDA, known as the temporary Site Campus. This results in an increase of temporary workers' accommodation on-site from 500 bed spaces to up to 4,000 bed spaces alongside associated amenity facilities. This results in a number of benefits and addresses concerns raised by some consultees during the Stage 2 Pre-application Consultation. Purpose-built accommodation is required to minimise travel and coordination with shift patterns, provide facilities and amenities for workers alongside their accommodation (e.g. catering or sports and leisure facilities) and to manage workers' behaviour and their impacts on local communities. A certain amount of large-scale, purpose-built, accommodation is best suited to meeting these needs. It provides the type of accommodation workers will want at a scale and in a format that enables the delivery of associated services (e.g.
100134	S47	The consultee considers that there has been a lack of discussion on the need to 'place' the 9,000 workforce requiring	No	

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		accommodation (and subject to the Construction Workers Accommodation Management Portal) within the existing populated areas on Anglesey where the impact could be better absorbed and mitigated. Planning Policies contained within the Development Plans and the Wylfa Newydd Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) expressly states the importance of Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch. However, Llangefni was dismissed at the Stage One Pre-Application Consultation as it was not in Horizon's search area. There seems to be no high level strategic spatial distribution of the workforce accommodation that reflects the direction expected in the Council's planning policies which seeks to see the majority of new development take place within the three key settlements of Holyhead, Llangefni and Amlwch.		room cleaning and managing changeover between workers) in a way regular houses cannot. The likely impacts associated with the temporary site campus are fully assessed as part of the EIA and reported in the Environmental Statement (ES). A consideration of the proposals in regard local planning policies is provided in the Planning Statements submitted with the DCO application The provision of permanent housing is subject to local planning policy. The Joint Local Development Plan for Gwynedd and Anglesey sets out proposals for higher housing delivery that takes account of demand from the Energy Island Project, which includes Wylfa.
100134	S47	Llangefni was dismissed as a location at the Stage One Pre-Application Consultation and should be reconsidered. There are several sites suitable for developing worker accommodation with a longer-term housing legacy. Llangefni's role as a strategic site for worker accommodation should be reconsidered.	No	
121- Grwp Llandrillo Menai	S47	As part of a Masterplan to develop its Llangefni Campus, Grwp Llandrillo Menai are seeking outline planning permission for a	No	

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		hotel and associated food and drink outlet adjacent to its Llangefni Campus. This new facility will provide accommodation for those visiting and training at the College or Wylfa Newydd. It will also provide accommodation for those involved with planned outages at Wylfa Newydd, who may also access training at the Llangefni Campus. In the short term, this could be the location for a workers accommodation at Llangefni that could then be refurbished for use as a hotel/restaurant.		
100134	S47	Other land in Amlwch seems to have been dismissed although suitable for development and contained within the Amlwch Development Boundary. This land is to the north of the existing football field with a block which contains two allocated sites, T6 and T7, and a site immediately outside the Development Boundary which forms a natural extension to the Town. Amlwch could accommodate some 600 bed-spaces on locations already identified as suitable for development within the Council's planning policies. The legacy for such development could be a mix of open market and affordable housing together with some specialist accommodation to replace the Council's Home at Brwynog.	No	
138- Tref Alaw Community Council	S42(1)(a)	There are also other sites available in Amlwch that could be more suitable for accommodation for Japanese workers.	No	

Temporary Workers’ Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon’s response (s.49)
68, 100197, 100212- CLWB Padrig/ Cemaes	S47	Workers accommodation should be located where it would result in the least impacts.	No	
73, 155, 100070, 100203, 100207, 100204, 100208, 100210, 100211- Menter Pentre- Cemaes Village, 100213 (Cemaes Village), 100214, 100218, 100219, 100221, 100220, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 100239	S47 and S42(1)(d)	The legacy as a result of the Madyn Farm proposals should be the provision of affordable or public sector housing.	No	
100088	S47	Consultee suggests Rhosgoch be made the main hub for accommodation or other sites in the Amlwch area.	No	
134	S47	Consultee objects to the development of 350 houses in Kingsland.	No	
117	S47	An offsite social club should be provided for onsite workers.	No	
Construction worker numbers				
100139	S47	The Stage One Pre-Application Consultation gave an approx. number of workers of 6,000, now that figure has almost doubled to 11,700. The Consultee questions what is the reason for this miscalculation in estimating the figures.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has been reviewing and revising its construction plans. The peak number of workers has been reduced to approximately 8,500. Horizon acknowledges there is a degree of uncertainty and so has assessed a higher level of 9,000 workers so there is contingency of 500 workers.

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		How will the local area and this small Island of Anglesey cope with such disruption? Is it true that a consultant company from London has now been employed to sort out workers accommodation? Can Horizon confirm that every temporary accommodation that is built will be taken down and land returned to what it was initially when construction has ended? What are the plans to help tourism accommodation to regain their lost business after 9 years of providing accommodation to workers.		Horizon has proposed a "plan, monitor and manage approach". The proposals include provision of a temporary Site Campus that reduces the demand for accommodation in other sectors. It is also proposed to manage the use of accommodation through its Workforce Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) that will seek to ensure impacts on particular locations and sectors are minimised. It will also boost supply through the proposed Housing Fund. Further details of the WAMS and the Housing Fund are set out in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). Current estimations conclude that the tourist accommodation required from existing sources is a very small percentage of the overall supply, across all forms of accommodation. For example, it is estimated that 450 tourist bedspaces (excluding caravans) would be used out of a total of 14,970 and that approximately 3,400 spaces would be available for use by construction workers. This would equate to 3% of all bed spaces and 14% of those that are estimated to be available and affordable during the summer peak. Following completion of the construction of the Power Station, the Site Campus would be decommissioned and returned to its pre-developed condition. In acknowledgement of the importance of the tourism sector to the economy of Anglesey, Horizon will support a Tourism Fund.

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150- Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	There is no assessment of additional value or cost of different types of accommodation – legacy, community, culture, and quality of life. Tourism accommodation should exist as a “<i>pressure release valve</i>” rather than a staple requirement. The proposed accommodation sector breakdown shows 3,330 beds to be taken up with new owner occupied, existing rental stock and latent and tourism, but there are no assurances about this being definitive or 100% available. The consultee questions how demand will be catered for if this stock is not available. The assessment of impacts on tourism lacks detail and is not complete. The assessment of available tourism accommodation does not match with industry reports. The gap between validated statistics and on the ground reports needs reducing. The Bedstock survey should not be taken as a whole to represent percentage of total accommodation available. Only viable accommodation should be taken as the base level of which workers accommodation is then calculated. e.g. Of the 55k bed spaces, 40k are caravan and camping which are unrealistic for workers accommodation.	No	Horizon's assessment of what accommodation is available for workers takes account of cost and what they can afford, ie what is viable. Current estimations conclude that the accommodation required from existing sources is a very small percentage of the overall supply, across all forms of accommodation. For example, it is estimated that 450 tourist bedspaces (excluding caravans) would be used out of a total of 14,970 and that approximately 3,400 spaces would be available for use by construction workers. This would equate to 3% of all bed spaces and 14% of those that are estimated to be available and affordable during the summer peak. The use of accommodation will also be managed through the Workforce Accommodation Management Service. This will be responsible for ensuring that there is enough accommodation available for workers. Horizon is also proposing a Housing Fund that can be used to boost supply. In acknowledgment of the importance of the tourism sector to the economy of Anglesey, Horizon will support a Tourism Fund.
100105- Strategic Housing Partnership	S47 and S42(1) (a)	Figures used within the consultation documents regarding the construction	Yes	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has been reviewing and revising its construction plans. As a result of the change in the

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
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100245- Llaneilian Community Council		workforce are inconsistent, lack clarity and reference to the local context. The maximum construction workforce number cited in documents has increased from 6,500 to 10,000.		approach to construction (including the phasing), the peak number of workers has been reduced to approximately 8,500. Horizon acknowledges there is a degree of uncertainty and so has assessed a higher level of 9,000 workers so there is contingency of 500 workers.
100148- Anglesey Tourism Association	S47	Land and Lakes, which offers legacy accommodation, were providing 3500 beds initially when worker numbers were at 6200, worker numbers now at 11,700 but the allocation hasn't changed. Land and Lakes have stated that they could take more workers so why have their numbers not gone up? Having as many workers in one area, where the infrastructure will already be in place would surely make sense.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon has been reviewing and revising its construction plans. Following the Project changes, and with a greater understanding of construction methodologies, Horizon now estimates that the peak number of workers during the construction period will peak at approximately 8,500 (reduced from the 10,700 assessed in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation). To ensure Horizon mitigates against any unforeseen increases in worker numbers, Horizon is assuming a peak of 9,000 workers for its assessment work. The exception to this is in assessments where the lower number of workers represents the 'worst case' scenario, in which case the lower figure is being assessed. Detailed information was provided in the Main Consultation Document (Chapter 4) at the Stage Three Pre-Application Consultation to provide clarity and detail on this matter.
100121, 100113, 100160, 100187, 100143	S47	Please also ensure that there is enough accommodation for the increased workforce numbers rather than the contractors spoiling our tourism industry.		Horizon has undertaken a project-wide socio-economic impact assessment (see ES Volume C- Project wide effects C1- Socio-economics, Application Document Reference 6.3.1) which assesses impacts on the local housing market and

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				tourism sectors. This concludes that there is significant spare capacity in the Tourism Sector to accommodate workers and tourists simultaneously when required without causing long term detriment to the sector. Current estimations conclude that the accommodation required from existing sources is a very small percentage of the overall supply, across all forms of accommodation. For example, it is estimated that 450 tourist bedspaces (excluding caravans) would be used out of a total of 14,970 and that approximately 3,400 spaces would be available for use by construction workers. This would equate to 3% of all bed spaces and 14% of those that are estimated to be available and affordable during the summer peak. In acknowledgment of the importance of the tourism sector to the economy of Anglesey, Horizon will support a Tourism Fund.
Transport routes / commuter issues				
121- Grwp Llandrillo Menai	S47	Suitable travel arrangements will be required from Llangejni to Wylfa Newydd if workers' accommodation is located there.	No	No purpose-built workers' accommodation is proposed in Llangejni. Up to 4,000 bed spaces are now proposed on the Site Campus, located north-east of the Power Station Site, within the WNDA.
100152	S42(1)(d)	Insufficient details of routes provided of the Rhosgoch area to comment. Locations and roads not given.	No	The number of workers expected to travel from within the 90-minute zone has been reduced to 2,000. Very few of these are expected to travel from the edges of the zone. Workers who live too

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100123- Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100122- Zip World Experience Adventure, 100116- Wow Training London Road Centre, 100140- The Sign Factory Expode Media Ltd	S47	The consultation document suggests that 2,700 workers will travel up to 90 minutes to perform a 10.5 hour working day and then travel home for up to 90 minutes. This is not realistic and may result in workers seeking weekday accommodation on the island. This could impact tourist and private rental bed spaces with considerable consequences for local people.	No	far from the site are already assumed to seek local accommodation – either in the Site Campus or in existing accommodation. Horizon acknowledges there is some uncertainty around the central estimate so there is contingency built into the assessment and measure will be put in place to monitor, manage and mitigate the impacts of where construction workers live.
100179- IACC, 100178- Holyhead Town Council, 100143, 100144- A Roberts Ltd, 100125- West Cheshire and North Wales, 100122- Zip World Experience adventure, 100143, 100111- JK Morewood Ltd, 100114, 100116, 100122- Zip World Experience Adventure, 100140, 100149, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd), 100197	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a) and S47	Concern that the acceptable commute time-distance of 90 minutes is too long as this could be up to 3 hours on top of a shift. Tired workers and drivers could be dangerous.	No	Many of the home-based workers will be drawn from Anglesey itself and from areas on the North Wales mainland. Relatively few are expected to travel the 90 minutes from the edges of the DCCZ. However, it is a feature of the construction industry that some workers do travel those sorts of distances, especially those who are not on-site for many days at a time. Horizon therefore believes that the DCCZ is an appropriate size.

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100192- Welsh Government, 100197, 100179- IACC	S42(1)(a), S47 and S42(1)(d)	The need for a commute and bus system would be reduced if more accommodation was built closer to the construction site. Huge carbon emissions and waste from buses and personal car travel could be easily reduced if accommodation is built closer.	Yes	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has revised its Workforce Accommodation Strategy and now proposes to house up to 4,000 workers on-site in the Site Campus. Travel times for these workers would be reduced, as would the need for buses and private vehicle travel to and from the site.
100217, 100209- Amlwch Town Council, 100207, 100204, 100203, 100210, 100211, 100212- CLWB Padrig/ Cemaes Village, 100213- Cemaes Village Partnership, 100214, 100215, 100216, 100217, 100218. 100219, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100238, 100239, 100179- IACC,	S47 and S42(1)(a)	The consultees raise traffic concerns in relation to potential development sites at Amlwch and Madyn Farm.-The consultees note that the A5025 through Bull Bay and Amlwch- Cemaes is already congested at peak times and has a history of road traffic accidents.	Yes	Horizon is no longer proposing campus accommodation at Rhosgoch and Madyn Farm. All Temporary Workers' Accommodation will now be in the Site Campus. This will reduce the need for these workers to travel and avoid congestion elsewhere.
100179- IACC	S42(1)(b)	The proposals lack details regarding parking provision for the proposed onsite accommodation.	No	The DCO application sets out the level of parking provision and this has been assessed as part of the Transport Assessment reported in the Environmental Statement. There will be 2,000 parking spaces at the Site Campus.
100112 – Mon Consultancy Services Ltd, 100116 – Wow	S47	Support expressed that Horizon have chosen to locate the incoming workforce close to existing infrastructure, transport links and public services of a large town like	Yes – see response	Horizon is no longer proposing campus accommodation at Kingsland/Cae Glas. All Temporary Workers' Accommodation will now be in the Site Campus. The Campus will include food

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Training London Road Centre, 100122 – Zip World Experience Centre, 100123 – Grays Waste Management Ltd. 100134	S47	Holyhead. This will clearly help to mitigate impact and will also benefit the town. The Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation information states that some 50% of the workforce will be housed in purpose built accommodation while the remainder are to be accommodated either at home and travelling, or in the Private Rented Sector and Tourism Accommodation. In regard to the predicted number of workers that are predicted to travel from home it is significant in that, at peak, there will be some 2,700 workers expected to be accommodated outside any 'controlled accommodation' (not part of the Construction Workers Accommodation Management Portal). These workers are expected to be 'sourced' from the defined Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ) which is up to 1.5 hours travel time from home to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and as such adding up to 3 hours to the working day. The DCCZ is considered too large and will result in workers on the periphery of this area not being prepared to travel. The likely overlap of commuting zones and timing with other large capital investment schemes	No	and drink, leisure facilities and a small shop for everyday needs. This will reduce the need for these workers to travel and avoid congestion elsewhere. Horizon has reviewed the proportion of workers that it expects to recruit from the local area and so would not need temporary accommodation (referred to as "home-based workers"). Horizon is committed to maximising the ability of local people to access jobs. However, to ensure an appropriate "worst case" assessment for housing workers to allow for contingencies, Horizon is taking a conservative estimate of 2,000 (or 22%) home-based workers for the Workforce Accommodation Strategy. Many of these will be drawn from Anglesey itself and from areas on the North Wales mainland. Relatively few are expected to travel from the edges of the DCCZ, however, it is a feature of the construction industry that some workers do travel those sorts of distances and times, especially if they are not working many days. The size of the DCCZ is therefore considered reasonable.

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		located in North East Wales and the Northern Powerhouse Area will also impact and reduce this Accommodation Sector number therefore increasing pressure in the other two sectors. The local workforce figure at 2,700 seems large given the travel time to site and the likely competition from other large capital schemes. This will impact on the other two accommodation sectors by increasing the pressure for accommodation.		
Legacy				
101	S47	In regard to the proposal for permanent homes at Madyn Farm the consultee considers that more affordable housing is needed and that the proposal is therefore acceptable.	No	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has changed its proposal for the accommodation of the construction workforce. The proposal rationalises the temporary workers' accommodation from a number of off-site locations (at Kingsland (Holyhead), Cae Glas (Holyhead), Rhosgoch, Madyn Farm (Amlwch) and Amlwch Sites A and B) to a single campus within the WNDA, known as the Site Campus. This results in an increase of temporary workers' accommodation on-site from 500 bed spaces to up to 4,000 bed spaces alongside associated amenity facilities. This generates multiple benefits. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Main Site Selection Report (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). The accommodation will be removed post-construction. However, Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of affordable housing. Further detail is set out in the

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Document 8.4).
101, 100070, 93, 117	S47	More affordable housing is needed.	Yes – additional mitigation proposed.	Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of affordable housing. Further detail is set out in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Document 8.4).
100080, 100103, 100114	S47	Agree with proposed legacy use at the Kingsland/Cae Glas site. In particular, existing infrastructure benefits the proposals. The location of these sites would offer both longer term opportunities when converted to holiday and residential accommodation after the construction stage of the power station.	Yes – see response.	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation Horizon has changed its proposal for the accommodation of the construction workforce. The proposal rationalises the temporary workers' accommodation from a number of off-site locations (at Kingsland (Holyhead), Cae Glas (Holyhead), Rhosgoch, Madyn Farm (Amlwch) and Amlwch Sites A and B) to a single campus within the WNDA, known as the temporary Site Campus. This results in an increase of temporary workers' accommodation on-site from 500 bed spaces to up to 4,000 bed spaces alongside associated amenity facilities. This generates multiple benefits. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Main Site Selection Report (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1). The accommodation will be removed post-construction.
117	S47	The proposals at Amlwch could include sport and social facilities that could be accessed by local people and used for the 2025 Island Games.	Yes – see response.	
117	S47	Rhosgoch should be used as temporary accommodation with facilities for the workers with use for the local community post construction or part temporary accommodation and use for holding materials and equipment.	Yes – see response	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Rhosgoch, Amlwch, Kingsland/Cae Glas and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided
117, 100150-Mechell CC, 100111	S47 and S42(1)(a)	The Rhosgoch site provides an opportunity for use by the local community post construction, with part temporary	Yes – see response	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		accommodation and part holding area for materials and equipment.		on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with approximately 4,000 beds erected during 2023 at peak construction. These will be removed following construction. Horizon has documented its assessment of sites previously considered for the worker accommodation in the Site Selection Reports submitted with the DCO Application (Application Document References 8.24.1 – 8.24.7).
135, 100122- Zip World Experience Adventure	S47	Concerns about approach to legacy. Legacy benefits have not been identified at Rhosgoch and therefore there is no justification for this site that is contrary to local planning policy.		
113	S47	The Council have expressed support for legacy benefits however the proposed hotel and leisure facilities at Cae Glas are no longer proposed. The replacement football and cricket pitches may no longer be proposed. The legacy will be little more than holiday accommodation when there is already over capacity.		
100123- Grays Waste Management Ltd	S47	Purpose built accommodation should be proposed with a legacy benefit.	Yes – see Response	
113	S47	The football and cricket pitches that will replace those to be lost at Penrhos are now not certain to go ahead.	No	
100152	S42(1)(d)	The Consultee comments that there has been no mention of security measures and questions what security measures are proposed to prevent loss and damage to surrounding properties and persons. The Consultees raise concern regarding the influx of construction workers and integration issues with the local community. It is considered that as the workers will be employed by Horizon, Horizon should accept full responsibility for their actions.	No	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsland/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				The application includes Workforce Management Principles that set out how Horizon will address matters such as workers' behaviour through a Code of Conduct.
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	The impact from the proposed worker accommodation strategy on the existing Private Rental Sector (PRS) is too great. The existing PRS stock is proposed to provide 1,100 bedspaces. This seems to be a very large number when there is currently only 15 houses available to let on the Island. This suggests a significant displacement of existing tenants will occur and there is a real concern as to the social issues this will cause and the impact on Welsh language. Land and Lakes Ltd recommend that this 1,100 is reduced to maximum of 500.	Yes – estimated number of PRS bed spaces has changed.	Horizon's revised workforce will require approximately 900 PRS bed spaces. The existing supply data is based on the Census and is set out in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Document 8.4). Horizon has proposed a "plan, monitor and manage approach". The proposals include provision of a Site Campus that reduces the demand for accommodation in other sectors. It is also proposed to manage the use of accommodation through its Workforce Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) that will seek to ensure impacts on particular locations and sectors are minimised. It will also boost supply through the proposed Housing Fund. Further details of the WAMS and the Housing Fund are set out in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Document 8.4).
100107- Strategic Housing Partnership	S47	The demand for housing as a result of the construction workforce brings an opportunity to provide a legacy of improved housing for local communities. This may help address existing housing issues. However, it also brings significant challenges and the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation document does not address how these will be addressed.	Yes – a Housing Fund is proposed.	Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of market and affordable housing. Further information on the Housing Fund is provided in the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). The provision of permanent housing is subject to local planning policy. The Joint Local Development Plan for Gwynedd and Anglesey sets out proposals

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				for higher housing delivery that takes account of demand from the Energy Island Project, which includes Wylfa.
150- Destination Anglesey Partnership	S47	Legacy proposals are not clear.	No	The Housing Fund can be used to deliver a legacy in the form of additional housing. In acknowledgment of the importance of the tourism sector to the economy of Anglesey, Horizon propose a Tourism Fund to ensure a tourism legacy.
100152	S42(1)(d)	Will proposals for permanent housing at Madyn Farm be public or private homes?	Yes – see response.	Horizon is no longer proposing housing at Madyn Farm as part of its proposals.
57	S47	Smaller sites around the island could create more of a legacy with perhaps working in partnership with individuals on projects of say 50 to 100 workers per site. These sites could be then developed for tourism post Wylfa Newydd. Consultee has previously stated it is big companies that will benefit from the proposed site at Holyhead, leaving only low pay jobs as a legacy of the project. A number of partnerships with local people would be more beneficial and give income to develop businesses for the future, Anglesey has always been a holiday hotspot in the past present and in the future. Creating monster villages like land and lakes will only line the pockets of multi-national chains and nothing to local businesses.	Yes – see response.	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsand/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Each of the new build worker accommodation proposals should allocate a legacy value so consultees can make a valued judgement.	Yes – see response.	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
		Legacy Value: 0		a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsland/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction. A tourism and housing legacy can be secured through the tourism and housing funds that Horizon has proposed as part of its DCO Application.
117	S47	In addition to the Madyn site, IACC have land with planning permission for 40 dwellings and an extra care facility behind Maes Mona. The IACC should allow Horizon to build these houses on this site, but Horizon should then hand the site back to the IACC for use as social / affordable housing. The 40 dwellings on this site coupled with the 50 at Madyn could house approx. 270 workers. Taking in to consideration workers in private that would then be close to 500 workers in Amlwch with a legacy left post construction.	Yes – see response.	Horizon is only proposing purpose-built Temporary Workers' Accommodation at its Site Campus. Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of market and affordable housing on other sites. The provision of permanent housing is subject to local planning policy. The Joint Local Development Plan for Gwynedd and Anglesey sets out proposals for higher housing delivery that takes account of demand from the Energy Island Project, which includes Wylfa. Horizon is satisfied that the Councils have planned properly for this demand.
100090	S47	A housing estate was built in Amlwch in the late 1960s to accommodate Wylfa workers, this has been a great benefit. A similar legacy would be appropriate.	No	Horizon is only proposing purpose-built temporary workers' accommodation at its Site Campus. Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of market and affordable housing on other sites.

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				The provision of permanent housing is subject to local planning policy. The Joint Local Development Plan for Gwynedd and Anglesey sets out proposals for higher housing delivery that takes account of demand from the Energy Island Project, which includes the Wylfa Newydd Project.
101	S47	Agree with proposed use of accommodation post construction.	Yes	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsand/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.
144, 100143, 100145- Land and Lakes Ltd, 100149, 100112- Mon Consultancy services Ltd, 100125- West Cheshire and North Wales Chamber of Commerce, 100176- Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100112- Mon Consultancy Services Ltd, 100116, 100140, 100161- North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100178, 100232	S47	Plans to demolish the Rhosgoch Village undermine the commitment to a strong legacy, which Horizon has promised. The demolition could contribute to housing problems upon completion of the plant, as many of the 'temporary' workers will be established after 10 years and will wish to stay on the island.	Yes – change to the worker accommodation strategy.	
100070, 100144- A Roberts Ltd, 100161- North	S47	Development at Cae Glas would provide the best legacy but details of this are scarce and clarification would be welcomed.	Yes – change to the worker accommodation strategy.	

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
Wales Shipping Ltd, 100218				a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsand/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.
100145- Land and Lakes Ltd	S47	Good legacy potential at Amlwch.		Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has led to a revised design. This includes the proposals for all temporary worker's accommodation to be located at a Site Campus at the WNDA. The Kingsand/Cae Glas, Rhosgoch, Amlwch and Madyn Farm accommodation sites are no longer proposed. The proposed worker's accommodation to be provided on-site will be built as needed throughout construction, with up to 4,000 beds at peak construction. These will be removed following construction.
100179- IACC, 100181- North Wales Economic Ambition	S42(1) (b) and S47	An increase in demand has the opportunity to secure investment in housing supply and condition. A legacy of improved housing is possible. However current details of this legacy lack clarity.	Yes – a Housing Fund is proposed.	Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of market and affordable housing on other sites. Efficient utilisation of this fund will be key to ensuring it mitigates any potential impacts on the affordability of the local housing market. This additional mitigation is detailed in chapter 3 of the Workforce Accommodation Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.4). The provision of permanent housing is subject to local planning policy. The Joint Local Development

Temporary Workers' Accommodation and housing				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee Strand	Summary of consultation response	Does it link to a change to the proposal?	Horizon's response (s.49)
				Plan for Gwynedd and Anglesey sets out proposals for higher housing delivery that takes account of demand from the Energy Island Project, which includes the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100179- IACC, 100178- Holyhead Town Council, 100181- North Wales Economic Ambition, 100192- Welsh Government	S42(1)(b), S42(1)(a) and S47	There is currently no legacy proposals for the 3300 existing units which will be utilised during construction. The estimated £200 million of worker housing payments needs to be harnessed and invested properly to maintain the quality of this stock for post construction residences.	Yes – a Housing Fund is proposed.	Horizon has proposed a Housing Fund which could be used to boost the supply of market and affordable housing on other sites.
100162	S47	There should be more provision made for purpose-built accommodation - ideally one with a legacy - to cater for this likely demand.	No	Horizon have concluded that on balance, the environmental and social effects of the construction workforce on the existing community is best managed through locating them in purpose-built accommodation. Facilities will be provided for at the Site Campus with the aim of reducing the need to leave site. The approach and justification in relation to site selection is set out in the Main Site Selection Report (Section 6.5, Application Document Reference 8.24.1).

Appendix B10.12- Transport

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC would welcome discussions with HNP regarding arrangements to deal with emergency events. We request that HNP engage with North Wales Emergency Planning Department on the Emergency Plan to adequately deal with various situations.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon has prepared a Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Reference: 8.6), which details communication, management and response procedures which would be undertaken to ensure the operational safety of the employees and the general public should an incident on the highway occur. After engagement with the Emergency Services, it is proposed that Wylfa Newydd DCO Project related traffic would use any diversions set up by the Emergency Services or Local Highway Authorities around incidents on any of the designated routes to/from a construction site.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There has been no consideration to targeted winter maintenance on Wylfa Newydd access routes or where there is potential for delay and disruption due to uncontrolled utility street works on Wylfa Newydd access routes.	No	Winter maintenance is the responsibility of the highway authority. Horizon is committed to working with the highway authority to monitor the impact of construction vehicle movements along construction vehicle routes. In relation to uncontrolled utility street works, all work within the highway should be managed by the highway authority.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC believes that it may be expedient to consider the introduction of the Street Works Permit Scheme (5) to manage utility works on Wylfa access routes to mitigate against delays caused by street works. Such a scheme would require to be publically consulted upon, submitted to and approved by the Welsh Ministers and therefore has a substantial lead in time before taking effect. HNP is therefore encouraged to engage with IACC in short course to establish whether such a scheme could mitigate some of the concerns raised and allow assessment work to undertaken to underpin the preparation of any scheme.	No	Comment duly noted. It is acknowledged that IACC are responsible for managing street works and minimising impacts on the public and Horizon will seek to engage with them on this matter.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP acknowledge that during the construction phase of the Associated Developments there will be increased traffic levels in the transportation of goods, materials and workers. The IACC have concerns on the significant increase in uncontrolled traffic numbers and use of unsuitable roads which will lead to a number of road safety concerns as has already been outlined. In addition to the suggested capital works to help overcome these concerns, the IACC suggest that HNP create a comprehensive and robust Associated Development Sites Construction Traffic Management Scheme for IACC's approval.	No	A Code of Construction Practice is submitted with the DCO application which sets out the measures Horizon will put in place to control and monitor all construction and worker related movements during construction to/from all development areas (Application Reference: 8.6). The Code of Construction Practice covers all aspects of construction traffic management for the proposals.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The routes identified by HNP already accommodate a bus service. However, these are generally very minor and narrow roads and a number of these services are infrequent, with only a small number of buses on the road network. HNP's proposed shuttle bus service will potentially significantly increase the proportion of buses / large vehicles on these routes, resulting in additional conflict and congestion. The scale of mitigation proposals is dependent on the level of increased buses on the road network. This could be from widening the road and providing passing bays or if the road network is deemed unsuitable due to the significant increase level of buses then Park & Share facilities would be required at strategic locations.	No	The bus stops indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. Bus services will be demand responsive dependent on where construction workers live. The final location of and actual bus stop locations will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy describes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Reference: 6.3.20).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP could utilise smaller buses which are more suitably designed for rural roads. The IACC would welcome further discussions with HNP on this to adequately mitigate against adverse impacts.	No	The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	A section of road network included within the central area of Anglesey route may be deemed unsuitable to accommodate shuttle buses (Carmel via Elim). It is not clear from the indicative map which road it is intended to use, particularly at the Carmel end. The side roads in this area are very narrow and unsuitable for larger vehicles. Horizon will need to clarify the intended route and demonstrate that it has sufficient capacity and width to accommodate shuttle buses.	No	The bus stops indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. Bus services will be demand responsive dependent on where construction workers live. The final location of and actual bus stop locations will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Integrated Travel and

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				Transport Strategy describes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Reference: 6.3.20).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The shuttle bus route along the improved A5025 to a Park and Ride facility is supported in principle however the route shown is predicated on the facility being located at Dalar Hir and the IACC maintains its' objection to this site at this time.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The route along the A5025 up to Pentraeth (North East Area) is supported, subject to the provision of suitable parking / park and share facilities strategically located for easy access to the proposed bus stop locations to avoid increases in the likelihood of illegal parking and traffic congestion near the bus stop as a high proportion of workers in rural areas will depend on the private car to reach the closest bust stop from their home. The same is applicable for the route from Benllech via Llannerch-y-medd to Amlwch. However, the section of this route from Benllech to Llannerch-y-medd is narrow and winding. Whilst it currently serves an existing bus service, HNP's proposed shuttle bus service will potentially significantly increase the proportion of buses / large vehicles on this section, resulting in additional conflict and congestion.	No	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period, including the ability to walk in order to prevent workers from driving and parking around stops (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Reference: 6.3.20). Traffic congestion and delay has been assessed in the Transport Assessment and no substantial impacts are expected related to the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project. Please see TA for further details (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). The traffic model does not suggest any substantial change in congestion and/ or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. The current strategy is for a Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir and an emphasis on shuttle buses and car sharing by incentivising construction workers who travel to site in vehicles with high occupancy.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The North West area route is supported, subject to the provision of suitable parking / park and share facilities strategically located for easy access to the proposed bus stop locations.	No	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period, including the ability to walk in order to prevent workers from driving and parking around stops (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). The current strategy is for a Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir and an emphasis on shuttle buses and car sharing by incentivising construction workers who travel to site in vehicles with high occupancy.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Holyhead and mainland route: Current proposals indicate a single pick up point in the 'Holyhead Terminus'. It is considered that due to the large number of potential workers within the Holyhead Town area, additional pick up locations around the town should be provided.	No	The bus stops indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. Bus services will be demand responsive dependent on where construction workers live. The final location of and actual bus stop locations will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy describes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is essential that HNP provide a number of parking / park and share facilities along the North East and North West bus service routes. This would address parking concerns and mitigate against indiscriminate parking, provide parking legacy, contribute to HNP's Operational Travel Plan whilst encouraging car sharing	No	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period, including the ability to walk in order to prevent workers from driving and parking

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
		and reduce single occupancy car travel where workers chose to drive to the pick-up points.		around stops (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). The current strategy is for a Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir and an emphasis on shuttle buses and car sharing by incentivising construction workers who travel to site in vehicles with high occupancy.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC invites HNP to discuss the potential leasing of existing under-used IACC car parks in Amlwch.	No	This issue has been subject to ongoing discussions at the Statement of Common Ground meetings held with the IACC. At present, the transport analysis of the project does not indicate a need to use a car park in Amlwch. However, if a site were to be made available and it were justified by worker demand then such a site could potentially be incorporated in the transport arrangements for the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The use of appropriately sized buses which are more suitable for rural roads and the routes proposed are also an essential mitigation consideration.	No	The buses will be sized appropriately for the road to be used and the actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and may vary during the construction period.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Please refer to the relevant section of the Nuclear New Build SPG for further advice and guidance on how the IACC expects the issues associated with this thematic area to be progressed.	No	The Planning Statement submitted as part of the DCO application (Application Document Reference: 8.1) considers the Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) documents that have been published by the IACC, including the New Nuclear Build at Wylfa SPG published in 2014.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Dalar Hir - The imposition of a 30 minute maximum commute time between the park and ride and the Wylfa site is not properly justified. The justification given is that this is the maximum reasonable time when workers have an onward further journey, however this does not accord with reasoning in the TWA broad area of search which provides for a maximum 30 minute commute rather than the daily construction commuting zone of 90 minutes from the site or the "standard travel to work area" which is given in the CWAS as a 60 minute drive. A longer commute to a park and ride in Llangefni would accord with the CWAS which anticipates workers taking accommodation in the town as it is a major service centre and would shorten the onwards journey for workers travelling east within the standard travel to work area. It is accepted that Llangefni would be east of the settlement of Holyhead however it is already proposed to bus workers separately from the sites in the vicinity of Holyhead so alternatives could be explored. It is not considered that travelling to Dalar Hir would be attractive to workers residing in Llangefni as it would involve travel away from the Wylfa site to reach the park and ride. HNP's pre-determined "strong preference" for a single park and ride site in the east of the Island and the exclusion of Llangefni has produced a sub-standard solution which discounts a major settlement. The site selection process is flawed as it is based on an arbitrary and unjustified area of search which excludes a major settlement near to the A55.	No	Horizon carried out a socio-economic study based upon evidence from other large construction projects, which showed that home-based workers would travel up to 90 minutes in each direction. The assessment gives weight to the distance travelled such that those living furthest away will be least attracted. For further details see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.02 - Socio-economic technical appendix (Application Document Reference: 6.3.9). All Temporary Workers Accommodation is now proposed at the Site Campus, to be located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Sites around Llangefni are not considered. This is because these settlements are located outside of the Broad Area of Search applied at Stage 3a of the site selection process. The justification of the Broad Area of Search is provided earlier in the Site Selection Report (Volume 4 – Temporary Workers' Accommodation, Application Document Reference: 8.24.4), including its relationship to the operational pre-requisites and the impact of project optimisation.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC is supportive of the online and offline works to the A5025 from Valley to the Wylfa Newydd site which will be essential and a direct benefit to the developer to enable a safer travel route for its workers and contractors. We recognise the collaborative work which has been ongoing between the IACC and HNP to develop these proposals. The IACC expects this to continue as the proposals are refined.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC also recognise that HNP has prepared an Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (ITTS) detailing proposals as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project and appreciate that this will continue to evolve as further details emerge. It will be important that there is further collaboration with HNP on the development and refinement of the ITTS.	No	Comment duly noted. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy presents the approach proposed to minimise impacts on the road network and has been submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC recommends that HNP assess how linkages between the Parc Cybi site and the Port of Holyhead can be improved to complement and support the delivery of the Enterprise Zone site and enhancing connectivity with the Port which is a key international gateway. Consideration should also be given to whether any upgrade of Holyhead Port to accommodate shipments by sea is required or if improvement of linkages with the port to the transport links will be necessary.	No	The use of Holyhead Port to load and unload materials was considered as part of the development of the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20) in discussion with the port and local authorities. At present the facilities at the port are not suitable for the needs of the Project and therefore the Horizon does not propose the use of Holyhead Port for the Project. If facilities at the port change in the future, and the need arises from the Project for the use of more port facilities, Horizon is willing to discuss the potential use of Holyhead port in the future.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC has serious concerns regarding the use of the A55 Junction 4 and the associated roundabouts capacity with the large number of vehicles entering and departing the proposed Park & Ride site.	Yes – see response	Changes have been made to the Project since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to reduce the traffic impacts on Anglesey. Up to 4,000 construction workers will be housed at the Site Campus, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, enabling approximately 2,000 fewer car parking spaces to be provided across the development sites. This will have reduced traffic impacts near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The reduction includes 800 fewer spaces at the Dalar Hir Park and Ride. This will reduce traffic impacts at Junction 4 of the A55. The assessment of traffic impacts is contained in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The solution of creating a number of Park and Share facilities would also add value to HNP's Integrated Traffic & Transport Strategy and also contribute to HNP's Operational Travel Plan. This would also help reduce congestion levels on Britannia Bridge and at A55 Junction 4.	Yes – see response	Changes have been made to the Project since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to reduce the traffic impacts on Anglesey. Up to 4,000 construction workers will be housed at the Site Campus, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, enabling approximately 2,000 fewer car parking spaces to be provided across the development sites. This will have reduced traffic impacts near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The reduction includes 800 fewer spaces at the Dalar Hir Park and Ride. This will reduce traffic impacts at Junction 4 of the A55. The assessment of traffic impacts is contained in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP's statement that the majority of 800+ workers living in the Holyhead area are likely to be within easy walking or cycling distance of the shuttle bus terminus adjoining the railway station is not accepted and the IACC does not consider this conclusion to be robust. Proceeding on this flawed basis would increase the likelihood of illegal / anti-social parking, traffic congestion and road safety issues in the local area as workers drive to the pickup point where insufficient parking is available and the road impacts of the increased traffic have not been properly assessed or mitigated.	Yes – see response	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period, including the ability to walk in order to prevent workers from driving and parking around stops (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). The current strategy is for a Park and Ride facility at Dalar Hir and an emphasis on shuttle buses and car sharing by incentivising construction workers who travel to site in vehicles with high occupancy.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP should consider providing additional pick-up points along the route for the 800+ workers anticipated to be residing in the Holyhead Area (at locations to be agreed with IACC).	No	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period, including the ability to walk in order to prevent workers from driving and parking around stops (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Provide parking facilities at the Kingsland / Cae Glas Temporary Workers Accommodation to allow a proportion of the 800+ workers living/staying in the Holyhead area to use the Shuttle Bus service from this location. This would reduce the need for such a large car park at the chosen Park & Ride facility.	Yes – see response	Following a review of the Project after the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the TWA sites at Cae Glas and Kingsland have been withdrawn and up to 4,000 construction workers will be housed at the Site Campus, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.

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				Construction workers will be encouraged to access the site through a combination of shuttle buses, a Park and Ride and driving direct with car sharing.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Some of the road infrastructure (e.g. those roads likely to be used for 'rat running') is unsuitable for the anticipated volumes of vehicles which would arise at shift changes. There is significant risk that this would lead to issues such as road safety concerns, increased congestion and increased potential for vehicle collisions, edge of carriageway damage and complaints by local residents which will lead to a negative legacy in terms of the construction of Wylfa Newydd. The IACC will require discussions with HNP to agree on adequate mitigation measures along the Class III road between Rhosgoch and Burwen and roads connecting Rhosgoch to the A55 if the Rhosgoch site is progressed.	Yes – see response	A code of conduct will be adopted by all workers and enforced by Horizon to minimise the use of inappropriate routes. In relation to the roads linking the Associated Development sites, Horizon aims to agree the baseline condition with IACC and manage the risk of damage as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project and ensure that the highway infrastructure at completion of the construction phase of the Project has not been unduly damaged by the development. TWA is no longer proposed at Rhosgoch. This change was a key feature of the Stage 3 Pre-Application Consultation and Horizon have discussed the approach with IACC through ongoing engagement.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Although HNP proposed that the MOLF will deliver between 60-80% of material to the site the IACC believe that the numbers of HGV movements are not being given sufficient weight or consideration by HNP. At Hinkley Point C, EDF proposed to bring in 80% of materials by sea but still have up to 500 HGV movements per day site.	No	The Marine Off-Loading Facility has been altered to increase cargo handling capacity. Marine vessel movements will increase from approximately 48 per month to approximately 55 per month as a result. This will help reduce the number of deliveries by road and mitigate the traffic, noise, and air quality effects of construction traffic and Abnormal Indivisible Loads on the local road network. The traffic modelling undertaken as part of the Transport Assessment does not suggest any substantial change in congestion and/ or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. Traffic impacts are assessed in the TA.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Local experience and traffic data already suggests that the Britannia Bridge is a pinch point on the A55 and at peak periods. This is the only section of the E22 Euro Route which is single carriage so this is already a concern which will be further compounded by traffic generated by Wylfa Newydd. Additionally, adverse weather conditions have a significant impact on both the Britannia Bridge and Menai Bridge (diversion route) where the bridges may be closed to high sided vehicles. This raises significant concerns with regards to resilience.	No	Potential effects on the A55 Britannia Bridge during the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project have been assessed using VISSIM microsimulation modelling software and other key junctions on Anglesey have been assessed using other industry standard software packages. The TA submitted as part of the DCO application concludes that there will be no substantial impacts on the Britannia Bridge or the wider road network in terms of congestion or journey times (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Staggered shift times will be implemented to reduce peak hourly flows associated with private vehicle and bus movements. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.6) also includes proposals to add resilience during times of disruption, such as when the A55 Britannia Bridge is closed due to high winds. All Wylfa Newydd DCO Project related traffic will follow any closures and diversion set up by the Emergency Services or Local Highway Authorities in the event of adverse weather conditions.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	A detailed Project Execution Plan should be created whereby the Logistics Centre and Park & Ride facility are constructed first as to minimise the impacts on the local road network.	No	Details of the construction programme is provided in the ES (see ES Volume D - Power Station Main Site App D1.01 - Construction Method Statement) (Application Document Reference: 6.4.17).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC will require further discussions with HNP to formulate an adequate and robust Travel Plan that is fit for purpose for both the construction and operational phase.	No	A Travel Plan Coordinator (TPC) will be appointed for the Power Station and would represent the main driving force behind the Operational Travel Strategy. The TPC will undertake a review of the Operational Travel Strategy with the IACC and the Welsh Government on a regular basis. Appropriate monitoring will be discussed and agreed.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP should consider specifying a contractual obligation that all workers must use a particular route as part of their employment contract.	No	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy describes a range of measures to ensure workers use sustainable travel options when possible e.g. workers living

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				within 600m of a shuttle route bus stop will be required to use this service to travel to and from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Road improvements to the A5025 from Cemaes to Amlwch would benefit the Wylfa Newydd project by: - Improving the route for HNP shuttle buses to access Temporary Workers' Accommodation (TWA) as well as the proposed North-East service. - Reducing the risk of HNP shuttle buses colliding with each other. - Improving safety for Copper Trail Cycle Route users. A dedicated additional winter maintenance provision for Wylfa Newydd access routes.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC suggests that the PEIR seriously underemphasises the number of bus trips from the proposed park and ride and therefore the impact of buses. The figures presented in the PEIR seem to suggest that every single bus travelling from the Park and Ride site will be full. This might be the position at the beginning and at the end of shifts however, experiences from Hinkley Point C indicate that personnel are going to travel to and from the site throughout the day. Buses will need to travel at very regular intervals in order to prevent the use of the private cars to site.	No	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2.04 - DCO TA appendix F - Integrated Travel and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	At present, no mitigation measures are offered within the PEIR for construction and operational road traffic. Given the size of the project and the volumes of traffic generated, it is considered that mitigation to reduce construction and operational traffic flows and/or emissions should be included. For example, emission class standards could be specified.	No	A wide range of mitigation measures is included in the Wylfa Newydd Project to reduce traffic impacts including a Marine Off-Loading Facility, Logistics Centre, Park and Ride, shuttle buses and car sharing.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	At peak construction, there are likely to be moderate delays at the A55 Britannia Bridge and minor delays on the remainder of the A55 and A5025. There are a number of statements regarding the increase of traffic on Anglesey roads especially around the temporary accommodation but also the impact on increased traffic coming to the island over current infrastructure. There is reference to this in a number of documents from Horizon indicating that there will be delays on the Bridges especially the A55 Britannia Bridge. The IACC believe this will have an impact especially on people travelling to the local hospital in Bangor which has been noted. It is also important to note that a number of clinics, treatment and services are provided further afield than Bangor. Having delays on the bridges will impact on individuals from Anglesey especially with them travelling on the A5025 from localities near the construction sites as well as adding delays and extra time needed to attend appointments and treatment. The IACC is sure the local health board and also the Welsh ambulance service will highlight the risk of delays on emergency service vehicles travelling to and from the island. The IACC is aware of the traffic situation on the bridge especially in holiday season and also rush-hour traffic. The extra traffic on the bridges could also affect health and social care staff coming on and off the island seeing patients and also staff traveling to work. There is a need to strengthen the Britannia Bridge in order to strengthen the captivity of flow over the existing bridge and also consideration if a 3rd crossing could be funded in order to mitigate the effect on local individuals.	Yes	Potential effects on the A55 Britannia Bridge during the Wylfa Newydd Project have been assessed using VISSIM microsimulation modelling software. Potential effects on the key areas of the road network on Anglesey have been assessed using industry standard junction modelling software. The Transport Assessment (submitted as part of the DCO application concludes that there will be no substantial impacts on the Britannia Bridge or the wider road network in terms of congestion or journey times (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). The shift patterns for construction workers have been carefully selected to avoid the main rush-hour times. No additional mitigation was proposed following analysis of the results of the Transport Assessment, however embedded mitigation, including dedicated bus services for construction workers living on the mainland is proposed to reduce the volume of traffic across both bridges. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.6) also includes proposals to add resilience during times of disruption, such as when the A55 Britannia Bridge is closed due to high winds.
100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	At peak construction, there are likely to be moderate delays at the A55 Britannia Bridge and minor delays on the remainder of the A55 and A5025. The IACC would employ careful design of site levels and landscaping to reduce materials transported off site.	No	The Transport Assessment (submitted as part of the DCO application concludes that there will be no substantial impacts on the Britannia Bridge or the wider road network in terms of congestion or journey times (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

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100194 – IACC	S42(1)(b)	The accident rate per billion vehicle miles for Amlwch to Cemaes of the A5025 is better than the national figure for all 'A' roads and comparable to the national figures for all rural roads. Accident data should be analysed for large vehicle types.	No	Comment duly noted. Accidents for different types of road user and vehicle type are assessed in the Transport Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The timing of the shift start and end times has been designed to reduce the effects on the highway network, including A55 Britannia Bridge, wherever possible, while still maintaining progress of Main Construction according to the desired programme. Suggested mitigation- Horizon need to work closely with the Council, the Welsh Government, National Grid and other public sector partners (such as North Wales Police) to fully assess the potential impacts on the Britannia Bridge and develop appropriate mitigation to reduce the volume of Horizon traffic crossing the bridge.	No	Comment duly noted. Traffic on the bridge and impacts arising is assessed in detail using VISSIM as part of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Consultation was undertaken with Welsh Government, the IACC and Gwynedd Council on the methodology for the VISSIM microsimulation model and to discuss and agree the conclusions of the modelling.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The elements of the road network which have been assessed are: - A5025 West. - A5025 East. - A55 Holyhead to Junction 11. - Certain roads identified within report, namely the A55 and A5025 (east and west). However, further roads should be considered, such as the B5111, B5112, etc. These are most likely to be used by Horizon workers accessing the TWA at Rhosgoch.	Yes	The Temporary Workers' Accommodation at Rhosgoch has been withdrawn from the proposals following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and will not be assessed. Traffic associated with Wylfa Newydd Project travelling along the A5025 east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would only comprise construction workers' traffic living in the north of Anglesey. Additionally, minor roads are not expected to experience substantial increases in traffic flows as a large proportion of workers is proposed to live at the Site Campus, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Kingsland and Cae Glas sites therefore remain a preferred option for delivering up to 3,500 bedspaces as Temporary Workers' Accommodation within the Phase 1 development approved on both sites. Chapter 15 of the MCD states that 3,500 bed spaces will be provided to workers between Kingsland and Cae Glas. However, provision of parking for the 3,500 workers is not detailed by Horizon. Suggested mitigation - Horizon to provide details of the parking provision that will be provided to the 3,500 workers staying at Kingsland and Cae Glas Temporary Workers' Accommodation.	Yes	Following a review of the Project after the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the TWA sites at Cae Glas and Kingsland have been withdrawn and up to 4,000 construction workers will be housed at the Site Campus, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Construction workers will be encouraged to access the site through a combination of shuttle buses, a Park and Ride and driving direct with car sharing.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	In the worst case scenario, in which numerous smaller loads are not consolidated into fewer, larger loads, approximately 80 vehicles would be arriving and approximately 80 vehicles departing the Logistics Centre per hour. Concerns of A55 Junction 2 capacity with the large number of vehicles entering and departing the logistics centre. Suggested mitigation - Traffic modelling will be required on Junction 2 including the roundabouts at the top of the slip roads and the links to Parc Cybi. Further traffic modelling to include all associated and permitted developments (Former Anglesey Aluminium site) and to give consideration of any other proposed developments.	No	Note the estimated peak HGV movements to/from site, and hence to/from the Logistics Centre is 40 per hour in each direction, not 80. The A55 Junction 2 has been assessed as part of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). The outcome of the assessment is that the Wylfa Newydd Project does not cause any substantial increase in delay or congestion at Junction 2 of the A55.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	As a result of the analysis explained below, which took into account highway capacity and road safety, as well as accident data, Horizon has concluded that highway widening works and improvements to road geometry (which could lead to increased traffic speeds) may not be appropriate and are unlikely to be required. However, the IACC are undertaking a review of the existing traffic signs and road	No	Hourly changes in traffic flows are provided in Chapter 11 of the Transport Assessment. Large percentage changes are forecast on the A5025 however this is against the relatively low baseline traffic flow and the road remains within design capacity.

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		markings to determine whether further modifications can be made to help reduce traffic speeds and make the road safer. Despite the relatively small overall increase in traffic volume, IACC considers the percentage increase in large vehicles (e.g. shuttle buses) at shift start/end times is very significant. The traffic flow increase should be assessed as an hourly increase in bus traffic (to include all Temporary Workers' Accommodation and 'Anglesey North East' bus shuttle service), rather than the vehicle Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT).		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Park and Ride Facility at Dalar Hir would be 15.5ha in size and located to the north of the A55. Our preferred proposals comprise: - secure parking for up to 2,526 cars with an additional 20 disabled car spaces, as well as spaces for 55 minibuses, 94 motorbikes and 84 bicycles; - a bus waiting pick up and drop off zone for up to 40 buses; - a bus transport facility building (anticipated to be 61m long, 27m wide and 10m high); - a cycle store (anticipated to be 20m long, 11m wide, and 6m high); - access via a new roundabout located near the existing A55-A5 Junction (Junction 4); and - an electricity substation. Without prejudice to the council's position regarding the suitability of the site, the figures suggest single car occupancy, with Horizon expecting all workers to travel to Dalar Hir via single car occupancy. This does not comply with a number of national and local policies. IACC expects a number of workers will arrange with each other to meet at locations near the A55 corridor to car share. Suggested mitigation - Provision of Park and Share facilities, on a smaller scale than that proposed proximities of A55 Junctions 6, 7 and 8 and also on the mainland.	No	Note the Park and Ride now has a capacity of up to 1,900 spaces and an assumed mode share of 1.5 workers per car during peak construction. A number of initiatives are proposed to ensure uptake of car sharing and alternative transport modes across the Park and Ride and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. These details are set out in the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). The Transport Assessment does not identify any need for further Park and Ride or park and share sites. However if sites are available and demand exists, Horizon is willing to work with IACC on the potential for using such sites (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14)..
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The predicted number of collisions is comparable to the actual number of collisions recorded over the 5 year period which suggests that the road is performing roughly as expected. Horizon need to recognise the very high severity index. i.e. the ratio of killed and seriously injured compared to the total number of accidents.	No	Accident analysis is included in the Transport Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). This analysis examines accident rates per km and baseline and future traffic flows. The accident analysis concludes that the Wylfa Newydd Project will not have a significant impact on accidents on the local road network.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Our preferred package of improvements seek to address issues such as width, alignment and overtaking opportunities to prevent further deterioration of the existing standard of the road and to accommodate additional traffic associated with the delivery of plant, bulk materials, heavy goods vehicles and construction workers related to the construction works at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. However, IACC has identified the potential damage to roads linking the Associated Development sites to Wylfa Newydd during the construction phase of the project. Suggested mitigation - IACC and Horizon to agree the residual life of the A5025 from Valley to the Wylfa site prior to handover, following the Wylfa Newydd development works.	No	The approach is to be agreed with IACC through the Statement of Common Ground (SoCG) process. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area have a 20-year design life which will surpass the construction period. Should there be any deterioration of the pavement on these new sections, this can be addressed through the defect correction and quality assurance for the highway improvement works. In relation to the roads linking the Associated Development sites, Horizon aims to agree the baseline condition with IACC and manage the risk of damage as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project and ensure that the highway infrastructure at completion of the construction phase of the Project has not been unduly damaged by the development.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The objective seeks infrastructure improvements and promotional initiatives to increase levels of public transport, walking and cycling. It seeks to ensure that schemes offer efficient, flexible, reliable and sustainable modes of transport to the workforce.	Yes	The transport strategy adopted and assessed in the Transport Assessment includes measures so that the majority of the workforce will use sustainable modes of transport to get to/from work each day (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

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		Increase in risk to cyclists using the A5025 between Wylfa and Amlwch due to the increase in large vehicles (e.g. Horizon shuttle buses). Suggested mitigation - Adequate and agreed mitigation measures along the A5025 between Wylfa and Amlwch.		Given the removal of the TWA proposal at Rhosgoch, the volume of Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic travelling along the A5025 north and east is substantially reduced. A road safety study was undertaken on the request of IACC which concluded that the Wylfa Newydd Project would not material impact the safety of the A5025 north and no further mitigation is deemed necessary in this location.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The travel information pack and the internet-based accommodation booking portal could be used to inform the workforce of codes of conduct on driving between their accommodation and the Power Station Site or Park and Ride locations, particularly at shift changeover when a peak of vehicles would occur. Construction workers would be encouraged to use the strategic road network wherever possible and only using minor roads where unavoidable. IACC considers the proposed Travel Information Pack insufficient in its robustness. Suggested mitigation - Provide a robust Travel Plan which would be monitored and updated regularly. The plan should provide incentives for the workers to travel sustainably, using methods other than single car occupancy. Utilise some of the Park & Share facilities previously used at construction phase. Utilise cycling provision that was provided along the A5025 Amlwch to Wylfa.	Yes	A Code of Construction Practice is submitted with the DCO application which sets out the measures to be put in place regarding worker conduct relating to travel to/from the site. (–Application Document Reference 8.6). A Travel Plan Coordinator (TPC) will be appointed for the Power Station and would represent the main driving force behind the Operational Travel Strategy. The TPC will undertake a review of the Operational Travel Strategy with the IACC and the Welsh Government on a regular basis. Appropriate monitoring will be discussed and agreed.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	As a result of the analysis explained below, which took into account highway capacity and road safety, as well as accident data, Horizon has concluded that highway widening works and improvements to road geometry (which could lead to increased traffic speeds) may not be appropriate and are unlikely to be required. IACC considers the road unsuitable to accommodate an increase in number of large vehicles (buses) due to restrictive widths and lack of roadside verges. Suggested mitigation - Road improvements to the A5025 from Cemaes to Amlwch. Improving the road linking Rhosgoch TWA to the A5025 to an acceptable standard.	Yes	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the workforce accommodation strategy has been revisited and the proposals revised. TWA is no longer proposed at Rhosgoch and therefore associated road improvements on roads approaching Rhosgoch are not considered to be necessary. The extent of the study area in the Transport Assessment has been expanded to include minor roads on Anglesey (see ES Volume - Introduction to the topics B3 - Traffic and transport) (Application Document Reference: 6.2.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Shuttle buses would be provided to pick up workers from key transport interchanges or designated stops to ensure that these modes are as attractive as travelling by private car. It is unreasonable to assume that all workers will walk or cycle to the nearest bus pick-up point. A high proportion of the workers will travel to the pick-up point via car. This will increase the likelihood of illegal/anti-social parking, traffic congestion, etc. Suggested mitigation - Horizon to provide a number of Park & Share facilities along the North East and North West bus service route.	No	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy has now been developed and discussed with stakeholders. This sets out the routes and strategy for providing convenient bus services within 600m walking distance of a substantial proportion of workers' accommodation or homes. Some workers will be expected to drive direct to site or to the Park and Ride site with varying degrees of car sharing, averaging at 2 workers per car during the peak workforce period. (See ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). Horizon will also seek to restrict the use of parking spaces at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area to those that car share, to encourage use of the shuttle buses and reduce the numbers of private vehicles being driven to site.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Emergency arrangements would be developed to cover the required actions and mitigation needed to control such an event. These would be in the form of an Emergency Plan, approved by ONR that would contain information on protection of the public, personnel, plant and the environment. No consideration of how Horizon will manage should a serious incident fully close the A5025, thus prohibiting access to the Wylfa Newydd site and Associated Development sites. Suggested mitigation - Improve the A5025 between Wylfa and Amlwch to make suitable as an alternative route during an emergency event. Improve the B5112 (A5 Treban to Llannerch-y-medd), B5111 (Llannerch-y-medd to Ty'n Ffrwd	No	Horizon has prepared the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.6), which contains a section on the Traffic Incident Management Strategy (TIMS) which details communication, management and response procedures which would be undertaken to ensure the operational safety of the employees and the general public should an incident on the highway occur. After engagement with the Emergency Services, it is proposed that Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic would use any diversions set up by the Emergency Services or Local Highway Authorities around incidents on any of the designated routes to/from a construction site.

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		junction) and the Class III road from Ty'n Ffrwd junction to Rhosgoch TWA site to make suitable as an alternative route during an emergency event.		
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The objective seeks infrastructure improvements and promotional initiatives to increase levels of public transport, walking and cycling. It seeks to ensure that schemes offer efficient, flexible, reliable and sustainable modes of transport to the workforce. This accords particularly with the NPS EN-1 statements that applicants should prepare travel plans to include demand management measures, referencing improving access by public transport, walking and cycling and reducing the need for parking. Reduced road width and lack of roadside verges may mean potential conflict between cyclists and large vehicles. Suggested mitigation - Localised improvements to provide adequate safe space for cyclists, including provision of roadside verges.	No	Horizon will introduce reasonable measures to promote and incentivise cycling and walking to work during operation but the strategy for the construction workforce is centred on the shuttle buses, Park and Ride, and car sharing to maximise efficient and sustainable travel to/from the site. See the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy for further details. (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The travel information pack and the internet-based accommodation booking portal could be used to inform the workforce of codes of conduct on driving between their accommodation and the Power Station Site or Park and Ride locations, particularly at shift changeover when a peak of vehicles would occur. Construction workers would be encouraged to use the strategic road network wherever possible and only using minor roads where unavoidable. Without prejudice to IACC position regarding the suitability of the site, there is a likelihood of significant increase in uncontrolled traffic numbers using Class II, III and unclassified roads to access Rhosgoch TWA from the A55. Suggested mitigation - Improve access roads to the Associated Development sites, such as the B5112 (A5 Treban to Llannerch-y-medd), B5111 (Llannerch-y-medd to Ty'n Ffrwd junction) and the Class III road from Ty'n Ffrwd junction to Rhosgoch TWA site.	Yes	Information packs containing the Construction Traffic Management Strategy will be provided to all construction workers at their induction. The information packs will contain but not be limited to the following: • HGV routes and route restrictions (if appropriate); • construction vehicle routes (if appropriate); • non-compliance guidance; • complaints procedure; • bus routes. Construction workers will be bound to comply with the above by the Code of Conduct in line with the principles set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: number 8.5) The Transport Assessment has also included an assessment of the routes from Associated Development sites to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Without prejudice to the Council's position regarding the suitability of the site the strategic road network on Anglesey does not include the Class III road to Rhosgoch and Burwen, as shown in numerous figures within the PAC2 documents. Suggested mitigation - Improving the B5112 (A5 Treban to Llannerch-y-medd), B5111 (Llannerch-y-medd to Ty'n Ffrwd junction) and the Class III road from Ty'n Ffrwd junction to Rhosgoch TWA site. Horizon to monitor and control workers travel route to TWA's via the use of Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) technology to ensure that inappropriate routes are not used.	Yes	TWA is no longer proposed at Rhosgoch.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The shift start and finish working times clash with busy periods on the roads network. This will add to personal stress. It would be helpful if shifts could be arranged so as to start and finish earlier in the day so as to minimise traffic at peak times.	Yes	The proposed shift start and end times mainly avoid the standard peak periods on the local highway network. Furthermore, Horizon proposes staggered shift times to reduce peak hourly flows associated with private vehicle and bus movements.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Project would generate additional traffic during construction. This would primarily be on the A55 and on the A5025 both east and west. Drivers, public transport users, and NMUs could potentially be affected by changes in traffic flows. The developer needs to utilise methods of effectively communicating to road users the whereabouts of planned slow-moving wide loads, traffic jams and intensities and congested areas. This will go some way to reducing any associated stress with journey times on the A55, the A5025 or any other highway.	No	The CoCP will provide the necessary tools for communicating with the public (see Code of Construction Practice Power Station Main Site sub-CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.7). Bilingual temporary signage will be erected along the A55/A5025 access routes to the proposed developments. The locations of signage will be drafted and agreed with the appropriate authorities in plain format. The purpose of the signs will be to ensure effective route management.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is support and requests for a commitment to improving the A5025 from Amlwch to Power Station site. There is a call for an assessment of traffic congestion and capacity resilience for Britannia Bridge and a request to see the Transport Assessment and traffic model. Agreed that there is a need for an assessment of traffic congestion and capacity resilience for Britannia Bridge. With existing traffic counts, it should be possible to generate a simulation of traffic loadings on both Bridges to Anglesey and the shift times need to be staggered so as to minimise any traffic clashes at peak times. Such a study (containing graphs etc.) will give more confidence that people from Anglesey travelling to work in Gwynedd and beyond and the people of Gwynedd and beyond travelling to work in Anglesey won't have additional stress when competing with end of shifts at Wylfa in the morning, and with start of shifts in the evening time. The Britannia bridge has already reached saturation times at peak times in the morning and evening (particularly with the amount of traffic coming from Parc Menai and Caernarfon), and this is already a stress point for commuters. Staggering the shift start times at Wylfa may negate the need for another logistics centre and a 'Park and Ride' in Gwynedd.	Yes	Potential effects on the A55 Britannia Bridge during the Wylfa Newydd Project have been assessed using VISSIM microsimulation modelling software and other key junctions on Anglesey have been assessed using other industry standard software packages. The Transport Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application concludes that there will be no substantial impacts on the Britannia Bridge or the wider road network in terms of congestion or journey times (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Staggered shift times will be implemented to reduce peak hourly flows associated with private vehicle and bus movements.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The current working assumption is a staggered shift start with 3 start times at 07:00, 07:30 and 08:00; this may change once the Engineering, Procurement and Construction contractor has fully assessed the project requirements and constraints. Staggered night shifts starting at 16:30, 17:00 and 17:30, with certain trades required to work through the night, for example when continuous concrete pours are needed. The proposed staggered shifts with three start times at 07:00, 07:30 and 08:00 for daytime doesn't appear to account for Summertime daylight periods which enable workers to be active in full daylight from much earlier times. Consideration should be given to Seasonal variations for shift start times based on sunrise/sunset times to minimise the impact on other daily travel during peak travel times. The same would apply for evening end times.	No	Comment duly noted. No changes are proposed to the shift times presented in the DCO application.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	For the purposes of assessment, a maximum of 80 HGV deliveries per hour has been assumed to be travelling along the A5025, although it is anticipated that this could be reduced to a maximum of 40 HGVs per hour with consolidation. It is currently proposed that deliveries would predominantly be in a ten hour window (Monday to Sunday), avoiding weekday AM and PM peak periods and school arrival and departure times. HGV movements to and from site shall generally be restricted to 0700 to 1900. A total of 80 heavy goods vehicles per hour travelling along the A5025 will inevitably result in delays to road users including tourists. It is therefore recommended that all reasonable methods of disseminating such information to the public and visitors (e.g. local radio and newspapers) is utilised and that wherever possible, alternative routes are utilised, or the area is avoided at peak times.	No	Note that the maximum HGV flow per hour is now 40 per direction, not 80. Traffic congestion and delay has been assessed in the Transport Assessment and no substantial impacts are expected related to the Wylfa Newydd Project. Please see Transport Assessment for further details (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	At peak construction, there are likely to be moderate delays at the A55 Britannia Bridge and minor delays on the remainder of the A55 and A5025. The mitigation strategies mentioned in other parts of the consultation documents make reference to reducing the impact on the Britannia Bridge, however this statement seems to contradict other statements. This is why a more detailed traffic	No	A detailed microsimulation VISSIM model has been undertaken for both bridges. No substantial traffic impacts are expected as detailed in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

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		assessment for both Bridges is required so as to try and stagger any pressure points during the shift pattern.		
Health and Safety				
100144	S47	A 10.5 hour day with up to 90 minute commute each way is not a safe way for construction workers to be living and working and could lead to unnecessary risk.	No	Horizon carried out a socio-economic study based upon evidence from other large construction projects, which showed that home-based workers would typically travel up to 90 minutes in each direction. The assessment gives weight to the distance travelled such that those living furthest away will be least attracted and the number travelling from 90 minutes away is very small (estimated to be 247 workers out of a total of 9,000). For further details see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.02 - Socio-economic technical appendix (Application Document Reference: 6.3.9).
100197	S47	Concern about the road safety implications of long commuting distance for construction workers.	No	Whilst Horizon does not have any direct control over where workers choose to live, a high proportion of the construction workers will be accommodated on-site (up to 4,000) which will substantially reduce the number of traffic movements on Anglesey. The number travelling from 90 minutes away is very small (estimated to be 247 workers out of a total of 9,000).
100200, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, 100231, 100236	S47 and S42(1)(d)	Improvements on some stretches of the A5025 will have the effect of increasing speeds more generally. This exacerbates the risks to those living on non-improved stretches of road when trying to access and egress properties. Further road improvements and traffic calming measures need to be included.	No	Comment duly noted. All proposed highway schemes will be fully safety audited. If speeding by the general public was perceived as an issue once the highway improvements have been completed, Horizon envisages this would be managed through the standard procedures of enforcement by the police. If speeding of project related traffic is observed then action will be taken by Horizon with the driver and/or contractor.
72	S47	Joining the bypass from Gwelfor Estate can be dangerous.	No	Comment duly noted. This access is to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and no construction vehicles are expected to use this section of road. This means that only shuttle buses and vehicles associated with workers living in the north and east of Anglesey will use this section of road. A further road accident study was undertaken of the A5025 to the east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area at the request of the IACC and this document was shared with the IACC as part of the Statement of Common Ground process. The study concluded that no further remedial highway measures were required on the A5025 east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
103, 144, 155, 100070, 100107, 100111 – JK Morewood Ltd, 100112 – Mon Consultancy Services Ltd, 100114, 100116 – Wow Training London Road Centre, 100122 – Zip World Experience Adventure, 100123 – Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100124, 100125 – West Cheshire and North Wales Chamber of Commerce, 100139, 100140 – The Sign Factory Expode Media Ltd, 100149 – Trearddur	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	Concern over the safety of motorists on the local road network arising from increased traffic during the enabling works, pre-construction and construction phases.	No	The Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).provides a detailed accident analysis and concludes that the Wylfa Newydd Project will have no substantial impact on road safety across the island. . Construction workers will have to adhere to a Code of Conduct which will includes adherence to all laws, speed limits, the highway-code, identified route restrictions and a requirement for them to be respectful of other road users including agricultural vehicles, pedestrians, cyclists and livestock. Construction workers must also show respect to the community, and have due respect for the safety of others at all times

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Bay Junior FC, 100153, 100162, 100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 100179 – Conwy CBC, 100181 – Public Health Wales, 100189, 100197, 100200, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service, 100206 Llanbadrig Community Council, 100217, 100219, 100226 - Ysgol Gymuned Llanfechell, 100233, 100238				
129, 144, 100153, 100155, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S47, S42(1)(d) and S42(1)(a)	Concern for the safety of non-motorised users (pedestrians, vehicles and equestrians) from increased traffic during the enabling works, preconstruction and construction phases.	No	The safety of non-motorised users is considered in the TA (see ES Volume C – Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 – DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14) and ES Volume C – Project wide effects C3 – Public access and recreation effects of traffic (Application Document Reference: 6.3.3)
House prices / blight / impacts				
100155, 100200	S42(1)(d) and S47	Concern about property value and future ability to sell.	No	Horizon has developed the Neighbourhood Support Scheme which has two elements, the Property Price Scheme (PPS) and the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy (LNMS). The PPS supports property owners where it can be demonstrated that the project has affected house prices at the point of sale. This includes where property prices are affected by the construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements to the A5025 and the increase in construction traffic on properties along affected routes. The LNMS supports those affected by noise from the construction and operation of the Project. Details of these schemes are available on Horizon's website.
100200	S47	Financial compensation should be offered for properties affected by increased traffic and blight.	No	Horizon has developed the Neighbourhood Support Scheme which has two elements, the Property Price Scheme (PPS) and the Local Noise Mitigation Strategy (LNMS). The PPS supports property owners where it can be demonstrated that the project has affected house prices at the point of sale. This includes where property prices are affected by the construction and operation of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements and the increase in construction traffic on properties along affected routes. The LNMS supports those affected by noise from the construction and operation of the Project. Details of these schemes are available on Horizon's website.
100153	S42(1)(d)	There will be a loss of privacy for properties along bus routes due to overlooking.	No	The proposed shuttle bus routes are currently forecast to follow roads which are already used by buses and the buses will be sized appropriately for the local road network. Further details are proposed in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
Transport impacts on local businesses and facilities				
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	Average speed cameras or variable speed limit capability for the Britannia Bridge should be considered to reduce the likelihood of accidents and structural damage resulting in road closures from the increase in traffic.	No	The Transport Assessment provides a detailed accident analysis and concludes that the Wylfa Newydd Project will have no substantial impact on road safety across the island. All Wylfa Newydd Project traffic will adhere to speed limits which are enforced by the police and are reduced to 50mph on the A55 across the Britannia Bridge at present.

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				Information packs containing the Construction Traffic Management Strategy will be provided to all construction workers at their induction. The information packs will contain but not be limited to the following: • HGV routes and route restrictions (if appropriate); • construction vehicle routes (if appropriate); • non-compliance guidance; • complaints procedure; • bus routes. Construction workers will be bound to comply with the above by the Code of Conduct in line with the principles set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.5).
100124	S47	Opportunities to support family run local transport businesses should be sought.	No	Horizon will develop the procurement process to ensure that it is attractive for local businesses to support the Project, either through partnering with suppliers or creating a framework for smaller contracts.
100111, 100176 – Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100179 – Conwy CBC, 100148 – Anglesey Tourism Association, 100185 - Welsh Government, 100192 - Welsh Government, 100229 – Gwynedd CC	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Concern about potential impacts of construction traffic on the local economy.	No	Analysis of the traffic model shows no substantial change in congestion and/or journey times across the highway network. 60% of the total materials required for the Project construction will be delivered by water in line with national guidance which prioritises waterborne freight transport. Road and rail transport are considered in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14) and the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). Horizon will establish a Tourism Fund to support marketing initiatives, liaise with tourism operators and provide skills and training.
103	S47	The proposed location of the site is too close to Amlwch. The village's infrastructure will not cope with the expected increase in construction workers.	Yes	The TWA at Amlwch presented at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation is no longer proposed.
A55				
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	A wider assessment of the A55 and A494 to the English border as both workers and goods will likely have to travel along these routes to the Island.	No	Horizon has assessed the operation of the Strategic Highway Network (A55). There is no need to extend the assessment to the English border given the low project-related traffic flows in this area (only approximately 247 workers are forecast to travel more than 90 minutes to work out of a total of 9,000 workers).
100143	S47	2700 workers travelling 90 minutes is laughable given the unpredictable nature of travel on the A55.	No	At present Horizon estimates that approximately 245 workers will travel 90 minutes or more on a daily basis during peak construction.
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Further consideration should be given to traffic impacts on the A55 carriageway between Junctions 2 and 4, and Junctions 8 and 9.	Yes	Changes have been made to the Project since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to reduce the traffic impacts on Anglesey. Up to 4,000 construction workers will be housed at the Site Campus, to be located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, enabling approximately 2,000 fewer car parking spaces to be provided across the development sites. This will have reduced traffic impacts near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The reduction includes 800 fewer spaces at the Park and Ride. This will reduce traffic impacts at Junction 4 of the A55. The assessment of traffic impacts is contained in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14)
		Further consideration should be given to traffic impacts on the Menai Loop which includes the A487/A5/Menai Bridge from Junction 9 to 8A of the A55 trunk road.	No	The detailed VISSIM microsimulation model considers the operational effects around A55 Britannia Bridge, including Menai Bridge and roads from A55 Junction 9 (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

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		Further consideration should be given to traffic impacts on the A487 from the Vaynol roundabout to Junction 9 of the A55.	Yes	The detailed VISSIM microsimulation model considers the operational effects around A55 Britannia Bridge, including Menai Bridge and roads from A55 Junction 9 (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
OF – Agree with / support site chosen – with caveat				
155	S47	Controlling goods and materials traffic will be vitally important as a way of preventing exacerbation of the current problems, particularly with the congestion on Britannia Bridge and the ferry crossing times to Ireland, in addition to guidelines for stopping lorries and the occasions when the bridge is closed due to strong wind or accidents.	No	Comment duly noted. All Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic will follow any closures and diversion set up by the Emergency Services or Local Highway Authorities.
OF – Legacy				
57	S42(1)(d)	At present no legacy is proposed at Dalar Hir. The site will be subject to a lot of work and should not be returned to agricultural use following construction. Opportunities to adapt the site for leisure or tourism use should be explored, incorporating the facilities at Cartio Mon. The iconic project should create a legacy which the island as a whole can benefit from.	No	The site is not allocated for long term employment or leisure uses in the local plan. The use of the site for temporary purposes is therefore considered to be preferable. The site is required to be used for the Park and Ride due to its close proximity to the A55 and A5025.
152	S47	Dalar Hir should be retained following completion of construction for use as facilities for lorry drivers.	No	The Park and Ride is proposed on an undeveloped greenfield site. Following construction of the Power Station, the Park and Ride is proposed to be decommissioned and returned to its current use. Grassland with stone walling and field boundaries will be reinstated.
100124	S47	Dalar Hir Park and Ride should be retained following the completion of construction for use by Valley Airport.	No	The Park and Ride is proposed on an undeveloped greenfield site. Following construction of the Power Station, the Park and Ride will be decommissioned and returned to its current use. Grassland with stone walling and field boundaries will be reinstated.
100070	S47	The infrastructure and landscaping proposed at Rhosgoch will leave a valuable legacy. Development along the lines proposed for Cae Glas would address the need and further improve the legacy. Some limited road improvements should be considered to further validate this option.	Yes	Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, the Project has been redesigned and all Temporary Workers Accommodation is now proposed at the Site Campus, therefore the TWA site at Rhosgoch is no longer proposed.
OF - Location - distance to main site				
100134, 100143	S47	Workers located on the periphery of the Daily Construction Commuting Zone (DCCZ) will be unwilling to travel the 1.5 hours each way and will seek accommodation nearer the site, impacting the accommodation sector.	No	Horizon carried out a socio-economic study based upon evidence from other large construction projects, which showed that home-based workers would typically travel up to 90 minutes in each direction. The assessment gives weight to the distance travelled such that those living furthest away will be least attracted. Furthermore, up to 4,000 workers will be accommodated on site to cater for those wishing to live as close as possible to the site. For further details see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C1.02 - Socio-economic technical appendix (Application Document Reference: 6.3.9).
100134	S47	Consider the cumulative effects of the Project and other concurrent major projects on the accommodation sector.	No	Cumulative effects are assessed as part of the ES submitted with the DCO application (see ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I1 – Introduction) (Application Document Reference: 6.9.1).
100197	S47	The consultee questions why HGV's should be brought past Valley to Holyhead only for them to return past Valley to Wylfa.	No	The preferred location for the Logistics Centre is at Parc Cybi, on the southern edge of Holyhead at Junction 2 of the A55. It has been strategically located here to maximise its effectiveness and to reduce effects on sensitive locations on the surrounding highway network. In planning terms, the site is preferable to other sites considered in that outline permission for a warehouse facility exists, the site is within the Holyhead settlement boundary and it accords with planning policy.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The arbitrary threshold of 30 minutes travel time from the site eliminates many options for accommodation, the logistics centre, and P&R facilities. Increasing this value slightly would open the remaining parts of the island and Bangor, where	No	Horizon has discounted the mainland as a suitable location for a Park and Ride. This is because it is located too far to the east of Anglesey, meaning that workers would need to travel more than 30 minutes in buses to site. This is deemed to be the

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		there is potential for the logistics centre and P&R facilities. For example, if the logistic centre were to be located on the mainland the following benefits would be achieved: - It will control the times of the deliveries cross the A55 Britannia Bridge pinch point and avoiding peak times. - It will reduce the number of vehicles over Britannia Bridge, as there will be the opportunity to combine loads before they cross. - Deliveries to the hub will not be impacted on by the weather, and as there is advance warning of high winds on the bridge, there will be the opportunity to deliver the items to site so there will be no disruption to supply. - The times of deliveries from the mainland to site will be predictable as the route on the A55 is all dual carriageway and is not heavily trafficked. - It could provide a legacy. - The workers at the logistics hub may not need to cross Britannia Bridge to get to or from work. - It may negate the need to improve Junction 2 of the A55, which is already busy and has considerable areas of land already allocated for future development.		longest distance workers could reasonably be expected to travel, particularly when they have already been required to travel to the Park and Ride site and would have an onward journey following use of the facility. Transport modelling has informed Horizon's response to this, and the conclusion is that there is no capacity or highway safety reason why a Park and Ride would be required on the mainland, in addition to that on Anglesey. The Logistics Centre is proposed to be located at Parc Cybi as it provides a good connection to the strategic road network at a site designation for this type of land use. Further details are provided in Site Selection Report – Volume 6 – Logistics Centre (Application Document Reference: 8.2.4.6). It should be noted that it is not proposed to consolidate deliveries at the Logistics Centre and the arrival times of construction vehicles will be managed through a booking system. The number of workers at the Logistics Centre is low (approximately 14 employees) and so the impact of their travel on the Britannia Bridge is low. Further, an assessment of the operation of J2 shows no need to provide modifications as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100197	S47	There are a few alternatives but realistically contractors would be accommodated in the locality of the development. The savings in transportation of contractors is considerable. It makes sense, from the contractors viewpoint because of hardly any travelling involved, maximised down time, every provision catered for and a safer environment with fewer risks. The costs will be cheaper to both contractor and developer as the transportation element is negated and accommodation is cheaper to erect and control.	No	Comment duly noted.
100204, 100210, 100211 – Cemaes Village Community Shop, 100212 – RNLI Cemaes Branch, 100215 – Cemaes Village Partnership, 100219, 100220, 100238, 100239	S47	Concern that a 90 minute commute is deemed to be local.	No	Comment duly noted. Given the anticipated size of the workforce (9,000 at peak construction) and the range of skillsets required, the maximum typical 90-minute travel time for the daily construction commuting zone is considered appropriate and is in line with other projects of a similar scale and nature.
Oppose site chosen - alternative suggested				
113	S47	An alternative logistics centre site to the congested Parc Cybi should be considered.	No	Horizon has undertaken a site selection analysis, the detail of which was provided as part of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. This process sought to identify and assess the suitability of a number of sites, including those suitable for a Logistics Centre. Key transport reasons for selecting Parc Cybi in comparison with other sites is its proximity to the A5025 at Valley and good access to the strategic road network. It is also important to ensure separation with the large numbers of workers travelling in and out of the Park and Ride at Junction 4 of the A55. The site at Parc Cybi also offers a legacy benefit, providing a warehouse and storage facility for a potential tenant once construction has completed. Horizon considers Parc Cybi to be the most appropriate site for a Logistics Centre. Further details of the Site Selection Process are provided in Site Selection Report – Volume 5 – Logistics Centre (Application Document Reference: 8.24.5).
Other / general comment				
138 - Tref Alaw Community Council	s42(1)(a)	Dalar Hir will affect this area but no one will know how much until it is in construction/use.	No	Horizon recognises that where effects arise from the Park and Ride, mitigation measures will be required to avoid and minimise these effects. Proposed mitigation measures at the Park and Ride include retaining existing hedges and walls with localised openings created for pedestrian and vehicular access wherever practicable

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				and including footway improvements in the design of the facility. Traffic impacts of the Park and Ride are examined in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Further details of the Dalar Hir site are provided in Environmental Statement – Volume F – (Application Document Reference: 6.6).
73, 150 – Destination Anglesey Partnership, 100136 – North Wales Police	S47 and s42(1)(a)	The consultees question how access will be maintained to the site when there are A5025, A55 and Britannia Bridge closures.	No	Full closure of the delivery routes will lead to delays in deliveries. Diversion routes set up around incidents by the police and other authorities will be followed by Horizon workers and delivery drivers. A CoCP has been produced to indicate what actions Horizon will take in such an occurrence and is submitted as part of the DCO application (see Code of Construction Practice Power Station Main site sub-CoCP) (Application Document Reference: 8.7).
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The consultation documents identify probable shift patterns. Thursday and Sunday evenings are acknowledged to be when impacts are anticipated; however, the timeframe of this is not known.	No	The shift patterns of 11 days on / 3 days off is anticipated to commence once main construction activities start. This shift pattern is expected to continue throughout the remainder of the construction programme.
Other specific suggestion				
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Combining the Park and Ride facilities and logistics centre or temporary worker's accommodation should be considered.	Yes	Following a review of the Project in light of the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation responses, Temporary Worker's Accommodation is now combined with the main site construction works as a dedicated Site Campus, in order to reduce the demand for travel to/from the site on a daily basis. Horizon has given serious consideration to the Park and Ride and undertaken further modelling. The site remains the most appropriate site for a Park and Ride and is confirmed for the facility. The Logistics Centre at Parc Cybi is considered to be the preferred location in traffic and planning policy terms.
100181 – Public Health Wales	S42(1)(a)	The value of active travel and the impact on the health of the workforce should be more prominently considered. Discussion on footpaths and cycleways focuses predominantly on preservation of rights of way for community use.	No	Comment duly noted. A core value of Horizon is to prioritise the health and well-being of the workforce. The Health Impact Assessment Interim Report was consulted on at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and the Health Impact Assessment forms part of the suite of DCO documents (Application Document Reference: 8.19). These documents consider the effects on health and identify how the Project can minimise negative effects and maximise enhancements to the health of the workforce. Consideration has been given to maximising opportunities for and encouraging active travel. The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements will improve road safety for all users, including non-motorised users.
155, 100229 – Gwynedd CC	S47	A logistics centre facility should be provided on the mainland to prevent exacerbating existing congestion on Britannia Bridge.	No	Horizon considers that Parc Cybi is the most appropriate site for the Logistics Centre in traffic and planning policy terms. Suppliers will consolidate their goods at source in order to minimise HGV movements. Further details on how the site was selected are provided in Site Selection Report – Volume 6 – Logistics Centre (Application Document Reference: 8.24.6). The transport impact of the scheme on Britannia Bridge is considered in detail in the Transport Assessment using a VISSIM model which has been agreed with stakeholders (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
152	S47	A multi-storey parking facility should be considered to minimise the loss of greenfield land. The visual impact would be temporary.	No	Planning policy does not envisage long term use of the site for employment uses. Since the Park and Ride is a temporary facility, only surface car-parking is proposed. A multi-storey car park would only be considered where land was in short supply and in a built-up area due to the environmental impacts of multi-storey building.
Request specific information				

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100179 – Conwy CBC, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	More details on the car-share scheme are needed.	No	The car sharing approach will be facilitated through a web-based database and mobile application to match workers living in proximity to one another and on similar shift patterns. Incentives will encourage car sharing, including preferential parking at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area for those with a high vehicle occupancy of at least three workers per car during peak construction. Sustainable Travel Information outlining the travel options to the site, links to a car share database and other websites displaying key information, would be part of the induction materials for employees (see the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) submitted as part of the DCO application - Application Document Reference: 8.13).
100228 - GVA Ltd, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	What assumptions have been made to adjust the baseline to account for the WPS, and how does the traffic modelling account for decommissioning?	No	Traffic associated with the decommissioning of the Magnox Power Station is incorporated in the Strategic Traffic Model used as part of the Transport Assessment. See Appendix G of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Welsh Government note commitment to the need for further work such as, The Mainland Strategy, Travel Plan and other works should have been provided for consultation.	No	Comment duly noted. Further documents have been provided to the Welsh Government as part of the consultation process. A draft version of the Transport Assessment and appendices was provided in October 2017 and final versions are provided with the DCO Application (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It is essential that HNP commits to undertaking studies such as the transport assessment as soon as possible to ensure a robust evidence base, identify the likely significant impacts and necessary mitigation measures ahead of the formal DCO examination process.	No	The Transport Assessment has been prepared and is submitted with the DCO (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100198	S47	What delays can be expected for local school bus services?	No	The traffic modelling undertaken suggests that there will be no substantial impacts on congestion or journey times across the wider road network as a result of Wylfa Newydd DCO related traffic. (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Information is requested of details of the alternative transport proposals, including routes and how these will be policed and managed, in the event of a prolonged closure of the A5025 with the need to move materials and/or workers to and from the site.	No	Horizon will assist with incident management planning of Wylfa Newydd Project construction traffic through the measures identified in the CoCP. Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic will adhere to any diversion set up by the Emergency Services or Local Highway Authority.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Information is requested as to what consideration has been given to the fuel requirements and whether additional demand creates the need for additional infrastructure / capacity.	No	Comment duly noted. It is expected that contractors will fully fuel their vehicles at their respective bases and it is not expected that any refuelling would normally occur on the island. There are two refuelling stations in Anglesey and one in Bangor which are suitable for HGV refuelling if required.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Request for information on the quantity of material to be delivered by road and the vehicle movements involved for the construction of the MOLF, in order to understand the potential impacts on the Fire and Rescue Service.	No	The MOLF has been designed to receive 60% of the total material required for the Project construction, once operational. This will limit the amount of material required to travel by road.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Request for further information on the method of delivery to site of seaborne deliveries arriving at the Port of Holyhead.	No	No deliveries are expected via Holyhead Port.
100094	S47	Request for clarification on forecast HGVs per minute.	No	The worst-case scenario will be a maximum of 40 hourly HGV movements per hour per direction on the A5025.
100131 – Public Health England	S42(1)(a)	Further details are requested on the integrated traffic and transport strategy.	No	Horizon consulted with stakeholders on the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy which is submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Further clarification is requested on shift working including shift patterns and worker volumes.	No	The proposed shift start and end times mainly avoid the standard peak periods on the local highway network. Furthermore, Horizon proposes staggered shift times to

Topic: Transport				
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				reduce peak hourly flows associated with private vehicle and bus movements. The shift patterns of 11 days on / 3 days off is anticipated to commence once main construction activities start. This shift pattern is expected to continue throughout the remainder of the construction programme. Further detail has been supplied to stakeholders and full details are provided in the DCO documents.
155, 100192 – Welsh Government	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Requests information on the volume of traffic, type of traffic, time of day and traffic routing and how additional traffic will impact on the adjoining network and other users.	No	Further information has been provided in technical notes provided at Level 3 and Level 4 meetings following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and full details are outlined in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100229 – Gwynedd CC	S47	More traffic modelling information and scenarios are requested to allow an assessment of assumptions.	No	Further information has been provided in technical notes provided at Level 3 and Level 4 meetings following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and full details are outlined in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100195 - NRW	S42(1)(a)	Request confirmation as to whether the NOx emissions and nitrogen depositions have been calculated to confirm the conclusion that no significant effects are expected to affect air quality at ecological receptors from the online highway improvements.	No	The traffic flows for the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements would be well below the above thresholds requiring need for an assessment. Accordingly, an air quality assessment for construction road traffic emissions was scoped out of the assessment as the potential effect on local air quality would be negligible. Emissions of NOx and nitrogen and acid deposition were included in Chapter C4 (Air Quality Effects of Traffic) of the Environmental Statement, which included an assessment of the A5025 Off-line Highways Improvements.
Consultation process in regard to transport issues				
100233	S47	Despite frequent meetings and assurances no physical safety works to the A5025 have been carried out.	No	As part of the Wylfa Newydd Project there are proposed the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements to the A5025 between Valley and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100079	S47	The bus stop leaflet issued at the meeting refers to a red route bus serving Holyhead and the main towns but the detailed box on the plan shows it serving Red Wharf Bay.	No	Comment duly noted. Details of potential bus routes are provided in the Transport Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Bus routes will be confirmed when construction works begin and it they will be flexible to respond to changes in worker demand and to best serve the locations where workers live.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Transport Strategy is incoherent with no consistent set of aims and objectives across the work streams.	No	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy has been reviewed and updated and there have been ongoing discussions with the Welsh Government and other stakeholders. Horizon considers that the proposals meet the national policy criteria required for a new nuclear power station consent. See ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The information contained within the various PAC2 documents does not present a coherent or unified assessment. There is insufficient detail in the data to gain a clear understanding of trip generation and distribution over time associated with all aspect and phases of the development.	No	Comment duly noted. Further information is provided in the Transport Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The documents imply WG approval of work done to date. Rather, the reality is that at all the meetings WG have expressed grave concerns about the methodologies that have been adopted and the solutions proposed.	No	Comment duly noted.
107	S47	The proposed bus routes map is too small scale to provide any useful information as to where they will run.	No	The bus routes indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where buses may be routed. The final routing of bus routes will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Transport Assessment presents the proposed bus routes (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

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100229 – Gwynedd CC	S47	The traffic flow modelling included in PAC2 suggests that there will be little effect on the road network beyond Anglesey. Insufficient information has been provided to allow an assessment of the assumptions. Further information based on the modelling work should be provided.	No	Further information has been provided in technical notes provided at Level 3 and Level 4 meetings following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Transport Assessment details all the traffic impacts and assessments undertaken. (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	In March 2016 Welsh Government responded to the pre PAC 2 consultation. The feedback on transport expressed concern about: - Lack of detail to allow WG to properly consider proposals being put forward. - The WelTAG process has not been adopted. - Lack of consideration of opportunities for securing a legacy. - Lack of information on the transport impacts beyond the Isle of Anglesey. - Failure to provide a detailed and transparent Transport Assessment including traffic modelling. - The operation of the MOLF and the conditions of the rest of the transport system before and after the MOLF becomes operational. - Having only one P&R site on the island. - Lack of consideration to the use of rail freight. Welsh Government find it disappointing that the information submitted with PAC2 does not provide evidence that any effort has been made to address these concerns.	No	This has been addressed as part of the revised information discussed with stakeholders through Level 3 and Level 4 meetings and the Transport Assessment covers the points raised in detail (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
Bus routes and stops				
138 - Tref Alaw CC	S42(1)(a)	The consultee is concerned about the bus routes, particularly the one serving central Anglesey as this is within the Tref Alaw community boundary.	No	The bus routes indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where buses may be routed. The final routing of bus routes will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy proposes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100226, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S47 and S42(1)(a)	More information about shuttle bus pick-up and drop-off points is needed.	No	Dedicated bus services for construction workers living in the north of Anglesey, Holyhead and the mainland would be provided to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Dedicated bus services between the Park and Ride site and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would also be provided. Bus services will be demand responsive dependent on where construction workers live. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy proposes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd Project (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100107	S42(1)(d)	Could evening bus services be provided between pubs in Amlwch and accommodation in Rhosgoch to prevent drink driving?	Yes	Revisions made to the Project following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation include the location of Temporary Workers Accommodation on-site at the Site Campus. Therefore, no TWA will be provided in Rhosgoch. The Site Campus will include recreational facilities and on-site health and welfare services for workers.
100139	S47	The shuttle bus stop locations should be revised to serve more properties as workers living further from stops may drive to them and causing parking issues.	No	The bus stops indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The final location of actual bus stop locations will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy proposes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd Project (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100153	S42(1)(d)	The consultee requests that the public road by their property is not turned into a bus route.	No	The bus routes indicated in the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where buses may be routed. The final routing of bus routes will be the subject of further and on-going discussions with relevant stakeholders and informed by demand from construction workers throughout the construction period. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy proposes an overall bus strategy for the Wylfa Newydd Project (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100179 – Conwy CBC 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Bus services linking Caernarfon and Bangor town centres to Dalar Hir appear to be wholly inadequate for dealing with the majority of longer distance journeys to the work site.	No	This is considered in the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20) and Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). There are no buses proposed from Caernarfon/Bangor to the Park and Ride site. All worker shuttle buses from towns are proposed to go to/from the main site. Direct buses will serve the site and main towns, such as Bangor and Caernarfon, as well as other areas where workers will be concentrated. Workers living further afield will be increasingly dispersed, which would not facilitate an efficient bus-based transport solution.
151	S42(1)(d)	Even with buses carrying workers to site there will still be a large volume of passing traffic on local roads.	No	Comment duly noted. The traffic modelling undertaken suggests that there will be no substantial impacts on congestion or journey times across the wider road network as a result of Wylfa Newydd DCO related traffic (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100237	S42(1)(d)	Any measures that improve local bus services would be welcomed.	No	Comment duly noted.
100237	S42(1)(d)	There should be limited additional use of Cemaes High Street by buses.	No	The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period.
100200	S47	A new bus shelter facility is needed in Llanyngghenedl to replace the shelter recently removed.	No	This does not currently form part of the proposals for the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100079, 100081	S47	Will the general public be able to use the shuttle bus service?	No	In order to provide a reliable service for construction workers, these buses will be for construction workers only during shift changeover times.
100079	S47	The routes shown are 'suggested' only. If no one lives in the areas shown presumably the service will not be provided, therefore why do they need to be specified now?	No	The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period.
100087	S42(1)(d)	The workforce will use their own vehicles for convenience, limiting parking spaces on site would deter this.	No	A limited number of spaces will be provided at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which will only be accessed by authorised users. All other personnel will be required to arrive by non-car modes of transport. All workers will be informed of the transport arrangements and restrictions as part of their induction.
107	S47	Is a bus route proposed through Carreglefn?	No	The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period. As there is no longer any Temporary Workers Accommodation proposed at Rhosgoch the likelihood of buses passing through Carreglefn is reduced.

Topic: Transport				
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134, 152, 155, 100092	S47	Consideration needs to be had for car parking at shuttle bus stop locations.	No	The bus stops indicated within the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation documentation provide an indication of where bus stops may be located. The actual bus stop locations will be discussed further with relevant stakeholders and will be subject to demand from construction workers throughout the construction period, including the ability to walk in order to prevent workers from driving and parking around stops. (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100081	S47	Porth Amlwch which has high unemployment rate is not well served by the Madyn Farm bus stop.	No	Comment duly noted. Bus services will be flexible and demand responsive dependent on where construction workers live.
130	S47	Bus routes should avoid schools and be restricted to A roads where possible.	No	The proposed Horizon bus services are generally routed along A roads and they would generally operate outside school opening and closing hours. The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period.
121 – Grwp Llandrillo Menai	S47	If the proposal of a workers' accommodation at Llangenfi is permitted, suitable travel arrangements from Llangefni to Wylfa Newydd would be required.	Yes	All Temporary Workers Accommodation is now proposed at the Site Campus, to be located within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
122 – Isle of Anglesey Swimming Club	S47	The proposed bus routes would enhance transport around the area with more frequent bus services.	No	In order to provide a reliable service for construction workers, these buses will be for construction workers only during shift changeover times.
100109, 100229 - Gwynedd CC	S47	There is insufficient shuttle bus provision for workers across North Wales.	No	Horizon proposes to operate a network of buses to transport workers to the construction site from their accommodation. The buses will be flexible to operate in areas where most workers are concentrated to make the service easy and attractive to workers.
101, 100088	S47	The consultees have no strong views.	No	Comment duly noted.
142	S42(1)(d)	The A5025 from Valley to Tregele is to be upgraded to minimum width standards. There has been no mention of the standards to be set for the other bus routes identified and how they will be achieved.	No	Substantial upgrades and bypasses are proposed along the A5025, which will carry the majority of the construction traffic, including all of the HGV movements to/from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Buses on other routes will be sized appropriately for the roads they are proposed to use.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Consideration should be given to the designated pick-up points to ensure that they do not become de facto park and ride locations which could have a detrimental impact on the wider community.	No	The shuttle buses will be for use by workers living within 600m of a shuttle bus stop. Workers living beyond this distance of a shuttle bus stop may choose to walk a longer distance to access the shuttle bus service, otherwise they will be required to car share and drive to either the Park and Ride or the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. These arrangements are described in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The proposals for the provision of shuttle buses to transport construction workers to the power station site from accommodation sites and, park and ride are to be welcomed as are the multi-stop services around the north and east of Anglesey. Further information will be required in relation to indicative pick-up point and routes, to include anticipated numbers of passengers and journeys required, as this will increase the number of road journeys and thus increase the risk of traffic related incident.	No	At this stage, the proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period. The Transport Assessment outlines the estimated bus numbers (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100212 - RNLI Cemaes Branch	S47	Concern regarding A5025 Amlwch – Cemaes.	No	Studies have been undertaken to review the A5025 north and east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and other minor roads that could be affected by increases in traffic at the request of IACC. The conclusion states that the Wylfa Newydd Project will not materially change the likelihood of accidents occurring in the study area and no further mitigation is required.

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				As part of the new strategy, proposals for TWA at Rhosgoch and Amlwch were withdrawn and relocated to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area on a single Site Campus. Therefore, traffic associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project travelling along the A5025 east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would comprise dedicated bus services for construction workers living in the north of Anglesey and any workers living in this area who are permitted to drive to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Additionally, minor roads are not expected to experience substantial increases in traffic flows as a large proportion of workers is proposed to live at the Site Campus, located at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
155	S47	The consultee is glad to see the bus routes and stops identified.	No	Comment duly noted. The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period.
152	S47	Horizon should consider a link to Valley Train Station.	No	Rail travel opportunities are considered in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
152	S47	The possibility of adapting one of the bus routes to include Llangefni should be discussed as local workers will be living in Llangefni and the surrounding area.	No	The proposed routes indicate the roads that may be used by buses, sized appropriately for the road. The actual service provision will be dependent on demand from construction workers and therefore may vary during the construction period.
Local use / access				
109 - Valley Community Council	S42(1)(a)	Road safety issues could and should be addressed without the need to close off sections of road which would affect local businesses.	No	Some disruption will occur on the A5025 corridor whilst upgrades and bypasses are built which will provide a permanent long-lasting legacy for the route.
100106	S42(1)(d)	The services to Tyn Lon Estate i.e. Postal Service, Refuse Collection, Courier Services, Emergency Services, and Bus Service including access and exit for the adjacent residents would be untenable.	No	The development proposals should not have any impact on the services mentioned.
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	Consideration should be given to impacts on arterial routes off the A5025, including the suitability of alternative routes, as motorists will seek to avoid traffic lights and disturbance wherever possible. Consultation on the alternative routes should also occur both with North Wales Police and Isle of Anglesey County Council's Highways Department.	No	During construction of A5025 On-line Highway Improvements, the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) and Transport Incident Management Plan (TIMP) will set out the measures to reduce delays, reduce journey times and driver stress to mitigate against local users diverting to other routes. Once both the on-line and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are complete, the traffic impacts of the Wylfa Newydd Project construction will be mitigated through the CoCP (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100121	S47	During the ongoing build (AECC/ES) there is no mention of a parking area for worker's vehicles.	Yes	Further consideration following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has resulted in the AECC and ESL facilities previously proposed at Cefn Coch, to be relocated as part of the MEEG development in Llanfaethlu. The revised proposals include parking provision.
107, 142, 151, 156, 100121, 100156	S42(1)(d) and S47	Sections of the road network are too narrow and dangerous for construction traffic.	No	Construction traffic will use the A55 and upgraded A5025, which will be suitable for construction traffic.
100121	S47	There is no consideration of storage compounds and the 360 materials deliveries per day which cannot be unloaded on site which would restrict access to resident's properties.	No	60% of the total material required for the Project construction will occur via sea transport to the Marine Off-Loading Facility. This will limit the amount of material required to travel by road. All deliveries, whether sea or road based, can be accommodated in large storage areas within the site boundary.
126	S47	Will there be an impact on local access to services during training exercises?	No	Impacts as a result of the project has been assessed as part of the Transport Assessment. Volume C of the ES contains an assessment of transport and traffic effects (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Training exercises which were likely to have an impact on the operation of the local road network would be managed as part of the Code of Operational Practice (see the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice (CoOP) submitted as part of the DCO application - Application Document Reference: 8.13).

Topic: Transport				
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100155	S42(1)(d)	Access and egress to Penmynydd Farm from the roundabout will be seriously affected by the proposed development at Dalar Hir.	No	Access to Penmynydd Farm will remain and will not be altered by the proposed design. It is acknowledged that at certain times of the day traffic volumes will be greater than existing.
New Road / Bypass – support				
100101, 100102	S47	The new sections of road are a good idea.	No	Comment duly noted.
100233	S47	The by-pass should proceed in haste to avoid road accidents.	No	Comment duly noted.
126	S47	General changes to the roads explained in the consultation document seem reasonable.	No	Comment duly noted.
Other / general comment				
100231	S47	The cost of moving the A5025 at Cefn Coch should be considered part of the overall build cost and not an extra cost as it will make the environment in the area safer for all concerned.	No	The cost of the A5025 improvement works form part of the overall budget for the construction of Wylfa Newydd.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The Environmental Statement should include a Transport Assessment which uses the WeITAG methodology.	No	Comment duly noted. Volume C of the ES contains an assessment of transport and traffic effects (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). The Transport Assessment methodology follows the WeITAG guidance.
101, 100154, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a) and S47	Water based transport should be favoured over road transport.	No	The MOLF has been designed to receive 60% of the total material required for the Project construction, once operational. This will substantially reduce the number of deliveries by road.
100154, 100179 – Conwy CBC, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100229 – Gwynedd CC, 100237	S42(1)(d) and S47	Opportunities for rail based transport should be maximised/preferred to road transport.	No	Comment duly noted. Rail has been considered as part of the development of the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy but is not proposed to be used. In summary, this is because a strategy of using a Marine Off-Loading Facility enables 60% to 80% of all construction materials to be transferred without using the road network. The remaining type of materials to be transported to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area are not typically suitable for efficient rail transport and even if they were they would still be required to travel the last leg of the journey along the A5025 by road. The proposed A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements will mitigate the impacts of the additional traffic movements along the A5025. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy sets out this rationale behind the choice for transport modes for construction material transport (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Park and Rides are supported by Planning Policy Wales (Paragraph 8.3.3) as forming one element of a comprehensive planning and transport strategy to reduce the overall dependence on cars.	No	Comment duly noted. Substantial investment in the Park and Ride is being made to reduce reliance on private car journeys on the most sensitive areas of the route to/from site.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Technical Advice Note 18: Transport (2007) provides transport related guidance and should be considered.	No	Comment duly noted. A wide range of policy documents has been considered as part of the preparation of the Transport Assessment including Technical Advice Note 18 and details are provided in chapter 3 of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Additional traffic will be generated during construction and operation on the A55 and A5025 and the proposed marine off-loading area will mitigate some of these issues.	No	Comment duly noted.

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Road and rail are expected to be affected by workers travelling to and from the site, particularly at weekends. The development of a marine offloading area is proposed to mitigate some of these issues.	No	Road and rail travel, including weekend movements is considered in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14) and the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (ITTS) (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100094, 100228 - GVA Ltd, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S47 and S42(1)(d)	The cumulative impacts of the construction programme and WPS decommissioning programme will need to be managed.	No	The traffic associated with the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station is included in the Strategic Traffic Model used as part of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO TA Appendix G – Strategic Traffic Model - Overview) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100228 - GVA Grimley, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Access arrangements and highways impacts may affect decommissioning of WPS.	No	The traffic associated with the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station is included in the Strategic Traffic Model used as part of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO TA Appendix G – Strategic Traffic Model - Overview) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). Highway access arrangements to and from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area has been taken into account the requirements of the decommissioning of the Existing Power Station. The proposed traffic arrangements are described in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
Specific suggestion / request				
100092, 100203, 100207, 100208, 100210, 100213 – Cemaes Village Partnership	S47	Road improvements should take place quickly to minimise traffic impact.	No	Horizon intends to commence the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements as soon as possible to facilitate travel to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The current programme is that the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements are completed by the end of Quarter 3 2019 and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements are completed by the end of Quarter 4 2020. Further information is provided in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100179 – Conwy CBC	S47	Reference needs to be made to the North West Wales Transport Study PAC2 which states that Dalar Hir (Anglesey) is the only site put forward for Park and Ride provision. It will provide 2,700 spaces and there is the assumption therefore that all of the existing resident work force will travel to this location.	No	Parking is shared between the main site and the Dalar Hir Park and Ride, as well as shuttle bus services to be provided on routes across Anglesey and to/from the mainland. 1,900 car parking spaces are proposed at Dalar Hir. Further information is provided in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
57	S47	There should be a slip road from the A55 directly onto RAF Valley Road at Junction 4 of the A55.	No	The Park and Ride is located to the north of the A55. The slip lane benefits airport traffic only. The Transport Assessment assesses the traffic impacts for both AM and PM peaks (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
103, 130, 100096, 100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 100189, 100090, 100095 - Education Department, 100207, 100208, 100210, 100211 – Cemaes Village Community Shop, 100213, 100215 – Cemaes Village Partnership,	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	There should be road improvements between offsite Temporary Worker Accommodation and the Power Station Site.	No	As part of the revised strategy, proposals for TWA at Rhosgoch and Amlwch were withdrawn and all accommodation is proposed to be located on a single Site Campus at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Therefore, traffic associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project travelling along the A5025 east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area would only comprise dedicated bus services and car travel for construction workers living in the north of Anglesey.

Topic: Transport				
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100216, 100218, 100220, 100221, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100237, 100239				
113	S47	Workers should be housed in a temporary village to reduce traffic congestion, travel times and social impact of workforce.	No	As part of the new strategy, proposals for TWA at Rhosgoch and Amlwch were withdrawn and all accommodation is proposed to be located on a single Site Campus at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which includes provision for up to 4,000 workers.
103, 134, 100070, 100136 – North Wales Police, 100179 – Conwy CBC, 100209 - Amlwch Town Council, 100239	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Further highways improvements should be provided to accommodate increased volumes of traffic on Anglesey during construction.	No	Further studies were undertaken following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to review the A5025 east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and other minor roads that could be affected by increases in traffic at the request of IACC, the conclusion of which was that no further mitigation would be required to accommodate Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic.
139	S47	A private bypass of Cemaes should be constructed.	No	This does not currently form part of the DCO application. Traffic north of the site is limited to construction workers and dedicated buses serving the north of the island.
100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100229 – Gwynedd CC	S47	The potential for a new road bridge between the mainland and Anglesey should be considered.	No	The traffic modelling undertaken to date does not identify any substantial effects on congestion on the bridge crossings (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14) and a new bridge is not required.
100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Further consideration is needed for transport mitigation on the mainland.	No	Comment duly noted. As part of the development of the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy a range of potential mitigation measures has been considered for implementation on Anglesey on the mainland. The proposed measures (which include a Marine Off-Loading Facility, Park and Ride at Dalar Hir, shuttle buses to Bangor and Caernarvon, and car sharing) have been assessed as part of the Transport Assessment and the analysis shows that these measures adequately mitigate the potential impacts of travel associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100192 – Welsh Government, 100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S42(1)(a) and S47	Highways improvements should promote active travel.	No	The A5025 improvement works will accommodate Active Travel through provision of new pedestrian and cycle facilities, while substantially reducing traffic flows along bypassed sections, which will make them more attractive for Active Travel modes. An Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy is submitted with the DCO application which sets out the measures that will be implemented to encourage sustainable travel (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100229 – Gwynedd CC, 134, 100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board , 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S47 and S42(1)(a)	A Park and Ride facility should be considered at a site on the mainland.	No	The current strategy is for one Park and Ride to be situated at Dalar Hir. There is no evidence to suggest that a further park and ride facility is required on the main land. The impact of the scheme on Britannia Bridge is considered in detail in the Transport Assessment using a VISSIM model and the findings demonstrate no substantial impacts on delays or congestion (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100193 - Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S47	Sufficient levels of Park and Ride facilities should be provided for local people and the power station's workers.	No	The Park and Ride proposed at Dalar Hir will have capacity for 1,900 car parking spaces. In order to provide a reliable service for construction workers and to manage the volume of construction vehicles on the local road network, the Park and Ride will be for construction workers only.
117, 134, 100124, 100147 – North Wales Regional Leadership	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Other locations should be considered for additional Park and Ride facilities.	No	Comment duly noted. The traffic model does not suggest any substantial change in congestion and/ or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. The current strategy is for a Park and Ride at Dalar Hir and an emphasis

Topic: Transport				
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Board, 100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 100179 – Conwy CBC, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service				on shuttle buses and car sharing by incentivising construction workers to travel to site in vehicles with high occupancy.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Proposed means of addressing/mitigating impact: - A coherent set of aims and objectives to be agreed with WG. - An acceptable methodology. - Evidence to support proposals. - Adequate option appraisal. - Well located transport hubs that deliver sustainable solutions. - Capacity analysis to better understand the impact of the proposed traffic movements to the trunk road network. - Detailed proposals of improvements to the trunk road network designed to DMRB standards.	No	Your comment is duly noted. Many of these issues have been discussed via Level 3 and Level 4 meetings since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Transport Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application sets out the full assessment as requested (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100200	S47	The telephone kiosk in Llanynghenedl should be safeguarded from improvements to the A5025.	No	Horizon has no plans to remove the telephone kiosk in Llanynghenedl.
100200	S47	A low kerb should be provided to the layby in front of the council houses in Llanynghenedl where vehicles commonly undertake other vehicles.	Yes	It is proposed to remove the layby in front of the properties in Llanynghenedl. The layby will be replacement with a widened footway and pedestrian guardrail.
100228 - GVA Ltd, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Horizon should explore whether access to the main site compound could be created from Cemlyn Road to minimise traffic on the main site access to WPS.	Yes	A new Power Station Access Road is proposed to be provided to the south of Tregele, via a new junction with the A5025. This will accommodate the majority of construction traffic to the Wylfa Newydd Site.
138 - Tref Alaw CC, 100139	S42(1)(a) and S47	Improvements to rural roads are required to address rat running.	No	A Code of Conduct will be adopted by all workers and enforced by Horizon to minimise the use of inappropriate routes. Information packs containing the Construction Traffic Management Strategy will be provided to all construction workers at their induction. The information packs will contain but not be limited to the following: • HGV routes and route restrictions (if appropriate); • construction vehicle routes (if appropriate); • non-compliance guidance; • complaints procedure; • bus routes. Construction workers will be bound to comply with the above by the Code of Conduct in line with the principles set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.5).
100231	S47	At Cefn Coch Farm the road needs to be moved away from properties rather than just widened.	No	Highway improvements are proposed in the area near Cefn Coch farm that will be appropriate to facilitate the improved access to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100237	S42(1)(d)	Traffic travelling on the A5025 east of Wylfa should be restricted to security vehicles and buses transporting workers. The consultee assumes there will be a prohibition on all freight travelling on the A5025 East of Wylfa.	No	Horizon has established routes for construction-related traffic to travel to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Logistics Centre. These routes will generally follow the A5025 between Holyhead and the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. All construction traffic will be sized appropriately for the road. Proposed routes are presented in the Transport Assessment (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100103, 100127, 100139, 100156, 100237	S47, S42(1)(d)	Horizon should ensure construction and worker vehicles do not run on minor rural roads.	No	Information packs containing the Construction Traffic Management Strategy will be provided to all construction workers at their induction. The information packs will contain but not be limited to the following: • HGV routes and route restrictions (if appropriate); • construction vehicle routes (if appropriate); • non-compliance guidance; • complaints procedure; • bus routes. Construction workers will be bound to comply with the above by the Code of Conduct in line with the principles set out in the Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.5).
100228 - GVA Ltd, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Given that the A5025 will also be used as the main route between the WPS site and Valley railhead, it is critical that the potential impacts on the decommissioning operations are understood and mitigated.	No	The Transport Assessment has included the effect of the Magnox decommission activities and details are provided in Appendix G "Strategic Traffic Model – Overview" of the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
155	S47	Electric buses should be used by local bus companies to reduce noise and air pollution.	No	Horizon will require all buses being used for the Project to reach a minimum environmental standard to help reduce effects on noise and air quality.
155	S47	The consultee is glad to see the bus lanes.	No	There are no bus lanes proposed as part of the DCO application.
Traffic / transport concerns				
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	Disagree with the claim that serious accidents are caused by excessive speeds and poor driving. This conflicts with the NWP report in 2014 that the top contributing factor to road traffic collisions is road layout. Physical widening works should be implemented.	No	The A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements will improve the layout of the A5025 which is the main access route to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. The A55 provides the other main part of the route to the site for construction vehicles and this forms part of the trunk road network with high design standards. The potential for the Wylfa Newydd Project to affect the number of accidents has been assessed as part of the Transport Assessment and the analysis shows that no further mitigation measures (beyond those associated with highway improvements, driver code of conduct and training are required) (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
72, 103, 114 – William Thomas Trust, 100093, 100153	S47 and S42(1)(d)	Consideration should be had for the noise impacts from construction traffic.	No	The Environmental Statement includes an assessment of noise and transport effects for each of the development sites during construction and operation (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Where adverse effects are identified in terms of noise from construction traffic, mitigation measures have been developed. The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice, submitted with the DCO application, sets out the proposed measures which will mitigate noise impacts (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
138 - Tref Alaw CC, 100139	S42(1)(a) and S47	Does Horizon propose to upgrade the existing rural roads?	No	Horizon will upgrade the A5025 through the A5025 On-line Highway Improvements and the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvement works.
100228 - GVA Ltd, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	Further cumulative effects work should consider the scope and commercial implications for Magnox, including access arrangements and highways impacts which may affect site operations.	No	The intra and inter project cumulative effects are assessed as part of the ES submitted with the DCO application (see ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I1 – Introduction) (Application Document Reference: 6.9.1).
100228 - GVA Ltd, NDA, Magnox Ltd	S42(1)(d)	The wider transport plans must not impact on the decommissioning operations at the WPS, particularly during the enabling works, pre-construction and construction phases.	No	The intra and inter project cumulative effects are assessed as part of the ES submitted with the DCO application (see ES Volume I - Cumulative Effects I1 – Introduction) (Application Document Reference: 6.9.1).

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73, 100081, 100084, 100136 – North Wales Police, 100179 – Conwy CBC	S47 and S42(1)(a)	Congestion on the bridge connections to the mainland requires further consideration.	No	The impact on the mainland crossings has been investigated through the preparation of the VISSIM microsimulation model. Consultation has already been undertaken with WG, IACC and Gwynedd on the methodology for the microsimulation model. The model does not suggest any substantial changes in congestion and/or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. Further information on the findings of the model is provided in the Transport Assessment submitted as part of the DCO application (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100083	S47	Any proposals should be brought forward to reduce traffic movements.	No	Comment duly noted.
103, 100090	S47	The choice of Amlwch and Rhosgoch would reduce traffic in Amlwch.	Yes	Comment duly noted. Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project has been revised and all Temporary Workers Accommodation is consolidated at the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Therefore, the Rhosgoch and Amlwch sites have been removed from the proposal.
100090	S47	A roundabout is required where Rhosgoch site road joins A5025.	Yes	Comment duly noted. Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project has been revised and all Temporary Workers Accommodation is consolidated at the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Therefore, the Rhosgoch and Amlwch sites have been removed from the proposal.
100070	S47	If the Amlwch was used 20 buses would travel through Amlwch and Bull Bay along the A5025, each way, every day.	Yes	Comment duly noted. Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the Project has been revised and all Temporary Workers Accommodation is consolidated at the Site Campus within the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Therefore, the Rhosgoch and Amlwch sites have been removed from the proposal.
134	S47	No aggregate or steel etc. should be hauled on roads.	Yes	The MOLF has been designed to receive 60% of the total material required for the Project construction, once operational. Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the MOLF has been altered to increase its cargo handling capacity. Marine vessel movements will increase from approximately 48 per month to approximately 55 per month. This will help reduce construction traffic and Abnormal Indivisible Loads on the local road network.
113, 100152	S47 and S42(1)(d)	Bussing 3,500 workers in 70 coaches the 15 miles to the Wylfa site would represent a significant carbon footprint.	No	Horizon's proposals to operate a shuttle bus network for workers will reduce the need for workers to drive individually in their own cars for part or the whole of their journey to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area. Buses will be more sustainable, efficient and result in a lower carbon footprint than allowing all workers to drive and park at the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
101, 103, 127 – National Farmers Union Wales, 134, 139, 144, 151, 155, 100107, 100070, 100084, 100111 – JK Morewood Ltd, 100112 – Mon Consultancy Services Ltd, 100114, 100116 – Wow Training London Road Centre, 100122 – Zip World Experience Adventure, 100123 – Grays Waste Management Ltd, 100124, 100125 –	S47 S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	Concern about increase in traffic created during the enabling works, pre-construction and construction phases.	No	The traffic model does not suggest any substantial changes in congestion and/or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. The MOLF has been designed to receive 60% of the total material required for the Project construction, once operational. This will limit the amount of material required to travel by road. Shift times will result in the majority of buses travelling before the morning peak on the surrounding highway network and after the evening peak, thereby avoiding traffic during these busier times of day. Horizon has prepared an Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy that provides a comprehensive package of measures that accommodate workforce travel to their place of accommodation and on a daily basis to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, including the use of shuttle buses, a Park and Ride and car sharing scheme. (See ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).

Topic: Transport				
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West Cheshire and North Wales Chamber of Commerce, 100126, 100127, 100139, 100140 – The Sign Factory Explode Media Ltd, 100144 – A. Roberts Ltd, 100149 – Trearddur Bay Junior FC, 100150 – Mechell Community Council, 100151, 100153, 100156, 100161 – North Wales Shipping Ltd, 100162, 100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 100176 – Mon Fire Management Ltd, 100179 – Conwy CBC, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board, 100185 – Welsh Government, 100188, 100189, 100197, 100200, 100203, 100204, 100206 – Llanbadrig Community Council, 100207, 100208, 100209 – Amlwch Town Council, 100210, 100211 – Cemaes Village Community Shop, 100212 - RNLI Cemaes Branch, 100213 – Cemaes Village Partnership, 100214, 100215 – Cemaes Village Partnership, 100216, 100217, 100218, 100219, 100220, 100222, 100223, 100224, 100225, 100230, 100233, 100236, 100237, 100238				
100179 – Conwy CBC	S47	The logistics hub for goods to the site that will not come through the MOLF, is a reasonable proposal; however, even with a high proportion coming through the MOLF, residual loads are significant for road carriage.	Yes	The Marine Off-Loading Facility has been altered to increase cargo handling capacity. Marine vessel movements will increase from approximately 48 per month to approximately 55 per month as a result. This will help reduce the number of deliveries by road and mitigate the traffic, noise, and air quality effects of construction traffic and Abnormal Indivisible Loads on the local road network. The traffic modelling undertaken as part of the Transport Assessment does not suggest

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				any substantial change in congestion and/ or journey times across Britannia Bridge or the wider highway network. Traffic impacts are assessed in the TA.
134, 100136 – North Wales Police, 100171 - Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, 100181 – Public Health Wales, 100189, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(d)	Concern with increased emergency response times due to increased traffic during the enabling works, pre-construction and construction phases.	No	The traffic model does not identify any substantial increases in journey times or delays. Traffic impacts are assessed in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	Requests that the A5025 between Wylfa and Amlwch is re-examined with consideration given to all options including road layout.	No	A road safety study has been undertaken of this route at the request of IACC, which concludes that no substantial effects will occur as a result of the Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic and therefore no modifications are proposed. The study has been shared with the North Wales Police as part of the Statement of Common Ground Process.
100136 – North Wales Police	S42(1)(a)	Robust traffic management plan to control both staff and HGV movements both to and from the main site and associated developments.	No	The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice is submitted with the DCO application which sets out the measures Horizon will put in place to control and monitor all construction and worker related movements during construction to/from all development areas (see Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	The assumptions made and methodologies used in the documents are not substantiated by evidence. The modelling is not AQUA book compliant. Some of Welsh Government's key concerns include: - Need for transport hubs to be within 30 minutes of the site. - The selection of junctions for detailed consideration and the wider impact on the adjacent highway network. - The use of AADT opposed hourly data. - No combined solution has been examined e.g. TWA with P&R.	No	Note that this project is a private development and therefore does not have to adhere to the <i>Aqua Book: guidance on producing quality analysis for government (March 2015)</i>. Notwithstanding that, more information has been provided on the assumptions through the Level 3 and Level 4 meetings since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The transport strategy as a whole is considered in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). This includes the use of hourly data and analysis of the operation of 38 junctions.
103, 127 – National Farmers Union Wales, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	Concerns relating to construction traffic inconveniencing local inhabitants.	No	Horizon recognises that the increase in construction traffic will inconvenience communities in the locality and where negative effects have been identified Horizon is committed to minimising these effects. A Transport Assessment has been prepared and transport effects are considered in the ES for each of the developments (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). These assessments consider the potential traffic impacts and suggest mitigation which is to be secured in several documents including the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice and the Wylfa Newydd Code of Operational Practice.
100124	S47	Many roads on Anglesey are not designed to support this sort of tonnage or wide-load, and will already be under strain from essential construction traffic and its supplies.	No	Horizon has established routes for construction-related traffic to travel to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Logistics Centre. These routes will follow A roads wherever possible. All vehicles will be of an appropriate size for these routes. The Marine Off-Loading Facility will carry 60% of the total material required for the Project construction, once operational. This will reduce the number of deliveries by road including Abnormal Indivisible Loads.
100124	S47	The high winds on Anglesey make transporting temporary accommodation 'huts' precarious.	No	The Temporary Worker's Accommodation (TWA) at the Site Campus will be a series of modular type accommodation blocks ranging from 4 to 7 storeys. The materials used in the construction of these buildings will be delivered largely by sea and carried through the Marine Off-Loading Facility and in part by road. The TWA will be constructed on-site.

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100150 - Mechell CC, 100200, 100154	S42(1)(a) and S47	Concern over impact on resident's wellbeing and quality of life from traffic during the construction phase.	No	Horizon's core values prioritise the health and well-being of the public. The Health Impact Assessment Interim Report was consulted on at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation and the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) forms part of the suite of DCO documents (Application Document Reference: 8.19). The development of mitigation and enhancement measures for health and well-being based considerations is contained within the HIA.
100092	S47	Temporary traffic controls should only be implemented when necessary.	No	Comment duly noted. The traffic management arrangements (e.g. vehicle routes, hours of working) are described in the Transport Assessment. Where there is a need for temporary traffic management arrangements (e.g. as part of the construction of the A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements) these will be managed using the approach presented in the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice and there will be liaison with the local highway authority as required (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14) and Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100153	S42(1)(d)	Consideration needs to be had for farm traffic and animal movement along roads.	No	Horizon has established routes for construction-related traffic to travel to the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Logistics Centre. These routes will generally follow A roads. The A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements also include accommodation works underpasses / overbridges to remove the risk of conflict between farm animals and vehicle movements to and from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area.
100180 - North Wales Economic Ambition Board , 100192 - Welsh Government, 100229 – Gwynedd CC	S47 and S42(1)(a)	More consideration needs to be given to traffic impacts on Britannia Bridge during construction.	Yes	Traffic impacts on the Britannia Bridge during construction are considered in the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). Appendix I of the Transport Assessment presents the results of the VISSIM model used to assess the operation of the Britannia Bridge and its environs (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 – DCO TA Appendix I VISSIM Model Results) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.23). Following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the decision was made by Horizon to require suppliers of construction materials to consolidate their loads at source. The traffic modelling undertaken using VISSIM shows that the Project causes no substantial impact on traffic congestion on the Britannia or Menai Bridges. Changes made subsequent to the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation have resulted in the net reduction of approximately 2,000 car parking spaces on Anglesey. The reduction in peak construction workforce and increased focus on car sharing will reduces pressure on Britannia Bridge during construction compared to the impact of the scheme as defined at the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation. The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy presents the approach proposed to minimise impacts on the road network (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20).
100179 – Conwy CBC, 100180 – North Wales Economic Ambition Board	S47	There are no proposals to improve the A5025 through Amlwch and Benllech to the Britannia Bridge despite the high accident rate which will increase as a result of the development	Yes	The forecast for daily worker traffic movements on the A5025 is well within the design capacity of the road. A key change since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation has been the overall reduction of approximately 2,000 car parking spaces on Anglesey. With the consolidation of Temporary Workers Accommodation to the Site Campus, there will be no car movements associated with workers travelling to Land and Lakes or Rhosgoch. Further studies were undertaken following the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation to review the A5025 east of the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and other minor roads that could be affected by increases in traffic at the request of

Topic: Transport				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
				IACC, the conclusion of which was that no further mitigation would be required to accommodate Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic.
100185 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Options for transport-related infrastructure on the mainland to mitigate the potential adverse impact on the A55 and Britannia Bridge should be considered.	No	The Traffic modelling undertaken in the Transport Assessment shows that there will be no substantial impact on congestion or journey times on Britannia Bridge or the wider highways network (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100197	S47	The logistics centre and worker accommodation should not be located at Holyhead.	Yes	There is no Temporary Workers Accommodation campus proposed to be built in Holyhead. Horizon consider Parc Cybi to be the most appropriate site for a Logistics Centre in terms of location, traffic and planning policy. Key transport reasons for selecting Parc Cybi over other sites is its proximity to the A5025 at Valley and good access to the strategic road network. It is also important to ensure separation with the large numbers of workers travelling in and out of the Park and Ride at Junction 4 of the A55. The site at Parc Cybi also offers a legacy benefit, providing a warehouse and storage facility for a potential tenant once construction has completed.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (ITTS) should consider North Wales and further afield.	No	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy covers the strategy for the whole project and covers travel across North Wales and beyond (e.g. it considered travels by workers who live more than 90 minutes from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area).
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	The complexity of RTCs involving HGVs, LGVs and Public Service Vehicles (PSVs) present technical challenges which require specialist equipment carried on Technical Rescue Units (TRUs). NWFRS will need to analyse resourcing to address the increased risk, there could be a financial impact or the organisation.	No	Comment duly noted.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Traffic management plans and construction traffic management plans should include the strategic road plans where they would overlap with the main construction of Wylfa Newydd. NWFRS would welcome the opportunity to comment on any arrangements to be made in the event that Britannia Bridge is closed.		It has been agreed with the Emergency Services that Wylfa Newydd Project related traffic will follow diversions set up by the Emergency Services or Local Highway Authorities in the event of an incident.
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Whilst Horizon are proposing a Transport Management Plan (TMP), this appears to manage construction phase deliveries and construction staff to the main site along the A5025 corridor however it is not evident that this will also include movement away from the site.	No	The management of incidents is considered within the Code of Construction Practice and covers movements to and from all construction sites and facilities (see Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Information has been provided on the likely traffic implications for the associated developments however it is not clear what, if any, plans are in place to manage construction traffic associated with the other developments, their staffing requirements or deliveries to such sites when operational, and the cumulative impact and the interaction between each location involved.	No	The Transport Assessment covers the impact (including cumulative impact) of all construction vehicle movements to all sites (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14). The Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice covers all aspects of construction traffic management for the proposals (see Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100202 – North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	Available information shows that ahead of the completion of the off-line highway improvements that construction traffic movement between Parc Cybi and the site will be restricted during peak periods (08:30-09:00 and 15:30-17:00). Once completed there should be an enhancement to road safety however, given the potential for increased speed, it is suggested that the intended outcome is assessed prior to the removal of the above construction traffic restriction.	No	Comment duly noted. All proposed highway schemes will be fully road safety audited. If speeding by the general public was perceived as an issue once the highway improvements have been completed, Horizon envisages this would be managed through the standard procedures of enforcement by the police. If speeding of project related traffic is observed then action will be taken with the driver and/or contractor.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	PAC2 information does not account for the anticipated workforce (approx. 10,700) during peak periods of construction.	Yes	Since the Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation the plans for Wylfa Newydd have been refined. The revised Power Station layout is more compact and the construction schedule has been streamlined. It is expected that the peak construction workforce for a few months in 2023 will be a maximum of circa 9,000 workers.
100192 - Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Little assessment appears to have been made of other modes of transport i.e. rail or air for transportation of workers or freight in particular the existing freight terminal at Valley or the airfields on the island.	No	This has been considered in the Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (see ES Volume C- Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment appendix F - Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy) (Application

Topic: Transport				
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				Document Reference: 6.3.20) and the Transport Assessment (see ES Volume C - Road traffic-related effects (project-wide) App C2-4 - DCO Transport Assessment) (Application Document Reference: 6.3.14).
100200	S47	A 30mph speed limit should be adhered to by construction traffic travelling through Llanyngghenedl.	No	Comment duly noted. Construction vehicles will be operated in accordance with the Code of Construction Practice and this will include any localised requirements for drivers of construction vehicles to drive at a particular speed in specific locations (see Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (Application Document Reference: 8.6).
100199 – NWWT	S47	In this area otters are known to frequent Cemlyn. Females accompanied by cubs have been seen. Spraints occur where the Afon Cafnan enters Porth y Felin. The greatest threats may come from traffic particularly on the haul roads.	No	Comment duly noted. Otter surveys have been undertaken between 2010 and 2014. Otters have been included as a receptor in Volume D of the ES.
100106	S42(1)(d)	The noise from such building work and the anticipated number of vehicles required during the construction peak of 360 vehicles per day, a maximum of 6 days per week would cause havoc as there is not the parking facilities available for such traffic at Llanrhyddlad.	No	All construction activities proposed as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project have been considered as part of the noise and vibration chapters in Volume B of the ES. Management of noise during construction activities would be undertaken in accordance with the noise and vibration management strategies within the Wylfa Newydd Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) and relevant location specific sub-CoCPs (Application Document References: 8.6, 8.7, 8.8, 8.9, 8.10, 8.11, 8.12).
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	Given that accommodation will be provided in Amlwch and that workers will be bussed in from both east and west of the Wylfa site, BCUHB are concerned about the effect of the increase in journeys and the potential for increased road accidents, especially where the roads have not been improved.	Yes	Temporary Workers Accommodation is no longer proposed near Amlwch therefore bus journeys between Amlwch and the Wylfa Newydd Development Site are not required.
100171 - BCUHB	S42(1)(a)	There are no plans to improve the road from Cemaes to Amlwch. Given that accommodation will be provided in Amlwch and that workers will be bussed in from both east and west of the Wylfa site BCUHB are concerned about the effect of the increase in journeys and the potential for increased road accidents, especially where the roads have not been improved.	Yes	However, this issue remains relevant in relation to the potential influence of the Site Campus on communities near the Wylfa Newydd Development Area, which is discussed in Chapter C.5 the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19). This includes potential health effects linked to road safety and journey times. The scope of the HIA has been expanded to include the local road network (e.g. the A5025, A55, A5 and A487). Effects on regional transport infrastructure are also considered in the Environmental Statement Chapter C5 (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5).
100202 - North Wales Fire and Rescue Service	S42(1)(a)	NWFRS are engaged with other key stakeholders in reducing the incidents of RTCs. NWFRS would encourage the developer to engage with key stakeholders in developing safety initiatives about the risks and dangers of drinking and driving, both for the construction workforce and the communities within which construction workers will be living.	No	In its Workforce Management Strategy (Application Document Reference: 8.5), Horizon sets out the principles on which the Code of Conduct will be based. The construction workforce will be required to agree and sign the Code of Conduct. This is taken into consideration in Section C.7 of the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19).
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Some existing road infrastructure is already dangerous, for example, the Cemaes bends.	No	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20) objectives seek to include schemes that can increase network capacity or remove pinch points and constraints or address particular road safety issues. This should ensure that the safety of roads for all types of users, including pedestrians and cyclists, is not adversely affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100107	S42(1)(d)	Concerned about road safety. Wylfa workers already cut through the Burwen Road, which is largely not wide enough for the speed and width of traffic, and does not have road markings in the middle.	No	The Integrated Traffic and Transport Strategy objectives seek to include schemes that can increase network capacity or remove pinch points and constraints or address particular road safety issues (Application Document Reference: 6.3.20). This should ensure that the safety of roads for all types of users, including pedestrians and cyclists, is not adversely affected by the Wylfa Newydd Project. Transport effects are taken into consideration in volume C of the HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19) HIA Report (Application Document Reference: 8.19). See HIA topic chapter on transport (section C.5). The scope of the HIA has been expanded to include the local road network (e.g. the A5025, A55, A5 and A487). Effects on regional transport infrastructure are also considered in the Environmental Statement Chapter C.5 Traffic and transport (Application Document Reference: 6.3.5).

Topic: Transport				
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				Horizon will establish and chair a Health and Well-being Monitoring Group that will consider monitoring data relevant to the Project (secured through s106). A set of key topics and indicators will be agreed, but are expected to include accident hotspots.

Appendix B.10.13- Welsh language and culture

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
Isle of Anglesey County Council				
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Measures to publicise and target training and employment opportunities to local people and those who may want to return to Anglesey / North Wales are critical to enhance local employment, which would in turn retain Welsh speakers and persons who are already part of the community and protect the Welsh language and culture.	Yes – see mitigation measures 2, 4, 5, 9 and 14 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21) and the Jobs & Skills Strategy, Application Document Reference 8.3.	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this among its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. This relates to delivery of Horizon's education programme for Key Stage 2, including engagement with 800 pupils. Horizon has also engaged with 50 schools (primary and secondary) since April 2017. Horizon currently promotes use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage local people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people, and attract local people back who have moved away for work.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is difficult to comment upon the measures identified by Horizon to enhance benefits and reduce negative effects to Welsh-speaking communities, or the Welsh language and culture since there is a general lack of clarity of wording and commitment to specific detail of proposed mitigation measures. The interim WLIA contains all of the topics the IACC would expect to be included however it is lacking in detail and it is accordingly difficult for the IACC to make comments upon it as the Welsh language has been separated out from the PEIR meaning it lacks this information.	Yes – see Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21 submitted with the application.	The Welsh Language Impact Assessment Interim Report which formed part of Horizon's Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation provided a summary of the key potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the Welsh language, culture and community, based on the assessment work done to date. The final Welsh Language Impact Assessment presents the full findings of the assessment work including short term impacts and is included in the Development Consent Order application. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment uses various study areas to assess different effects, in line with socio-economic study areas.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC has some concern that the study areas shown in figure 4.1 of the WLIA interim report are too narrowly defined at 1km and 5km from sites and should be wider to encompass the impacts across communities and the Island as a whole.	Yes – see the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4, Application Document Reference 8.21	Due to the interdependencies between effects on Welsh language and culture and socio-economic effects, the geographical and spatial areas used in the WLIA are based on those used for the socio-economic assessment, which are presented in chapter B2 of the Environmental Statement (Application Document Reference: 6.2.2). The spatial scope for assessing effects is a key requirement for the whole assessment. The effect of the Wylfa Newydd DCO Project on Welsh language and culture is largely dependent on the workforce required, in particular the number of workers and their geographical distribution. The effects on communities, Welsh language and culture will vary in different locations. Defining the spatial scope can therefore be complex because of the need to consider the effects on individuals and communities at a variety of distances from the Wylfa Newydd Development Area and Associated Development.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The expected numbers of dependants moving to the Island (480) is of concern as this will have implications on schools, services and communities and the IACC requests greater clarity and certainty in terms of precise number of dependents expected to be provided to assist in defining the impacts on schools, services and communities in order to identify clear mitigations.	Yes – see Measure 13 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact	Horizon recognises the need to mitigate and monitor the impact of workers moving to the Key Study Area on local services, including education for early years, primary and secondary schools. In order to monitor against numbers in the gravity model Horizon will collect aggregate and anonymise data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but,

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
			Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process will also link to the Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) to inform appropriate housing of workers and their families.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC has recently adopted the Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 which should be a key consideration in any measures aimed at enhancing any benefits and reducing the negative effects on the Welsh Language.	No	Reference is now included in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.2, Table A-5 (Application Document Reference 8.21) to refer to IACC's Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021. A workshop was convened in June 2016 with Welsh Language Impact Assessment steering group members and some external WL stakeholders. The aim of the workshop was to achieve consensus on the main themes for the Strategy and the broad mitigation and enhancement measures that should be included within it. The workshop was structured to include questions on the types of mitigation measures that could be developed under four key themes: • Workforce; • Children, young people and families; • Community and local services, and • Accountability These themes were identified based on a review of the <i>Wylfa Newydd Project Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report</i> and priorities from <i>Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021</i> (IACC, 2016).¹ During the workshop, all participants spent time discussing each of the four themes above and agreeing on a summary of what they considered to be key mitigation measures under each theme.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should provide employment opportunities for local people enabling them to remain on the Island to live and work.	Yes – see Measure 4 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes us of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help maximise the opportunities available to local people, promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. Jobs will be awarded based on the skills required.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should support projects to ensure that the Welsh Language is transferred within families, including incoming families of workers (both construction and operation) moving into the area as a result of the project	Yes – see the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA), and Appendix B, sections 3 and 4, (Application	Horizon developed and published a Welsh Language Pledge to support and enhance the Welsh Language and Culture as part of the Project. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) summarises the broad areas of mitigation and enhancement under four themes: Workforce; Children, young people and families; Community and local services; and Accountability. Horizon will fund for a peripatetic teacher service to support current immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
			Document Reference 8.21)	their families. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should support improved resources for primary and secondary schools and colleges to promote the uptake of STEM subjects	Yes – see Measure 4 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21))	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce and is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes us of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. For more details on Horizon's commitment to promoting the uptake of STEM education, please refer to section 6.3 of the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should show commitment to support the language immersion/ learning project in the 5 secondary school catchment areas (a peripatetic team of 6/ or a Language Centre in each)	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment) and Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4, (Application Document Reference 8.21).	Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project. Horizon will provide resilience funding for a peripatetic teacher service to support current language immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored. For more information on Horizon's commitment to support language education, please refer to sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is an appendix in the WLIA (Application Document Reference 8.21).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should provide adequate resources to promote and monitor the Language Charter	Yes – see the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment), and Appendix B of the WLIA, sections 3 and 4 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon developed and published a Welsh Language Pledge to support and enhance the Welsh Language and Culture as part of the Project. The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) summarises the broad areas of mitigation and enhancement under four themes: Workforce; Children, young people and families; Community and local services; and Accountability. Horizon will fund for a peripatetic teacher service to support current immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools across primary and secondary schools. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored. Horizon will also appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy.

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should show commitment to fund Welsh Social activities Co-ordinators for children and young people	Yes – see Measure 18 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects e.g. promoting Welsh language and culture to the construction workforce, children, young people and families as well as for community and local services. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should ensure that all apprentices can speak Welsh or are given the opportunity as part of their training to learn Welsh	Yes – see Measure 12 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon value the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. Horizon will consider the Welsh language requirements for each job role at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon will consider what Welsh language skills are required as part of the recruitment process when developing construction and operational job profiles for each post at Wylfa Newydd. It is noted that this is also an important part of the recruitment process for apprenticeships.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should ensure that HNP, Menter Newydd and the cascading supply chain commit to measures promoting the employment of local people via the Employment & Skills Service by advertising jobs locally in the first instance and by providing opportunities to train & up-skill local people before widening the net.	Yes – see Measures 14 to 16 (Support for children, young people and families) and Measures 1 to 12 (Commitments related to recruitment, signage, Welsh language support and mitigation for the workforce and community) in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. For more information please refer to the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3).

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should develop packages for all Wylfa Newydd workers to raise the awareness of the Welsh Language and Culture	Yes – see Measures 1 to 23 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will provide language awareness training to ensure that all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and are awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Horizon Wylfa Newydd construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post, including a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool. Welcome packs will be circulated to all families of the Project's workers who move to the KSA. These will draw on information in the Welsh Government's planned Welcome Packs and will provide information on local services and the community.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should facilitate and/or fund marketing campaigns to track migrant workers and attract them back to Anglesey	Yes – see Measure 5 (target recruitment at Welsh Speakers as part of a broader recruitment strategy) in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	As part of their broader recruitment strategies, Horizon will advertise posts through recruitment channels including those that target a predominantly Welsh-speaking audience. Welsh Language Stakeholders agreed that there are a range of potential channels that can enable Horizon to target recruitment materials (job adverts) at a Welsh-speaking audience. As a first step, Horizon will identify a list of recruitment channels that would best enable Horizon to target Welsh speakers in the KSA and beyond. Examples include recruitment websites such as Lleol.net, Safle Swyddi and Golwg 360. This could form part of the role of the WLCC (See Measure 1) in association with the HR team. Horizon will also advertise posts through the local brokerage service (Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service) which is being established by the Department of Work and Pensions, Grŵp Llandrillo Menai, IACC, NWEAB, Welsh Government and Horizon. This brokerage service is intended to provide local people with a 'one-stop-shop' for finding out about opportunities at Wylfa Newydd² and will be piloted during recruitment for early phases of the project (e.g. Site Preparation and Clearance). Horizon will also distribute job opportunities through organisations that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience (e.g. local authorities, youth organisations, cultural organisations).
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon should create language profiles of every Anglesey ward in order to inform the strategic placement of workers as a matter of urgency to better understand and measure potential effects.	Yes – see Measure 8 (Develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and assessment tool) in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. A balanced approach will be taken towards identifying posts where Welsh language skills are needed more than others. A Welsh language skills assessment tool can be used in conjunction with a Welsh language competency framework to help plan what level of Welsh language skills are required for a post. It usually involves a series of questions such as: 'Does the post involve regular contact with members of the public, either face to face or over the phone?'; 'Does the post involve liaison with local agencies and stakeholder organisations? Responses to these questions are scored and provide an indication of the level of Welsh language skills required for the post.

² At the time of writing this is being referred to as the 'Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service'.

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				We believe that it is good business practice to engage in the language of choice of our stakeholders. Although the operational language of the UK nuclear industry and our Wylfa Newydd site on Anglesey is English, and this is essential for both operational reasons and to help us promote the highest levels of safety, we also firmly believe that it demonstrates respect to our Welsh-speaking employees and to our host community to welcome and promote the use of Welsh wherever we can.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is noted that the Key Socio-economic study Area (KSA) in the WLIA interim report is subdivided into the following sub-areas: • Anglesey North; • Anglesey West; • Anglesey South; and • Menai Mainland This does not align with the strategy which breaks these areas down further into wards and or with the local areas of influence identified in table 4.1. HNP is requested to consider refining these areas ahead of the final WLIA.	No	Due to the interdependencies between effects on Welsh language and culture and socio-economic effects, the geographical and spatial areas used in the Welsh language Impact assessment (WLIA) (Application Document Reference 8.21) are based on those used for the socio-economic assessment, which are presented in chapter B2 of the DCO Environmental Statement. Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead offers best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking Language Impact Assessments for project-specific development. This guidance is not specifically adopted by Local Planning Authorities; however, the methodology has been replicated within the adopted SPGs by the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority and Conwy County Borough Council. The methodology for undertaking the WLIA follows that set out in Planning and the Welsh language: The Way Ahead. The Key Socio-economic Study Area represents the area most likely to be affected (both beneficially and adversely) by the Wylfa Newydd Project. It is defined by the two Travel to Work Areas (TTWAs) of 'Bangor, Caernarfon and Llangefni' and 'Holyhead'. The spatial boundary is defined based on a best-fit selection of 2001 Census of Population administrative wards to the TTWA boundaries (see figure A-2 in the WLIA). At the time of producing this boundary, the 2011 TTWA boundary was not available. As the 2011 area is slightly smaller than the 2001 TTWA (since it excludes the Conwy wards), it is considered more appropriate to maintain the use of the 2001 dataset and have these wards included.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The initial commitment shown by HNP in the early workshops with the aim of developing an action plan and mitigation strategy is welcomed and the IACC remains committed to continuing this dialogue.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Anglesey is recognised as one of the strongholds of the Welsh language. The Welsh language is a natural element of everyday life on the island and is a reflection of its traditions and culture. Linked to this is the rich history and Welsh culture that defines the area and its inhabitants. The sustainability of the Welsh language is dependent upon improving Welsh communities by providing ample employment, educational, cultural and social opportunities to use the language on a daily basis. As previously stated in our response to PAC1 and the Project Update the IACC expects the Welsh Language and Culture to be treated as an all-encompassing theme and golden thread underpinning consideration of impacts and mitigation of all aspects of the Wylfa Newydd project. The authority does not consider that this approach has been taken by HNP in the PAC2 documentation as despite the statements that the Welsh Language is recognised as being important and running through all of the consideration	Yes – see Measures 1 to 23 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy and section 4.6 which sets out the links between the WLCMES and other strategies and assessments, (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language	As the Welsh language and culture are integral elements of the social fabric on communities on Anglesey, Horizon acknowledge the need to consider Welsh language as a golden thread throughout the Wylfa Newydd Project, including during the development of mitigation and enhancement measures throughout education and training, housing and accommodation, transport, quality of life and the local communities. Horizon has employed Welsh language specialists to develop a Welsh Language Impact Assessment and Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. Workshops have been held with local stakeholders, in order to ensure the measures are feasible and effective. Horizon has also welcomed feedback and suggestions through the pre-application consultation process, and these have been considered.

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		of the impacts on it has been compartmentalised and considered in isolation on various elements.	Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21).	The Welsh Language Impact Assessment contains the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.21) and is submitted in support of the Development Consent Order application. Horizon will also be employing a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC recognise that the impact of this project is at risk of being significant and far reaching in terms of the Welsh Language and culture. It is therefore essential that HNP demonstrates a firm commitment, including through appropriate mitigation, towards maintaining and strengthening the Welsh Language and culture ensuring a sustained legacy for future generations as outlined above. Robust planning is required to successfully mitigate the cumulative effect of the project both short term and long term on the language and culture within all communities.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project. Horizon will fund for a peripatetic teacher service to support current immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored. The importance of community networks is recognised in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4, (Application Document Reference 8.21) in relation to the resilience of the population, severance of family ties, dilution or break-up of social networks and loss of community cohesion due to the potential removal of Welsh speakers from a community. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy is contained as an appendix in the WLIA and contains the measures that Horizon is committed to deliver.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The initial commitment shown by HNP in the early workshops with the aim of developing an action plan and mitigation strategy is welcomed and the authority remains committed to continue with this dialogue based on the above. All key strategies need to state HNP's unequivocally commitment to mitigate against negative effects upon the Welsh Language and Culture.	Yes – see the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy Appendix B, sections 3 and 4, Document which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon developed and published a Welsh Language Pledge to support and enhance the Welsh Language and Culture as part of the Project. The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21) summarises the broad areas of mitigation and enhancement under four themes: Workforce; Children , young people and families; Community and local services; and Accountability.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC is aware that HNP is developing a Welsh Language and Culture Strategy and welcomes this acknowledgement of the importance of these elements to the Island's communities and welcomes the consultation HNP has undertaken on that element. HNP is encouraged to share this strategy with the IACC throughout its development in order to achieve the shared objectives of protecting and promoting these elements through pooling of expertise and local knowledge. The clear conclusion that there will be an overall adverse effect on Welsh language and culture through inward migration requires HNP to engage in short course to identify and develop suitable mitigation proposals.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 23 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained as an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon are committed to delivering mitigation measures that address the potential positive and negative effects of the project on the Welsh language and culture. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy is submitted as part of the Development Consent Order application and includes mitigation measures in relation to the promotion of Welsh language and culture, which will be secured in one of the Code of Construction Practice(s), Code of Operational Practice, Development Consent Order requirements or by s106. The Welsh language mitigation and enhancement measures for the Development Consent Order application have been developed following negotiation and discussions with key stakeholders, including IACC. It is a proportionate, evidenced based approach related to the project details and impacts.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC have recently adopted the Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 which aims to increase the number of Welsh speakers on the island from 57.2% to 60% by 2021 in accordance with the Welsh Government's draft strategy 'A Million Welsh Speakers by 2050'. The strategy recognises the potential impact that the Wylfa Newydd development is likely to have on the Welsh Language and defines the key considerations for any measures aimed at enhancing any benefits and reducing the negative effects on the Welsh Language. This strategy is a key consideration in any measures aimed at enhancing any benefits and reducing the negative effects on the Welsh Language and should be given appropriate weight in progressing proposals. The IACC expects HNP to commit and align with this strategy in the forthcoming Welsh Language and Culture Strategy.	Yes – see Measures in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon understands the importance of developing mitigation and enhancement measures in response to the effects of the Project on Welsh language, culture and the community. Horizon therefore appointed language planners who provided specialist input relating to Welsh language planning and initiatives to feed into the development of the mitigation and enhancement measures. The language planning specialists have also worked with Horizon to develop the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) Application Document Reference 8.21) and Welsh Language Corporate Action Plan, which goes hand-in-hand with Horizon's Welsh Language Policy. Horizon has had regard to IACC's Welsh language Strategy 2016-2021 in Appendix B of the WLIA.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	HNP has made a high level commitment to use the Welsh Government's Risk Assessment Methodology to risk assess and validate the WLIA and mitigation strategy. This needs to be used to validate the robustness of impact assessing methodology, baseline information, assessment findings and proposed mitigations. The IACC welcome HNP's Welsh language pledge however there is a lack of clarity on any accountability arrangements, we would suggest that an accountability framework needs to be adopted for example e.g. MOU or contract in relation to that pledge. In addition, the IACC are eager to agree actions and measures to ensure the pledge is implemented.	Yes – see proposals for a Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA), section A.5, (Application Document Reference 8.21); also, Measures 21 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is an appendix in the WLIA.	Comment duly noted. Horizon agrees with the need to consider the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance, which is currently being developed. Whilst this work is yet to be published, Horizon and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment Steering Group has been presented with initial findings of the work to develop the Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment methodology has been informed by the following national and local planning policy guidance and strategies: • Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead; • Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language; • Supplementary Planning guidance LDP06 – Welsh Language; • TAN 20 – Planning and the Welsh Language; and • Practice Guidance on Planning and the Welsh Language. Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead offers best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking Language Impact Assessments for project-specific development. This guidance is not specifically adopted by Local Authorities; however, the methodology has been replicated within the adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance by the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority and Conwy County Borough Council. With regard to accountability arrangements, section 4.5 of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, and Measures 21-24 discuss the monitoring and oversight measures to address the area of accountability of the mitigation measures as proposed by Horizon.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	At this time, the WLIA does not fully recognise the enormous scale of the project and the direct and indirect impact of transient construction workers and their dependants will have on the Welsh Language and culture. This results in the report lacking sufficient commitment to undertaking mitigation steps immediately. It is essential to take action now in order to counteract the influx of workers engaged in the project.	Yes – see Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon understands and appreciates that Anglesey comprises rural communities, where Welsh language and culture is an integral part of everyday life. Horizon recognises that during the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project in particular, there will be significant pressure on maintaining Welsh language and culture, particularly in areas where there will be an influx of construction workers. Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce and value the Welsh language and culture as central elements of community life on Anglesey, as well as a skill in the workplace. In the longer term, Horizon want to help ensure that there is a lasting beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture, supporting a generational change for the better.

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				Horizon has amended Development Consent Order application documents to reflect Welsh language and culture as a 'golden thread' across the Wylfa Newydd Project. A Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21) is provided as part of the Development Consent Order application which identifies mitigation measures to address adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC considers that the overall number of workers' dependants at 480 (including 170 children) is of concern as this will have implications on schools, services and communities and greater clarity and certainty in terms of precise number of workers and expected dependents is requested ahead of submission to define impacts on schools, services and communities and allow work to identify clear mitigation requirements to be progressed.	Yes – see Measures 13 to 16 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA); and section A.5 and Appendix B, Document of the WLIA (Application Document Reference 8.21)	. Horizon will fund for a peripatetic teacher service to support current immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored through collection of aggregated and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the Key Socio-economic Study Area with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5, Application Document Reference 8.21). Data protection considerations will be taken into account but, where possible, numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels will be provided to education and early years planners. This process will also link to the Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) to inform appropriate housing of workers and their families.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	It is noted that the WLIA interim report does not include education in the five key aspects of community life; the IACC considers that this is an omission which should be rectified.	Yes – see Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Appendix A, section A.5 and Appendix B (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The WLIA assesses the likely effects of the construction, operation and decommissioning stages of the Project against five key aspects of community life with a view to establishing the effects on the community in general and on the Welsh language and culture more specifically. The five key aspects of community life are: • population characteristics; • quality of life; • economic factors; • infrastructure supply and education, and • social and cultural aspects.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There is a need for appropriate interface with the Welsh Education Strategic Plan (WESP) and the specific targets which must be met at a local level. There is also insufficient interface with the Gwynedd and Anglesey's Single Integrated Plan 2014 and the document fails to acknowledge sufficiently the statutory footing of wellbeing in Wales and the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 and the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014.	Yes – see Welsh language Impact Assessment, section A.2 and Appendix B, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	This WLIA takes account of the relevant legislation, national and local planning policy frameworks and strategies that recognise the importance of the Welsh language as a planning matter. Section A.2 of the WLIA sets down the legislation and various national and local policies that influenced the methodology and mitigation and enhancement measures identified. Relevant legislation and policy are listed in Table A-1 to Table A-5 and these are cross referred to throughout the WLIA where relevant. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 places duties on local authorities, health boards and Welsh Ministers that require them to work to promote the well-being of those who need care and support, and their carers. While it does not have a direct impact on the Project, Horizon is mindful of the need to have regard to the impact that it will have on local authorities and others who will need to discharge their duties in relation to that Act.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The IACC remains concerned over the lack of consideration of the Welsh Language as a receptor within the PEIR and potentially the environmental statement. The cumulative effects upon the Welsh language should be considered. Subject to further agreement it may be possible to use the findings of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment to inform the environmental statement conclusions should it also contain a cumulative assessment.	No	The WLIA recognises the interdependencies between effects on Welsh language and culture and socio-economic effects. As such, the geographical and spatial areas used in the WLIA are based on those used for the socio-economic assessment, which are presented in chapter B2 of the DCO Environmental Statement (Application Document Reference 6.2.2). Due to the various components of the Project (detailed in section A3 of the WLIA), the assessment of effects is split into distinct project components, with the assessment of project-wide effects being supplemented by a series of individual development assessments to focus on local Welsh language and culture effects. This approach is consistent with that adopted in the socio-economic assessment presented in the Environmental Statement in Volume D – Cultural Heritage (Application Document Reference 6.4.11) and the Health Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.18). The assessment of effects is split into the following Project components: • Project-wide effects (i.e. not development-specific effects); • Power Station Main Site; • Off-site Power Station Facilities (i.e. AECC, ESL and MEEG); • Park and Ride facility; • A5025 Off-line Highway Improvements; and • Logistics Centre.
Local Employment				
100192, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(b)	Horizon should work with the Welsh language community and promote Welsh through employment and training opportunities. Re-training opportunities should be enhanced where necessary.	Yes – see mitigation measures 2, 4, 5 and 9 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21) and the Jobs & Skills Strategy, (Application Document Reference 8.3).	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce. Horizon values the Welsh language as a skill and will highlight this amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment materials and in welcome packs for employees. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. This relates to the delivery of Horizon's education programme for Key Stage 2, including engagement with 800 pupils. Horizon has also engaged with 50 schools (primary and secondary) since April 2017. Horizon currently promotes use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. The aim is to take a long term approach to making school leavers skills (including Welsh speakers) relevant to the opportunities that the Wylfa Newydd Project will provide. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help promote roles and opportunities and encourage local people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people, and attract local people back who have moved away for work.
100237	S42(1)(d)	The Employment opportunities arising out of the Wylfa Newydd development will be effective in retaining Welsh speakers on the Island.	No	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Section B.4, (Application Document Reference 8.21) has identified a potential positive effect through increased job opportunities for Welsh speakers locally and from outside the area. It has also identified a positive effect on local businesses, many of which employ Welsh speakers through opportunities to secure new contracts or through increased demand for goods and services from Wylfa Newydd's workforce.
100184	S47	Horizon should make sure that the majority of jobs at Wylfa Newydd are retained for local people in North Wales and Welsh speakers.	No	The recruitment process must be fair, transparent and open to all with the right skills and abilities. Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce. and values the Welsh language as a skill that will be highlighted amongst its workforce in promotional and recruitment material, Horizon is introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help maximise the ability of local people to take advantage of the opportunities and encourage more

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				people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs. It would not be appropriate for Horizon to reserve a proportion of the roles for local people regardless of the needs of the Wylfa Newydd project and the skills and experience available in the local population.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Particular reference should be made to the effects of Wylfa Newydd on public services' ability to recruit and retain a qualified, bilingual workforce in the health and social care sector and also teaching assistants in schools. This is a data gap which forms part of the IOACC AOR (baseline profile and impact assessment of Community, Health, Social Care and Wellbeing conditions)	Yes – see Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.3)	Labour displacement is a key area of focus for Horizon, particularly where this involves displacement of those with Welsh language skills. Horizon has been working with Menter Newydd to further develop the workforce profile, and with stakeholders to identify a range of measures, including the development of a Wylfa Newydd Jobs and Skills Service. This information has been shared with stakeholders and has been used within the assessment presented in Chapter C1 of the Environmental Statement (ES) (see ES Volume C – Project-wide effects C1 – Socio-economics) (Application Document Reference 6.3.1). We have also worked with a range of key stakeholders develop the Jobs and Skills Strategy submitted as part of the DCO application, to avoid, reduce and mitigate the potential effects that may be created by the increased demand for labour (Application Document Reference 8.3).
Heritage				
100110 – National Trust, 100234, 100194 - IACC	S47, S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(b)	Anglesey has a unique environment and culture that needs to be protected for future generations. The importance of the Welsh language to the social fabric of communities should not be underestimated.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon values the Welsh language and culture and recognises the unique environment on Anglesey. The potential effects on the Welsh language and culture are assessed in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21, which accompany this application. This assessment identifies potential effects and any appropriate mitigation and enhancement measures in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is appended to the WLIA.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The importance of education to maintaining Welsh traditions and culture should be acknowledged. The importance of community networks to the culture of the Island is also understated in the documents.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, and Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4 (Application Document Reference 8.21).	Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project. Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of the construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. The importance of community networks is recognised in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4, Application Document Reference 8.21 in relation to potential resilience of a the population, severance of family ties, dilution or break-up of social networks and loss of community cohesion due to removal of Welsh speakers from a community.
Worker impacts on local communities				

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130, 121, 100125, 100122, 100123, , 100116, 100112, 100111, 100138, 100140, 100176, 100162, 100161, 10151, 100192 and 100185 – Welsh Government, 100227 – Gwynedd & Mon Housing Committee, 137, 105, 96, 141, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(b), S47	Such a large influx of non-Welsh speakers (workers and their families) will dilute and overwhelm the rural Welsh speaking culture and traditions in Anglesey / North Wales. Horizon should put in place measures to mitigate this potential effect and comply with Welsh language policies and strategies. The impacts should be quantified and will go beyond the communities which host the temporary workers accommodation. The long term impacts need to be considered and resourced.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21); and the Workforce Management Strategy, section 2 (Application Document Reference 8.5)	In developing the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21), Horizon held workshops with local stakeholders to ensure the measures are feasible and effective. Horizon has also welcomed feedback and suggestions through the Pre-Application consultation process. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) draws on the Welsh Language Policy as well as proposing other measures relating to workforce planning and human resources (including the supply chain), young people and children, and the community. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Coordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment. The Workforce Management Strategy, section 2, Application Document Reference 8.5 also sets out principles that will be included in the Code of Conduct which would need to be observed by the contractors and employees for the duration of the construction period. The Code of Conduct has incorporated requirements on the workforce with regard to the Welsh language, e.g. as per the WMS, "all personnel must demonstrate a respect and appreciation for the Welsh language and culture and will be encouraged to demonstrate basic language courtesy through developing these skills during their induction and use within the community." (para 2.1.2)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Do not agree with the assertion that the potential introduction of non-Welsh speakers is countered by the fact that at least 45% of the operational workforce would come from the KSA. What evidence is this based on?	No	Comment duly noted. Since Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation further assessment work which has fed into the Jobs and Skills Strategy (Application Document Reference 8.5) has resulted in a revision to the estimated operational workforce that will be drawn from the KSA. Horizon has committed to maximising the home-based workforce; for assessment purposes this is assumed to be 25% of the construction workers at peak construction, and 85% of the operational workforce. The Jobs and Skills Strategy sets out commitments by Horizon which are intended to help maximise the local contribution to the workforce. During the operation stage the increase of 200 people in the population of the Key Socio-economic Study Area (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5, Application Document Reference 8.21) and Anglesey is not expected to affect the balance of Welsh/non-Welsh speakers to a degree which would lead to a detrimental effect on the use and prominence of the Welsh language as a community language in the Key Socio-economic Study Area and on Anglesey. This is due to a percentage of the workers and their families moving from other areas of the Daily Construction Commuting Zone and the potential to attract former local residents who may have left the area to return. Assessment of this is detailed in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4 (Application Document Reference 8.21).

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
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100139, 100227– Gwynedd & Mon Housing Committee, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100107, 98, 152; 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(b), S47, S42(1)(d)	Need to safeguard use of the Welsh language in schools. Must ensure resources and programmes are in place to cope with the additional demands that will be placed on the current immersion centres and more generally. Need to build on the increase in welsh speakers in the under-15 population. Teaching and assessment of pupils in the medium of Welsh needs to be considered; the relative impact on individual schools of an influx of non-Welsh speakers also need to be taken into account – consider a dispersed approach.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Some examples of areas of focus for addressing effects include providing educational support to primary and secondary schools (including Welsh language immersion services) and colleges. Horizon will engage with IACC and Gwynedd Council education departments to assess what information they require for planning Welsh language services (particularly early years, education and immersion services) at an early stage. This will include the level of detail required, frequency of information sharing and data protection considerations. Horizon will work with the local authorities to develop a consent-based method for sharing information on numbers of new construction and operational recruits and their families from outside the Key Socio-economic Study Area (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5, Application Document Reference 8.21) moving to different communities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Localised issues will arise as a result of influx of 170 school age pupils. Disagree that there is no concern in relation to school capacity. Current indicators evidence otherwise. What is the evidence base that leads to the conclusion 390 worker will result in 170 school age children during peak construction?	No	220 children during construction was calculated based on bench-marking information that 25% of non-home-based professional and 4% of other non-home-based workers would bring families into the area. The average family composition data of these types of workers was used to determine the average number of partners and dependants. Horizon will engage with IACC and Gwynedd Council education departments to assess what information they require for planning Welsh language services (particularly early years, education and immersion services) at an early stage. This will include the level of detail required, frequency of information sharing and data protection considerations. Horizon will work with the local authorities to develop a consent-based method for sharing information on numbers of new construction and operational recruits and their families from outside the Key Socio-economic Study Area (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5, Application Document Reference 8.21). This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Reference in the [Interim] Welsh Language Impact Assessment to Llanfaethlu Primary School needs to be updated to reflect that Rhyd y Llan School will open in September 2017.	Yes – see footnote 33 in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) has been updated to refer to the opening of Ysgol Rhyd y Llan in September 2017.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100227– Gwynedd & Mon Housing Committee, 73, 10192 – Welsh Government, 96, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47, S42(1)(a)	The mitigation measures proposed in the draft Welsh Language Impact Assessment to deal with the effect of a large influx of non-Welsh speakers on the culture, traditions and age profile and community cohesion of Anglesey and North Wales are not good enough. The status of the Welsh language and participation of newcomers in the Welsh language voluntary sector and schools needs to go beyond standard mitigation proposals and include new strategies and mitigation measures, rather than just supplementing current provision. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Training could be provided via an e-learning module on Horizon's internal learning platform. Community Group leaders will need the skills to be able to support the full use of welsh and to encourage welsh learners to socialise through the medium of welsh.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	In addition to the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) Horizon employed Welsh language specialists to develop a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Document 8.21). Workshops were held with local stakeholders, in order to ensure the measures are feasible and effective. Horizon has also welcomed feedback and suggestions through the pre-application consultation process, and these have been considered in the development of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy e.g. Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff and require staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy Horizon will develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement for a post. Training could be provided via an e-learning module on Horizon's internal learning platform. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21.
100179 - Conwy County Borough Council	S47	The detailed analysis done of the Welsh language as part of the consultation is generally weak, with references to long-term sustainability being improved by having better paid jobs in the area. Short term impacts of a significantly increased population are not quantified properly.	Yes – see Welsh Language Impact Assessment, sections B.6, C.5, D.5, E.5, F.5, G.5, H.2 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Greater analysis and quantification of potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on Welsh language and culture was undertaken in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, sections B.6, C.5, D.5, E.5, F.5, G.5, H.2, (Application Document Reference 8.21). In relation to residual effects Horizon will monitor these during and following construction in order to be able to fully quantify the effects. Many of the measures contained in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), are designed to alleviate the temporary impacts during the Construction phase. In particular measures to support the language immersion service in schools. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to oversee the implementation of Horizon's Welsh Language Policy and the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy during the construction and operational phases of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The study areas listed do not include reference to community cohesion. Requires interface with cross-cutting themes.	Yes – see the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. This has been reflected in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4 (Application Document Reference 8.21) submitted in support of the Development Consent Order application. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment analysed the effects that the Wylfa Newydd Project could bring to the local community in relation to community cohesion. In addition, the Environmental Statement contains a Community Cohesion Report (Application Document Reference 6.3.10) which assesses this specific aspect of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) has been developed in the context of a local and national policy framework and considers several key documents and strategies as well as legislation relating to the Welsh language. Community Cohesion is considered as an intrinsic part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment across the study areas and themes.

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Welsh Language Charter should be expanded to cover community groups, including youth groups. Reference to the Charter should be reviewed to ensure implementation is accurate.	Yes – see Measure 20 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The IACC was involved in the development of the measures in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21). This includes measures relating to community and youth groups and Welsh language skills, for example, there is a commitment to supporting community groups under Measure 20 whereby Horizon will help fund a community translation service (where relevant to Horizon Wylfa Newydd) to enable local organisations to provide simultaneous translation facilities for community groups. This will assist local community groups to effectively engage and discuss issues relating to the Wylfa Newydd Project Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator to oversee the implementation of Horizon's Welsh Language Policy and the Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures for construction and operational phases of the Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The text in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment is contradictory with regard to the assertion that there is capacity available in immersion centres and schools. This contradicts IACC Education Department data. Parents will have the ability to choose a school for their children and so Horizon cannot assume which schools will need additional funding. Population projections indicate increased pressure until 2025.	Yes see Measure 16 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The IACC (including the Education Department) were involved in the development of the measures through the work undertaken on the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), including the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (which includes measures relating to immersion centres using IACC school capacity data). Paragraph 4.3.11 of the Strategy acknowledges that demand for places in immersion centres will exceed supply as a result of the estimated in-flow of school aged children. Measure 16 of the Welsh language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy will provide resilience funding for a peripatetic teacher service to support current immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and possibly Gwynedd) across primary and secondary schools. Horizon will engage with the education departments at IACC and Gwynedd Council to assess what information they require for planning Welsh language services (particularly early years, education and immersion services) at an early stage. This will include the level of detail required, frequency of information sharing and data protection considerations. Horizon will work with the local authorities to develop a consent-based method for sharing information on the numbers of new construction and operational recruits and their families from outside the Key Socio-economic Study Area (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5) moving to different communities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners.

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Welsh language immersion centres are oversubscribed. The annual capacity of 90 pupils will be insufficient to meet demand and the mitigating strategy should include a peripatetic Welsh Language/ EAL Service.	Yes – see Measure 16 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of the construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand
73, 137, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47,	The Welsh Language Impact Assessment relies on past trends associated with Sizewell B when considering the number of workers likely to remain in the area after construction has finished. This is not relevant to the Anglesey context and mitigation measures should be shaped around past trends associated with the Wylfa A and Trawsfynydd construction.	No	As part of the work undertaken to collate the relevant baseline data and evidence to inform the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), an analysis of historical census data has been undertaken to assess potential linkages between the construction and operation of other nuclear power stations in Wales and census trends relating to the number and proportion of Welsh speakers. Horizon acknowledges that the scale of Wylfa Newydd is greater than Wylfa A and Trawsfynydd and therefore it was felt that Sizewell B was a more relevant case study. It is recognised that there will be a large number of construction workers and they will need to be appropriately managed in the context of the Welsh language and culture. The Workforce Management Strategy, section 2, Application Document Reference 8.5 also sets out principles that will be included in the Code of Conduct in order to manage workforce and employer behaviour during the construction of the Project.
96, 145, 141, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Social tensions could arise between the Welsh language speaking communities and incomers. Parents who move to the area to work at Wylfa Newydd should be made aware that Welsh language is compulsory in schools and not optional.	Yes – see Measure 1 (Appointment of a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator) and Measure 9 (Raising awareness of Welsh language and culture in the recruitment process) in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancements Strategy which is an appendix in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21).	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project. Measure 9 in the Strategy is focused on distributing information on the Welsh language throughout the recruitment process. This measure responds to feedback from Welsh language stakeholders that this will help raise awareness of the Welsh language among non-Welsh speakers. As part of this measure, Horizon will include background information on the Welsh language on the Isle of Anglesey and north west Wales within recruitment packs for posts. Information distributed will include basic background on the Welsh language and culture on the Isle of Anglesey and north west Wales, information on the local education system, the benefits of bilingualism and opportunities to learn the language. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation and assessment recommendations.
Welsh language impact is manageable/not an issue				

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100086, 100087, 100088, 100090, 122 – Isle of Anglesey Swimming Club	S42(1)(d), S47	The Welsh language is resilient in the area and will endure despite the influx on Wylfa Newydd workers for a temporary period of time. Past examples of other large projects and employers such as Anglesey Aluminium have demonstrated this.	No	Comment duly noted. It would be critical that workers are successfully introduced to the Welsh language and culture of the Key Socio-economic Study Area and informed of the importance of the Welsh language and culture before moving to the Area (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5, Application Document Reference 8.21).. Cultural awareness initiatives would be expected to raise knowledge amongst workers from outside the Key Socio-economic Study Area towards the distinct Welsh culture and traditions, which are present in the local communities. Measures are therefore proposed in order to assist in terms of integration incoming workers and their families into Anglesey and the Key Socio-economic Study Area, raising awareness about the Welsh language and unique traditions and culture. Population growth is important for communities' viability and to maintain and strengthen communities, which would in turn strengthen Welsh language and culture. The employment opportunities offered during the operational phase would therefore be expected to have a beneficial effect on Welsh language, and this must be balanced against the small level of in-migration expected which has the potential to dilute Welsh traditions and culture.
Welsh language classes and other community provision				
100080,98,117, 130, 100234, 100208, 100222, 96, 105, 141, 100082, 98, 100089, 73, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	New /additional Welsh language classes should be funded, particularly in primary, secondary schools and immersion centres; a new Welsh language centre would be a good idea. Early years Welsh language support recommended. Parity between pre 16 education and post 16 training. Money and resources are mentioned but when/how will this be made available?	Yes – see Measures 1 (Appointment of the Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator) and 16 (Resilience funding for peripatetic teacher and immersions centres) in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Some examples of areas of focus for addressing effects include measures to support integration of workers and their families into the local community and education system. For example, Measure 16 will provide resilience funding for a peripatetic teacher service that would support current immersion education capacity on the Isle of Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families. Funding commitments and resources will be allocated once the Development Consent Order has been granted and financial investment for the Wylfa Newydd Project has been secured. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator in the meantime to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
122 – Isle of Anglesey Swimming Club	S47	Welsh speakers will benefit from incomers joining Welsh classes and other social activities.	Yes – see Measure 1 (Appointment of welsh Language and Culture Coordinator) and Measure 18 (Funding the provision of community language services) in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. For example, Measure 18 in the Strategy seeks to mitigate the impact of non-home-based workers and their families from outside the area on the Welsh language through the provision of community language services. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations, including promoting the

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
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			Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Welsh language and culture to the construction workforce, children, young people and families.
146, 96, 73, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Cultural awareness training for newcomers could be beneficial. Horizon should ensure that workers and their families are willing to participate in learning Welsh.	Yes – see Measures 12 and 17 in the Welsh Language AND Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has prepared at Welsh Language and Culture mitigation and Enhancement Strategy as part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) Through the Measures identified in the Strategy, Horizon will provide language and culture awareness raising to all construction and operational staff and require staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. This will be mandatory as part of the induction process. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners and will maintain their Welsh speaker 'orange badge' scheme, as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme. Through Measure 17 in the Strategy Horizon will develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of project workers who move to the Key Socio-economic Study Area These will draw on information in the Welsh Government's planned welcome packs and will provide information on local services and the community. Horizon will explore in more detail what the Welsh Government's welcome packs are likely to include in order to avoid duplication and in pursuit of a joined up approach. Measure 1 in the Strategy focuses on the appointment of a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100237, 101, 155	S42(1)(d)	Commend Horizon for its sensitive approach to Welsh language issues. It is a difficult language to learn and innovative interactive IT-based solutions need to be considered to assist incomers to learn the language.	Yes – see Measures 8 and 12 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. This will be mandatory as part of the induction process. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Training could be provided via an e-learning module on Horizon's internal learning platform. Horizon will also develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework using a recognised model such as the Association of Language Testers in Europe (ALTE) levels 0-5. This framework will draw on good practice from other organisations (e.g. North Wales Police, Ceredigion Council) and will enable Horizon to formally record the Welsh language skill level required for relevant posts at Wylfa Newydd. Horizon will seek the advice of the National Centre for Learning Welsh in developing this framework. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
105	S47	Horizon should promote and finance events and social activities that could help newcomers settle into the host communities.	Yes – see Measure 18 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon has developed a Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Some examples of areas of focus for addressing effects includes measures to support integration of workers and their families into the local community and education system e.g. Horizon will fund provision of community language services (including the development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy.
73, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Horizon should ensure that children (4-16) are placed in Welsh language centres to reduce the impact in schools.	Yes – see Measure 16 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of the construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. Horizon will supplement current provision and encourage workers to take advantage of opportunities provided to support their children attending primary and secondary schools in the Key Socio-economic Area. Any action Horizon takes in this regard will be within the legal framework established by the Welsh Government in respect of Welsh language legislation and policy, and consistent with current best practice.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There will be a need to develop welsh language peripatetic team in addition to the Welsh language immersion centres.	Yes – see Measure 16 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) includes measures relating to financial contributions to immersion centres and schools. . Horizon will fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of the construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand.
73	S47	Every community project promoted by Horizon should have a Welsh language requirement.	Yes – see Measure 1 and sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application	Comment duly noted. Horizon has developed a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) that identifies measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Measure 1 in the Strategy is the appointment of a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
			Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has been working in partnership with many local community organisations since 2013 to deliver a range of activities related to the Welsh language. The Welsh language is one of the criteria used when considering requests for funding. Horizon's Welsh Language Pledge notes that the company will support community activities in the medium of Welsh, such as sport, art and music.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	There will need to be a cohesive support framework for community groups in order to ensure that the Welsh language is used. Group leaders will need the skills to be able to support the full use of Welsh and to encourage Welsh learners to socialise through the medium of Welsh. E.g. expanding the Welsh Language Charter to community groups and providing funding and Welsh language skills support.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Detailed commitments are provided in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21). The IACC was involved in the development of the measures through the work undertaken on the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (which includes measures relating to community groups and Welsh language skills). Horizon has been working in partnership with many local community organisations since 2013 to deliver a range of activities related to the Welsh language. The Welsh language is one of the criteria used when considering requests for funding. Horizon's Welsh Language Pledge notes that the company will support community activities in the medium of Welsh, such as sport, art and music.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Welsh Language Charter – Education Department will need additional support to ensure it is embedded across all schools. Financial contributions will need to be agreed with the Authority not individual schools, as worker children may scatter across the Island and are unlikely to be cloistered in one or two areas. Memorandum of Understanding with Grwp Llandrillo Menai and Bangor University. Lack of detail about commitments to schools.	Yes – see sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon developed and published a Welsh Language Pledge to support and enhance the Welsh Language and Culture as part of the Wylfa Newydd Project. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Document Reference 8.21). Section 3 and 4, summarise the broad areas of mitigation and enhancement under four themes: Workforce; Children and young people, Community and Local Services, and Accountability. Following engagement with IACC and other stakeholders in the education sector Horizon developed Measure 16 in the Strategy that includes provision to fund a peripatetic teacher service (pro-rata as detailed below) that would support current immersion education capacity on Anglesey (and potentially Gwynedd if required) across primary and secondary schools. Funding will be available so that two language immersion teachers will be available to work with pupils at the start of the construction. The level of this service will be proportionate to the number of workers that will bring their families and increase or decrease in response to demand. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Tables 2.5 and 2.4: make no reference to the Gwynedd and Ynys Mon Single Integrated Plan (SIP) which was adopted by the Joint Gwynedd and Ynys Mon Local Services Board in 2014. This SIP sets out the policy context as agreed across all partner organisations in North West Wales.	Yes – see section A-2 Local Planning Policies in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Reference to the Single Integrated Plan was included in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment submitted with the DCO application in section A.2 - Local Planning Policies) (Application Document Reference 8.21).

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Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	A stronger commitment should be provided to normalise the use of the Welsh language/integrate newcomers.	Yes – see Measure 17 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Measure 17 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is included in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) includes a commitment by Horizon to distribute information to contractors and all personnel on the Welsh language and culture as part of recruitment materials. This will include a general statement on the value Horizon places on Welsh language skills, the level of Welsh language skills required for a post as well as background information on the Welsh language.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Lack of detail about specific measures and commitment by Horizon to support the recruitment of bilingual GP's	No	The impact of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the Welsh language in the Key Socio-economic Study Area is assessed in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5 (Application Document Reference 8.21). The assessment was overseen by the external monitoring group. Mitigation and enhancement measures that are relevant to the Welsh language and culture are included in other DCO submissions including the Health Impact Assessment. This includes measures related to effects on local healthcare provision. Horizon will consider what Welsh language skills are required as part of the recruitment process -see Measure 2 in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. This would include recruitment for the on-site healthcare provision at the Temporary Workers Accommodation.
Need / good to conserve / support language				
90, 101, 121	S47	The Wylfa Newydd Project could benefit the Welsh language community by ensuring the young population are encouraged to remain on the Island to take up the employment opportunities.	Yes – see Measure 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes us of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help maximise the opportunities available to local people, promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. Jobs will be awarded based on the skills required.
143, 100193, 100203, 100207, 100208, 100214, 100218, 100223,100224, 100225, 137, 96, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Need to support and maintain the Welsh language, culture and history. Invest in the Welsh language community.	Yes – see measures in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy as part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. For example, Measure 17 includes Horizon's commitment to develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of the Project's workers who move to the Area. These will contain information about the Anglesey and its communities, including contextual and historic background information that is important to understanding the unique character of the Island. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy.

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
Organisation or ID number	Consultee strand	Summary of consultee comment	Does it link to a change to the Proposal?	Horizon's response (s49)
100234	S47	Support the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (interim report).	No	Comment duly noted.
152, 141, 96, 145, 121, 126, 100193, 130, 73, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Welsh language consideration should be given priority within the context of the wider project. It should be a "golden thread" which runs through all the work the Horizon do to mitigate the impacts of the project.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon understands that the Welsh language is a material planning consideration, introduced through legislation - Planning (Wales) Act 2015. As the Welsh language and culture are integral elements of the social fabric on communities on Anglesey, Horizon acknowledges the need to consider Welsh language as a golden thread throughout the Wylfa Newydd Project, which has influenced the development of mitigation and enhancement measures. For example, the appointment of the Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator under measure 1 of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) allows for a holistic and consistent approach to be taken towards meeting Horizons commitments to the Welsh language and culture across the multiple elements of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Assessing language needs of new employees and their families – IACC education department need to agree any assessment criteria.	Yes – see Measures 13 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The number of workers bringing families will be carefully monitored with the IACC Education Department taking a leading role. This commitment is included in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (Table 3-2) of the Welsh Language Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21). Measure 13 in the Strategy includes a commitment by Horizon to collect aggregate and anonymised data on partners and children moving to the KSA with construction and operational workers and share this data with local authorities. This will take account of data protection considerations but, where possible, include numbers of children, ages and Welsh language skill levels to provide information for education and early years planners. This process may be linked to the Worker Accommodation Management Service (WAMS) being developed.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	This is an assumption that those who own tourist accommodation are Welsh speakers.	No	Comment duly noted, Any assumptions Horizon has made are proportionate to the percentage of the existing population who speak Welsh.
Other comments				
93, 100194 - IACC	S47, S42(1)(b)	The pledge to support and enhance the Welsh language and culture is supported.	No	Comment duly noted.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Need clarification on timescale, content and supporting action plan for Welsh Language and Culture Strategy. Welsh Language Pledge should be included as an appendix to this document.	Yes – see Measures 21 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language	Comment duly noted. IACC has been a key stakeholder in developing the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. Horizon will establish and chair an external stakeholder group to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator (WLCC) to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of

Topic: Welsh language and culture				
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			Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	the Project. The Welsh language pledge is also appended to the Strategy and referred to.
100090	S47	A lot of engineering terminology does not translate into Welsh.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon will carefully consider the application of the Welsh Language Pledge, taking account of safety-critical issues and in recognition that the operational language of the nuclear industry and regulators in the UK is English.
100090	S47	Previous influx of English speakers in the 1960s caused an increase in the use of English in the area.	Yes, see Measures 1 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon acknowledges that the scale of Wylfa Newydd is greater than Wylfa A and Trawsfynydd. It is recognised that there will be a large number of construction workers and they will need to be appropriately managed in the context of the Welsh language and culture. A Workforce Management Strategy is included as part of the application. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment, along with a Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy are also submitted as part of the DCO application. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy identifies measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects of the project. An example of areas of focus for addressing effects includes measures to support integration of workers and their families into the local community and education system. Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. This will be mandatory as part of the induction process. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100180, 100192 – Welsh Government, 100179 – County Borough Council, 73	S42(1)(a), S47	The analysis done of the impact on the Welsh language is weak, particularly the short-term impacts. Need to use current evidence base and survey data. Difficult to determine the impact when “local” is not clearly defined.	No	The Welsh Language Impact Assessment Interim Report which formed part of Horizon's Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two provided a summary of the key potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the Welsh language, culture and community, based on the assessment work done to date. The final Welsh Language Impact Assessment presents the full findings of the assessment including short term impacts and is included in the Development Consent Order application. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment uses various study areas to assess different effects, in line with socio-economic study areas.

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100192 – Welsh Government, 100193, 105, 73, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47, S42(1)(a)	Welsh language strategy is to increase the number of Welsh speakers from 562,000 to 1 million by 2050. Horizon's proposals should support that aim. This will need better language planning; normalisation of language use. An education strategy and attention to promoting community cohesion.	Yes – see Measures in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon understands the importance of developing mitigation and enhancement measures in response to the effect of the Wylfa Newydd Project on Welsh language, culture and the community. Horizon therefore appointed language planners who provided specialist input relating to Welsh language planning and Welsh language initiatives to feed into the development of the mitigation and enhancement measures. The language planning specialists have also worked with Horizon to develop the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), which goes hand-in-hand with Horizon's Welsh Language Policy. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy contains Measures that are relevant to the implementation and monitoring of a holistic approach that includes community cohesion, education and language planning to ensure normalisation and linguistic courtesy.
100192 and 100185 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Research shows a clear link between fluency and frequency – this needs to be considered carefully and assessed properly in the welsh Language Impact Assessment. A Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework would provide a robust basis for an impact assessment.	Yes – see proposals for a Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon agrees with the need to consider the Welsh Government's Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance, which is currently being developed. Whilst this work is yet to be published, Horizon and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment Steering Group have been presented with initial findings of the work to develop the Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance. Prior to the publication of the Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance, this Welsh Language Impact Assessment methodology has been informed by the following national and local planning policy guidance and strategies • Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead; • Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language; • Supplementary Planning Guidance Planning and the Welsh Language; • Supplementary Planning guidance LDP06 – Welsh Language; • TAN 20 – Planning and the Welsh Language; and • Practice Guidance on Planning and the Welsh Language. Planning and the Welsh Language: The Way Ahead offers best practice guidance on the methodology for undertaking Language Impact Assessments for project-specific development. This guidance is not specifically adopted by Local Planning Authorities; however, the methodology has been replicated within the adopted Supplementary Planning Guidance by the IACC, Gwynedd Council, Snowdonia National Park Authority and Conwy County Borough Council. The Measures set out in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy include a range of commitments by Horizon to encourage the use (and frequency of use) of the Welsh language among staff recruited from the existing Welsh language population, incomers and contractors. For example, Measure 12 sets down Horizon's commitment to provide language and culture awareness raising to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language policy. Also, a commitment to develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for

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				learners and will maintain their Welsh speaker 'orange badge' scheme as well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh language requirements imposed by the Welsh Language Commissioner on education/course providers should be acknowledged by Horizon in the work it does.	Yes – see Measures 21 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Government and the Welsh Language Commissioner also act as observers to the work of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment steering group, but are not members. Any Commission requirements imposed on education/ course providers will be considered in taking forward the various mitigation measures and strategies as they relate to education providers.
100192 – Welsh Government, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a)	The aims of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 should be built into Horizon's proposals and mitigation efforts. The Welsh Government is committed to ensuring the Welsh language is supported and encouraged to flourish.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. One of the goals of the <i>Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015</i> is achieving “a <i>Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh language</i> ”. It is acknowledged that a sound economic base is one of the wide range of factors which contribute to the future well-being of the Welsh language in Wales. The economic diversification offered during the construction phase provides major opportunities to nurture growth in the use of Welsh language, together with economic growth. Horizon is committed to increasing the value of the Welsh language as a skill in the workplace and enhancement measures are proposed as part of the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), to bring this vision to fruition.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	It will not be possible for Horizon to mitigate all of the adverse impacts of the development on the Welsh language community – the test should be to demonstrate that Horizon have mitigated the effects to the best of their ability during the construction and operation phases.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Demonstration of mitigation is covered in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), which includes the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which are submitted as part of the Development Consent Order application. Horizon will implement the Measures in the Strategy diligently and to the best of its ability with oversight from a management group (See Measure 210 and an external stakeholder group (see Measure 22).

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100234, 96, 141, 100150, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Want assurance that Horizon will engage with and listen to Welsh language steering group and other stakeholders. Use of terminology like encouraging, supporting, considering in the documents is too vague. Greater level of commitment in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment needed.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 24, in particular Measure 18 (funding of community language services).in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21),	Horizon have established an independently chaired Steering Group to guide the work of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment. Input from and comments provided by Welsh language stakeholders to the Welsh Language Impact Assessment work has been important throughout the process leading to the submission of the Development Consent Order application. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment Steering Group has been an important stakeholder which has contributed to the development of measures which are included in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy. Terminology in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment and Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy has been amended to be more precise.
100234, 141, 96, 145, 100107, 100150, 105, 73, 137	S47, S42(1)(d)	More detail is needed about how Horizon plan to recruit and attract Welsh speakers. Will the recruitment process be bilingual? Will there be well paid jobs / management jobs on Anglesey as well as Horizon's HQ? Positive discrimination in favour of Welsh speakers?	Yes – see Measures 1 to 9 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21).	Horizon will consider the Welsh language requirements for each job role on the Project and develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework, including a Welsh language skills assessment tool. The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) identifies measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Examples include measures to ensure consideration of Welsh language skills required as part of the recruitment process when developing construction and operational job profiles for each post at Wylfa Newydd, including training for recruitment managers. Also, advertising posts through recruitment channels that target Welsh-speaking audiences. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes the use of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve the local recruitment strategy, to help maximise the opportunities available to local people, promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. These Measures will apply to roles on Anglesey and at Horizon's offices in Gloucester. Jobs will be awarded based on merit against the skills required.
96, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b) and S47	Support the use of professional language planners and the intention to engage local Welsh speaking people through job recruitment and publicity through the local media.	Yes – see Measures 1, 4 and 5 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21).	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language and Mitigation Strategy in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) contains a commitment in Measure 1 to appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-Ordinator to focus on the development and implementation of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures during construction and operation of the Project. Measure 4 in the Strategy contains a commitment to enhance the likelihood of Welsh speakers applying for posts at Wylfa Newydd through the distribution of information on the Project's job opportunities to young people including the bilingual 'Career Route Maps' and Job Profiles. Horizon will develop role model activities and resources including Welsh-speaking Horizon staff (including Welsh-learners) and local contractors. Staff and contractors will take part in various 'role model' activities and resources e.g. case study video clips, written materials, presentations in schools. Also, Measure 5, which is a commitment to advertise posts through recruitment channels that target a

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				Welsh-speaking audience specifically as part of broader recruitment strategies. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service currently being established as well as other partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Key mitigations - ambiguous and non-committal text in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment – use of words such as “could” and “initial mitigations” suggest a lack of commitment to provide specific mitigation and enhancement measures in this document which include timescales and feedback mechanisms for stakeholders.	Yes – see Measures 21 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21).	As part of Horizon's Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation, Horizon adopted and published a Welsh Language Pledge to demonstrate its commitment to supporting the Welsh language and culture in the development of the Project. Sections 3 and 4 of the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy provide summaries of the mitigation and enhancement measures that Horizon is committed to bringing forward in relation to different sections of the community, service providers and the future workforce.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The cumulative impact of the proposals on the Welsh language community need to be considered and modelled – further dialogue needed.	Yes - see Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21).	Appendix H of the Welsh Language and Culture Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) contains a Cumulative Impact Assessment.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Horizon has made a commitment to collaborate with the Welsh Government on the development of the Risk Assessment Methodology which will be used to test robustness of mitigation and enhancement strategy. The Welsh Government Risk Assessment Methodology needs to be deployed to validate the 18 key questions for accuracy and robustness. Validation of robustness of process and weighting system required.	Yes – see proposals for a Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Discussions ongoing with the Welsh Government to understand how the framework will be developed and integrated. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment Progress Report which formed part of Horizon's Stage Two Pre-Application Consultation presented a summary of key potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on Welsh language and culture, based on the methodology presented in the Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report. The methodology for undertaking the Welsh Language Impact Assessment follows that set out in Planning and the Welsh language: The Way Ahead. The Welsh Government is currently developing a Welsh Language Risk Assessment Framework and Guidance to guide the assessment process of large-scale community or infrastructure development on the Welsh language.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Need clarity in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment about the timing of when a Welsh Language Impact Assessment will be completed for each Wylfa Newydd development site. Lack of clarity about when the final Welsh Language Impact Assessment will be made available and how stakeholders will input to the process.	Yes – see Measures 21 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Since this comment was made at Pre-Application Consultation Stage Two, the majority of the associated development sites have been brought into the application for the Development Consent Order following changes made by the Wales Act 2017. The final version of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment is submitted with this application. Sections 3 and 4 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy set out the measures that Horizon will take to implement, monitor and evaluate the Strategy. In Measures 21 to 23 Horizon explains that local authorities will be involved in this process.

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100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Welsh Language Impact Assessment must also acknowledge that there are other bodies apart from IACC who have a specific role to promote the benefits of the Welsh Language and bilingualism to families moving into the area (refer to Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021 Action Plan)	Yes – see Measure 22 (Welsh language external stakeholder group) in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) makes reference to The Welsh Language and Culture Steering Group which contained a broad range of stakeholders who were involved in the development of the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (which is contained within the Welsh Language Impact Assessment). The involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in the implementation and promotion of the Welsh language is also evidenced in Measure 22 of the Strategy which is a commitment by Horizon to establish an external stakeholder group to monitor the implementation of the Strategy and provide advice on its delivery.
Other suggestions				
93, 100227	S47	Encourage commuting from English speaking areas rather than diluting the Welsh language communities. Reduce the number of workers near to Welsh speaking communities.	No	Horizon has prepared an application which includes measures to mitigate the likely significant effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project on the local communities affected. This includes the traffic and transport effects which seeks to reduce the need for workers to travel through a comprehensive transport strategy which is set out in the Environmental Statement
100083	S47	Reduce the impact on the Welsh language by reducing reliance of English speaking films and media.	Yes – see Measure 5 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Measure 5 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) commits Horizon to advertise posts through recruitment channels that target a Welsh-speaking audience, as part of broader recruitment strategies. This will include the Wylfa Newydd Employment & Skills Service currently being established as well as other partners that engage with a Welsh-speaking audience. In general Horizon will promote Welsh across its Estate through the use of bilingual signage; However, it would not be appropriate for Horizon to seek to directly influence the choice of media enjoyed by individuals and workers associated with the Wylfa Newydd Project.
100184, 100229 – Gwynedd Council	S47	Greater attention should be paid to the skills of the workforce in Gwynedd and Conwy.	Yes – see Measure 11 (information to supply chain contractors about local suppliers) in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	The North Wales Economic Ambition Board (NWEAB) is a collaborative group of private and public organisations in North Wales committed to promoting economic growth in Anglesey, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Gwynedd and Wrexham. As part of the promotion of opportunities to the local population, Horizon are working in partnership with NWEAB, Careers Wales and other key employers across North Wales to develop role model materials that could help encourage local people to consider a career at Wylfa Newydd.

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100184, 145, 137, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	What lessons can be learned from previous experiences from the building and operation of Wylfa A and Trawsfynydd in the context of Welsh language communities? More attention to impacts on Welsh language communities outside of Anglesey.	No	As part of the work undertaken to collate the relevant baseline data and evidence to inform the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, an analysis of historical census data has been undertaken to assess potential linkages between the construction and operation of other nuclear power stations in Wales and census trends relating to the number and proportion of Welsh speakers. Horizon acknowledges that the scale of Wylfa Newydd is greater than Wylfa A and Trawsfynydd. It is recognised that there will be a large number of construction workers and they will need to be appropriately managed in the context of the Welsh language and culture. A Workforce Management Strategy will be prepared to set out requirements as part of the Development Consent Order application. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21, along with a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) have been submitted as part of the Development Consent Order application. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment considers potential effects on Welsh language and culture within the study area, which includes six local authorities in North Wales outside of Anglesey (Gwynedd, Conwy, Denbighshire, Flintshire and Wrexham). The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) identifies measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. An example of areas of focus for addressing effects include measures to support integration of workers and their families into the local community and education system. Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. This will be mandatory as part of the induction process. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Lack of clarity on the development on the framework content and timescale for supporting the use of the Welsh language in the workplace and Welsh language skills for apprenticeships. The apprentice, graduates and trainee-ships should be designated as Welsh essential. There could be ambassadors to promote the Welsh language in schools.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 24 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	The Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), provides the framework that Horizon will bring forward proposals to support the use of the Welsh language in the workplace and Welsh Language skills for apprenticeships. In particular, Measure 12 sets out Horizon's commitment to provide language and culture awareness raising to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language policy. This measure also contains a commitment that Horizon will develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff, where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Horizon will establish a Welsh language mentoring scheme for learners and will maintain their Welsh speaker 'orange badge' scheme as

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				well as ensuring that Menter Newydd and contractors in all tiers also operate such a scheme. Measure 15 is Horizon's commitment to maintain the Project apprenticeship scheme and continue to provide the "Work Insight Week" to young people, which involves providing work experience to secondary school age young people by introducing them to the work of various departments in the company. The number of places offered, take-up, completion rates and progression to employment will be monitored on an annual basis and continue to be reported to Welsh Language Stakeholders. The emphasis of the apprenticeship scheme is to provide opportunities to local young people. Of the eight apprentices taken on in 2016, six were Welsh speakers and all lived on the Isle of Anglesey. Not all of the roles at Wylfa Newydd are Welsh essential and as such it would not be appropriate to place this requirement on the recruitment of apprentices.
100192 – Welsh Government	S42(1)(a)	Welsh Language Impact Assessment is a baseline and could be enhanced by a more detailed consideration of the likely composition of the community over time, taking account of the establishment of social and family networks by the workforce.	Yes – see Measures 21 to 24 (implementation and monitoring) in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Horizon recognises that Welsh language and culture inter-relate with various other topics such as housing, health and well-being, jobs and skills and economic development etc. These topics are considered as part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment and Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy as well as ensuring relevant cross references are made in the corresponding assessments and strategies submitted as part of the Development Consent Order application. The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21), also contains measures to implement and evaluate the Strategy, producing an annual Report. Welsh Government and others will be involved in this process.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Any visitor centre should also include Welsh language education content and be available to all schools. The previous centre was under-used by schools.	No	Comment duly noted. A Wylfa Newydd visitor centre would be consented outside of the DCO Project by planning permission through the Town and Country Planning Act regime. The design and facilities contained within the centre will be subject to discussion with Welsh Language Stakeholders and others in advance of a planning permission being submitted.

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100192 – Welsh Government, 100117, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(b)	In the Welsh Language Impact Assessment there needs to be cross referencing between the housing strategy and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment in order to identify mitigation measures that will reduce any negative effects on the Welsh language and culture in the communities affected. Any potential legacy benefits with regard to affordable housing is also relevant in the context of the Welsh language and culture, so that young people can continue to afford to live locally.	Yes – see the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Appendix B, sections B.3 and B.4 (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. Sections B.3 and B.4 of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Reference 8.21) explain the links between Housing and the Welsh language. Horizon recognises that Welsh language and culture interact with other topics such as housing, health and well-being, jobs and skills and economic development etc. These topics are considered as part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, including the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, as well as ensuring relevant cross references are made in the corresponding assessments and strategies that are submitted as part of the Development Consent Order application. Horizon is committed to providing funding towards housing through its Housing Fund, to be secured via a section 106 agreement, to support a capital investment programme for the provision of new build social and affordable housing. The baseline data collected has been analysed to consider to what extent, and how (in terms of both adverse and beneficial effects), the Project would affect Welsh language and culture within the study area. Analysis of the baseline data collected has established that Welsh language and culture is an integral element of the social fabric of communities across Anglesey and Gwynedd. It has also demonstrated that several elements of community life, such as education and language immersion provision, employment opportunities, availability and affordability of housing, Welsh-medium public services and social opportunities to use the Welsh language, all contribute towards the use, status and vitality of Welsh language and culture within the communities of the study areas.
100192 – Welsh Government, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a) and S42(1)(b)	HNP will need to ensure that all aspects of their Education and Skills Strategy, policies and projects are developed in line with the Local Authorities Welsh in Education Strategic Plan and obligations under the Welsh Language Standards	Yes – see the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.2, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21 for the Wylfa Newydd Project was prepared in line with Welsh in Education Strategic Plan and Welsh Language Standards.
100192 – Welsh Government, 100222, 137, 152, 73, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(a), S42(1)(b), S47	A Welsh language mitigation strategy should be published. This could include the provision of affordable housing for local needs; local labour contracts, bilingual signage in and around the project sites; Welsh language / culture induction for new staff; Welsh language school support; recognition of Welsh language as a vocational skill.	Yes – see Measures 1 to 24 (implementation and monitoring) in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21) is submitted with the Development Consent Order application and identifies measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Examples of the measures proposed include bilingual signage at the Project site, Welsh language induction proposals for the workforce, measures to support and promote the Welsh language in schools and colleges and recognition of Welsh language as a vocational skill in recruitment strategies and promotional materials. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations and the Welsh Language Impact Assessment.

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100234, 96, 141	S47	Proposals could benefit from the employment of community officers, youth officers, business officers to address the community mitigation proposals.	Yes – see Measure 1 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations. Horizon has employed a Community Involvement Officer based at the Wylfa Newydd site office and funded another post based at the IACC, in order to engage with the local community regarding the potential effects of the Wylfa Newydd Project.
155, 105, 145	S47	Need to monitor and strengthen the mitigation measures if required. A Welsh department in Horizon should be established as soon as possible to ensure this happens.	Yes – see Measure 1 (Welsh Language Co-ordinator) and Measures 21 to 24 (implementation and monitoring) in the Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations. The Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) also contains measures to implement and evaluate the Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, including the production of an annual Report. Local authorities and other key Welsh language stakeholders will be involved in the monitoring and progress reporting process.
141	S47,	Comprehensive Welsh language assessments need to be undertaken for the associated developments.	Yes – see Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Volumes C-G and Appendices C-G, (Application Document Reference 8.21).	A Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21, along with a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) has been undertaken and submitted as part of the Development Consent Order application. Associated development is considered as part of the Development Consent Order and therefore assessed as part of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment
105, 96, 141, 145, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47	Promote the benefits of a Welsh language medium education to incomers. Appoint a Welsh language officer to support, monitor and encourage staff.	Yes – see Measures 1 and 8 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of Welsh language and culture mitigation and enhancement measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations. Measures related to the promotion of the Welsh language as a valued skill are set out in the WLCMES. For example, Measure 8 includes a commitment by Horizon to develop and adopt a Welsh language skills competency framework and a Welsh language skills assessment tool for the Project. Horizon will provide relevant recruitment managers with training to use these. The overall approach is to promote the Welsh language and create a positive working environment for Welsh speakers and the Welsh language more generally.

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73, 105, 90, 100107, 156, 146, 145, 100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b), S47, S42(1)(d)	(North) Welsh lessons for staff should be provided. All employees should have level 1 Welsh language proficiency or meet a minimum standard. Learning Welsh should be incentivised by Horizon, potentially through performance management and an obligation for sub-contractors. A welcome pack should be provided to new employees setting out the Welsh language policy.	Yes – see Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has developed a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21) to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects. Some examples of areas of focus for addressing effects include Welsh language training as part of construction and operational staff objectives depending on Welsh language requirements for jobs. Horizon will provide language and culture awareness training to all construction and operational staff to demonstrate linguistic courtesy and awareness of Horizon's Welsh language corporate policy. This will be mandatory as part of the induction process. Horizon will also develop a programme of Welsh language training at different levels for Project construction and operational staff where this is a relevant requirement within a post. Measure 17 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (WLIA) (Application Document Reference 8.21) confirms that Horizon will develop and circulate welcome packs to all families of the Project's workers who move to the Key Socio-economic Study Area. This is also referred to in Appendix A of the WLIA in section A.5. Horizon will appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
123, 100154, 100193	S47	Information in the documents reveals a lack of appreciation/understanding of Anglesey's communities. Horizon's attitude towards the Welsh language is "laissez faire".	Yes – see Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon understands and appreciates that Anglesey comprises rural communities, where Welsh language and culture is an integral part of everyday life. Horizon recognises that during the construction of the Wylfa Newydd Project in particular, there will be significant pressure on maintaining Welsh language and culture, particularly in areas where there will be an influx of construction workers. Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for local workforce and values the Welsh language and culture as central elements of community life on Anglesey, as well as a skill in the workplace. In the longer term, Horizon wants to help ensure that there is a lasting beneficial effect on Welsh language and culture, supporting a generational change for the better. Where appropriate, Horizon has amended the Development Consent Order application documents to reflect Welsh language and culture as a 'golden thread' across the Wylfa Newydd Project. For example, the Welsh Language Impact Assessment contains a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21) is provided as part of the Development Consent Order application which identifies mitigation measures to address adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects.
126	S47	For safety reasons the language used in the power station should be English.	No	Comment duly noted. Horizon's current Welsh language policy notes that the company "will support and facilitate the use of Welsh in the workplace wherever possible, whilst recognising the operational language of the nuclear industry in the UK and of our regulators is English." It also notes that Horizon "will endeavour to use more Welsh in our internal publications wherever it is reasonable to do so." This measure proposes updating

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				Horizon's Welsh-Language Policy to include more detail on the type of internal communications that will be made available bilingually.
100235 – Rhun ap Iorweth AM	S47	Horizon has objected to the clause in the Joint Local Plan that would oppose large developments that would have a detrimental impact on the linguistic character of the area. This shows the Wylfa Newydd project poses a threat to the area.	No	Horizon is aware that there could be potential effects on the Welsh language and culture. The intention was to ensure that in the event of any potential effects on the Welsh language and culture these could be dealt with appropriately through the adopted Anglesey and Gwynedd Joint Local Development Plan. A Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21, along with a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment) has been undertaken and submitted as part of the DCO application. Appendix A, of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment identifies the relevant UK, National (Wales) and local planning policies that the WLIA had regard to, this included the Joint Local Development Plan. Horizon is of the view that large development proposals like Wylfa Newydd, can be brought forward in a manner whereby the impacts on the Welsh language and culture can be managed and mitigated. To include such a blanket, subjective clause in the JLDP would be detrimental to the economy of the Island and to initiatives such as the “Energy Island” which would cause harm to the Welsh language and culture in the longer term.
100150 - Mechell Community Council, 100147 – Welsh LGA	S42(1)(a) and S47	Welcome the commitment in the consultation document to encouraging and supporting staff to learn Welsh.	Yes – see Measures 2, 3, 8 and 12 in the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Comment duly noted.

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100227 – Gwynedd and Mon Housing Committee	S47	The Welsh Language Impact Assessment recognises that adverse effects will arise as a result of the development. However, it says these effects will be temporary (during the construction phase). It's misleading to characterise the 8-10 years construction stage as temporary / short term. Mitigation measures will need to be in place to protect the Welsh language and character of the area over the long term. More emphasis on reducing harm, rather than mitigation.	Yes – see Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy (contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section 3 and 4, Appendix B, Application Document Reference 8.21	Comment duly noted. Horizon has developed a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21). This identifies mitigation measures to address adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects. Measures being developed incorporate various timescales. Horizon acknowledge that there is a need for relevant timescales for different types of measures and also acknowledges that, in some cases, there will be a need for some measures to be implemented earlier than others.
155	S47	The Council needs to do more to ensure their front facing staff are Welsh speakers, rather than insisting that all permanent workers at Wylfa Newydd are Welsh speakers.	No	Comment duly noted. The Welsh Language Pledge includes a commitment to assess Welsh language training needs or requirements for each new post, including public-facing roles.
76	S47	The project will do nothing to promote the Welsh language.	Yes – see Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, (Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon has been investing in local initiatives helping to promote the Welsh language and culture. Some examples include investing in community initiatives such as Menter Mon and the Eisteddfod, providing bilingual educational support for primary and secondary schools and colleges in relation to Wylfa Newydd. Horizon has developed a Welsh Language Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy which is contained in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) to identify measures to mitigate the adverse effects and enhance the beneficial effects e.g. promoting Welsh language and culture to the construction workforce, children, young people and families as well as for community and local services. Horizon will also appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100184	S47	Proportion of people from North Wales to be employed should be 95%, not 45% as stated in the documents.	Yes – see Table 4-4 in the Stage Three Main Consultation Document which refers to an aim of 85% of the Wylfa Newydd workforce being drawn from the local area.	Horizon is committed to maximising opportunities for the local workforce. Horizon is investing early in education to maximise opportunities for local people. Horizon currently promotes us of STEM teaching and subjects as well as already investing in an apprenticeship scheme with Coleg Menai. Horizon will also be introducing a 'Wylfa Newydd Employment and Skills Service' to improve Horizon's local recruitment strategy to help maximise the opportunities available to local people, promote roles and opportunities and encourage more people to apply for Wylfa Newydd jobs, as well aiming to retain skilled workers and young people and attract local people back who have had to move away for work. Jobs will be awarded based on the skills required.

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				Horizon acknowledges the need to maximise local employment from an environmental and economic sustainability perspective. Since Stage Two Horizon has considered the feedback and has increased its aim of employing 45% of the workforce from the local area to 85%. This was set out in Table 4-4 in the Stage Three Main Consultation Document.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Mitigation needs to include reward and encouragement to social clubs in order to enhance and promote use of Welsh language in social situations. One recommendation would be to introduce the Siarter Iaith to social clubs in addition to schools. This would encourage and ensure baseline information on the use of Welsh as well as tracking information to measure the effects of inward migration of non welsh speakers.	Yes – see (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4, Application Document Reference 8.21)	Horizon will fund provision of community language services (including the development of appropriate training materials) to support the integration of incomers and develop capacity in the local community. Welsh language Stakeholders agreed that the inflow of around 7,000 workers (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section B.4, Application Document Reference 8.21) from outside the Key Socio-economic Study Area (Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.5, Application Document Reference 8.21) during the construction period would require significant efforts to promote integration. The Welsh Language Impact Assessment, Application Document Reference 8.21 sets out the number of workers expected to move to each area of the Key Socio-economic Study Area and this measure is designed to mitigate the effect of this inflow of workers during the construction period. Welsh language Stakeholders agreed that provision of community language services could help mitigate the effect. Community language services would need to work in partnership with existing community organisations to build capacity in Welsh-speaking communities and promote opportunities to integrate incomers, particularly those whose families also move to the area. To support staff who are developing their Welsh language skills, Horizon will establish a mentoring system for construction and operational staff learning Welsh and create informal opportunities for operational staff to practice their Welsh in the workplace (e.g. breakfast/lunch conversational clubs). Horizon will also appoint a Welsh Language and Culture Co-ordinator to further develop, implement and monitor a programme of measures aligned to the outcomes of the consultation recommendations.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Suggest using the term “indigenous” rather than native in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment and other documents.	Yes	Comment duly noted. This suggestion was taken forward and implemented in the production of the application documentation.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	Reference should be made to priority areas within the Welsh Language Strategy for Anglesey 2016-2020 ((i) Children and Young People/the family (ii) the Workplace, Welsh language services, the infrastructure (iii) the Community) and the key priorities for Menter Mon	Yes – see Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.2 and Appendix B, Application Document Reference 8.21	Reference is now included in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment, section A.2, Application Document Reference 8.21. A workshop was convened in June 2016 with Welsh Language Impact Assessment steering group members and some external WL stakeholders. The aim of the workshop was to achieve consensus on the main themes for the Strategy and the broad mitigation and enhancement measures that should be included within it. The workshop was structured to include questions on the types of mitigation measures that could be developed under four key themes: • Workforce; • Children, young people and families; • Community and local services, and • Accountability

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				These themes were identified based on a review of the <i>Wylfa Newydd Project Language Impact Assessment Scoping Report</i> and priorities from <i>Isle of Anglesey Welsh Language Strategy 2016-2021</i> (IACC, 2016).³ During the workshop, all participants spent time discussing each of the four themes above and agreeing on a summary of what they considered to be key mitigation measures under each theme. Appendix B of the Welsh Language Impact Assessment (Application Document Reference 8.21) refers to the priority areas identified in IACC's Welsh Language Strategy under each relevant theme.
100194 - IACC	S42(1)(b)	The Anglesey and Gwynedd Public Service Board's Community Needs Assessment needs to be referred to. Also the Welsh Language should be acknowledged as a vital golden thread throughout the life of the project. Lack of strategic focus and reference to work of Local Service Board.	No	In May 2017, Horizon submitted a third EIA scoping request to the Planning Inspectorate in the form of an addendum to the 2016 Scoping Report [Application Document References 6.1.6 and 6.1.11]. The addendum had regard for design changes proposed following a programme of design optimisation and also procedural changes subsequent to the enactment of the <i>Wales Act 2017</i> [RD33] which have allowed for the application for development consent to have regard for Associated Development. This noted that Welsh language consideration would be a 'golden thread' throughout the Environmental Statement, especially within the socio-economic assessment where direct and indirect effects on Welsh language are presented. The work of the Anglesey and Gwynedd Public Service Board is not directly referred to in the Welsh Language Impact Assessment or the Welsh Language and Culture Mitigation and Enhancement Strategy, however, the Community Impact Report (Application Document Reference 8.23) makes reference to the Wellbeing Assessment study areas identified by the Public Service Board, in section 1.2 and commits Horizon to using these study areas as the basis of Wellbeing Assessments.