

13 NOV 2018

Kathrine Jones

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9th of November 2018.

tel:- 01248 605115.

To The National Planning Infrastructure
Department.ref: The HORIZION application to build Wylfa B,
Wylfa Newydd on Anglesey / Ynys Môn.

I was sorry to have missed the timeline to register as an interested person. I have generally been an interested person in this project for over 8 years, as my attached reply from the Department of Energy and Climate Change shows.

I wrote extensively to Anglesey County Council with a response to their Supplementary Planning Guidance as an objector.

I learnt about the practical aspects of the HORIZION plan from responding to the Supplementary Planning Guidance. It was stated that it would take 10 years to build and that an excess of 1 million tonnes of concrete might be needed for construction. The estimate for the moving of these concrete making materials was over 50,000 HGV movements. There was an admission that there was a need for strategic planning to reduce emissions to a level defined as acceptable by the Kyoto Protocol and the European Commission White paper of 2011. It was suggested that there could be rail and water borne transport of these materials.

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HORIZION'S application

There is one rail connection over Britannia Bridge.
If transportation of construction materials was undertaken by rail the existing rail network would be put under considerable strain.

There could be economic loss, delay and safety hazards if the rail network was used.

There is the impact of construction on tourism. Would travellers and holiday-makers be tolerant of all the disruption on road and rail?

New nuclear build is linked to our knowledge of nuclear disasters like Chernobyl. Chernobyl was not triggered by a Tsunami disaster; this happened at Fukushima in Japan.

Chernobyl and Fukushima are huge areas of land which have to be sealed off because of an unseen hazard; high levels of radioactive contamination. The Windscale Fire of 1957 required milk from cows to be disposed of. Incidents and accidents have happened continually here in Britain. Up until recently there were livestock restricted areas in the mountains of Gwynedd because of the Chernobyl disaster in 1986.

Only this January I saw in a national newspaper that a "sniffer plane" (a military plane capable of measuring radioactivity in the atmosphere), had been sent over from the U.S.A, because there were concerns about the levels of radioactivity in the environment.

continuation: Kathrine Jones's objection to
Horizon's application

The results of testing for this unseen danger are not generally made available to the public. This isn't a time to potentially increase the levels of radioactivity that the public are being subjected to, with new nuclear build.

The Government approach to nuclear waste disposal is that disposal will be "preceded by safe and secure interim storage."

There are no deep disposal sites, and this idea is always opposed by the public. It cannot be disposed of, it can only be contained in a deeper repository after the first 160 years of containment on site at Wylfa. When I responded to the Supplementary Planning Guidance given to Anglesey County Council, I felt the tragedy of the nuclear age was summed up in this sentence:-

"The Government is satisfied that effective arrangements will exist to manage and dispose of the waste that will be produced from new nuclear power stations".

I object to the application so that high-level radioactive waste, which cannot be disposed of, will not be produced at the risk of future generations on Anglesey / Yngs Môn.

Nuclear power stations pose a direct and present danger to other nations.

The Irish Government's policy in relation to nuclear energy can be found at:-

« radiationpolicy@environ.ie. »

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The policy states :-

“Ireland is opposed to the use of nuclear energy, as it believes the environmental, health and safety risks and impacts outweigh any perceived benefits arising from this industry. Ireland recognises that some other countries do not share this position. However, Ireland takes the view that nuclear power plants, wherever located, must comply fully with all relevant conventions and legal provisions in regard to health, safety standards, environmental impact and economic justification.”

Where the risk posed by the operation of nuclear installations in neighbouring countries is considered untenable, Ireland will use every diplomatic, legal and other route available to have the installation closed and decommissioned safely.”

The Irish Government regularly tests for radioactivity in the Irish Sea. They have even taken the British Government to court, about high levels, and they have expressed concern about higher levels of Tritium which they attribute to waste discharges from Sellafield. Reputedly, if Tritium enters the body it is incorporated into chromosomes in cell nuclei and this causes damage to the DNA molecule. Exposure to radioactivity can be a cause of cancer, but genetic damage can be a consequence as well. The Irish Government regularly holds exercises to assess the damage caused by a projected

continuation - Kathrine Jones's objection to HORIZON'S application.

simulated nuclear incident from Wylfa A. In September 2008 they held a disaster preparedness exercise called 'Euranos'; the simulation was about a nuclear incident at Wylfa A, with the plume of radioactive fallout landing on a specific agricultural area in Ireland. The same scenario would apply to Wylfa B.

In the modern era renewable energy sources have been developed. Hydro-electric power stations were being built in the 1950's and 1960s. Once advances were made in wind, wave and solar technology there was no need for nuclear. The photo-voltaic solar cell in itself makes nuclear not needed. Nuclear is not low carbon when all aspects are considered; from uranium mining, to construction, to long term management. Historically in Britain, nuclear power was always used to get plutonium to make warheads at Atomic Weapons Establishments Aldermaston and Burghfield, in England.

It was even reported by a Welsh newspaper that plutonium from Wylfa A was used to make British nuclear warheads. Treaty obligations that Iran agreed to, so that it could not use plutonium to make nuclear warheads have never applied to Britain. Germany is an example of a nation which does not make nuclear warheads, and gave up nuclear power.

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In Germany, the KIKK study (Spix et al, 2008) (Kaatsch et al 2008) reported a statistically significantly increased risk of leukaemia amongst children less than 5 years of age living within 5km proximity of nuclear power plants in Germany from 1980 - 2003. (=Risks from Ionising Radiation, Health Protection Agency, 2010. page 11.)

The German Government abandoned their nuclear power policy, for another energy policy.

In Austria in the late 1970's there was a referendum on nuclear power, and the people voted "No." Ireland, Germany and Austria all have diverse energy policies whilst also wanting low carbon energy, without nuclear.

Nuclear power depends on the mining of uranium. I am objecting to the application also because I do not want to see this nuclear material arriving in North Wales. Contamination from mining nuclear material has left a trail all over the World.

Signed:-

KATHRINE JONES.

Dated:- 9th of November
2019.

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London
SW1A 2AW
www.decc.gov.uk

Our ref: TO2011/00117DM

14 January 2011

Mrs K Jones



exp 1.00
11/2/11

Dear Mrs Jones,

Thank you for your letter dated 13 December to Greg Clark, about the proposed new nuclear build at Wylfa. Your letter has been passed to the Department of Energy and Climate Change Correspondence Unit and I have been asked to reply.

I would like to set out the Government's role in the process of siting new nuclear power stations. The Government has been considering whether Wylfa is a potentially suitable site for the deployment of a new nuclear power station by 2025. Potentially suitable sites will be listed in a nuclear national policy statement, and applications for development consent could come forward for those sites. The consultation is scheduled to run until 24 January 2011 and more details are at:
<http://www.energynpsconsultation.decc.gov.uk>.

You may be aware that the planning process has been the subject of recent announcements. The Government is amending the Planning Act 2008 to set up a Major Infrastructure Planning Unit (MIPU) which will replace the Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) in receiving applications for infrastructure such as new nuclear power stations.

Before applying for planning permission to the IPC or MIPU, any developer of Wylfa B would have to consult on their proposals. In addition, if an application is accepted by the IPC, any member of the public can register to have their say, giving their views in writing. In each case, there is also the opportunity to request and speak at an open floor hearing.

I hope this is helpful.

Yours sincerely,



Darwin McIntosh
DECC Correspondence Unit