



Nuclear
Decommissioning
Authority

END-STATE CONSULTATION

Presentation to Berkeley SSG
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Draft Strategy Commitment

- “We are looking to agree site end states and end dates with stakeholders through a separate consultation exercise which we are planning to commence later this year.”
- Information provided to SSG in November 2005

Reasons for Defining End-State

- Clear direction and end date for decommissioning and clean up activities on each site;
- More certainty around milestones and budgets;
- Opportunity to put contracts with incentive fees in place around delivery of agreed milestones and final end state;
- Clearer focus on the nature and timing of socio-economic support and development needs; and
- Improved outcome and better value for money for taxpayers.

Definitions

- The 'end state' of a site is the physical condition at the point when the NDA has finished its business.
- The 'end point' of a site is the time at which this 'end state' is reached.
- For Berkeley this covers both Power Station and Berkeley Centre

Possible End-States

- At one end of the range is a pristine green field site on which there is no radiological or hazardous waste or contaminated ground and which can be released for unrestricted re-use.



Possible End-States

- At the other end of the range is a site which has such a significant amount of contaminated land that it needs to remain under institutional control for the foreseeable future with ground contamination monitored and managed in situ to protect the environment, and with restricted access to protect the public.



Possible End-States

- In between the two extremes lies a range of possible end states for restricted industrial or commercial re-use such as a science/business park or new electricity generating plant.

Constraints

- The chosen end state for each site must be consistent with both national and local policy on the potential re-use of sites.
- This could mean that the end state for a given site may have to change in the future in line with a revised policy.

To achieve agreed end-state

- All radiological low level and intermediate level waste must be conditioned and either disposed of or removed from the site to an alternative location pending disposal.
- All other wastes must be removed from the site and the ground remediated to a condition consistent with the agreed end state.

Indicative Process – Step 1

- **Gathering Information**

- SSGs will need information from a variety of sources. For example, the site will need to update stakeholders on any relevant work carried out to date
- Local authorities could provide information on local planning regulations that may impact on the choice of end state for the site.
- Input from the regulatory representatives on the SSG will also be vital.

Indicative Process – Step 2

- **Review Options**
- The SSG will need to review all the relevant information with a view to refining it into a set of possible options.
 - Could set up a sub-group to do this.

Indicative Process – Step 3

- **Consultation**

- Once a set of options has been finalised, it will need to be shared with the full SSG membership and the wider community around the site:
 - formal consultation via a questionnaire
 - public meetings.

The ultimate aim is to ensure that the local community understand the possible options that are available and have the chance to comment and discuss them.

Indicative Process – Step 4

- **Recommendation to the NDA**
 - Once the consultation has been concluded, the SSG Chair on behalf of the local community around the site should inform the NDA Site Programme Manager.
- Target date: 31 December 2006 but could be earlier