

From: [REDACTED]
To: [Wylfa Newydd](#)
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Attachments: [Summary of "Climate Change and Siting".doc](#)

Dear Planning Inspectorate,
Following my earlier submission of documents by Neil Crumpton on behalf of PAWB and Professor Andrew Blowers, please find attached a summary of Professor Blowers' paper.

Regards,
Dylan Morgan

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Summary 'Climate Change and Siting'

Over recent months global warming and the consequences for climate change and its impacts have been a prominent international issue arising from the IPCC COP24 in Krakow and, in the UK, the UKCP18 sea level predictions.

The tendency for forecasts of sea level rise, risk of flooding, erosion, storm surges to increase is empirically undeniable. Experience of the rise has been measurable over the past decade and the forecast is upwards. EN-6 was based on the UKCP09 forecasts and these have recently been revised with the UKCP18 forecasts. Overall sea level projections are consistently larger even with lower emissions scenarios and higher mitigation measures.

The IPCC's report on global warming of 1.5°C indicates the measures that must be taken to avoid a rise of global temperature above 1.5°C, a level likely to be reached between 2030 and 2052. Action is required immediately at global and international level to prevent a continuing rise to 2°C and probably more by the end of this century. At such a level adaptation becomes more problematic.

Two of the NPS criteria relate to climate change and sea level rise. The problems of Managing the Coast in a Changing Climate have recently been set out by the UK Committee on Climate Change (2018). The problems of managing such coasts through adaptive measures such as managed realignment and hard defences may be insuperable in the uncertain circumstances of climate change over the next century.

In terms of sea level change and related processes it is concluded that:

- The assessment of potential suitability of sites for new nuclear energy should be informed by the most recent detailed and site-specific data on climate change and consequences for sea levels, flooding, storm surges and coastal processes.
- Risk assessment should be based on the highest projections of global warming and sea level rise bearing in mind increasing uncertainty over time.