



NDA local social and economic impact strategy

2020 update

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Introduction and context

The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (the NDA) is a UK Government agency and is charged with cleaning up seventeen of the UK's nuclear sites safely, securely and cost effectively; and with care for people and the environment. We are immensely proud of our work with local communities and are very ambitious to make further progress.

The NDA has a unique legal duty set out in the Energy Act (2004) to have regard for the impact of its activities on communities living near its sites, as well as the wider responsibilities all public bodies have under the Social Value Acts (2012 and 2019). This strategy covers the work of those parts of the NDA Group with dedicated socio-economic/social impact programmes, namely the NDA itself, Sellafield Ltd, Magnox Ltd, Dounreay Site Restoration Ltd and the Low Level Waste Repository. It does not apply directly to the other NDA subsidiary companies (Direct Rail Services, International Nuclear Services and Radioactive Waste Management Ltd).

We have always believed that decommissioning activities should benefit local communities and we must provide a positive legacy once our work is completed. This document is the latest version of our socio-economic strategy, and it went out for consultation shortly before the Covid-19 lockdown started in the UK. The social and economic challenges facing the country are now very different and we have made some changes to the version that went out to consultation reflect these. For example, our original intention had been to publish a multi-year strategy running from 2020 to 2026, however in the current circumstances we will need to be more responsive and flexible than that, so have turned this document into an update. We have done this, as we still believe it is useful to give an update on the NDA's socio-economic document so that people can see what our current approach is and to allow us to give a consolidated view of various improvements and amendments that have been made over the last few years.

As an organisation are ambitious and do not regard socio-economics and social impact as an add-on or optional. We believe that our decommissioning work can act as a local engine of growth with companies, especially smaller ones, using decommissioning at an NDA site as a springboard into other markets and sectors. We also believe that we have a role to support social and economic inclusion, and to make decisions which are sustainable and environmentally responsible.

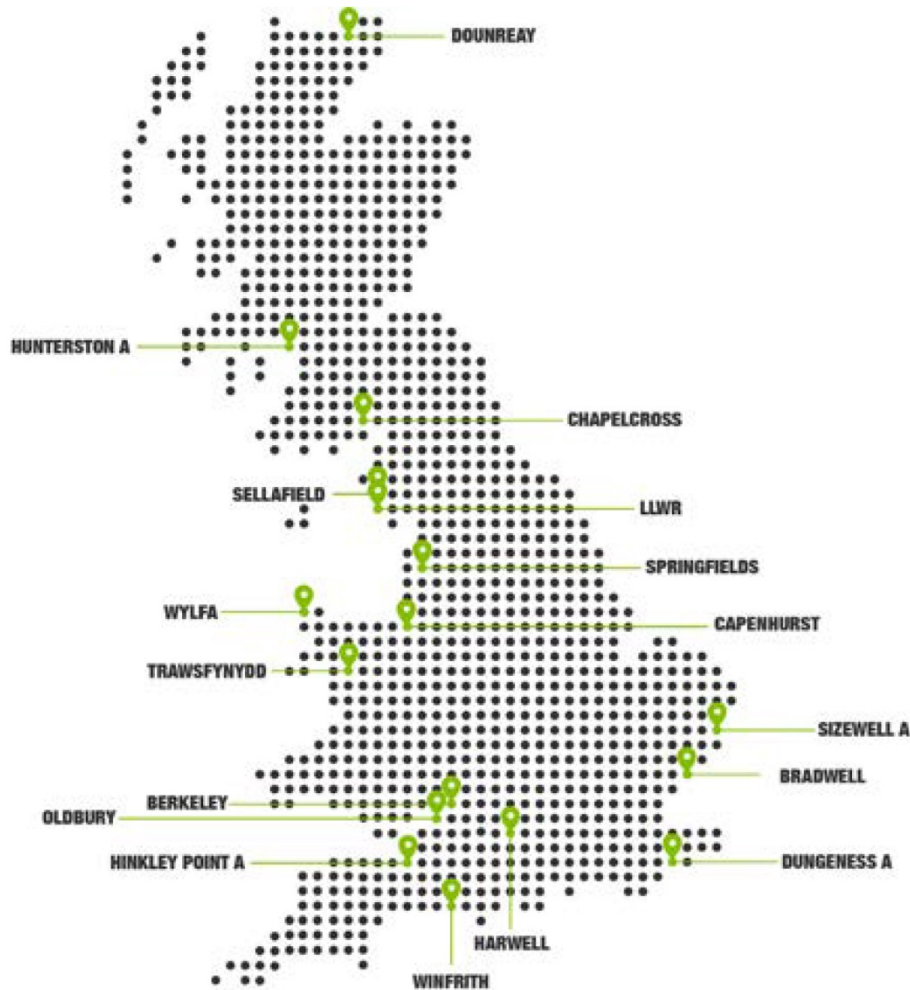
The NDA has two ways to deliver this strategy. First, we have the ability to take local factors into our overall decision-making framework, including our large procurement pipeline. This strategy sets out how we do this. Second, we have

grant giving powers to fund organisations with specific social, economic or environmental projects. We have published detailed guidance on grant funding alongside this strategy. This sets out more detail on how our grant programmes work, which has been a consistent ask from our stakeholders in the consultation on the draft version of this strategy.

What does success look like? The risk to local communities around our sites is that they become overly dependent on NDA funded decommissioning work. Success for our socio-economic strategy is therefore a reduction on this level of dependency. Communities near our sites should not be reliant purely on the NDA's decommissioning work and should not face a cliff-edge when decommissioning work comes to an end.

As a Group the NDA is committed to working closely with the UK, Scottish and Welsh Governments, local authorities, local partners, including Local Economic Partnerships (LEPs) and other agencies in the delivery of this strategy and future updates to it. We will continue to engage closely with local communities and residents near our sites on all our socio-economic work and we are grateful to all the people local to our sites who work so hard to make their communities better places.

Section 1 – Background and Analysis



Most of the NDA's sites are located in coastal, rural and relatively remote locations. We are a significant employer in many of these communities and in some we are the largest. As an evidence-based organisation we regularly carry out studies on the social and economic impact of our activities on the communities near our sites. These include [a large study on Sellafield published](#) in 2017, [a study into our 12 Magnox sites](#) as well as [Dounreay](#).

These studies allow us to estimate the importance of our sites in terms of employment and wider economic impact. They also give some insight into how dependent the local community is on the employment and work that we generate at our sites.

Name of site	Estimate of employment impact locally	Estimate of local GVA impact	Level of local dependency on our sites
Sellafield	44,000	£1200m	High
Dounreay	2,000	£68m	High
Magnox sites total	2,850	£208m	Mixed
• Wylfa	521	£38m	High
• Harwell	289	£19m	Medium
• Chapelcross	286	£21m	Medium
• Sizewell A	255	£20m	Medium
• Hinkley Point A	217	£17m	Low*
• Dungeness A	209	£17m	High
• Hunterston A	208	£15m	Medium
• Trawfynydd	207	£15m	High
• Oldbury	200	£15m	Low
• Winfrith	186	£12m	High
• Berkeley	170	£13m	Low
• Bradwell	103	£8m	Low

Figure 1: Summary of various studies commissioned by the NDA

Sources: Oxford Economics, Economic Insight, Ekos reports for the Nuclear Decommissioning Authorities. All figures are estimates and figures will have changed since studies were written (* Economic Insight study predates work at Hinkley Point C nuclear new build so now assumed to be low). For more detail please refer to original studies.

It is important to caveat this table and the data in it. All economic studies rely on models and estimates. In the case of decommissioning, employment figures

change relatively rapidly as work at the sites changes. Assessments of the value of economic activity (gross value added) are also inherently difficult and subjective (even if, as is the case in the NDA's studies, data is based on detailed analysis of actual employment and supply chain figures). Perhaps most subjective of all is the measure of dependency. This should be regarded as purely indicative as it tries to give a view on alternative forms of economic activity locally and the ability of a particular region to create new jobs (our 2018 study on the impact of our Magnox sites in particular looks at this question in more detail).

However, even with all these caveats, we believe that dependency is a good way to prioritise our socio-economic work. In areas such as West Cumbria, Caithness and North West Wales, decommissioning is important and alternative sources of employment and economic growth are scarce.

As well as quantitative estimates, these are important qualitative points to take into account when measuring impact and dependency. Timeframes for decommissioning vary across our sites which mean economic impacts vary too. Some sites, most notably those in West Cumbria, will be nationally important centres for nuclear materials, spent fuel management and waste management for many years to come. At some other sites, decommissioning work has either come to an end or will come to an end in next decade.

Decommissioning has a number of different effects on local communities. Many are positive – decommissioning can create long-term, skilled employment and excellent opportunities for local supply chains. Perhaps most importantly is the potential for decommissioning to create a long-term economic legacy. Economic theory talks about “cluster or agglomeration effects”. This simply means that when economic activity is clustered in a particular area, there are beneficial spill-over effects. For example, companies in one sector are located near each other, it becomes easier to collaborate. It also becomes easier to look for staff and contractors, as local networks improve. There is easier sharing of knowledge and expertise, greater local competition and higher productivity. Where economic clusters are established, a virtuous circle emerges whereby competition between companies promotes innovation and productivity. Ultimately this local competition means that firms develop specialist expertise which means they are able to look for opportunities nationally and internationally. In the case of decommissioning, strong local economies around the NDA sites should have a positive impact for decommissioning – creating a win:win situation for the local economy. It is not realistic to assume that a cluster can be created around all our sites, in some our impact is too small. In these cases, particular the Magnox sites, the NDA will work with local communities to reuse our land and other assets to support alternative economic approaches, such as low carbon energy generation or other local priorities.

As well as the opportunities arising from decommissioning, there are potentially also negative impacts from decommissioning. We have already flagged up the risk of dependency and the risk that local communities do not have access to alternatives when decommissioning comes to an end or even when a phase comes to an end. For example, the closure of operational plants at Sellafield has the potential, if not handled carefully, to have a major economic impact.

Dependency is not the only risk. Decommissioning tends also be a skilled and specialist activity. So, there is a risk that some parts of the community do not have the skills or opportunities to access work directly or indirectly through the supply chain. Similarly, local companies may not have the capacity to access contracts.

We also have to recognise that large employers with specialist requirements, might bring in workers with relatively high wages, with the effect of pushing up demand for property and local services. This can raise the cost of living for all local people, including those not directly employed by the large employers. This type of effect is most likely to be felt where the NDA is a large or dominant employer (e.g. West Cumbria, Caithness, or North Wales). Therefore, relatively secure and well paid jobs in decommissioning should be accessible to local communities and we need to avoid creating or exacerbating divisions or inequality. In North Wales, this means that the NDA and Magnox needs to take special account of the status of the Welsh language and culture.

There is clear evidence of a risk of these negative aspects of our work in communities near to our sites. For example, in the boroughs of Copeland and Allerdale in Cumbria, Sellafield supports around 58% and 27% of the local wage bill respectively. In the 2019 National Statistics English indices of deprivation, Copeland in West Cumbria is ranked 59th out of 317 local authority areas for employment, but 215th for access to housing and services. And despite the high wages in decommissioning, there are still acute areas of deprivation.

Therefore increasing resilience is an important part of our approach – for example supporting initiatives to diversify the local economy and help the supply chain access new markets. In the next 10-20 years, for example, we expect decommissioning at Dounreay to draw to a close, therefore we need a particular focus on supporting the Caithness economy as it adapts. We also have an obligation to our workforce, by supporting retraining and other opportunities.

Examples can be drawn from case studies worldwide where industries have changed dramatically and in some cases disappeared from areas completely. To be done successfully this requires a managed transition, initiated many years in advance, to give local communities time to adapt to change.

Section 2 – Alignment with other NDA Plans and wider policies

This revised strategy is aligned with other elements of NDA’s work, in particular its supply chain, property and people strategies, without losing the responsiveness and close links to local communities. This includes taking a more active approach to land reuse, working with local partners and communities to look at opportunities to reuse decommissioned land to support local ambitions. We are a major local employer, landlord and buyer of goods and services. We have a large training, research, transport and innovation budget; and deep links into government, the supply chain and local communities. We are committed to supporting local supply chains where possible and enhancing opportunities for young people to benefit from living close to our sites by creating access to apprenticeships and training opportunities.

In particular, there are strong linkages between the NDA’s own requirements for skilled staff and wider communities’ interests in education and training. The NDA’s early strategy and schools’ engagement programmes are important to our own work but our aim has always been to work in partnership with others. The NDA is one of the driving forces in the Nuclear Sector Skills Group and are fully supportive of the Group’s work on diversity, apprentices, mobility and place.

This document was conceived of as a response to a request from the Public Accounts Committee in the UK Parliament. The original intent was to produce a strategy valid for 6 years, aligned with the NDA’s overall strategy for all its work. Due to the impact and uncertainty caused by Covid, we will need to be more flexible and responsive than that. As a result, this document is now a simple snapshot of our strategy for socio-economics.

The NDA will shortly start consultation on the fourth iteration of its overall strategy (“Strategy IV”). This provides another opportunity for improvement and adaptation of our socio-economics activities.

As a Government agency, the NDA also need to have regard for wider Government policies, such as net zero carbon targets, the nuclear sector deal and the economic policy. The Government’s policy is “to unite and level up across the whole United Kingdom – spreading opportunity more fairly – with better infrastructure, superb education and high technology.” The NDA’s highly skilled work, with high technology and research components, and wide geographic spread all mean that it is well-placed to support this policy.

Section 3 – Socio-economics in NDA decision-making

In the consultation on the draft of this document, a number of stakeholders asked for more clarity on how the NDA takes socio-economic factors into account in its decision-making process. These requests covered:

- Strategic decisions
- Decisions on programmes of work and projects
- Individual procurements

At a strategic level to ensure transparency when comparing and assessing options, the NDA uses a Value Framework, which is derived from Managing Public Money and other central Government documents, but customised for nuclear decommissioning. This Value Framework supports NDA's aim to deliver safe and sustainable solutions to the challenge of nuclear clean-up and waste management.

This means:

- never compromising on safety or security
- taking full account of our social and environmental responsibilities
- always seeking value for money for the taxpayer
- actively engaging with stakeholders

The Value Framework can be used whenever there is a need to evaluate the performance of alternative options and is designed to promote a clear and consistent presentation of evidence to compare a range of options based on:

- Health and Safety
- Security
- Environment
- Risk / Hazard Reduction
- Lifetime cost
- Enabling the Mission
- and Socio-economic impacts

Evaluating the socio-economic and environmental impact includes consideration of directly creating or maintaining employment, but may also include the less direct impacts, including the sectoral impact (eg manufacturing, research, tourism etc.), infrastructure (transport, hospitals, schools), and other community aspects. Moreover, for national or strategic issues, consideration of where to invest may be relevant, because many nuclear sites are situated in areas of low alternative employment. The environment may be considered to include both the living and

physical surroundings of an area, and their interactions. Impacts on the local environment include the effect of radiological and non-radiological discharges on wildlife, and potential contamination of controlled waters, including groundwater and surface water.

Business cases and internal decision-making

The NDA follows the HMT Five case model approach to investment decision making – business cases comprise Strategic, Economic, Commercial, Financial & Management cases. Preparing a business case following this model provides a structure to think through a project in a systematic, step-by-step manner to ensure that all relevant factors, including socio-economics are considered. For example, the Strategic case sets out how a proposal fits within the NDA organisational strategy and supports national and local policies, initiatives and targets. The Economic case aims to identify the proposal that optimises public value to society. To do this it evaluates options using the factors within the aforementioned NDA Value framework, including cost, environment and socio-economic impacts (aligned to the site by site action plans).

Within the NDA's internal assurance process, there are checks built in to make sure that NDA value framework factors are taken into account, with the socio-economic impact being added as a specific line of enquiry. When adopted this will align with this document and help assess whether initiatives in section 5 can be supported. This should mean that local social and economic impacts are clearly identified and explicitly evaluated, rather than being subsumed into wider criteria.

Procurements

In line with Government policy, for example, the new [Outsourcing Playbook](#), the NDA group take social value and socio-economics into account in procurements. The NDA believes that creating social value is one way of driving innovation through procurement by encouraging employment opportunities, developing skills and improving environmental sustainability.

As a result, social value and wider socio-economic factors should – as a rule - be included as separate criteria worth at least 10% of the total in all NDA group standalone procurements. Where appropriate, we expect the social value in NDA procurements to be linked back to local priorities, where possible consideration of whether there is scope to support or align with the initiatives in section 5 of this document. As part of this strategy, the NDA's group's commercial procurement teams is updating guidance on how to consider and report on social value and socio-economic impact.

Section 4 – Grant funding for individual projects

The NDA will support specific projects through grants, but also feasibility studies, capacity building and evaluation. Over the next years, we expect to be able to attract in significantly higher levels of funding through joint working with local and national governments. This will be done by better targeting priority areas, maximising on opportunities for pooled funding and strengthening of capacity and capability for project and business case development.

Due to historic decisions, budgets for socio-economic funding are decentralised across the NDA Group. There are five budgets in Sellafield, Magnox, Dounreay, LLWR and the NDA itself, as well as a number of other endowments and historic commitments, for example to the [Copeland Community Fund](#) that are outside the scope of this document. Not including endowments to local funds and other historic commitments, the total socio-economic budget of the NDA is more than £14m per year.

Actual spend levels over the last 6 years have averaged at £11.7m and annual expenditure is variable (for example, £6.2m in 2015/16 and £23.1m in 2016/17). We are not proposing amalgamating budgets, but think is important to clarify budget allocations for the sites. These should be:

Location	Yearly Allocation
Magnox sites	£2m (£1.5m from Magnox and £500,000 from NDA corporate centre) with a focus on sites that are particularly dependent on NDA work
West Cumbria	£10,035,000 (£10m Sellafield and £35,000 LLWR)
Caithness	£2m (£1.5m from NDA corporate centre, £500,000 from DSRL)
Total	£14,035,000

The principles and rules for our grants programme are set out in the detailed guidance we are publishing alongside this strategy. Our preference is for grant funded projects to support or align with the local initiatives set out in section 5 of this document, but we will consider grants that contribute more generally to:

- **Resilient economies** - NDA and businesses enable and support the conditions for local wealth building, inclusive growth in local economic output, improved productivity and significant growth in key economic sub-sectors
- **Thriving communities** - Resources, investment programmes and interventions are targeted to activities that provide the largest social impact and improve the financial sustainability of community organisations
- **Sustainable Incomes** - Access and aspirations to work improve through a programme of high impact education, skills, personal development and employability support activities
- **Sustainable growth** - in a changing climate, reflecting the increasing importance of the climate agenda and trying to achieve economic, social and competitive advantage for our nuclear communities by integrating it early into our day-to-day activities and our socio-economic interventions.

Within our grant function we focus on:

- **Impact** - Focus on outcomes, service users and communities and not just outputs, process or inputs;
- **Priorities** - Focus on outcomes that are priorities in terms of analysis of greatest public need and priorities of governance group;
- **Take a long term view** - Optimise and balance whole life costs and control of costs;
- **Increase the efficiency of providers** - investing in capacity of providers, use of competition and looking at value for money studies.

In future all our businesses will make a distinction for the governance of different sized projects in order that controls are proportionate:

- Small grants of up to £10,000;
- Medium grants of between £10,000 and up to £200,000;
- Large grants over £200,000.

Large grants will be governed by panel drawn up of experts from all the NDA businesses – again more details are available in the guidance accompanying this strategy.

Outcomes and Monitoring

Our intention is that through application of this strategy and through close working with our partner organisations and communities we can achieve this objective and the following outcomes:

- Full allocation of the NDA Socio Economic Budget annually;
- A pipeline of high quality schemes of different values;
- Transparency of decision making supported by evidence;
- Demonstrable delivery progress;
- Evidence of 'adding value' including maximising on 3rd party funding where possible.

We will continually monitor progress towards these outcomes and our overall objective and adapt our approach as necessary to ensure these are met as much as possible. As well as monitoring the level of funding commitment and the spread across the NDA estate, we will also work with partners to monitor project delivery and success in achieving the outcomes set out in individual business cases. To do this we will agree at the outset of funding how delivery and outcomes will be monitored and evaluated and ensure that all required resources are in place to follow projects through to successful completion.

How we work needs to change. Feedback from partners and our own experience is that partners do not always have the capacity to turn high-level objectives into deliverable projects. This is understandable – local authorities and LEPs do not have resources on the off-chance that the NDA can support a project. The NDA and businesses therefore need to spend some time and resource helping local partners to develop business cases. We will build up our own capacity to contribute to large projects and to share expertise and experiences across our sites.

This is particularly important now that local councils believe capital budgets will be significantly increased (for example, through the shared prosperity fund, town centre regeneration, Coastal communities, BEIS programmes on low carbon).

In parallel to this strategy, the NDA will continue to undertake regular studies and economic work to inform strategy (e.g. recent economic study of Magnox sites). We will maintain a decentralised approach to decision-making on grant support, but introduce more standardisation, such as a common approach to procedures, decision-making and governance, including for funding of programmes and projects.

In recent years the NDA has made a conscious effort to provide more transparency and data about projects that it has supported and this information is all available in the working with our communities section of the NDA's gov.uk website. We will continue to ensure transparency to allow proper scrutiny of our work, but will also seek to improve the information we provide on the outcomes and benefits delivered.

Section 5 – Site by site action plan

This section sets out a number of initiatives from the NDA, local councils and other partners near our sites. Whilst not intended to be exclusive, it shows the sorts of programmes we would like to support, either through grant funding or by alignment with some of our mainstream decommissioning work.

At our largest site, Sellafield, an ambitious masterplan to reconfigure the site is being implemented. Activity on the site will be rationalised and there is a significant off-site accommodation strategy. The site will be one of Europe's largest construction sites, with significant new build facilities required to store nuclear waste and materials. The NDA is revising its approach to Magnox decommissioning and is actively looking at its role in supporting the future decommissioning of AGR stations (which are owned by EDF energy). In contract, Dounreay decommissioning should come to an end around 2030-35 and preparations need to be stepped up to diversify the local economy and support our workforce.

Our partners in Scottish and Welsh Government, local authorities and economic development organisations (such as Highlands and Island Enterprise, Scottish Enterprise and the English LEPs) have long-term plans which are well structured but flexible enough to allow us to integrate with their work. In consulting on this strategy, it has been clear that there is real appetite for example, amongst local authorities to work with us further on education and skills. There is also appetite to work together on reuse of NDA land and assets. There are further opportunities in low-carbon, both renewables and nuclear, innovation and infrastructure. And there are areas where the NDA can help these organisations to maximise on available funding opportunities in order to deliver transformational change and diversify the economy.

We have listened closely with stakeholders from around the NDA estate and our local communities. We have sought to understand local needs and priorities from engagement with Local Enterprise Partnerships, Combined Authorities, Local Authorities and Regional economic bodies (e.g. Northern Powerhouse). These agencies are well-placed to understand local strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats in terms of infrastructure, skills, and businesses. However, the NDA group is often an important player in the local economies where we operate, so we also bring in our own insights and requirements. We have also sought to identify ways in which the NDA might help local partners to be better placed to deliver transformational economic projects.

NDA interventions around any of our sites will be properly assessed using the decision making framework outlined in Section 4. The information in this section

provides some high level context on each of our locations and some insight into local economic priorities as identified by our businesses and partners.

The table in section 2 of our analysis showed indicative levels of local dependency on decommissioning. As is made clear in that analysis, we recognise that dependency has to be a subjective measure and – as is should by the recent covid outbreak – and can change as the economy changes. We also recognise that the NDA needs to take value for money and impact into consideration. For example, there may be some that we can do in a community which has relatively low dependency on decommissioning, but which can have a disproportionately positive impact.

To increase impact, the new strategy proposes that we focus our larger socio-economic support on larger initiatives at each of our sites. Some of these are linked to NDA's property strategy (e.g. Chapelcross land), others to local authorities' strategies (e.g. Romney Marsh Partnership) or BEIS policies. Broadly these 'anchor projects' can be grouped under six headings as follows:

- Skills, training and education, especially linking with NDA's own skills programmes
- Land use, reuse and property
- Low carbon energy
- Business environment and support for small businesses
- Infrastructure and making our communities good places to life in and visit
- Environment, sustainability

These themes are intended to give some focus and certainty to our work especially larger projects, but should not preclude smaller 'bottom-up' and community led projects which fall outside them. Therefore we are proposing that local projects (small and medium sized projects) can continue to be funded using our grant giving powers, albeit with the new systems and processes which include more clearly defined outcomes and objectives.

Additionally through our engagement with local partners we have identified that there is a deficit of capacity and capability locally to produce the necessary business cases in order to secure delivery funding for larger, more transformational projects. The NDA will therefore seek to support local partners to be better prepared to respond to external funding opportunities and to develop and deliver such projects.

WEST CUMBRIA – SELLAFIELD & LLWR

Our overall aim is to attract sustainable investment in West Cumbria, so that the local community benefits from decommissioning, but shifts away from dependency on Sellafield for employment. By helping to make West Cumbria a better place to live and work, and in particular by having a more vibrant local supply chain, we can contribute to making West Cumbria a more diverse and resilient economy.

Sellafield hosts a large number of operational and legacy nuclear facilities, and directly employs around 10,000 people, with a further 17,000 jobs supported in Cumbria indirectly. The nearby Low Level Waste Repository is a highly successful national asset used by the nuclear industry and the NHS for medical isotopes.

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor Projects’

Our current activities include:

- The WELL project aimed at raising standards of education and attainment;
- Ongoing investment in the Copeland Community Fund which supports community projects in the areas close to the Low Level Waste Repository;
- A Regeneration Investment Programme including investments to support business and innovation, including initiatives at The Watershed in Whitehaven and creation of the ‘Hidden Coast’ attraction along the West Cumbrian Coastline;
- Initiatives to support business growth in Allerdale and Copeland;
- Delivery of Education Outreach programmes supported by NDA funding;
- Provision of state of the art VR equipment for the National College for Nuclear;
- Feasibility studies into initiatives which may help diversify the Cumbrian economy.

The NDA will continue to support these projects, as well as working more closely with our SLCs and local partners to enable the following ongoing activities to take place. In each case we will give careful consideration as to how this can be done best to achieve maximum economic benefit:

- Maintain the NDA Group’s **grant funding programme** at Sellafield and on-going support for the Copeland Community Fund;
- **Accommodation and land** - including relocation of circa 2,000 staff into local town centre office accommodation and using available NDA land for new and sustainable economic activity;

- **PPP** – maximising the economic potential of the Programme and Project Partners (PPP) for long term and transformational partnerships;
- Continued commitment to the **Copeland Work and Skills Partnership**;
- **Apprenticeships** - Commitment to 750 apprenticeship guarantees and in addition 250 Community apprentices;
- Work with the Council and other partners to set out and deliver the **Economic Vision for the Borough**;
- **Maximising the benefit of moving non-nuclear work off the Sellafield site** - The NDA group will support the **Industrial Solutions Hub** – a programme designed to maximise the local impact of moving some Sellafield engineering facilities off site and similar opportunities as they arise in future giving greater opportunity to commercialise skills and expertise;
- **Britain’s Energy Coast** - retain NDA role as majority shareholder and actively use BEC to deliver the relevant parts of this strategy;
- **Transport & Logistics** The NDA will support projects that help create wider economic benefit from changes to our transport and logistics work including partnership working such as “Heathrow Hub” work. We will fund a study into better use of **Port of Workington** to support the NDA’s work and wider economic development ;
- **Net zero economy** – support for projects and initiatives which support net zero and sustainability.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for West Cumbria

In addition to the above, the NDA will commit to working with local partners to align with the aspirations of the **West Cumbria Site Stakeholder Group**, the **Cumbria Local Industrial Strategy** and the **Economic Vision for West Cumbria**.

Key priority themes emerging from these strategies include:

- Supporting innovation;
- Creating a supportive business environment, inc spin offs and start-ups;
- Places – including town centre regeneration and Whitehaven North Shore
- Infrastructure;
- People and skills;
- Promoting Cumbria as a great place to live, work and visit;
- Investment in Clean Growth;
- Opportunities for diversification, export and investment in other sectors;
- Alignment with future Government Growth Deals and Government support initiatives which could improve the West Cumbria Economy.

DOUNREAY

Dounreay is the second most complex NDA site and a sizeable local employer in Caithness in Northern Scotland. Around 10% of the local jobs in Caithness are dependent on Dounreay and its supply chain. Decommissioning is currently due to be completed in the 2030s. Work on diversifying the local economy is well advanced, led by a consortium of organisations brought together in the Caithness and North Sutherland Regeneration Partnership (CNSRP).

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor Projects’

The NDA’s current economic development work in Dounreay brings together the work of three entities: the NDA, Dounreay Site Restoration Ltd and Cavendish Dounreay Partnership. These parties work closely with the CNSRP whose aim is to support the creation of new employment opportunities in the area. The Regeneration Partnership brings together NDA, The Highland Council, Cavendish Dounreay Partnership, Caithness Chamber of Commerce, Scottish Government, and Highlands and Islands Enterprise. Current Initiatives/programmes led by partners being supported by the NDA include:

- CNRSP enabling activities – Skills programmes, roads, Wick Harbour, Airport;
- CNSRP opportunities: space, oil and gas, off shore wind, tidal energy, tourism, nuclear and business services, town centre development.

In addition to our continued commitment to the CNRSP activities above, the NDA will fund a full study on the future of Dounreay to be coordinated through the CNSRP, including a skills audit of the Dounreay site, with the intention of identifying potential re-use and ‘spin-off’ opportunities and to investigate potential alternative sources of employment which can be promoted for the area.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Dounreay

The NDA’s strategy for Dounreay is to:

- contribute to maintaining and developing skills in the area;
- contribute to the economic and social infrastructure of the area;
- support the diversification of local economies into other sectors.

The NDA will support priority projects and programmes under these strategic needs:

- Support the local transport infrastructure, including support for Wick Airport

- Contribute to increasing the attractiveness of the area for residents and tourists;
- The use of resources to support the economic development of the area;
- Continue the delivery of the CNSRP objectives and programme;
- Contribute to the development and establishment of new businesses in the area.

MAGNOX SITES

Most of the remaining NDA sites are former nuclear power stations. These sites now have between 200 and 500 people working at them. Whilst these are smaller numbers than at Sellafield and Dounreay, they are locally significant numbers and regionally significant in North-West Wales. The NDA carried out a detailed economic impact assessment of the Magnox sites in 2018. This study estimated that Magnox Ltd supported around 3,000 jobs locally and that the GVA impact was around £200 million.

NORTH WEST WALES – WYLFA AND TRAWSFYNYDD

Although the socio-economic circumstances of Wylfa and Trawsfynydd sites differ in terms of the specific nature and timelines of current and proposed developments, there are many aspects which bind both areas together.

- The low-economic-strength/high dependency on local Magnox Site;
- The paucity of alternative high value employment in both areas;
- The importance of the Welsh language and culture;
- The outward migration of young people;
- The strength of the local nuclear workforce in both areas;
- The skills supply chain in North Western Wales is common to the two sites.

Decommissioning of the **Trawsfynydd** site is advanced, as is the resulting decline of employment levels on site. Five years ago, there was a peak decommissioning workforce of around 700. There are currently around 160 remaining. The Trawsfynydd site is significant for the Dwyfor-Meirionnydd region, which has the lowest average UK income. Fewer than 1% of Dwyfor-Meirionnydd's businesses employ more than 50 people.

Wylfa is a site earmarked for Nuclear New Build, although the planned development was halted in early 2019. Anglesey County Council and partners have promoted alternative proposals for an 'Anglesey Energy Island' focussing on low carbon energy projects supported by NDA.

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor Projects’ at Wylfa

A particular challenge for economic policy makers on Anglesey is the status of Wylfa Newydd. The NDA recognises that the economic plan for the island is completely dependent of the status of this gigantic project. The presence of developer led investment should mean a clearer role for the public sector focused on inclusive growth. If Wylfa Newydd continues to be delayed then the demands on the public sector are likely to be greater and more varied. The NDA recognises the need for flexibility and will work with partners such as the Council accordingly.

At Wylfa there is a drive towards low carbon energy including new nuclear build, and NDA will support anchor projects in this area. Additionally there remains a continued commitment to supporting important projects around Wylfa including:

- North Anglesey Regeneration Plan in particular:
 - New Business Units - Provision of business units on suitable sites in Amlwch (location & funding tbc) and other suitable locations as opportunities arise;
 - Promote Private Investment – promote and support new investments in the area;
 - Business Support – ensure to publicise support and advice for business starts and expansion;
 - Education, Skills and Employability – develop skills and work experience for local people;
 - Mynydd Parys – further develop potential of site as tourist attraction, and linkages to/from it;
 - Cemaes Harbour Area - pursue opportunities to improve the attractiveness and economic value of the area;
 - Anglesey Energy Island developments;
 - Financial support for Mon Communities First initiative and in particular the provision of training aimed at equipping people on Anglesey with the necessary skills to enable them to secure jobs.
 - investment in education and skills, including continued investment in the engineering campus at Grŵp Llandrillo-Menai and broader opportunities for innovation and R&D through M-SParc Cymru
 - This will take account of the preparation of an evolving regional framework plan,
 - The preparation of the north Wales Growth Deal - which includes the Holyhead Gateway project, Nuclear Centre of Excellence
 - Continued support for the Anglesey Enterprise Zone

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor Projects’ at Trawsfynydd

The NDA has a history of providing socio economic support and funding to the area around Trawsfynydd and there remains an ongoing commitment to supporting important initiatives. Examples of such support in recent years includes:

- The STEM Gogledd project aimed at supporting STEM Education in Gwynedd, Anglesey and Conwy;
- Support to the Bala Lake Railway Trust aiming to extend a heritage railway to benefit employment and tourism;
- Continued funding of the successful Pathways to Employment Programme via the Outdoor Partnership.

Future anchor projects at Trawsfynydd will be focussed around renewable energy. Trawsfynydd forms part of the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone. Along with the NDA, Gwynedd Council is a key partner in this initiative. The vision for the Trawsfynydd part of the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone is that it will be:

“the preferred location for high quality low carbon technology enterprises, maximising the unique characteristics and strategic assets of the site; building upon its location at the heart of the National Park to help transform the area’s economic prospects”.

NDA has also supported a specific Trawsfynydd Transition Programme comprising:

- The development of Trawsfynydd Site for an SMR/AMR development – the allocation of resources to undertake de-risking activities on site to make the site more appealing for developers. There is an important contribution the NDA can make in facilitating such a development by, for example, facilitating any necessary works and also in its approach to asset Management. The NDA will ensure that wider associated NDA assets such as the lake, and Maentwrog infrastructure remains available as part of the overall strategy for the site;
- The development of the wider business environment in the region, to create high value jobs across a number of identified sectors;
- The development of rural/community based projects to create high value employment with a “bottom-up” approach.

The programme also supports the development of specific projects as part of the North Wales Growth Bid, including:

- The development of Bangor University’s Nuclear Futures Institute which will include facilities on Anglesey to compliment the proposed thermo-hydraulic facility to be housed at the MSParc facility as well as potential

R&D work including support of the NDA and Decommissioning of Trawsfynydd and Wylfa;

- The provision of enhanced digital connectivity at key sites across the region, to include Trawsfynydd Site.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for North Wales

As well as continuing to support the work of the Snowdonia Enterprise Zone, the NDA will also seek to align with the North Wales Growth Deal and North Wales Regional plan from the Welsh government. The North Wales Growth Vision is the economic development strategy for the region which should provide resources to deliver some of the key strategic interventions.

The first wave of likely projects under the North Wales Growth Deal include:

- digital infrastructure;
- Trawsfynydd SMR;
- Nuclear Centre of Excellence (Bangor University/ MSparc);
- Holyhead Gateway;
- Land & Property Development;
- Smart Energy.

The Welsh Government's Wellbeing of Future Generations Act (2016) unites public bodies in Wales around a number of key priorities with which NDA will seek to align. These include:

- A globally responsible Wales;
- A prosperous Wales;
- A resilient Wales;
- A healthier Wales;
- A more equal Wales;
- A Wales of cohesive communities;
- A Wales of vibrant culture;
- and thriving Welsh language.

SCOTLAND: HUNTERSTON A

There are currently 300 people employed at Hunterston A site and a further 500 employed by EDF at the adjoining Hunterston B site. In common with other Magnox sites, most of the work at the sites is highly skilled. 72% of the workforce lives in North Ayrshire.

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor Projects’

The NDA will align with local and regional economic strategies and major regeneration plans to support the local economy by:

- Working in partnership with local partners to increase the attractiveness of the region and assisting in the economic and environmental transition of the local economy by supporting the Strategic Development Areas within the Council’s Local Development Plan;
- This includes supporting the regeneration of strategic sites such as Lochshore, and the Ayrshire Growth Deal vision for the transformation of Ardrossan and Hunterston;
- Supporting the education, retraining and skills development of local communities alongside wider partners including Ayrshire College;
- Supporting local partners to understand the socio-economic impact of the future of Hunterston B;
- Partnering with the Council on implementing a Community Wealth Building approach to support local businesses, ensure fair and meaningful work and create successful places.

Additionally net zero carbon, sustainability and the green economy are key priorities for North Ayrshire.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Hunterston

For large projects, the NDA intends to work within the framework of the Ayrshire Growth deal. This growth deal, signed in March 2019, is Scotland’s first non-city Deal. It includes a commitment of £103m from both UK Government and Scottish Government. Local authorities will match this up to £45.5m and the total deal is worth £251m over 15 years.

The aspiration of the deal is to unlock private investment of around £300 million and deliver around 7,000 new jobs across a wide range of sectors. The themes are:

- Aerospace & Space;
- Energy;
- Marine;
- Manufacturing;
- Tourism.

North Ayrshire has a priority around Community Wealth Building, with four pillars identified as:

- Procurement;
- Employment;

- Land and Assets;
- Financial Power.

SCOTLAND: CHAPELCROSS

Chapelcross is located in the south of Dumfries and Galloway, near the towns of Annan and Gretna. It is around 30 minutes drive from the centre of Carlisle. Dumfries and Galloway is a very agricultural area, with 28% of its business involved in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

The Chapelcross site is one the NDA's largest. There is around 200 hectares of land. The site also has a number of strategic advantages, namely its proximity to the motorway and the city of Carlisle and also interconnection to the electricity grid. Engagement with Scottish Government is an important element of the emerging development of Chapelcross.

Current economic opportunities and 'Anchor Projects'

The NDA is supporting the CX project, which aims to use land on and around Chapelcross for development into a regional employment centre focused on:

- Renewable energy;
- A manufacturing centre, especially for forest products;
- Industrial space;
- R&D space;
- Other miscellaneous uses.

The CX project is the NDA's main priority in Chapelcross. However, we also continue to support smaller projects via grant allocations, examples of recent grants include:

- the Castle Loch Lochmaben Community Trust project to create a circuit of the loch and an outdoor learning programme;
- Dumfries and Galloway Young People's Service 'Youth Beatz';
- Annan Riding of the Marches.

These allocations are typically applied for through the local, council led, Annan Regeneration Steering Group as part of the partnership approach taken locally.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Chapelcross

The local council's economic plan focuses on 6 areas:

- Energy, particularly renewables;
- Creative industries;
- Forestry and timber technology;

- Transport infrastructure (in particular M74, A75, A77);
- Tourism;
- Food and drink.

Chapelcross is also identified as an important opportunity within the Borderlands Growth Deal, which straddles the local authorities north and south of the England/Scotland border.

Borderlands has taken a fresh look at the site's potential and is reinvigorating collaborative efforts and site ambitions through a new programme underpinned by a Green Book compliant business case. Dumfries and Galloway Council are taking the lead role in setting up the new programme to support and deliver the site transformation (end state) throughout the full Magnox decommissioning timeline to 2095 and beyond.

Scottish Enterprise continue to be involved in efforts to transform the site and are active participants and contributors to the programme.

It is expected that the new agency, South of Scotland Enterprise, will play an active and constructive role in the ongoing programme collaboration between the NDA, the council and Scottish Enterprise.

The first phase of the new programme will cover the initial 15 years of transformation activities through the Borderlands Inclusive Growth Deal. The programme mandate's high-level objectives, agreed by the Full Council, which are:

- To create a large-scale strategic mixed-use employment site for Borderlands with significant wider economic impact;
- To support the development of green energy production, storage and distribution solutions;
- To maintain 100% beneficial use of the site over the full decommissioning period to 2095 (in line with Energy Act 2004 requirements) and beyond;
- To make a significant contribution to the achievement of UK's 2050 net zero carbon target.

As the business case of the CX programme is progressed the Council's economic plan may be further developed to maintain alignment with the evolving ambitions for the site.

NDA will continue to accept small and medium (up to £100,000) community led projects for grant funding for any good local projects. However, any larger projects must be in support of the CX project.

DUNGENESS

The Dungeness A and B nuclear power stations lie within the Romney Marsh and are situated within the Folkestone & Hythe District in Kent. The NDA Business Plan 2018-21 and Economic Assessment of Magnox Sites (2018) indicate that the Romney Marsh economy is highly dependent on the nuclear industry and this, coupled with a weak local economy, means that Dungeness is ranked as a high priority site for the NDA Group.

Decommissioning of Dungeness A commenced after the station ceased power generation in 2006 and Dungeness B is currently being operated by EDF until 2028.

Current economic opportunities ‘anchor projects’ at Dungeness

The main ongoing commitment from Magnox and the NDA is to continue support of the Romney Marsh Partnership, including the funding of a coordinator post. This is in addition to the provision of other grants to support local projects.

The Romney Marsh Partnership (RMP) is as a multi- agency collaboration of government, private and community organisations coming together to support local economic development to mitigate the effects of the closure of the nuclear power stations in Romney Marsh. The first Romney Marsh Socio-economic Plan 2014-17 was developed and identified key opportunities to expand the local economy. This Plan was refreshed in 2017 and the most recent one covers the period to 2020. The Magnox socio-economic fund also contributes to providing other partnership resources, including funding towards an RMP Coordinator post which administers RMP and facilitates the implementation of projects in the Socio-economic Plan.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Dungeness

The Socio-economic Plan is currently being reviewed for the next three year period and the future of RMP as an independent organisation is being considered. While the three overarching aims of the current Plan remain important, it is intended to focus the successor plan on fewer more transformative projects that address the key pillars of accessibility, infrastructure, skills, inward investment and business growth and productivity.

In particular, it will bring forward projects which:

- Maximise opportunities in the nuclear and tourism sector;
- Improve accessibility to enable better workforce and community mobility;
- Encourage and support business development;
- Realise the workforce potential through skills development;
- Enhance infrastructure.

Supporting the Romney Marsh Partnership is the NDA's main priority at Dungeness A. The NDA will continue to accept applications for small and medium (up to £100,000) community led projects for grant funding for any good local projects. However, any larger projects must be in support of the economic priorities of local stakeholders and will be assessed using the identified framework.

WINFRITH

Formerly Winfrith Atomic Energy Establishment, or AEE Winfrith, the Winfrith site ceased operation in 1995 and decommissioning is due to complete in 2021.

Under the NDA Strategic Land Management Project Board (SLMPB) some of the land at Winfrith has been released for alternative use, including the Dorset Innovation Park, which has helped retain employment in the area.

Current economic opportunities and 'Anchor Projects' at Winfrith

The focus of recent socio economic support in the area has been grant allocations for local facilities including Winfrith Village Hall, Lulworth & Winfrith Primary School and Wool CE VA Primary School. The NDA will continue to make similar grant funding available.

Additionally NDA has been able to release land for Dorset Innovation Park Enterprise Zone - an advanced engineering cluster of excellence for the South West, building on strengths in marine, defence and energy.

A single site accommodating 50 hectares of land, of which 35 hectares is developable, it is the second largest strategic employment site in the Dorset LEP area and has been developed on land at Winfrith.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Winfrith

As the main Economic Development Strategy for Dorset the Dorset LEP Strategic Economic Plan outlines the following economic ambitions:

- To provide a business environment that accommodates up to 40,000 additional jobs by 2021, with annual employment and GVA growth consistently above the UK average;
- Prioritise key sectors and high growth companies which strengthen the knowledge based economy in Dorset and provide higher paid and higher skilled jobs capturing national and international opportunities for Dorset's businesses and supply chains;
- Exploit potential for high growth, high skilled and high value employment associated with priority sectors: Advanced manufacturing, creative and

digital, marine, and healthcare technologies with an explicit aim to boost exports;

- Transform Dorset by leveraging its unique natural advantages. Bringing people and resources into the region through tourism-innovation, employer relocations and by attracting and retaining a talented workforce;
- Strengthen economic growth by continually improving connectivity through investment in transport infrastructure and services and new generations of digital infrastructure, including mobile technologies;
- Maximise the contribution of talented people and businesses in the conurbation and rural Dorset, linking our education and training systems to the needs and opportunities of a growing economy;
- Ensure that a sustainable, affordable and diverse housing market meets the needs of residents and employees relocating into the region, whilst in no way impeding economic growth.

In addition, Dorset has recently adopted a council plan which includes the following objectives:

- Improve rail services, public transport and reliability of journey times by working with providers, lobbying Government and focussing on schemes to ease congestion;
- Enable growth of good quality jobs at Dorset Innovation Park, a designated Enterprise Zone;
- Support growth in key sectors, including advanced engineering/manufacturing, agritech, maritime commercial opportunities, aquaculture, tourism and the care sector.

NDA will seek to align with the Strategic Economic Plan and Council Plan and work with partners to maximise benefits of these.

HARWELL

Harwell was established in 1946 as Britain's first Atomic Energy Research Establishment. The site accommodated five research reactors of various types. Harwell also had a number of other nuclear research facilities, together with plutonium handling facilities, radioactive laboratories, nuclear waste treatment and storage facilities.

Decommissioning at Harwell is well underway. Two of the reactors have been completely removed, and the fuel has been removed from the remaining three which are now in decommissioning. More than 100 other facilities have been removed from the site and others are being decommissioned. Historic wastes are being retrieved from their existing storage locations and repackaged for longer-term

storage - and eventual disposal. It is expected that decommissioning will be completed by 2025.

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor Projects’ at Harwell

Harwell Campus is Europe’s largest collection of open access scientific facilities, worth over £2billion. Companies looking to grow at pace, or explore new markets, can advance their research, validate and test their technology, and tap into the knowledge and skills of the 5,500 people strong science and tech campus community. Focusing on the core sectors of Life Sciences, Energy and Space, and with an estimated Gross Value Added of more than £1billion, these investments generate impressive returns in terms of job creation and national economic growth. Land at Harwell has potential to assist the further development of this important economic asset. Unusually for the NDA, it does not own the land it is decommissioning at Harwell. In this particular case it is owned by the UKAEA (UK Atomic Energy Authority).

Supporting the Campus is the NDA’s main priority at Harwell. The NDA will continue to accept applications for small and medium (up to £100,000) community led projects for grant funding for any good local projects. Examples of such projects which the NDA has recently funded include purchase of equipment for Hendred Community Choir and Harwell & Hendred Youth Football Club. However, any larger projects must be in support of the Harwell Campus.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Harwell

The Oxfordshire LEP Strategic Economic Plan identifies the following themes being key to the economic ambitions of the area:

- **People** – delivering and attracting specialist and flexible skills at all levels, across all sectors, as required by our businesses, filling skills gaps, and seeking to ensure full, inclusive, employment and fulfilling jobs;
- **Place** – ensuring a strong link between jobs and housing growth, and providing a quality environment that supports and sustains growth;
- **Enterprise** – emphasising innovation-led growth, underpinned by the strength of Oxfordshire’s research, business collaboration and supply chain potential;
- **Connectivity** – enabling people, goods and services to move more freely, connect more easily; improving broadband and mobile coverage.

Additionally a recent report associated with the Vale of White Horse Business and Innovation Strategy identified lack of available, good quality workspace in the area as a barrier, with the Harwell Campus being flagged as a potential development location.

The NDA will seek to support future activities which align with these priorities.

SOUTH EAST ENGLAND – BRADWELL & SIZEWELL

The NDA has two sites, Bradwell and Sizewell, which are important to the coastal economy covering the North of Essex and the Suffolk coast. Both sites are potentially the site of new nuclear developments and there are already significant off-shore wind developments. The pull of the London economy and other large construction projects presents a challenge to local communities.

Current economic opportunities and ‘Anchor projects’ in the South East

At Bradwell, the NDA has a continued commitment to the Maldon Sense of Place Board. Local Authorities have expressed intent to pursue the development of an Innovation Hub/Enterprise Centre and Coastal Visitor Centre at the Bradwell site.

At Sizewell the NDA has supported the tourist economy for example, by being a significant funder of the Long Shop Museum in Leiston.

The main focus of joint working between the local authorities in the region and the NDA over the next few years is likely to be in skills, particularly in the areas of engineering, construction and digital skills. Also, priorities are identified by local partners around health & quality of life; natural capital & landscape and transport & digital infrastructure. NDA will prioritise Anchor projects around these.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for South East England

Essex, Suffolk and Beyond Local Landscape

Suffolk and Norfolk have a joint Economic Strategy which aims to:

- help young people set their ambitions high and understand the exciting local careers available to them;
- inspire young people about the opportunities that exist and provide support to enable them to access them, including support into employment;
- expand the education pipeline within primary and secondary schools by engaging children in science, technology and engineering;
- deliver the youth pledge.

The draft Norfolk and Suffolk Local Industrial Strategy is the next stage in the evolving strategy which positions Norfolk and Suffolk as the UK’s clean growth region. It focuses on:

- clean energy;
- agrifood;

- ICT/digital creative;
- ports and logistics;
- culture and the visitor economy.

Suffolk specifics

'Raising the Bar' is Suffolk's programme to improve levels of educational attainment across the county. It is supported by the Suffolk SEND strategy. There is a clear local prioritisation of skills and education which NDA will seek to support.

Suffolk's Framework for Inclusive Growth sets out a strategy to grow the economy in a strategic and integrated way which supports communities and business. Building on work done locally to date, the framework identifies a number of future priorities including transport infrastructure, house building, Ports, renewable technologies and post-16 education.

Essex specifics

The South East Local Enterprise Partnership Skills Strategy identified the following priorities:

- To increase apprenticeships and industry relevant qualifications for all ages, particularly in priority sectors and at higher and degree level;
- To simplify the skills landscape for employers, stakeholders and individuals;
- To build an inclusive economy, creating opportunities for all;
- To raise awareness of jobs and growth across the SELEP area and its size, scale, national and international significance;
- Increase productivity driven by innovative businesses;
- and people skilled for the future (tutor/assessor shortages, T Levels, utilisation of the apprentice levy, digital skills).

Additionally over the next 5-20 years Essex will be home but not limited to:

- nine garden communities (240,000 homes anticipated);
- Lower Thames Crossing;
- Bradwell B;
- Significant highways improvements, including A130 and A12 and M11 junction improvements;
- A new hospital and Public Health England facility in Harlow;
- Stansted Airport Expansion to full capacity;
- A new train station in Chelmsford.

SOUTH WEST ENGLAND – BERKELEY & OLDBURY

Berkeley and Oldbury are Magnox sites located in Gloucestershire close to the mouth of the River Severn and the Bristol Channel. Both are currently being decommissioned.

Some land at Berkeley has previously been released for development of campuses by South Gloucestershire and Stroud College Commercial Services Ltd, and 32 hectares of land at Oldbury was de-designated in a two year project to support Nuclear New Build.

Current economic opportunities ‘Anchor projects’ in the South West

Specific to the Berkeley site, a number of opportunities for development have been identified as follows:

- UK Cyber Business Park: Cheltenham - The Cyber Park, supported by £22m of Local Growth Fund investment, will deliver a resource of national, and even international, importance. This positions Gloucestershire as central to the UK’s development of Cyber security capability and capacity in UK Business;
- Gloucestershire Renewable Energy, Engineering and Nuclear Skills Centre (GREEN) – part of the wider re-development of the former Magnox site under its new identity as the Berkeley Science and Technology Park (BSTP). This now offers huge potential for businesses in the low carbon, engineering, cyber and digital sectors to develop a collaborative ecosystem, and for skills delivery to be focused on these key sectors for the county.

Opportunities at the Oldbury site are primarily focussed on release of land to support Nuclear New Build by Horizon.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for South West England

GFirstLEP has produced the Gloucestershire Local Industrial Strategy which sets out the priorities for economic development in the county. The strategy identifies Gloucestershire’s strengths, opportunities and challenges. It also aligns with the Government’s national Industrial Strategy, which focuses on five ‘Foundations’ for productivity, and four ‘Grand challenges’.

The five Foundations are:

- Ideas;
- People;
- Infrastructure;

- Business environment;
- Places.

The four Grand Challenges are:

- Artificial Intelligence and data;
- Ageing society;
- Clean growth;
- Future of mobility.

NDA will seek to align with the priorities and plans emerging for the GFirstLEP Local Industrial Strategy.

SOUTH WEST ENGLAND – HINKLEY POINT A

Hinkley Point A is located in Somerset in the South West of England and is currently being decommissioned. Hinkley Point C, adjacent to the site, is the first of the UK's Nuclear New Build sites to be developed.

Current economic opportunities 'Anchor projects' at Hinkley

The NDA's South West sites are already integrated into the wider EDF-led work at Hinkley C. In order to build on that positive momentum, the NDA's priorities in the South West will be to work with partners on the following:

- Energy skills centre at the Bridgwater campus of Bridgwater and Taunton College and a construction skills and innovation centre and the southern component of the National College for Nuclear at the College's Cannington campus;
- Magnox support for the Somerset education business partnership;
- Funding for a similar programme the "Education Inspire" programme financed by EDF in relation to Hinkley Point C;
- Targeted employment outreach with less advantaged communities – the Hinkley impact area includes rural and urban areas of need;
- Work with the National College for Nuclear southern campus at Cannington;
- Funding to support the equipment of the Somerset energy innovation centre with specialised robotics equipment for SMEs to access;
- Feasibility works to explore tidal power opportunities;
- Support for key sites in the Hinkley impact area e.g. Gravity adjoining M5 junction 23 and Nexus 25 by M5 junction 23 as well as developments at junction 24;
- Local initiatives to support sustainability, transport and rural access;
- Harbour infrastructure around Blue Anchor;

- Opportunities for joint work with Nuclear South West.

In addition to the priorities above the NDA will continue to fund local projects which provide socio-economic and community benefit. Examples of recent projects include support to the Envision Community Apprentice programme, funding of the Stroud Ambitions Careers event and provision of sports equipment for teams near Hinkley.

Future Socio Economic Strategy for Hinkley

The emerging Local Industrial Strategy for the Heart of the South West, which is also linked to our more local economic growth plans, will provide a basis for maintaining a shared understanding of the economic priorities for the area over time. Specific priority areas include employment & skills, enterprise and strategic opportunities.

Supporting the Local Industrial Strategy is the NDA's main priority, and a joint approach is proposed with the local authority partners to align priorities and interventions. Additionally the NDA will continue to accept applications for small and medium (up to £100,000) community led projects for grant funding for any good local projects. However, any larger projects must be in support of the LIS.