

Borselse *conditions*

2023





Foreword

We are proud to present our carefully compiled package of conditions. They are the Borsele Conditions.

At the end of 2022 the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy chose Borssele as its preferred site for two new nuclear power plants. There are many other developments coming the way of our municipality as part of the national energy transition. Electricity cables from offshore wind farms will come ashore here, alongside a new high-voltage substation in the Sloe area and a 380 kV connection with the Zeelandic Flanders region.

The municipal executive and municipal council decided to let a group of local residents chosen by lot and representatives of village councils draft conditions for the possibility of nine energy and other projects coming to the area. This resulted in the Borsele Conditions Group. A mixed and lively group of people compiled this package of conditions at five meetings under the guidance of consultancy firm EMMA.

We used our deep involvement with the local community to make an investment in time and knowledge. This package of conditions reflects the needs and expectations of Borsele residents. We want to use these conditions to uphold, promote and protect our quality of life, the local economy and the wellbeing of our residents.

Members of the Borsele Conditions Group did not feel that taking part in this process automatically meant they were in favour of one or more of the nine energy and other projects that might be coming here.

We understand that clear and honest agreements are essential if we are to promote a harmonious, thriving society. Our package of conditions has been carefully developed by 100 residents of the municipality of Borsele, supported by a team of local experts, with due regard for laws and regulations, ethics and the needs of all parties concerned.

The presence of caretaker Minister for Climate and Energy Policy Rob Jetten, Mayor Gerben Dijksterhuis, municipal executive members and the municipal council at parts of the meetings demonstrates the importance they attach to the Borsele Conditions.

On behalf of the Borsele Conditions Group we would like to express our sincere thanks to everyone who has contributed to the creation of the conditions.

We invite everyone to study this document carefully and to embrace it. We ask prime movers, developers and politicians to consider our conditions with due care, respect and seriousness.

The Borsele Conditions Group



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1. Introduction

There are some major energy and other projects coming Borsele's way. It is not the municipality that will decide whether these projects will be coming and where they will go, that is a matter for central government. However, the municipality of Borsele would like to be prepared and has therefore asked residents to draft conditions in the event that these projects go ahead. What will we for example need for the landscape, the quality of life and safety in Borsele if new energy projects come this way? This is why it was decided to set up the Borsele Conditions Group (BVG) with residents chosen by lot and representatives of the village councils, supported by Local Experts.

This group of 100 residents worked on the Borsele Conditions over the course of five meetings. The municipal council regards the conditions as compelling advice. The municipal council will ultimately adopt the Borsele Conditions. Following adoption, the municipality will combine its conditions with those of the Province of Zeeland. In the event of new energy projects, the provincial authority and the municipality of Borsele will negotiate with central government.

The conditions relate to the possibility of nine energy and other projects:

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network (including hydrogen plant)
9. Central Gate

For projects 3, 4 and 5 this is also about any additional convector stations and connections. Project 9 is not a central government initiative but a North Sea Port project. North Sea Port wants to build a lorry park with facilities outside the Sloe area. Another possible project is the construction of an LNG terminal. Since there is a high degree of uncertainty about go-ahead and location, this project has not been included. Should this project go ahead, it will also be subject to these conditions.

Terms of reference

The municipality of Borsele is not deciding whether the nine major energy projects will go ahead in the municipality of Borsele, but is drafting conditions for central government and other prime movers. The terms of reference are therefore: What conditions will the BVG lay down for the potential arrival of the nine large-scale energy projects in the municipality of Borsele?

Municipal executive and municipal council

The municipal executive and municipal council decided to let a group of local residents chosen by lot and representatives of village councils draft the conditions. The municipal council adopted the Borsele Conditions



Action Plan in April 2023. The municipal executive and municipal council briefly attended the first, the third and the fifth meetings to gain an impression of these meetings. The Group presented the conditions to the Mayor, Gerben Dijksterhuis, as chair of the municipal executive and the municipal council.

Visit to Hinkley Point C

At the beginning of September, before the third meeting of the BVG, seven members of the group visited Hinkley Point C in the United Kingdom, where two new nuclear power plants are under construction. This group presented their views and experiences to the BVG. Their report is also part of this report.

Borsele: municipality of contrasts

The municipality of Borsele lies in the middle of the Province of Zeeland, in the southwestern Netherlands. Borsele is a municipality of contrasts. The municipality has a magnificent landscape and wonderful wildlife, but also a vital seaport and industrial area. It has peace and quiet alongside with space, but also dynamism and business activity.

Wildlife in Borsele

We have unique wildlife in the municipality of Borsele. The Western Scheldt and its estuary are a wildlife area, including the special Kaloot beach, specially protected by Europe (Natura 2000). This beach lies to the west of the centre of Borssele and next to the existing nuclear power plant. It is the only area of Zuid-Beveland where spontaneous dune formation occurs. It is for good reason that Borsele has the status of 'landscape park'. It is a wonderful place to walk, cycle, exercise or ramble over the winding, flower-covered dikes, across the extensive polders and through picturesque villages. You will see historic farms, centuries-old kolk lakes, the Western Scheldt or one of the plentiful orchards. With around 1,600 hectares of fruit orchards Borsele is the largest fruit farming municipality in the Netherlands. Because of the special landscape values, visible land reclamation history and unique hedgerow landscape, a large part of the municipal land area has been designated Valuable Cultural Landscape.

Business activity in Borsele

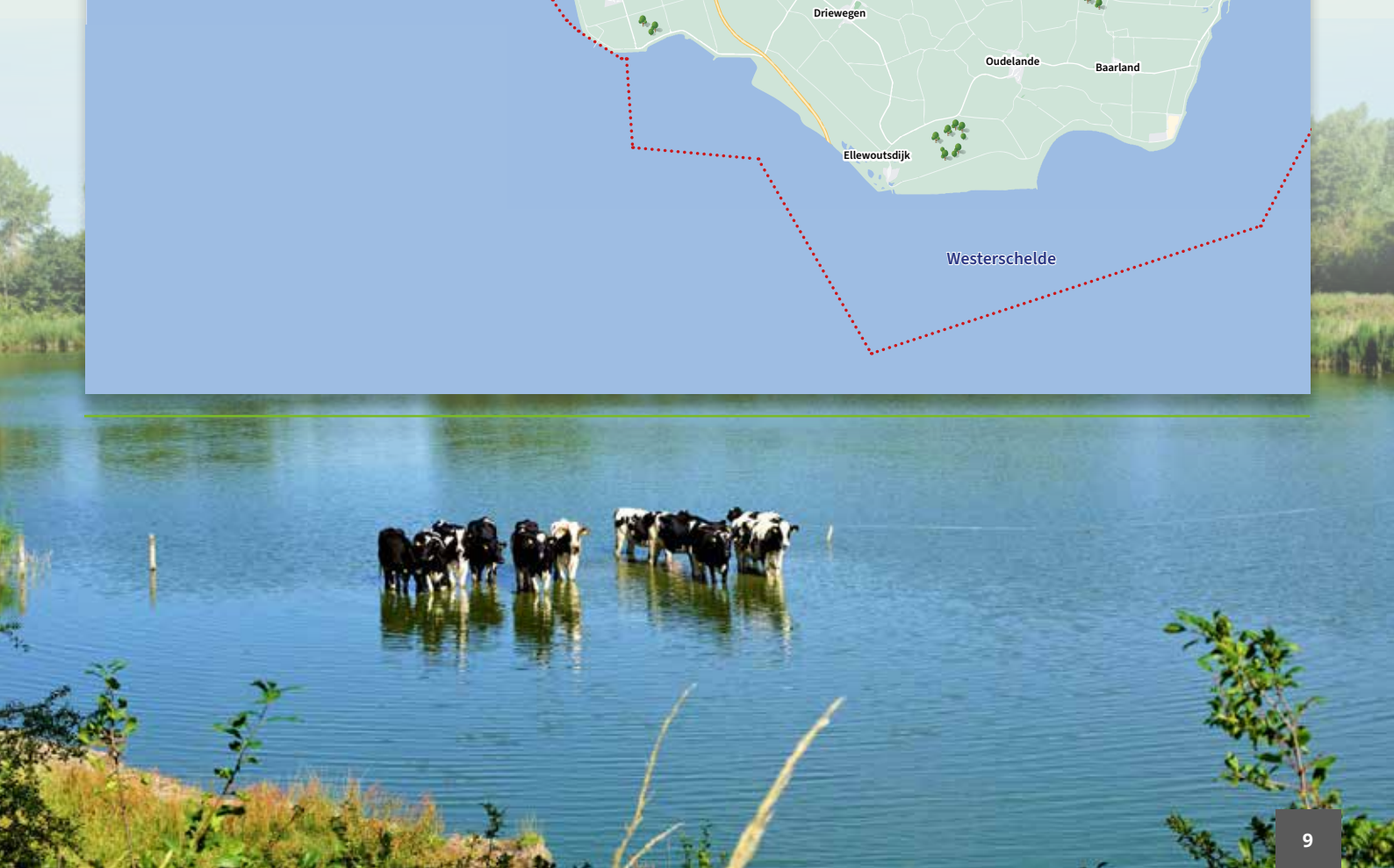
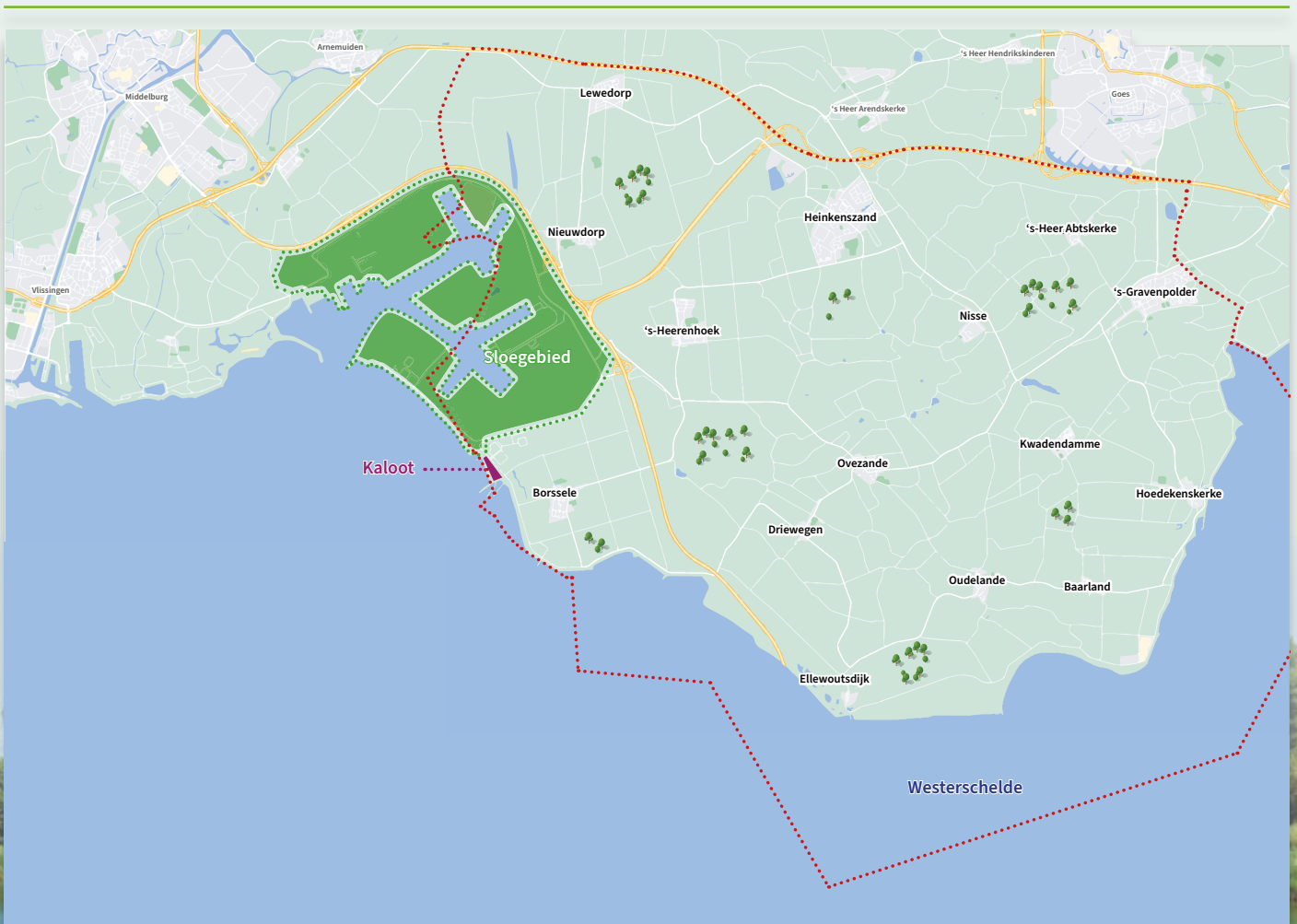
At the same time the cross-border seaport area North Sea Port, to which the ports of Ghent, Terneuzen and Flushing also belong, is partly on Borsele land. In this part of Borsele the lights never go out and there is always something going on. In this area there are activities such as the offshore industry, oil refining and the storage and transshipment of fruit, metal, wood and ores, for example. It is where the only nuclear power plant in the country can be found and is also the place where offshore electricity makes landfall. The people available in the labour market in the region are nearly all fully employed. The labour market is tight. For instance, there are shortages in engineering, education and construction.



Each village has a character of its own

Around 23,000 residents call Borsele home. They live in one of the 15 villages that make up the municipality of Borsele. Each village has a character of its own. From the largest village Heinkenszand, with around 5,500 residents, to the smallest Ellewoutsdijk, with 380. The quality of life is very important for every village. This is reflected in the sense of community, looking out for each other, meeting up at a community centre or club, the events and activities that residents organise for and with each other. Together they ensure that living and working in the municipality of Borsele is good for young and old. The Statistics Netherlands wellbeing monitor for 2023 reveals that the residents of Borsele are the happiest in the whole of Zeeland. Borsele comes ninth on the national list.

The municipality consists of 15 villages: Baarland, Borsele, Driewegen, Ellewoutsdijk, 's-Gravenpolder, 's-Heer Abtskerke, 's-Heerenhoek, Heinkenszand, Hoedekenskerke, Kwadendamme, Lewedorp, Nieuwdorp, Nisse, Oudelande and Ovezande. It covers an area of around 19,000 hectares, a large part of which (approx. 4,000 hectares) is water, the Western Scheldt.



2. Review

of visit to Hinkley Point C and surroundings

Seven members of the BVG travelled to the UK on 6, 7 and 8 September 2023. There are two nuclear power plants under construction here, known as Hinkley Point C. The group wanted to experience and hear from surrounding residents, businesses and organisations what it means when nuclear power plants are built in an area. The group also sought lessons to be learned from the UK situation. They shared their findings at the third BVG meeting on 11 September. Their knowledge and experience proved very helpful as the process went on. They could properly assess which conditions are important. The group maintained a neutral stance on nuclear energy. Here is their report.

Realistic picture

The visit to the area where Hinkley Point C is being built was very positive, useful and informative. We visited the construction site, a training facility, the Hinkley campus where many employees were based and one of the parking areas from where the shuttle services depart. We also spoke to police, security, an estate agent, a farmer, parish council and many residents. Since we spoke to many different residents, businesses and organisations, we are confident we heard an honest and true account. As a result we gained a realistic picture of the UK situation

Differences

There are great differences in demography, infrastructure, landscape and employment between Zeeland and Somerset. For example, the area around Hinkley Point C is a sparsely populated area with (before construction) young people moving away. The area is hilly, with hedgerows and trees around the pastureland and roads. The roads are very narrow and in poor condition. There are no cooling towers, nor are there going to be any. There is just one line of high-voltage pylons. The rest of the cables are underground, even though the soil is stony and rocky. The number of employees has grown in each phase of construction. The only similarities with Zeeland are that there are already two nuclear power plants there and this area is right by the sea.

Nuisance in the early stages

In the early stages, while preparing the construction site for building (first two to three years), a huge amount of earth was moved. The excavated soil was used to convert a valley into a hill. At this time

the surrounding residents nearby experienced a great deal of nuisance. The dust and the noise of the large lorries and also the reversing with constant beeping, turning round and tipping. Construction is now at a stage where more and more is being built inside. This means that people are experiencing less noise, light



and dust nuisance.

Living

More than 10,000 employees are currently working on the power plants. This number will continue to grow to around 12,000. More than 40% of the Hinkley workers live with people in a room at their home, on camp sites or in a caravan in the garden of residents or farmers. There are a further 1,500 employees living on two campuses. These campuses have good facilities. Residents have no complaints about the housing of the employees. Newcomers with a family who work at Hinkley often prefer to live in the larger places.

“The visit to Hinkley Point C and surroundings was very informative. It gave us a greater understanding of the impact the energy transition may have on our living environment. It gave us as a group direction to draft the right conditions.”



Jozien Borgmeijer (45), 's-Heerenhoek

The project is having an impact on house prices. It is difficult for first-time buyers to buy a house because houses have become more expensive as a result of scarcity. House prices in this area have risen rapidly, just like the national prices. In this area probably even more because of the scarcity of houses.

Traffic and transport

Traffic is the biggest annoyance for surrounding residents. The difference in roads probably makes a structural contribution to this. With 8,000 to 9,000 employees commuting daily, there is a great deal of travel to and from work. There are 162 buses running to a fixed timetable. This means that buses are constantly running to and from the specially built parking areas and the construction site. Two bus companies went out of business because they were no longer able to recruit drivers. This was because the drivers at EDF (builder of the power plants) are paid better than at the local bus companies. Local people do not benefit from the shuttle service between the parking areas and the construction site. Residents of the small surrounding villages also experience nuisance from the parked cars of employees. Limited heavy traffic is possible on the narrow roads by time slot. The traffic is closely monitored.

Safety and security

Public drunkenness and driving under the influence have risen slightly with the advent of this project. There is little theft and little or no rape. There has been hardly any increase in criminality. EDF has put effort into security and contact with surrounding residents. It has done so in part by deploying a community police officer who keeps an eye on what is happening. Everything is monitored and kept under observation. It is worth noting that Hinkley workers mostly work 11.5-hour shifts. We expect this to be no more than 8.5 hours in the Netherlands. With the

number of movements and spare time increasing by a third, because of shorter shifts, this may give rise to greater nuisance.

Noise

We experienced hardly any noise during our visit, certainly no more than we are used to from the Sloe area. In the early stages, when groundworks were being carried out, there really was great noise nuisance. The artificial mound of excavated soil, along with additional sound barriers and plants and shrubs have successfully dampened the noise. The noise is monitored in four places beyond the construction site. Residents consider this too few. The wind direction and the presence of intervening mounds or plants and shrubs are crucial to who experiences noise nuisance. Between 7:00 and 22:00 an average of 65 decibels per hour is permitted on the site. This standard is higher than the standard applying in the municipality of Borsele.

Education

Education has been set up at all levels. Intermediate and higher vocational education and university collaborate and form the College for Nuclear. The education is aimed at all occupations and focuses in particular on the nuclear process. Education and training are provided in nuclear, technical skills and engineering skills. And all the other occupations associated with the nuclear process or the construction of the nuclear power plants. They include security, bar bending and engineers. The education has brought a lot and there has been an increase in the skills and knowledge of young and old. Students come from far and wide to study here because a job at EDF (which is building the power plants) is attractive. It pays well and once you have worked at EDF you can get a job anywhere.





a weak economy with little employment, whereas we currently have an overheated labour market. As a result the imbalances that are already occurring there will be far more pronounced for us.

Much of this can be dealt with before the development with good rules and regulations, planning and organisation. And not as the process goes along as in the UK, where they only started thinking about various aspects when problems arose. Above all, it is really important to draft strict conditions with which everyone complies.

Government and health

The role of the government in the UK is quite different. It seems to have too little or no involvement in the UK situation. We think it is good that the government supports the residents with legal and technical advice in relation to the builder. There is a health centre on the construction site. Medical help for employees is only possible on the construction site, even when they are off duty. Otherwise it would be too much of a burden on the local healthcare system. Local residents needing treatment are also allowed to use the healthcare facilities on the site



Construction site

We had the opportunity to go on a coach tour of the construction site. The site is absolutely enormous, with impressively big buildings (under construction). Even though the first 20 metres of the reactors are being built underground, the buildings are still extremely large. The power plants under construction in the UK are many times bigger than the current power plant in Borssele. The construction site as a whole covers 175 hectares and is the largest construction site in Europe. It is the size of Heinkenszand or Yerseke, for example. We cannot see how this is supposed to fit here, so close to the villages.

On the basis of our experiences at Hinkley Point, we are convinced that work must be done on the following conditions:

- Construction can only take place within the Sloe area.
- No cooling towers.
- No additional high-voltage pylons.
- Maintenance of Kaloot beach.
- Not even more noise and light exposure (noise must remain within current standards).
- Maximum compensation.
- Appointment of an independent coordinator to support and guide the consultation between village councils, municipalities (and other public authorities) and the builder from the start of the construction process. This means robust municipal staffing and technical and legal support of the residents and village councils.

Conclusion

As a group we are certainly not sure that we want such a big and above all long-term construction project in Borssele or that it will enrich our environment. Our main concern is about the size and the scale of the construction site and the long construction time. We also fear that a major imbalance will arise in the housing and labour markets. The construction will also undoubtedly put great strain on the quality of life, the environment and wildlife.

In the UK, in Somerset, it is one major project in an area with a huge amount of space. In Borssele we are facing an accumulation of projects and an already overburdened area. Before the start in the UK there was



3. Borsele Conditions

The Borsele Conditions Group has fleshed out the conditions theme by theme. There are ten themes in the package of conditions setting out the detailed condition. All the conditions have the same arrangement and have been assigned to the projects to which the conditions apply

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Construction space and logistics

1.2 Nuclear power plants and future industrial developments in seaport and industrial area 't Sloe

1.2 Regulation of construction traffic

1.3 Separating construction traffic from cycle traffic

1.4 Research into construction at depth: preventing visual intrusion

1.1 Nuclear power plants and future industrial developments in seaport and industrial area 't Sloe

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The Sloerand is the hard border between the seaport and industrial area 't Sloe and the surrounding polders, villages and their habitat. These villages lie very close to the Sloerand, a distance of about 850 metres. The impact of industry and the energy transition on these villages is great (Sloe villages: Nieuwdorp, Borssele, 's-Heerenhoek and Lewedorp). The Sloerand must be maintained (and even strengthened) as the natural green buffer between the industrial area and the living environment of the residents of the Sloe villages.

What do we want?

Aim

To protect and maintain the living environment, wildlife and the landscape.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Delimitation of the construction space: nuclear power plants and other energy projects and their construction sites (and also outbuildings, offices and parking areas) must be situated within the Sloe area.

In particular, put the buildings for the nuclear power plants centrally in the Sloe area, at the greatest possible distance from the Sloerand villages, to limit nuisance.

In other words: the area between Weelhoekweg, Europaweg Zuid, Europaweg Oost, Borsseledijk, Bernhardweg west (N62), Krukweg, Koedijk, Rithemsestraat, Western Scheldt and Kaloot. That is: within the existing 2018 zoning plan for the Sloe seaport and industrial area as adopted on 07-02-2019.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- To maintain current zoning plan.
- This condition also applies to future revisions.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

1.2 Regulation of construction traffic

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We see large-scale energy project-related traffic as a great threat. The roads in Zeeland, apart from the A58 and the N62, are unsuitable for this. The A58 and N62 can certainly be used as routes in and out. We are afraid of unsafe situations, vibration and noise nuisance in our living environment.

What do we want?

Aim

- Guarantee that the villages and the surrounding road structure in the polder will be kept free of transport to and from the construction sites.
- Goods in via the A58 only at those times when overburdening of the motorway can be avoided.
- Any newly built infrastructure that following completion of the projects:
 - Is removed again to restore the situation existing before construction;
 - In case of apparent added value for the surrounding area, remains in place and benefits the community (in accordance of course with current road construction regulations).
- Concentration of materials and staff moving in and out by means of alternative routes such as waterways and railways.



What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- A minimum of 75% of the logistics, traffic in and out must go by water and by rail. The remaining (maximum) 25% by road.
- Only the A58 and N62 must be used for work traffic outside peak times (rush hour).
- A baseline measurement before the start of the large-scale projects will make it possible to monitor whether it is exceeded during construction (zero tolerance).
- If it is exceeded, a penalty will be payable to the municipality.
- Borssele must have an additional access route from the N62, independent of the Sloe area, to keep construction traffic separate from commuter traffic to and from the villages.
- Parking for construction traffic outside the municipality of Borssele: 15 km further on with shuttle bus.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Current traffic levels are already high.
- The A58 and N62 are expected to be quietest at night between 21:00 and 05:00. Deliveries overnight also causes nuisance.
- Infrastructure, deep seaport and rail are available.
- Lower emissions (environmental aspect) and less nuisance by water and rail transport.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate



“Zeeland is my home. I would like to keep it liveable, not just for me but also for my children and in the future hopefully for my grandchildren too.”

Silvia Herbst (39), 's-Heerenhoek

Construction space and logistics

1.3 Separating construction traffic from cycle traffic

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Many people cycle in the polder and the existing road network already has limitations, especially with the number of tourists and traffic round the clock

What do we want?

Aim

To be able to cycle safely to school, work or recreationally, without experiencing nuisance from increasing construction traffic and transport of construction and other workers.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

To keep construction traffic completely separate from regular cycle traffic. We are taking the construction route A58-N62-Europaweg-Oost as a basis, with Europaweg-Oost requiring special attention because a protected cycle crossing point is needed there.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- There is little or no public transport available.
- Cycling is healthy and sustainable.
- There are limited facilities for each village. So cycling is the sole means of transport for young people and a number of adults.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
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1.4 Research into construction at depth: preventing visual intrusion

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The Sloe area is close to inhabited buildings. There is already a lot of industry visible from the villages.

What do we want?

Aim

No further visual intrusion and certainly not closer to the villages.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Research into the possibility of building any new nuclear power plant at depth, to prevent visual intrusion in balance with noise nuisance. Building at depth involves noise nuisance.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- The question is whether building at depth leads to greater use of space.
- A lot of earth-moving and deeper connections may give rise to more noise nuisance in terms of traffic in and out.

To which projects does this condition apply?

2. New build of two new nuclear power plants.



Package of conditions 2

Health and safety

- 2.1 Assuring public safety
- 2.2 Water safety and its funding
- 2.3 Protection in disaster and crisis situations
- 2.4 Monitoring of the physical health of the residents of the municipality of Borsele
- 2.5 Healthcare facilities for employees guaranteed
- 2.6 Processing nuclear waste safely and concrete view of permanent storage

2.1 Assuring public safety

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

- Maintenance of social cohesion
- Having an eye to mental health

What do we want?

Aim

To maintain/assure the safety of all current and temporary residents of Borsele.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Prevention: two additional local police officers.
- Supervision: on site. Facilitated by the builder.
- Follow the Zeeland safety monitor (can this be used as a baseline measurement?).
- Certificate of good conduct employees/staff of (building) consortium.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Maintenance of social cohesion and having an eye to mental health.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants

2.2 Water safety and its funding

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Threat: collapse of the dike(s) in the Zak van Zuid-Beveland and as a result the flooding of high-risk and other areas.

What do we want?

Aim

To protect the area from flooding as a result of dike reinforcement, dike raising or dike repositioning, without leaving the residents of Zeeland to pick up the costs.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Central government must pay 100% of the costs of dike reinforcement, repositioning or raising.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Assuring the safety of the Zak van Zuid-Beveland.
- No higher charges for residents through water authority taxes.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants



2.3 Protection in disaster and crisis situations

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The disaster and crisis risk will increase if the plans for the Sloe area already known are implemented.

What do we want?

Aim

- A QRT (Quick Response Team) must be set up to deal with the increased risk, and also an expansion of the existing VRZ (Zeeland Security Region) to support this new QRT.
- The expectation in respect of the community, from the new QRT, must be shared.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Setting up QRT team for Sloe area and surrounding area.
- Extension of security risk area.
- Increase in security risk of the Sloe area.
- Putting a police training centre into operation in the immediate vicinity of the Sloe area.
- Involving the community in training in crisis situations.
- Increasing police cover in Sloe area to round-the-clock "patrol".
- Extension of the VRZ to support the new QRT.
- Active communication about security expectations in respect of the community through public channels: "Omroep Zeeland, NOS".

What decisions have we made in this regard?

The risk in the surrounding area will increase. This requires an increase in risk-limiting measures.

To which projects does this condition apply?

2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network

Package of conditions 2

Health and safety

2.4 Monitoring and maintenance of the impact on the physical health of the residents of the municipality of Borsele

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Preventing negative effects of the construction of the energy projects on the physical health of the residents of the municipality of Borsele.

What do we want?

Aim

To analyse impact of the construction on physical health.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Strict enforcement of the laws and regulations using independent measurements whose results are accessible to everyone in the Netherlands. The measurements concerned are the following: radiation level, air quality, air pollution, water quality, hazardous emissions, noise and light nuisance and vibrations.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Residents have a right to a healthy and liveable living environment through access to measurement data as set out above.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

2.5 Healthcare facilities for employees guaranteed

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Huge expansion of the number of temporary and permanent residents and consequently an increase in the demand for healthcare.

What do we want?

Aim

To prevent extra pressure on the healthcare system through the arrival of employees and their families.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

The builders to set up their own healthcare team specially for the employees and their families, at least for primary care.

Welke afwegingen hebben we daarbij gemaakt?

Healthcare in Zeeland, and primary care in particular, is already under pressure.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

2.6 Processing nuclear waste safely and concrete view of permanent storage

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

New nuclear power plants produce additional radioactive waste and we need a solution for this.

What do we want?

Aim

To prevent security risks relating to the storage of nuclear waste.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Before a permit is granted for construction, there must be a concrete plan for the permanent final storage of radioactive waste. This final storage must be in use by 2050.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- To ensure security in the long term.
- Health of residents, offspring and animals is important.
- The municipality is responsible for issuing building permit and can implement this condition.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants



Climate, energy and sustainability

3.1 Utilisation of residual heat

3.2 Investment in Zeeland energy network

3.3 The realisation of energy and other projects must not be at the expense of renewable energy developments and realisations

3.1 Utilisation of residual heat

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

A large amount of residual heat is released that can be utilised. Our concern is that residual heat will not be utilised sustainably and will therefore have harmful consequences for wildlife and climate.

What do we want?

Aim

To utilise the residual heat from projects as renewable energy.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

An independent study must be carried out for each new development. The results of this study must be part of Environment and Planning Act permits

What decisions have we made in this regard?

The prime mover has a best-efforts obligation.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network

3.2 Investment in Zeeland energy network

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The low-voltage electricity network has too little capacity now and going forward. The infrastructure is insufficient to meet the needs of individuals and/or commercial projects/initiatives.

What do we want?

Aim

The energy grid must be able to handle the future expansion and production of private energy. The electricity supply system therefore needs greater capacity. Government investment in the grid for the best possible network and availability for residents of Zeeland.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

An upgraded energy network with sufficient capacity to keep future initiatives possible.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Feedback into the grid must remain possible.
- New developments/innovations remain possible on the low-voltage network.

To which projects does this condition apply?

2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. New offshore Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection (VAWOZ) 2031-2040



3.3 The realisation of energy and other projects must not be at the expense of renewable energy developments and realisations

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

With the advent (and continuation) of the nuclear power plants, which are going to supply very stable energy, we fear there will be no sense of urgency or financial resources to pursue the development of renewable and safe energy generation/reuse

What do we want?

Aim

We want an assurance that now and in the future there will be a sense of urgency and financial resources to continue the development and realisation of renewable and safe energy generation/reuse in Zeeland. Alongside nuclear energy.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

A continuing sense of urgency and financial resources to continue the development and realisation of renewable and safe energy generation/reuse alongside nuclear energy in Zeeland.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

With the advent (and continuation) of the nuclear power plants, which are going to supply very stable energy, we fear there will be no sense of urgency or financial resources to continue the development of renewable and safe energy generation/reuse.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate



“I hope that the Borsele Conditions are studied carefully and that they are also properly understood in The Hague”

Marien Groen (44), Oudelande

Landscape, wildlife and recreation

- 4.1 Maintenance and strengthening of the Western Scheldt Natura 2000 area before, during and after the realisation of large-scale energy projects.
- 4.2 Unbroken green buffer between industry and surrounding area
- 4.3 No impact on the current landscape: no high-voltage pylons and cooling towers
- 4.4 Integrated government-imposed zoning plan
- 4.5 Maintenance and improvement of Kaloot

4.1 Maintenance and strengthening of the Western Scheldt Natura 2000 area before, during and after the realisation of large-scale energy projects

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The Western Scheldt is in decline as a result of an unbalanced ecosystem. For instance, because of port activities, shipping, industry, warming, pollution, cooling water discharge, etc. The large-scale energy projects are expected to reinforce this decline.

What do we want?

Aim

The energy projects must contribute to the recovery of the Western Scheldt

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

A guaranteed and funded overall plan for the maintenance and strengthening of the Western Scheldt, which as a minimum includes:

- No cooling water discharge into the Western Scheldt; for both existing and any new power plants. Discharge of the cooling water further on towards the North Sea or use in heat network.
- Fish-friendly passages (also existing and new)
- Impact of construction activities and operation of energy projects on water and soil

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Current status of Natura 2000 area.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection



“I used to be against nuclear energy. I’ve changed my mind now because I know more about it. But, I do think that all the Sloe villages should be spared all the construction misery.”

Yvonne Claassen (’72), Ovezande



4.2 Unbroken green buffer between industry and surrounding area

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Existing industry has a great impact on our living environment and surrounding landscape. The new projects are expected to make this impact even greater.

What do we want?

Aim

A clear boundary and an unbroken green, spatial buffer between the industrial area 't Sloe and our living environment, villages and polders.



What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Drafting and implementing an integrated landscape plan which as a minimum includes:

- Maintaining existing Sloerand (green)/leaving it untouched.
- Full implementation of 't Sloe Green Project on south side (before construction, including sufficient green variation and higher screened green).
- Realisation of Woodland Vision (in the municipality of Borsele) (with for instance dike plants and shrubs as unbroken spatial wings), before construction.
- Extension and strengthening of entire Sloerand before the realisation of the energy projects.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Ensuring good housing/living environment.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

Landscape, wildlife and recreation

4.3 No impact on the current landscape: no high-voltage pylons and cooling towers

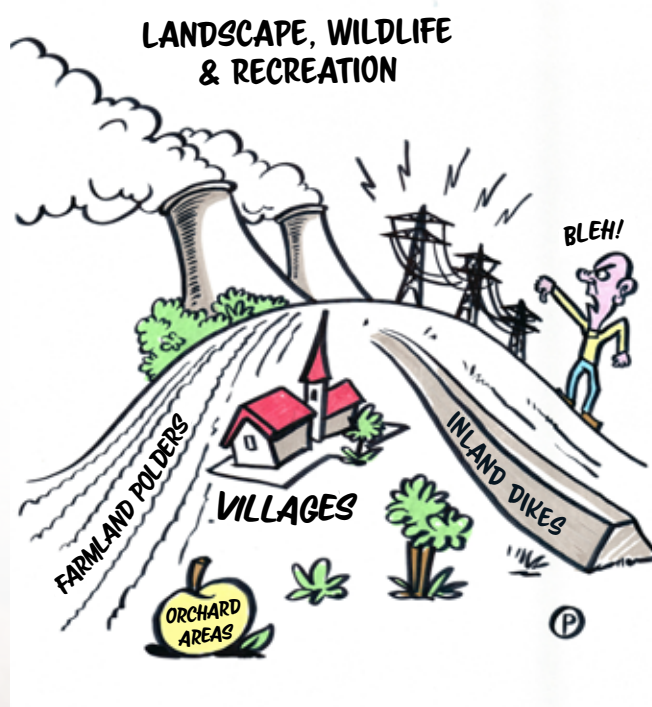
What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We have an area/landscape that is unique in the world. With three heritage landscapes and a Natura 2000 area, historic landscape elements and old cultural landscape. Also areas in-between, open agriculture polders, fruit growing areas, embankments and villages are of great landscape and cultural and historic value.

Landscape pollution already exists as a result of industry and new high-voltage pylons in the Zak van Zuid-Beveland. Expectations are that this new 380 kv connection will not be able to transmit the energy to be generated in the future and additional transmission facilities will therefore be needed. Cutting through valuable cultural landscape like this is undesirable. Any pressure on the landscape must be avoided.



What do we want?

Aim

To maintain the unique character of the Zak van Zuid-Beveland, the villagescapes, the housing quality and recreation. Without jammers like cooling towers and high-voltage pylons.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

No jammers like high-voltage pylons and cooling towers:

- New energy transmission lines to be built must be laid underground. The security of the surrounding area must be taken into account in this regard.
- Smart and invisible construction of any nuclear power plants and other elements, underground, making the aboveground parts more invisible by using 'air colour' and screening bushes.
- New connections on the same line as current connections.
- Also put existing 380 kV underground.
- The felling of trees must be offset in the same area.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

There is great discontent about the existing new 380 kV pylons: landscape impairment. We want some invisible adjustments to the landscape, maintain landscapes, limit visual intrusion, maintain recreation and tourism.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection



4.4 Integrated government-imposed zoning plan

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Existing government-imposed zoning plans (nine) have now been drafted, maybe there are/will be even more. We lack an integrated government-imposed landscape zoning plan.

What do we want?

Aim

A government-imposed landscape zoning plan. To be drafted by central government, in conjunction with residents, provincial and municipal authorities, landowners and land managers.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

A cross-municipality vision of the landscape must be laid down in an integrated government-imposed zoning plan. It must also include an area biography, setting out characteristics and qualities of our area and (adjoining) heritage landscapes and Natura 2000 area. The permits to be issued for proposed projects must comply with conditions from this government-imposed zoning plan for the landscape.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

The conditions must contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the landscape.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

4.5 Behouden en verbeteren van de Kaloot

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Kaloot Beach is a valuable part of the Western Scheldt Natura 2000 area. It is a unique wildlife area with a sea inlet, salt marsh, dunes and beach and mud flats. It is a nesting and foraging ground for birds and rare insects can be found here. It is also an important place for recreation and an archaeological site for special fossils. We want to maintain and strengthen this wildlife and recreation value.

What do we want?

Aim

To maintain, protect and ecologically strengthen Kaloot in accordance with the guidelines set out in Natura 2000. In this way wildlife and recreation are guaranteed in their present form.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Maintenance of the Kaloot boundary in accordance with Natura 2000.
- The unique values of Kaloot for wildlife and recreation must be guaranteed. Permanent financial and other resources must be available for this.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Maintenance of wildlife and recreation.
- Improvement of Kaloot in accordance with Natura 2000 guidelines.

To which projects does this condition apply?

2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
9. Central Gate

Communication and support

5.1 Comprehensive information about all the projects

5.2 Honest and understandable information about all the projects

5.3 Honesty about support

5.1 Comprehensive information about all the projects

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Many different projects are on their way to Borsele. Residents are receiving insufficient or no information about this. This information is not being provided by central government/the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy/The Hague

What do we want?

Aim

Transparency, overview, not having to seek out information yourself as a resident. We want to see the relationship between the projects and we want the significance, consequences and impact clearly set out. And clarity in the communication of the projects.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

A comprehensive overview from central government that clearly shows the effect of the different projects. Always available and up to date, before, during and after the construction of all the projects.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

There are many plans but no clear picture. The residents have a right of access to all the projects

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection



“In general I feel a lot of people have listened to me as an expert. I’ve been able to communicate everything about the value of our landscape.”

Bernard Meijlink (60), local expert, Oudelande

5.2 Honest and understandable information about all the projects

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

No clear and honest information about the projects. The community does not know what is going on

What do we want?

Aim

Communication of the knowledge and information, of all the projects, in an understandable, honest and visual way. For the whole community.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- All communication in understandable language (B1 level).
- Communication must be supported by visual material and eye-level perspectives to gain a clear view of the impact.
- A physical information centre in the municipality, such as the Western Scheldt tunnel information centre.
- The information centre must be independent of the investors and builders. Residents can also put questions to the information centre that will be answered by independent experts.
- A single point of contact for questions: an environmental manager.
- Nuisance reporting centre.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Dishonesty nourishes distrust. The residents have a right to honest and understandable information about all the projects.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection

5.3 Honesty about support

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

It is said (in political circles) that there is support for the projects. This has never been gauged among the residents of the municipality of Borsele. So we do not know if this is true.

What do we want?

Aim

Independent and external research into support among residents of the municipality of Borsele.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Following the provision of the comprehensive information (see 5.1) on all the projects to the residents, external research to gauge the support among all the residents of the municipality of Borsele.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

The government is currently saying that there is support, but this is just politics. Residents have a right to honest reporting on the support.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection

Construction and other nuisance

6.1 Standardisation, breaches and enforcement

6.2 Communication and public consultation before and during construction

6.3 Respect Sunday as a day of rest

6.1 Standardisation, breaches and enforcement

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

- Possible nuisance from noise, dust, light, vibrations and emissions during construction.
- Important in context of wellbeing, health and quality of life.

What do we want?

Aim

No nuisance from the construction of energy projects.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Baseline measurement by independent agency.
- Measurements must be taken at the edge of the Sloe area and in the four Sloe villages. Set up measuring instruments at these measuring points to record the values during construction.
- These up-to-date values must be clear to residents at all times. For example, on the municipality's website.
- Constant baseline measurement, day and night, for one year. Convert this result to averages for the following time periods: weekdays Monday to Friday 7:00 –19:00, evening/night 19:00 – 7:00, weekends Friday 19:00– Monday 7:00.
- Averages for the time periods must not be exceeded by more than 5%. These averages must be published.
- Baseline measurement as described must be carried out for: noise, dust, light, vibrations and emissions.
- Addition with regard to noise: A value of 10 decibels below the legal standard in force at the time may not be exceeded.

If these limits are exceeded for more than 30 minutes. per 24 hours, the activities must be suspended immediately. The activities may only be resumed once suitable measures have been taken so that the limits set are respected again.

- In addition, a penalty of €25,000 per breach must apply. This must end up in the fund set up specially for the quality of life in the municipality of Borsele (see condition 10.1).

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- The very long construction time (15 to 20 years) and the non-stop construction make the projects exceptional: the legislation is aimed at smaller scale construction projects of limited duration. Enhanced nuisance requirements are therefore justified.
- 30 minutes per 24 hours is realistic because incidents can occur.
- We want to limit risks to the wellbeing and the health of residents and prevent problems. Therefore security must be monitored in different places to rule out nuisance by external factors. Nuisance of the projects should be perceptible at the different places.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

6.2 Communication and public consultation before and during construction

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We think it is important that residents of the municipality of Borsele stay involved in the projects in the surrounding area. Too much is coming our way.

What do we want?

Aim

To keep discussing honest information about the extent, location and consequences of the projects (noise, light, dust, gases, etc) with all the parties about manageability, control and unexpected decisions regarding construction projects.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Letting the existing group continue (Borsele Conditions Group and local experts) for the sake of continuity.
- Strengthening supervision by municipal/provincial authorities (public servants and enforcement).
- Appointing an independent coordinator between builder, residents and government.
- Maintaining existing round-the-clock complaints line.
- Support for village councils with expertise before and during construction.
- Independent experts.
- Making the energy transition a fixed part of the curriculum of primary, secondary and higher education. Also think about excursions and guest talks.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Hinkley Point is a bad example: the project is all over the place because of new, unexpected requirements of the builder or surrounding area. We want to prevent this.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borsele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

6.3 Respect Sunday as a day of rest

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Sunday as a day of rest is part of our culture around the Sloe area. The construction activities represent a threat to Sunday as a day of rest. The round-the-clock activity will cause nuisance. Sunday as a day of rest is an institution, even people of different beliefs want a day of rest.

What do we want?

Aim

We want respect for Sunday as a day of rest in villages like Borssele, which is very religious. Non-religious people feel the same way.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Respect and maintain Sunday as a day of rest; exceptions in agreement with coordinator (see 6.2). No construction activity and transport on Sundays.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- This protects the personal beliefs of the people in the region.
- It gives the whole region one day of rest per week at a time when everything rages on without a break.
- This is good and healthy for both employees and residents.

To which projects does this condition apply?

2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
9. Central Gate



Ownership

7.1 All the energy projects, and control over them, in Dutch hands as far as possible

7.1 All the energy projects, and control over them, in Dutch hands as far as possible

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Ownership and control are important because we must remain masters of our own destiny. If this is not possible, we see three threats:

1. Loss of control over important decisions and strategic choices.
2. Foreign parties can pursue their own commercial interests at the expense of Dutch and local interests.
3. Foreign parties can apply different sustainability objectives

The Sloe area consists of a number of different bodies, public authorities and companies with different visions and interests

What do we want?

Aim

Control over all energy projects before, during and after construction.

This can be done by:

- National property.
- Equity participation.
- Control over sustainability requirements.
- Transparency and accountability to local authorities and the community.
- A single administrative body for the Sloe area.





What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- The ownership of the nuclear power plant must be in the hands of the national government or a designated entity. This guarantees the crucial infrastructure. Control must be more than 51% in the hands of the Dutch state.
- Equity participation: the owner of the nuclear power plant must be open to equity participation by local parties. The minimum share in the hands of the Dutch state must be greater than 51%.
- In the event of changes in equity participation, we want to prevent ownership falling into other (foreign) hands. The municipality of Borsele must have control over changes that take place in order to safeguard the interests of its residents.
- A single administrative body for the Sloe area, consisting of involved local parties.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

We have approached this as comprehensively as possible, knowing that it will not be entirely feasible without foreign investors.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
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9. Central Gate

“I hope that the conditions will be taken seriously. That they will be fleshed out in further detail and integrated with central government’s other plans. And that solutions are sought that are expected through the conditions.”

André Dijkmans (75), local expert, 's-Heerenhoek



Housing, living, quality of life and facilities

- 8.1 Maintenance and expansion of public transport
- 8.2 Do not overburden villages: housing for employees
- 8.3 Municipal policy aimed at the housing of workers
- 8.4 Impact of construction: local population not to suffer!
- 8.5 Facilities for employees
- 8.6 Let local businesses benefit from energy projects

8.1 Maintenance and expansion of public transport

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Public transport has almost disappeared in Hinkley as a result of the newly introduced transport for workers. We see very many employees there and few means of transport.

What do we want?

Aim

To maintain public transport and expand it for residents of the municipality of Borsele.

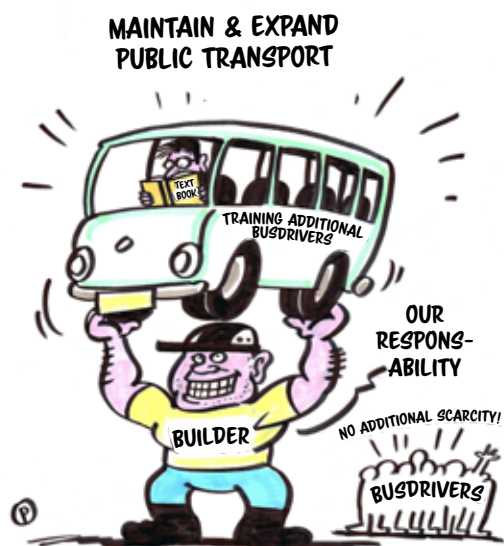
What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Public transport must be maintained. Shuttle buses must be contracted separately so they are not at the expense of public transport requirements. Separate boarding/parking places must also be implemented.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

We have seen the examples in Hinkley. Residents there are not allowed to use the shuttle buses. We think the cohesion between the different villages is important.



To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
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8.2 Do not overburden villages: housing for employees

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We see that thousands of migrant workers/employees will be needed for the construction of the nine projects who will require housing. There is insufficient residential property in the municipality of Borsele as it is.

What do we want?

Aim

The villages must not be overburdened (scale/price level) by the arrival of employees. We want the vast majority of the temporary employees to be housed outside the villages. So that the housing market remains affordable for and available to local residents.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Transparent action plan and implementation programme and ample consultation with local population.
- A minimum of 80% of the employees will be housed centrally and/or outside the boundaries of the municipality of Borsele.
- Let families and long stayers live around or in villages by building new, sustainable (temporary, low-rent) housing, in a style blending in with the character of the villages (cultural heritage).

- The central reception centres to be built must conform to the standards laid down by the Roemer Advisory Committee.
- Housing plan and the housing must be ready before the construction of the nine projects.
- Regulate housing of migrant workers in villages by means of municipal bylaw.
- In the case of temporary construction, houses must be recyclable.
- In the case of permanent construction, account must be taken of maintaining the characteristic villagescape.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Integration of families and the arrival of long stayers can strengthen villages.
- Scale of the municipal residents compared with number of workers is disproportionate.
- Housing shortage.
- Prevent house price rise.
- Maintain characteristic village life.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

8.3 Municipal policy aimed at the housing of workers

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

- At the outset being clear and transparent about the underlying principles.
- Risk that action is only taken late.

What do we want?

Aim

To prevent housing problems.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Housing policy ready three years before start of construction.
- Involve population in drafting.
- Evaluate policy with population/companies/employees after three years.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Clear frameworks before start of the project.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate

Housing, living, quality of life and facilities

8.4 Impact of construction: local population not to suffer!

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Construction is restricted everywhere by nitrogen rules, contractor shortages and inflation. The realisation of the energy projects requires the provision of (temporary) housing of employees. If no measures are taken for this, it will lead to a distortion (housing shortages, etc) in the municipality of Borsele

What do we want?

Aim

We do not want any delay to spatial developments in the municipality of Borsele. This includes permits, available contractors and services remaining affordable.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

1. Central government must ensure that the construction of nuclear power plants II and III and modification of KCB I and other energy projects remain outside the maximum nitrogen emissions of the municipality of Borsele.
2. The government must develop a new programme that provides for a permanently sufficient and affordable supply of contractors for local residential building and maintenance.
3. Before the arrival of the energy projects first commit to temporary/flexible residential building.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

The local population must not suffer from the arrival of the large-scale energy projects in the municipality of Borsele

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
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8.5 Facilities for the employees

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We see a risk of pressure on social amenities..

What do we want?

Aim

To limit the pressure on social amenities.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Social amenities must be brought in from outside and used specifically for the employees on the construction site to limit the pressure on the social amenities in Borsele.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

We do not want existing amenities and companies to be eroded by a better paying competitor.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
6. New high-voltage substation in the Sloe area
7. Zeelandic Flanders 380 kV high-voltage connection
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network
9. Central Gate



8.6 Let local businesses benefit from energy projects

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We see opportunities for local businesses.

What do we want?

Aim

To ensure that local businesses acquire clear agreements about what benefit they have from the energy projects in the municipality.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Local businesses in the municipality of Borsele must have priority in the hiring of companies by the main and co-contractors. This includes (but not exclusively) businesses in the field of security, cleaning, communication, translation, construction, installation and other engineering, groundworks, road and other construction work, landscaping, recreation, transport, training, medical care, education and the provision of food and drink on the construction site and in the restaurants at the construction site.
- Providing the hydrogen plant with sufficient fresh water requires the transport of fresh water to Zeeland. Ensure that this water pipe has sufficient capacity to allow agriculture and fruit growing to withdraw water from it in dry periods. This will ensure that crop failures are prevented/reduced so that food prices do not rise because of the scarcity that would otherwise ensue as a result of crops growing poorly through a lack of water. This will be to the benefit of not just agriculture/ fruit growing, but the whole community.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

We want local businesses to benefit.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
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Education, knowledge and economic development

9.1 Support for local educational institutions

9.2 Zeeland renewable energy campus

9.1 Support for local educational institutions

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Education is currently under pressure. Education for additional residents and children will be difficult to organise.

What do we want?

Aim

For (local) school umbrella organisations to provide education to non-native speakers, compensated by full funding to be provided for room for manoeuvre and additional staff. We want to have this organised before the start of the construction of related projects.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

School umbrella organisations in Zeeland must have room for manoeuvre and full funding to take children of employees in accordance with their own wishes and abilities.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Freedom of education and education for non-native speakers may not harm the quality of existing education. It may be an impetus for the region for umbrella organisations that want to take them on.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
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“I hope these conditions bring recognition for the voice of the citizen and that this construct - government, corporate sector and citizen - can be continued in future energy projects. And that there is an eye for wildlife and environment, but also for economic aspects and that they are far more in balance.”

Imke Elstak (41), Borssele

The logo for National College for Nuclear Southern Hub is mounted on a grey building facade. It features a stylized green and white graphic of a curved line with a dot at the end, resembling a nuclear symbol or a path. Below the graphic, the text "NATIONAL COLLEGE" is in white, "FOR NUCLEAR" is in green, and "SOUTHERN HUB" is in white.

NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR NUCLEAR SOUTHERN HUB

9.2 Zeeland renewable energy campus

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The current education system is not designed for rapidly changing demand and growth in the number of course participants, schoolchildren and students to be educated. The work around the energy transition requires more and adequate training. We want to invest sustainably in high-quality education, appropriate to the (coming) energy transition in relation to wind, water, solar and nuclear power.

What do we want?

Aim

A fully-fledged and guaranteed knowledge cluster from primary to scientific education and research centre with local educational opportunities and local or global career opportunities. We want a pull factor for people outside the region too. Additional training and investment in the retention and the incentivisation of more skilled workers. A knowledge cluster/knowledge campus aimed at the energy transition for engineering and logistics focusing on energy, in which integrated training is realised for optimum cooperation on the shop floor.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Provide financial resources, knowledge and room for manoeuvre to set up a training centre/knowledge campus in the energy transition field (technical: solar, wind, hydrogen, batteries, energy transmission and energy conversion. And social sciences: legal, behavioural theory, economics. And landscape science and environmental science).

The training will provide a job guarantee. Ensure that this knowledge campus has been set up within five years.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

We expect the current education system and local labour market have not been designed for the rapidly changing demand before/during the energy transition. Anticipating the changing demand requires significant investment in education and training.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
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Compensation and recompense

- 10.1 Enhanced spatial compensation for all projects separately
- 10.2 Money flowing back to the region
- 10.3 Maintenance and strengthening of facilities for different population groups and ages in all villages
- 10.4 Reducing nuisance of other businesses in Sloe area
- 10.5 Compensation for households/SMEs
- 10.6 Recompense, outside the compensation fund

First: Compensation may not be used as a way of not having to implement conditions. Compensation comes on top of recompense and the formulated conditions that must be met, and cannot be used for regular government tasks.

10.1 Enhanced spatial compensation for all projects separately

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We expect a major negative impact from these nine projects. There must be compensation for this.

What do we want?

Aim

An independent fund for spatial and social compensation. For example:

- Reinforce green lungs of municipality
- Climate adaptation
- Improving energy efficiency of built environment
- Healthy living environment
- Sustainable mobility
- Improving social cohesion
- Strengthening clubs and societies
- Biodiversity
- Accessibility of outlying area (optical fibre in the polder)

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Funding of compensation:
 - Enhanced spatial compensation of 4-5% of the building cost.
 - Compensation as a pro rata penalty if the construction time and building cost exceeded.
 - During operation compensation per megawatt of installed capacity. So proportional to the quantity of energy generated, compensation in the form of energy for the region.
- A minimum of 80% to be paid into a fund from year 1.
- The fund will be managed by an independent foundation. Indexation is applicable at all times.
- Also compensation per megawatt of installed capacity for extending operation of current power plant.
- Pro rata compensation: most impact, most compensation.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

Compensation for negative consequences is reasonable, also a penalty in case of greater/longer nuisance.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
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10.2 Money flowing back to the region

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We see projects coming to the region involving a huge amount of money. These projects will in part be carried out by parties from outside the region and outside the Netherlands.

In Groningen we have seen that the region concerned does not always benefit from major projects and is left with the costs.

What do we want?

Aim

Energy projects must demonstrably contribute to the local economy. Money that disappears from the region must come back in proportion as investment in the region.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Full legal and enhanced compensation during construction.
- Compensation per megawatt of installed capacity during operation

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- In major projects there are examples available to which an investment is attached. For example, for wind farms this is €1,150/MWh. And when foreign investments are made with the Dutch Ministry of Defence, the foreign recipient must invest the full amount back in the Netherlands (compensation).
- We do not want to become a second Groningen

To which projects does this condition apply?

2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
8. Southwestern Netherlands hydrogen network



“I hope the Borsele Conditions will be handled sensibly and in a future-oriented way and with every respect for the area and for us as residents.”

Marius Vrijlandt (73), Borssele

Compensation and recompense

10.3 Maintenance and strengthening of facilities for different population groups and ages in all villages

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

We see a potential risk that the current residents of the municipality of Borsele will want to leave as a result of the developments because their enjoyment of residence will be impaired.

What do we want?

Aim

An attractive business climate for companies, SME owners, educational institutions and, last but not least, residents. We also want better public transport facilities for residents and employees.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

The maintenance and strengthening of existing facilities and also the addition of new facilities require the receipt of structural financial compensation yet to be determined from the prime mover or central government. This applies to all facilities (including green playing facilities for children, meeting place for older people and sports facilities for young people).

What decisions have we made in this regard?

This compensation amount will be shared amongst the villages of the municipality of Borsele in proportion to the burden of the large-scale energy transition projects

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
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10.4 Reducing nuisance of other companies in Sloe area

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Companies within the Sloe area cause noise nuisance and air pollution. Improving energy efficiency presents opportunities to reduce noise levels and emissions (e.g. shore-side power).

What do we want?

Aim

Apart from minimising the nuisance caused by the construction of nuclear power plants, also to reduce nuisance of other companies (by accelerating improved energy efficiency).

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

- Grant funding to stimulate energy efficiency improvements.
- Strict rules when issuing permits for new companies.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Companies have an obligation to improve energy efficiency by 2050.
- Exemplary function serves general social purpose.
- Grant funding may not be at the expense of the compensation fund.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - IJmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
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9. Central Gate

10.5 Compensation for households/ SMEs

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

The energy projects may make Borsele less attractive as a place to live.

What do we want?

Aim

To reduce tax and national insurance contributions to make Borsele attractive.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Different options:

- Inexpensive energy contract for residents.
- Stimulating energy efficiency improvements.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Financial benefit for residents that is connected to the energy transition.
- Borsele attractive as a place of business.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
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BUNDLING CONDITIONS REGARDING COMPENSATION

WE GIVE THEM
A PLACE!



10.6 Recompense, outside the compensation fundm

What do we see?

Why do we consider this important?

Opportunities and/or threats

Residents and companies may suffer and sustain damage/loss as a result of one or more projects as part of the energy transition. And must often wait a long time or too long for recompense.

What do we want?

Aim

Recompense for damage, loss in value and economic loss of property and companies during activities and operation of these projects.

What therefore is our condition?

Details/means

Recompense:

- General analysis and reporting of the house prices in the municipality: development since 2020, compared with national trends, for small, medium-sized and large houses in centres and in outlying area of the municipality of Borsele.
- Option of free valuation for a baseline measurement (other burden of proof is also possible), such as value for the purposes of the Valuation of Immovable Property Act, earlier proceeds, etc.
- Dealt with by central government within three months. (Central government can recover this if applicable from the builder/operator, etc).
- At all times outside the compensation fund.
- Application must be simple.
- Take account of inflation/market value in the case of recompense.

What decisions have we made in this regard?

- Retrospective discussion and prolonged handling give rise to additional drawbacks for those suffering (e.g. stress, additional costs, reduced socioeconomic security).
- Recompense is not the same as compensation.
- Anyone who suffers requires recompense.

To which projects does this condition apply?

1. Extending the service life of existing Borssele nuclear power plant
2. New build of two new nuclear power plants
3. Landfall energy network - Ijmuiden Ver Alpha
4. Landfall energy network - Nederwiek 1
5. Cable Landfall for Offshore Wind Energy 2031-2040
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4. Composition and process

Drawing lots and composition of the Borsele Conditions Group

Before lots were drawn the municipality of Borsele used a communication campaign to publicise the opportunity to take part in the Borsele Conditions Group (BVG). The campaign was conducted through different channels and at different times to reach as many residents as possible.

Consultancy firm EMMA drew the lots for the BVG and guided the process. The municipality of Borsele asked for a group of 100 residents, made up on the basis of a number of criteria, with 85 residents drawn by lot and 15 representatives of the village councils. The BVG is representative for the municipality of Borsele, with an overrepresentation of a number of groups.

Participation in the BVG required an investment of time by participants. Experience shows that some participants do not complete the process and so allowance was made for a drop-out rate of around 20% (because of other obligations, illness or loss of interest). On the basis of this assessment 110 participants were drawn by lot, to finish up with around 85 participants drawn by lot and a total group of 100 participants (supplemented by representatives of the village councils).

First round

In the first round all households in the municipality of Borsele received a letter of invitation. This letter included a code that everyone in the household could use to register.

Second drawing of lots

The people who had registered for the BVG as a result of this letter completed a questionnaire. They were asked for their age, gender and postcode. This questionnaire formed the basis for the criteria on which the second stratified drawing of lots took place.

On the next page is a breakdown for each criterion included of the (proposed) distribution within the group of participants and explanation where there has been a departure from percentages. The only departure from the target numbers happened with the gender criterion because no allowance was made for a target number for the possible answer 'other'.

DRAWING OF LOTS FOR RESIDENTS



1. Gender				
	Borsele percentage	Sample targetnumber	Number in sample	Percentage in sample
Women	49%	65	64	58%
Men	51%	45	44	40%
Other/non-binary	-	-	2	2%
Total		110	110	

More women than men were awarded a place, with the expectation that this would straighten out during the process. EMMA's experience is that the risk of women not completing the process is greater than for men.

No target number was laid down in advance for the 'other' category. Since a number of people registered who entered 'other' or 'non-binary', it was decided to award places to two of these people

2. Age				
	Borsele percentage	Sample targetnumber	Number in sample	Percentage in sample
16-24	11%	27	27	25%
25-34	11%	27	27	25%
35-49	17%	25	25	23%
50-64	23%	16	16	15%
65+	22%	15	15	14%
Total		110	110	

Experience shows that the risk of participants below the age of 50 not completing the process is greater than participants over the age of 50. More young participants were therefore awarded places. With the expectation that this would largely straighten out during the process.

Since the issue for the BVG focuses specifically on the future, the council working group stated that the presence and representation of younger residents was specifically important.

3. Breakdown amongst villages							
Centre	Postcode area	Number of residents	Percentage	Sample target percentage	Sample target number	Number in sample	Percentage in sample
's-Gravenpolder	4431	4745	20%	10%	11	11	10%
Hoedekenskerke	4433	707	3%	4%	4	4	4%
Kwadendamme	4434	983	4%	4%	4	4	4%
Baarland	4435	617	3%	4%	4	4	4%
Oudelande	4436	677	3%	4%	4	4	4%
Ellewoutsdijk	4437	381	2%	4%	4	4	4%
Driewegen	4438	574	2%	5%	5	5	5%
Ovezande	4441	1189	5%	7%	8	8	7%
Nisse	4443	601	3%	4%	4	4	4%
's-Heer Abtskerke	4444	509	2%	4%	4	4	4%
Heinkenszand	4451	5554	24%	13%	14	14	13%
's-Heerenhoek	4453	2006	9%	12%	13	13	12%
Borssele	4454	1488	6%	9%	10	10	9%
Nieuwdorp	4455	1309	6%	9%	10	10	9%
Lewedorp	4456	1826	8%	10%	11	11	10%
Totaal		23166			110	110	

A circular strategy was used for the breakdown amongst the villages. The council working group stated that the villages closest to the Sloe area had to be overrepresented. The postcode areas within a radius of five kilometres of the existing nuclear power plant (Borssele, 's-Heerenhoek and Nieuwdorp) are overrepresented. Three additional participants were therefore awarded places for each of these villages. The postcode areas within a radius of eight kilometres of the existing nuclear power plant (Driewegen, Ovezande and Lewedorp) are slightly overrepresented. Two additional participants were awarded places for each of these villages.

Allowance was made for a minimum number of four participants per village. The reason for this was to ensure that, after any dropping out, each village was in any event represented by two participants in the BVG.

4. Composition and process

Representatives of village councils

All the village councils were asked to delegate one representative. They did so once it was known which residents had been selected by drawing lots to take part in the BVG. In contrast to the 'ordinary' residents of Borsele awarded a place, the representatives of the village councils were for example permitted to let a substitute attend the meetings in the event of illness or holiday. In total 14 representatives of village councils took part; Heinkenszand did not have a village council during the BVG.

The representative of the Baarland village council was also awarded a place as a resident. No additional representative of the Baarland village council was delegated. All the village councils were represented at three of the five meetings.

Changes in number and characteristics of participants

Participants dropped out during the process. This was made up in part in the drawing of lots, by awarding places to more than 100 residents and awarding places to a minimum of four residents from each centre. The table below shows the changes in the number of participants (including representatives of the village councils).

Changes in number of BVG participants

	Number awarded places	Number at meeting 1	Number at meeting 2	Number at meeting 3	Number at meeting 4	Number at meeting 5
Total (incl. village councils)	110	102	100	92	87	89

An analysis was also made of the characteristics of the participants at meetings 1, 4 (details of conditions) and 5 (assenting to package of conditions). The representatives of the village councils are not included in this analysis

1. Gender changes

	Number in sample	Number at meeting 1	Number at meeting 4	Number at meeting 5
Women	64	53	43	48
Men	44	33	29	28
Other/non-binary	2	2	1	0
Total	110	88	73	76
Total (incl. village councils)	124	102	87	89

The expectation before the process was that more women than men would drop out. This turned out not to be the case. The BVG therefore ended with more women than men.

2. Age changes

Age category	Number in sample	Number at meeting 1	Number at meeting 4	Number at meeting 5
16-24	27	21	18	14
25-34	27	21	17	18
35-49	25	22	18	19
50-64	16	14	10	13
65+	15	10	10	12
Total	110	88	73	76
Total (incl. village councils)	124	102	87	89

The expectation before the process was that more women than men would drop out. This turned out not to be the case. The BVG therefore ended with more women than men.

4. Changes in breakdown amongst the village centres

Centre	Postcode area	Number in sample	Number at meeting 1	Number at meeting 4	Number at meeting 5
's-Gravenpolder	4431	11	9	7	6
Hoedekenskerke	4433	4	3	2	4
Kwadendamme	4434	4	4	3	3
Baarland	4435	4	2	3	2
Oudelande	4436	4	3	4	3
Ellewoutsdijk	4437	4	3	2	3
Driewegen	4438	5	5	5	5
Ovezande	4441	8	7	5	6
Nisse	4443	4	4	4	4
's-Heer Abtskerke	4444	4	4	1	2
Heinkenszand	4451	14	11	10	9
's-Heerenhoek	4453	13	12	9	9
Borssele	4454	10	6	6	6
Nieuwdorp	4455	10	5	5	5
Lewedorp	4456	11	10	7	9
Total		110	88	73	76
Total (incl. village councils)		124	102	87	89

A circular strategy was used for the breakdown amongst the villages. The villages closest to the existing nuclear power plant are overrepresented in the sample. In the final composition of the BVG we can see that 13 participants dropped out of the first ring (Borssele, 's-Heerenhoek and Nieuwdorp). Four participants dropped out of the second ring (Driewegen, Ovezande and Lewedorp).

4. Samenstelling en proces

1.1 1.1 Local experts

To support the BVG an independent HR agency selected 13 local experts from the municipality of Borsele. They had the following expertise:

- Nuclear energy
- Renewable energy and climate
- Legal
- Planning
- Spatial planning
- Finance
- Historical and cultural science
- Nautical knowledge
- Agricultural knowledge
- Social science
- Economics
- Communication
- Infrastructure
- Safety and security

The local experts were available at all the meetings to answer questions.

During the process additional experts were added at the request of participants.

They were:

- Ecologist with expertise in the Western Scheldt
- Landscape architect
- Adviser on safety in emergencies

LOCAL EXPERTS



“I signed up to show the residents how special the environment in which they live is. And also to put all the projects coming to this region on the right lines so that care for landscape, heritage and wildlife is included.”

Nanda van den Berg (44), local expert, Ovezande



“I really enjoyed taking part in the Borsele Conditions Group. It was a super structured process. You can really see what great care the organisation took with it.”

Roos van 't Zelfden (25), Driewegen

1.2 Process description

The BVG met five times and drafted the Borsele Conditions at these evening meetings.

The group did this on:

- Meeting 1: Monday 5 June 2023
- Meeting 2: Monday 26 June 2023
- Meeting 3: Monday 11 September 2023
- Meeting 4: Monday 25 September 2023
- Meeting 5: Tuesday 24 October 2023

Each meeting began at 6:00pm and ended at around 9:30pm. At the start of the first meeting all the participants were given a folder with relevant documentation. Later in the process there was also an online work folder with all the documentation and interim results. Below is a brief review of each meeting.

**PARTICIPANTS HAD TO
REMAIN ATTENTIVE
AND READ A LOT...**



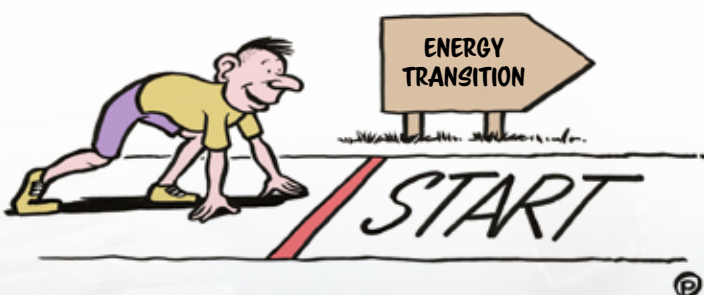
Meeting 1: Terms of reference, working arrangements and presence of the Minister of Economic Affairs and Climate Policy

- The BVG started with opening remarks by Mayor Gerben Dijksterhuis and the presence of the Minister for Climate and Energy Policy, Rob Jetten. The Minister underlined the importance of the conditions, which the municipal council will treat as compelling advice, and that he would eventually like to receive the conditions, once they have been submitted to the municipal council. Members of the BVG had the opportunity to put questions submitted in advance to the Minister.
- Welcome and proposals: participants from all the villages, representatives of village councils, local experts, facilitators and the support of consultancy EMMA.
- Explanation of the issue and the projects by Frank van Bussel, programme manager, on behalf of the municipality of Borsele.
- Working arrangements: the vast majority of the BVG agreed with the proposal to accept a proposal with 66% of the votes.

Scan the QR code for a review of meeting 1 of the Borsele Conditions Group



KICK OFF MEETING



LENGTHY SESSION EXPLAINING THE PROCESS



The proposal about how we involve ‘the outside world’ was also accepted. We are transparent about the process concerning the meetings. Output is on behalf of the group, it is not relevant who came up with which proposal. So we don’t share this. At the first, third and last meetings we invited the press and the council working group at a specific time. There was no requirement to talk to the press at the time, but it was allowed. We communicated about the content of the conditions or the evenings after the end of the process.

- After Frank van Bussel (municipality of Borsele) had presented the themes collected to date at meetings and discussions at the preliminary stage, participants identified additional relevant topics in small groups. The group came up with 14 themes at the meeting.
- Local experts, who helped the participants with their expertise throughout the process, introduced themselves.
- Participants voted on themes they wished to consider in greater depth at the next meeting. A presentation on these themes was given at the second meeting.

Meeting 2: Going into greater depth and titles of conditions

- Following an introduction, participants were invited to travel to Hinkley Point C in the United Kingdom to see and experience for themselves what the construction of new nuclear power plants means for the surrounding area. Participants registered, then lots were drawn.
- Presentations by local experts and drafting of titles of conditions. There were presentations on the four themes chosen: Landscape, wildlife, cultural heritage and retention of identity (1), Mobility, infrastructure and accessibility (2), Construction space and construction nuisance (3) and Living, healthcare, education and other facilities (4). Participants who

did not want to attend a presentation on one of these themes could work on the other themes. Each participant attended two themes and participants formulated titles of conditions in small groups.

- After brainstorming titles of conditions, participants made proposals for adding local experts to the group for additional expertise. Following a vote, invitations were made to additional experts on safety in emergencies, ecology and landscape architecture. Additional questions about the impact of the construction of a nuclear power plant were given to the group that visited Hinkley Point C. Other proposals for independent additional experts on nuclear energy for example were not adopted by the group.

VISIT TO HINKLEY, ENGLAND

Scan the QR code for a review of meeting 2 of the Borsele Conditions Group



“I believe you can only draw up good conditions if you have the knowledge and know the facts about how nuclear power is created, what it is and how it is currently used. That’s why I put myself forward, because I work in the radioactive sector.”

Erik Versluijs (37), Heinkenszand



Meeting 3: Additional expertise and compilation of content of the conditions

- Practical matters such as organising the drafting committee (participants could register for this), storing documents, a proposal for how we would vote on the conditions in packages of themes and a format for drafting the conditions.
- Presentation by the participants who visited Hinkley Point C.
- Presentations by additional experts.
- Compiling content of the conditions. Participants gave their input for the conditions of the different themes.
- Closing with the announcement of the drafting committee (following drawing of lots), vote on the decision-making process and the agreement that the local experts and a legal expert would provide all the conditions with feedback.

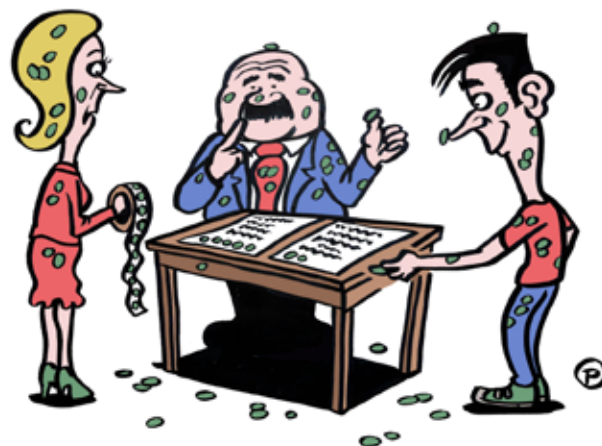
Scan the QR code for a review of meeting 3 of the Borsele Conditions Group



PARTICIPANTS HAD TO REMAIN ATTENTIVE AND READ A LOT...



PUT GREEN STICKERS ON



Meeting 4: Details of the conditions

- Participants received the summary of conditions with feedback and indicated their preferences on what they wanted to work in advance. At the fourth meeting the participants worked on the packages of conditions in groups for each theme. First on the package as a whole, then on the details of each condition and finishing with the participants writing their final texts on large sheets.
- In the final hour of the meeting the participants considered all the themes, went through all the conditions and stuck green stickers on the conditions that merited their support. All the conditions eventually had sufficient stickers (more than ten) to be part of the package of conditions that were put to a vote at the fifth meeting.

Scan the QR code for a review of meeting 4 of the Borsele Conditions Group



Meeting 5: Voting on the packages of conditions

- Before the fifth meeting participants could submit proposals for changes to the (packages of) conditions. The proposed changes were combined and circulated to all the participants before the meeting.
- Caretaker Minister for Climate and Energy Policy Rob Jetten was in attendance at the start of the meeting. He was brought up to date about the steps that the Borsele Conditions Group had taken after his first visit in June. He was then given a short presentation by two participants who had visited Hinkley Point C in the United Kingdom. They shared their findings and conclusions. The Minister was pleasantly surprised about what they had been picked up by way of experiences, knowledge and learning points. He expressed his appreciation for the Borsele Conditions Group process and said that the Cabinet also thought it quite special that over the past few months a hundred people had voluntarily invested a great deal of time in formulating the Borsele

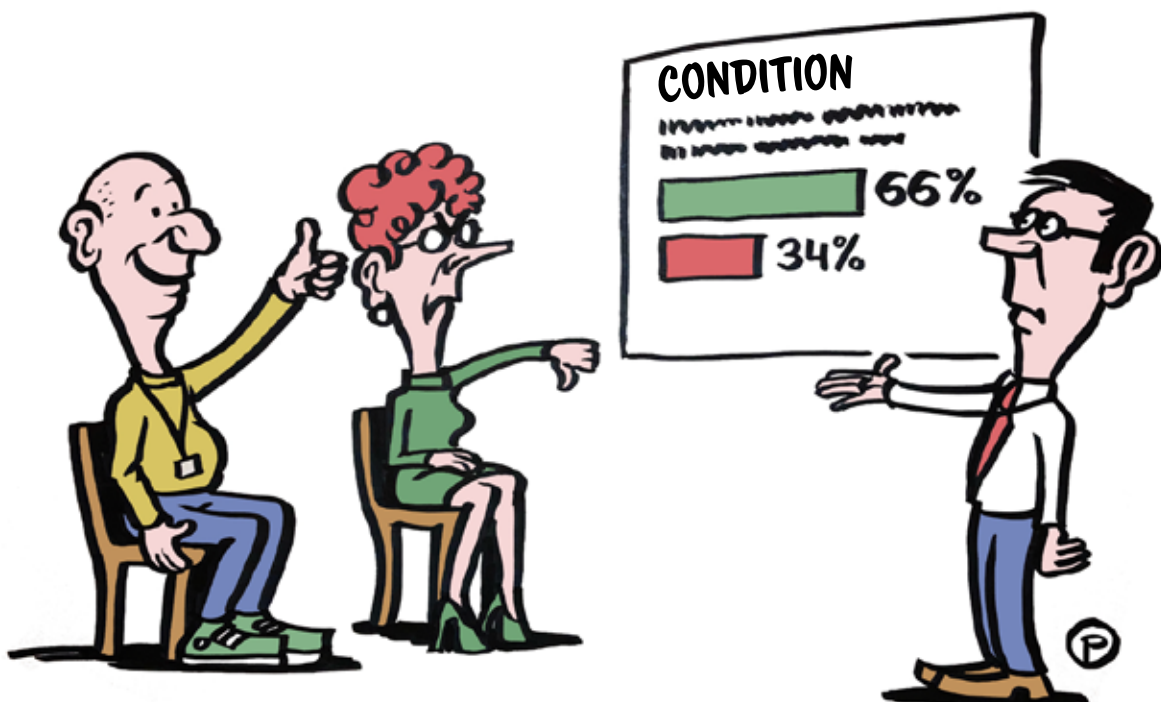
Conditions. He also said that the Cabinet would look very seriously at the Borsele Conditions. He could not promise that the Cabinet would implement everything.

- Mayor Dijksterhuis then agreed with the Minister that the final conditions, following adoption by the municipal council, and following their combination with those of the Province of Zeeland, would be presented in The Hague.
- Then the participants voted on the proposed changes and the overall packages of conditions. Some of the proposed changes were adopted. Then all ten of the packages of conditions were adopted.
- The participants handed over the BVG conditions to Mayor Gerben Dijksterhuis, as representative of the municipal executive and the municipal council of the municipality of Borsele.

Scan de QR code voor een terugblik op bijeenkomst 5 van de Borselse Voorwaarden Groep



VOTE



In conclusion

On behalf of the Borsele Conditions Group we would like to thank the municipal executive and the municipal council as residents of Borsele for the opportunity to give our views on the conditions we consider important in terms of the possible nine energy and other projects coming to Borsele.

The plans that may be put into effect in our region are extensive and radical. Apart from the nuclear power plant that may remain in operation for longer and the possible construction of two new nuclear power plants, more projects are planned in our living environment. They are just a stone's throw from centres such as Borssele, 's-Heerenhoek, Nieuwdorp and Lewedorp. These developments will put our quality of life under pressure. The trust placed in us as residents by the municipality of Borsele to have our say about this encouraged us to seize the opportunity eagerly with both hands.

We turned our minds to the possible conditions in the course of an intensive process over five evenings. We were supported in this by local experts who provided us with relevant information about the developments. We would like to thank the local experts and also the employees of the municipality of Borsele for their commitment and support in the process to produce this end result.

The municipal executive and the municipal council of Borsele stated in advance of the process that they would see the conditions drafted as compelling advice and (to the extent legally possible) adopt them in full. This shows that they, just like us, recognise the importance of residents being heard in important developments such as these.

The atmosphere during the discussions was excellent and there was room for everyone to give his or her opinion. The residents were therefore all able to make a contribution. You will find the result of this process in the report you have just received.

The conditions were drafted with the knowledge of the developments in the period from June to October 2023. Should unforeseen circumstances and new understandings emerge that mean the Borsele Conditions require amendment, we expect the municipality of Borsele to work again in conjunction with residents (in a participatory process). From national politics we expect understanding, flexibility and support for this.

We want to say that we must never lose sight of the quality of life of the area. The decisions that are currently being made for us will have an impact on our living environment for decades. Our quality of life, wildlife, environment and economy are of inestimable value to us, our children and grandchildren.

Dear politician, prime mover or developer, please therefore take our conditions extremely seriously and ensure that this unique part of the Netherlands remains a wonderful environment of which we can be proud.

ROB JETTEN:

WE WILL TAKE THE CONDITIONS
SERIOUSLY, BUT I CANNOT
PROVIDE **GUARANTEES**



Borselse
conditions
2023

Colofon

Conditions: 100 residents of the municipality of Borsele

Organisation: Municipality of Borsele with the support of Consultancy Emma

Photos: Municipality of Borsele & Marieke Lodder

Videos: Percy's Middelburg

Cartoons: Paul Schenk | Cartoonist Live

Layout: Vergezogt

1st meeting



2nd meeting



3rd meeting



4th meeting



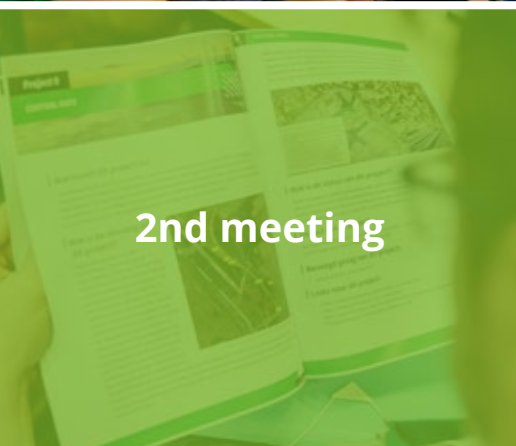
5th meeting



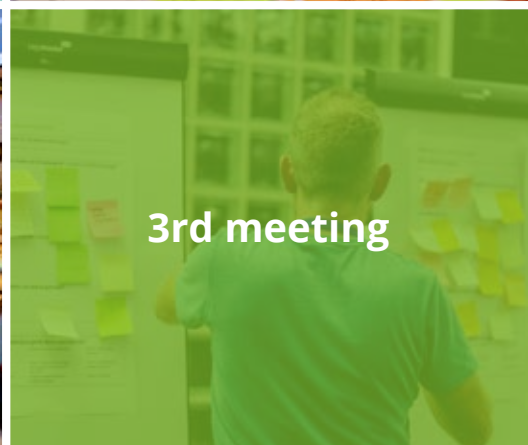
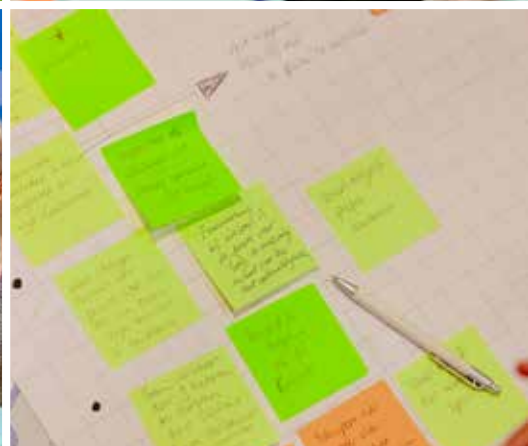




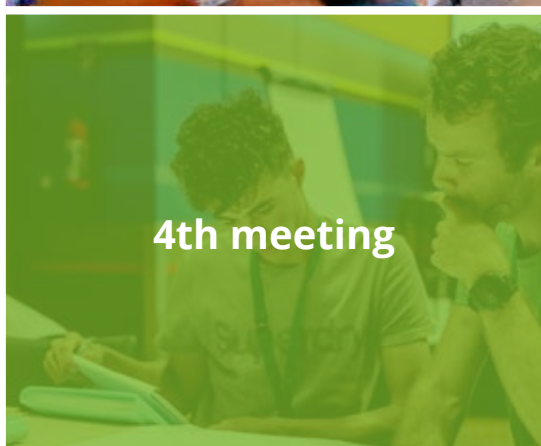
1st meeting



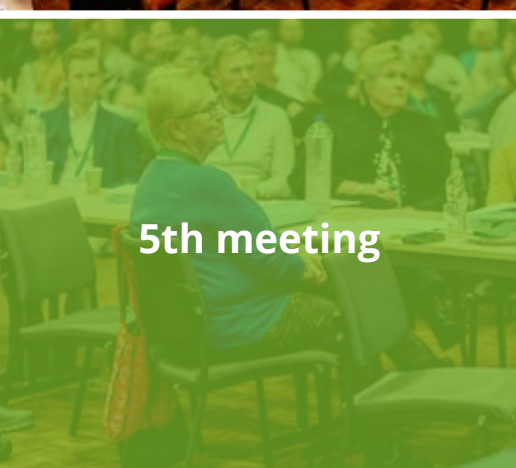
2nd meeting



3rd meeting



4th meeting



5th meeting

