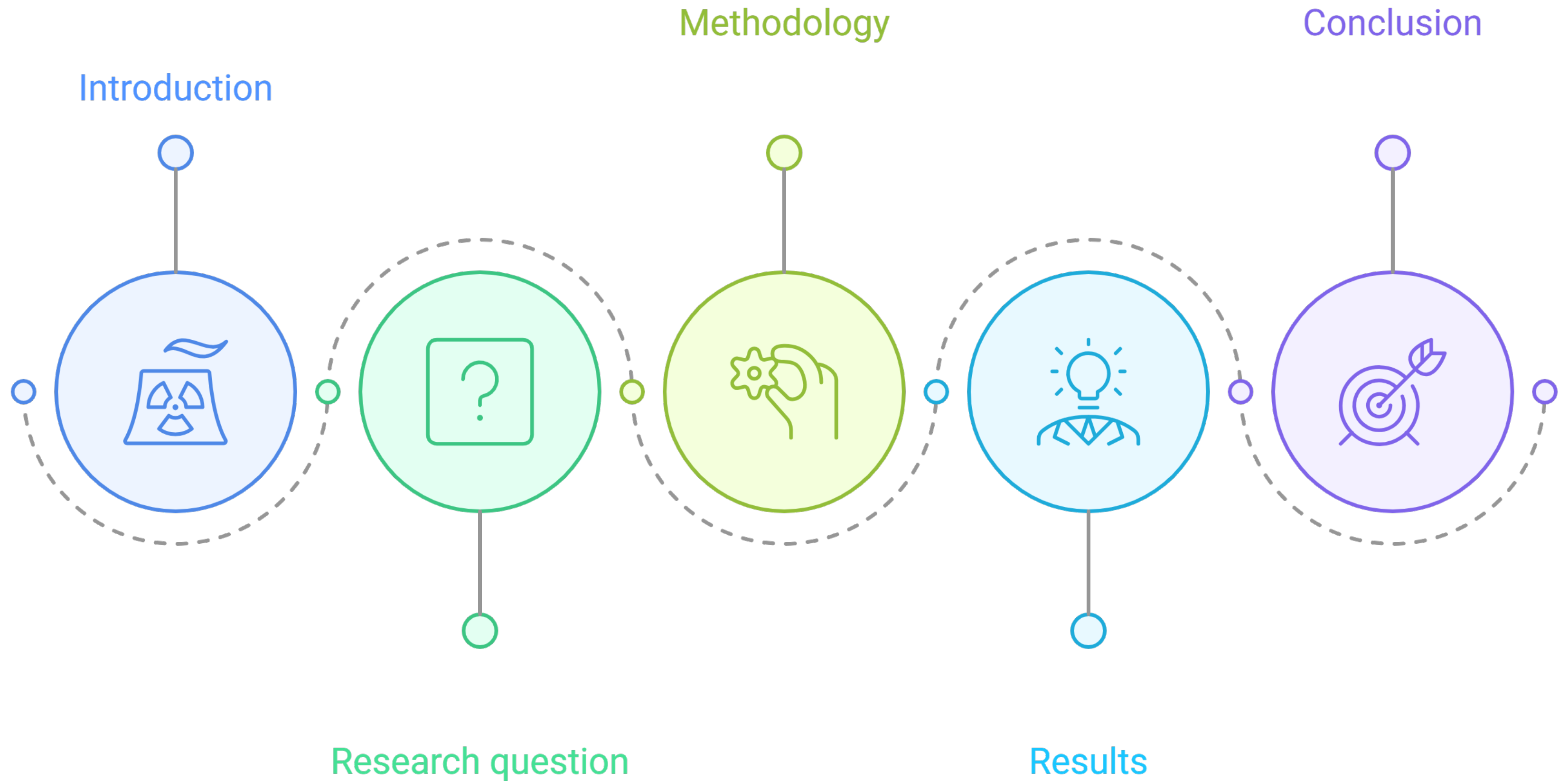


9th AIEE Energy Symposium
Current and Future Challenges to Energy Security
21.11.2025, Sapienza University of Rome

Redevelopment trajectories of nuclear sites. An European comparison.

Belinda Ravaz, PhD candidate
under the supervision of Prof. Pierre-Henri Bombenger (HEIG-VD)
& Prof. Massimiliano Capezzali (HEIG-VD)

OUTLINE





INTRODUCTION

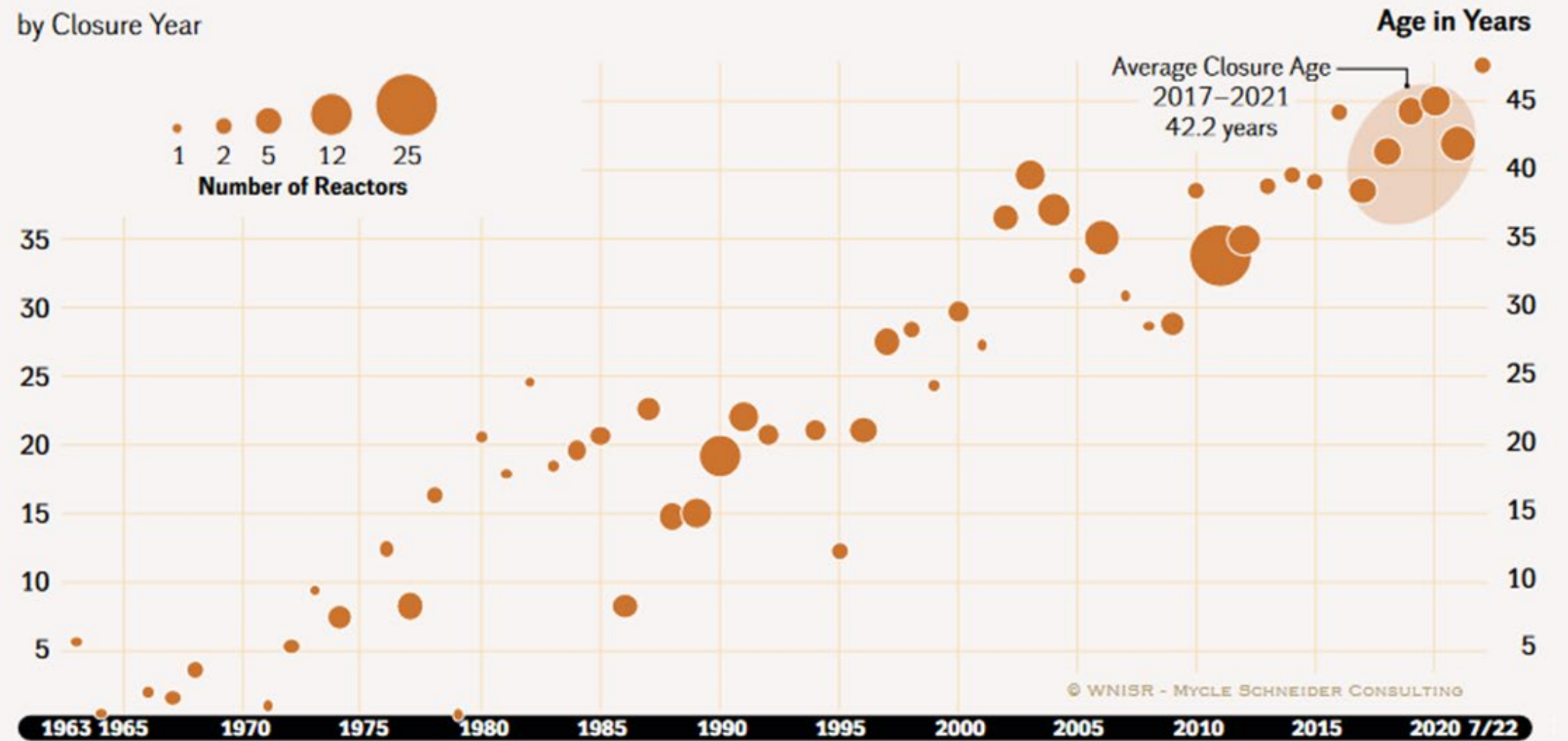
CONTEXT

408

Reactors in operation (01.2025)

Evolution of Nuclear Reactors' Average Closure Age 1963 – 1 July 2022

by Closure Year



Sources: WNISR, with IAEA-PRIS, 2022

CONTEXT

408

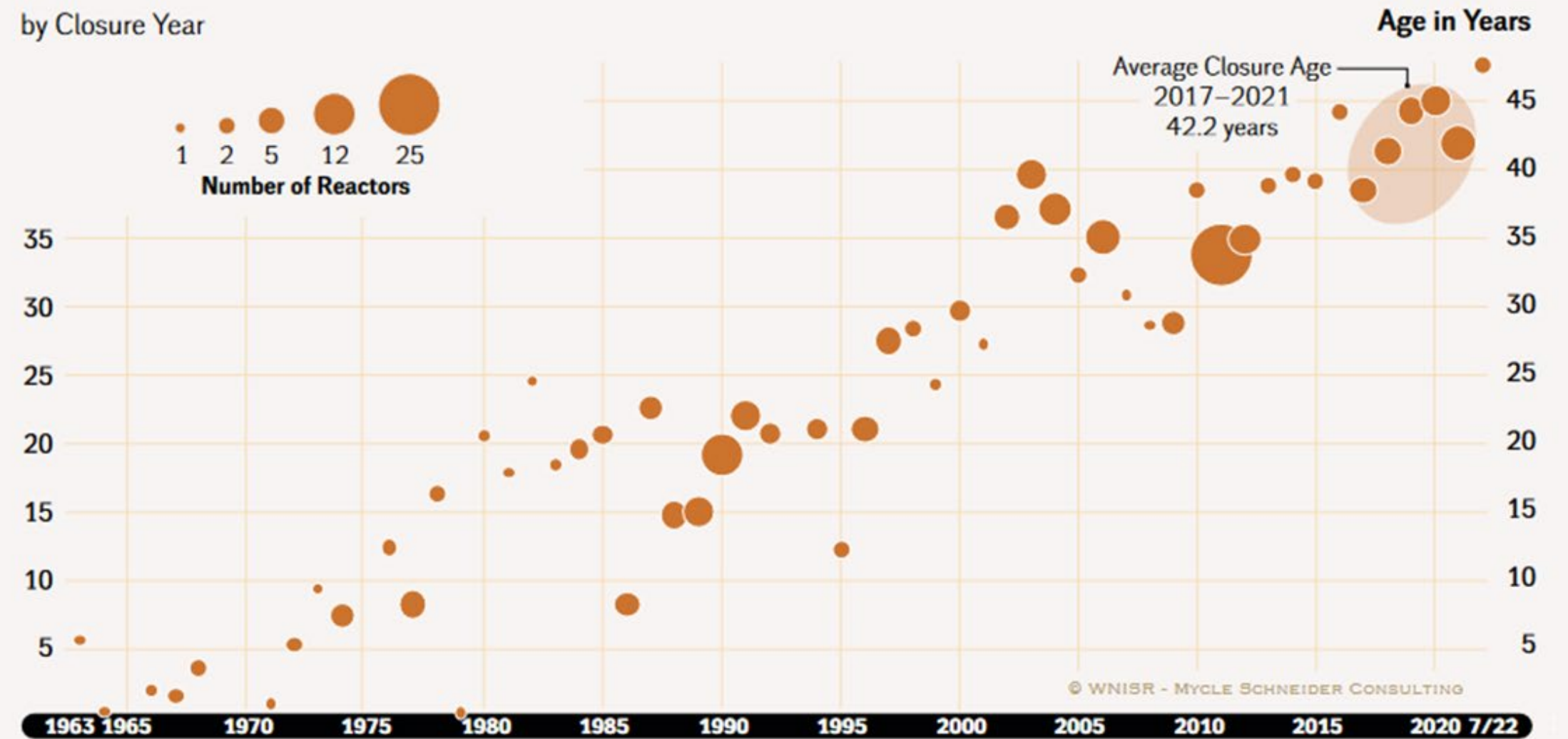
Reactors in operation (01.2025)

190

Shutdown reactors (01.2025)

Evolution of Nuclear Reactors' Average Closure Age 1963 – 1 July 2022

by Closure Year



Sources: WNISR, with IAEA-PRIS, 2022

CONTEXT

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Reactors in operation (01.2025)

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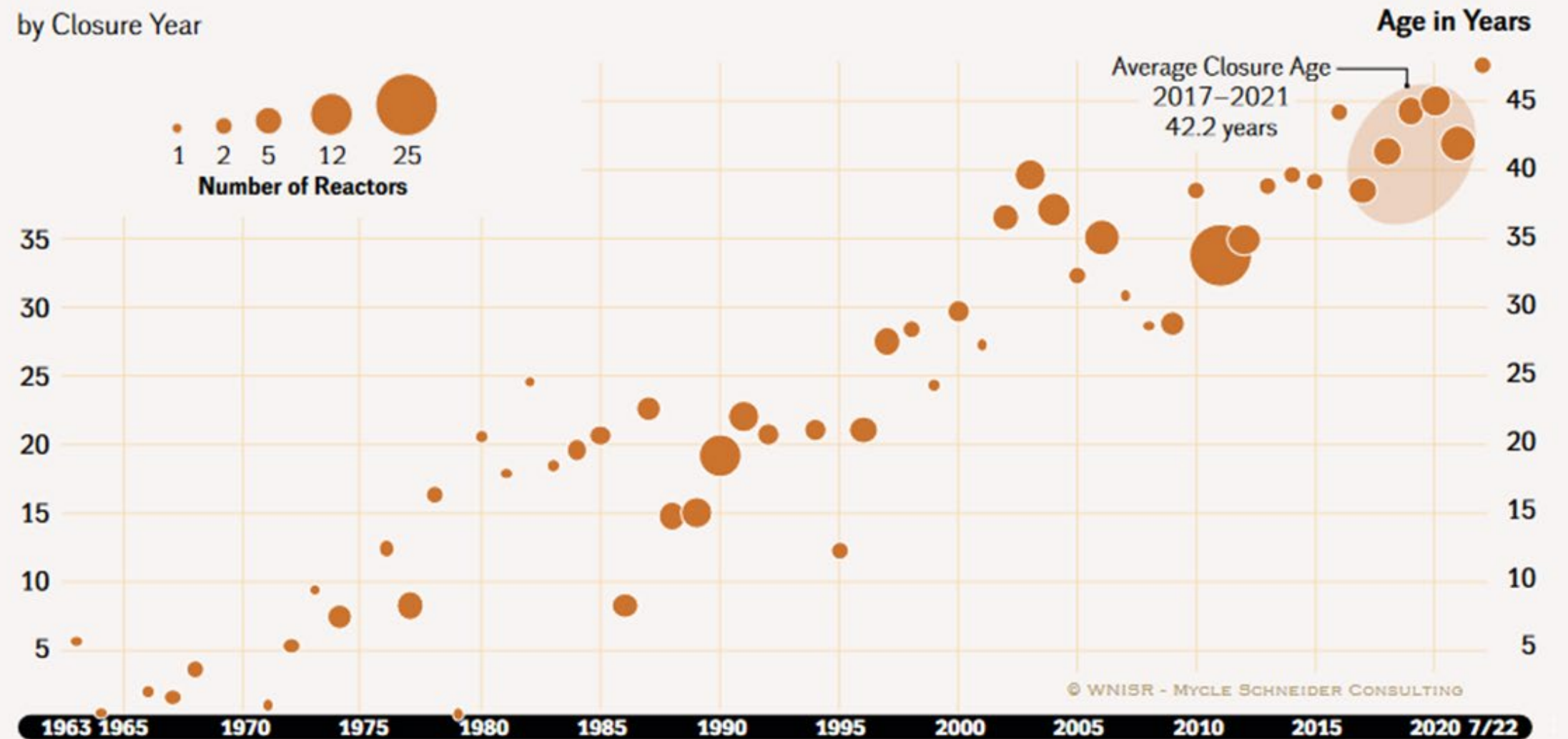
Shutdown reactors (01.2025)

43.5

Average age of a reactor on closure between 2018 and 2022

Evolution of Nuclear Reactors' Average Closure Age 1963 – 1 July 2022

by Closure Year



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Sources: WNISR, with IAEA-PRIS, 2022

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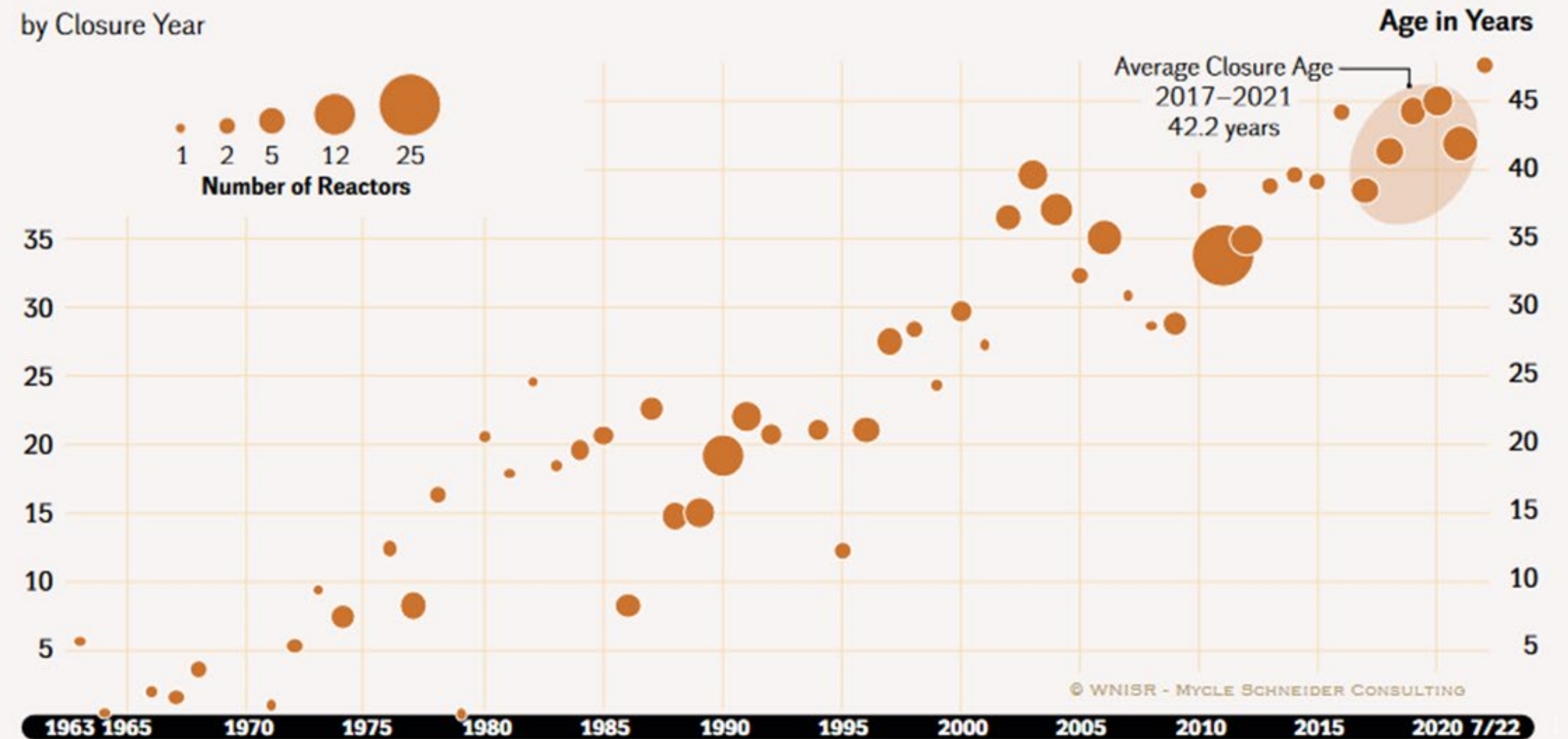
Average age of a reactor on closure between 2018 and 2022

32

Average age of operating reactor (07.2024)

Evolution of Nuclear Reactors' Average Closure Age 1963 – 1 July 2022

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Sources: WNISR, with IAEA-PRIS, 2022

CONTEXT

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Reactors in operation (01.2025)

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Shutdown reactors (01.2025)

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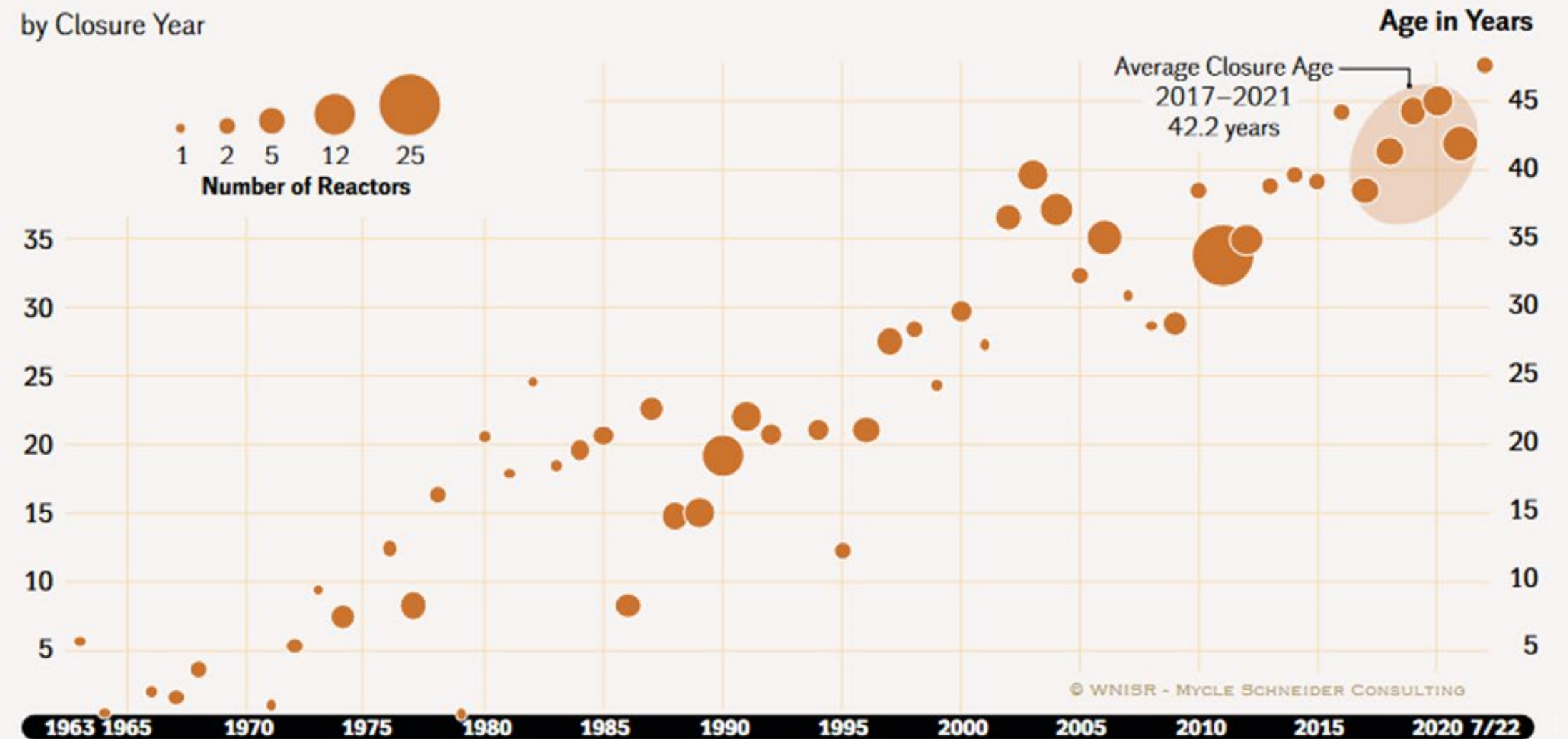
Average age of a reactor on closure between 2018 and 2022

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Average age of operating reactor (07.2024)

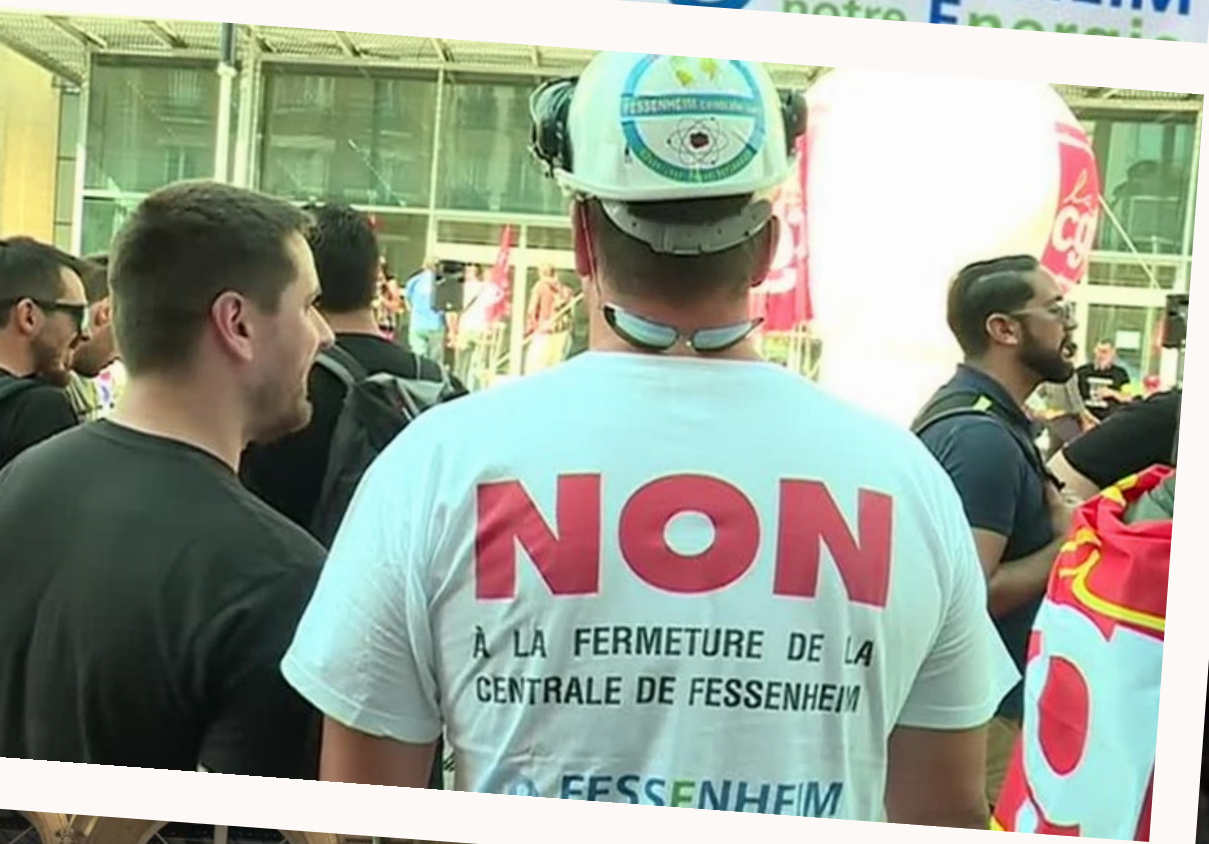
Evolution of Nuclear Reactors' Average Closure Age 1963 – 1 July 2022

by Closure Year



Sources: WNISR, with IAEA-PRIS, 2022

- usual to shut down reactors
- novelty : closure of entire nuclear power stations



RESEARCH QUESTION

RESEARCH QUESTION



**What explains the different territorial responses to nuclear
plant closures?**



METHODOLOGY

Research process



Fessenheim
Brunsbüttel
Santa María de Garoña
Wylfa

4 fieldworks



Fieldworks presentation

A comparative approach

- Fessenheim, France
- Brunsbüttel, Germany
- Santa María de Garoña, Spain
- Wylfa, United Kingdom



Centrales nucléaires

0 50 100 km



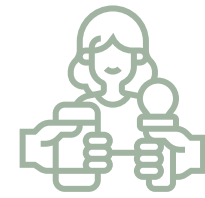
Source : ESRI Topo
Conception et réalisation : B. Ravaz (04.2025)

Research process



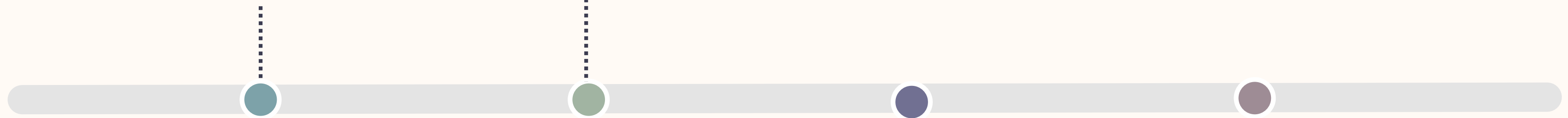
Fessenheim
Brunsbüttel
Santa María de Garoña
Wylfa

4 fieldworks



press, grey
literature,
interviews

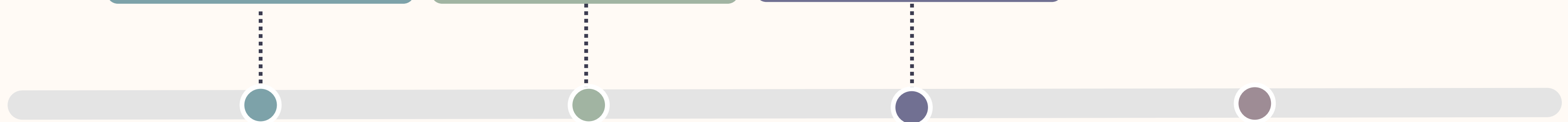
Data
collected



Data collected

	Press	Grey literature	Interviews
Fessenheim	661 (2012 - 2023)	19	8 (2021)
Brunsbüttel	597 (2007 - 2023)	7	6 (2024)
Santa María de Garoña	656 (2009 - 2024)	10	5 (2024)
Wylfa	3191 (2006 - 2025)	20	9 (2025)

Research process

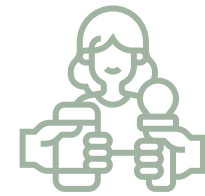


Research process



Fessenheim
Brunsbüttel
Santa María de Garoña
Wylfa

4 fieldworks



press, grey
literature,
interviews

Data
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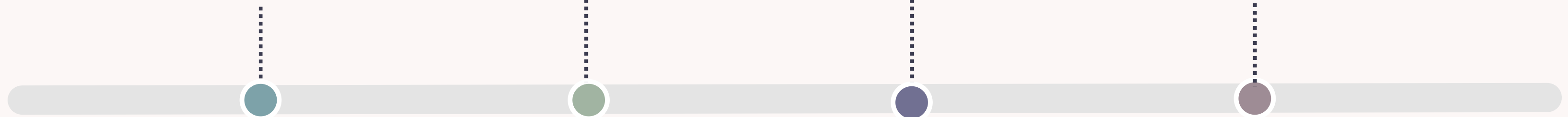
reconstruction of
the redevelopment
process

Narratives



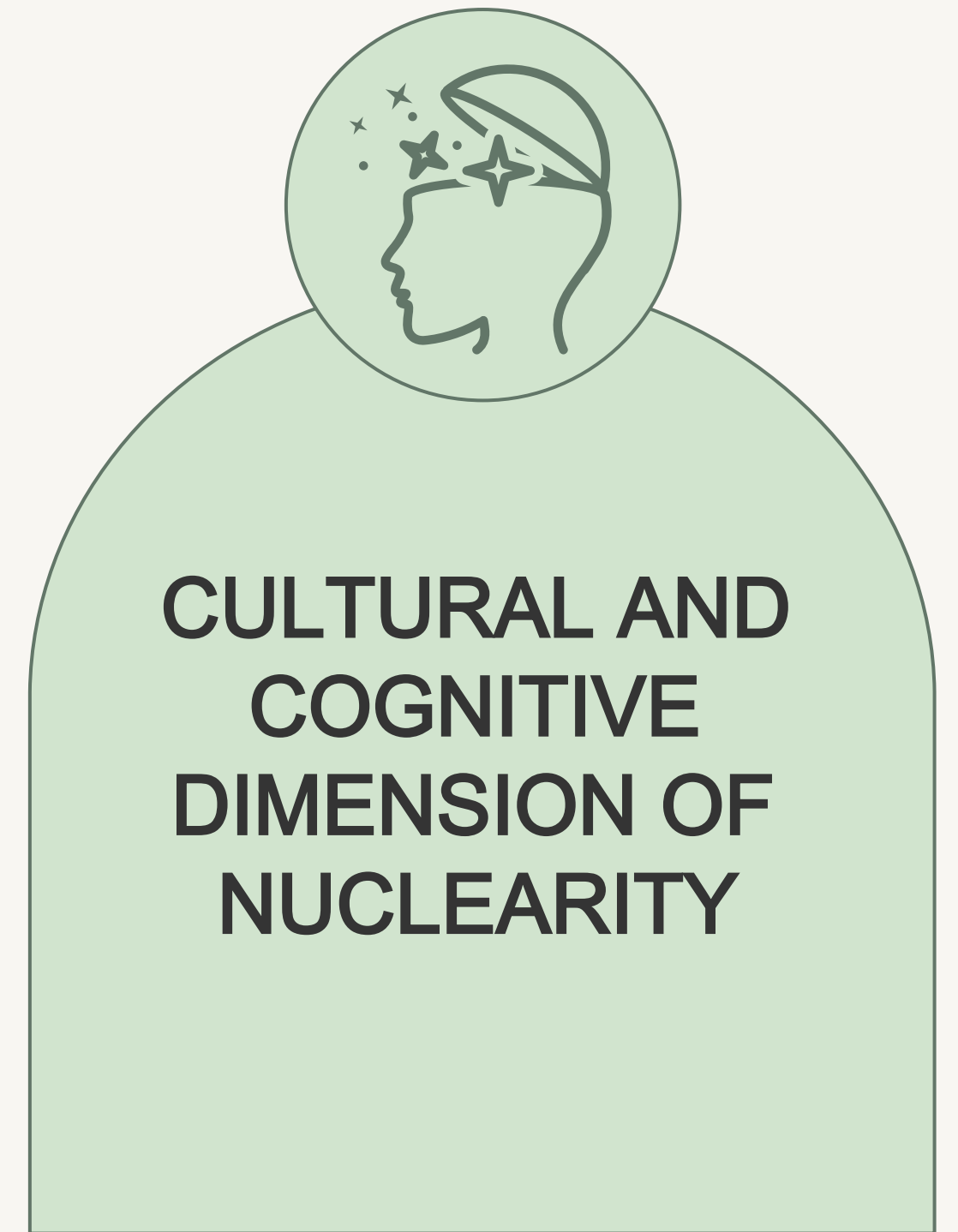
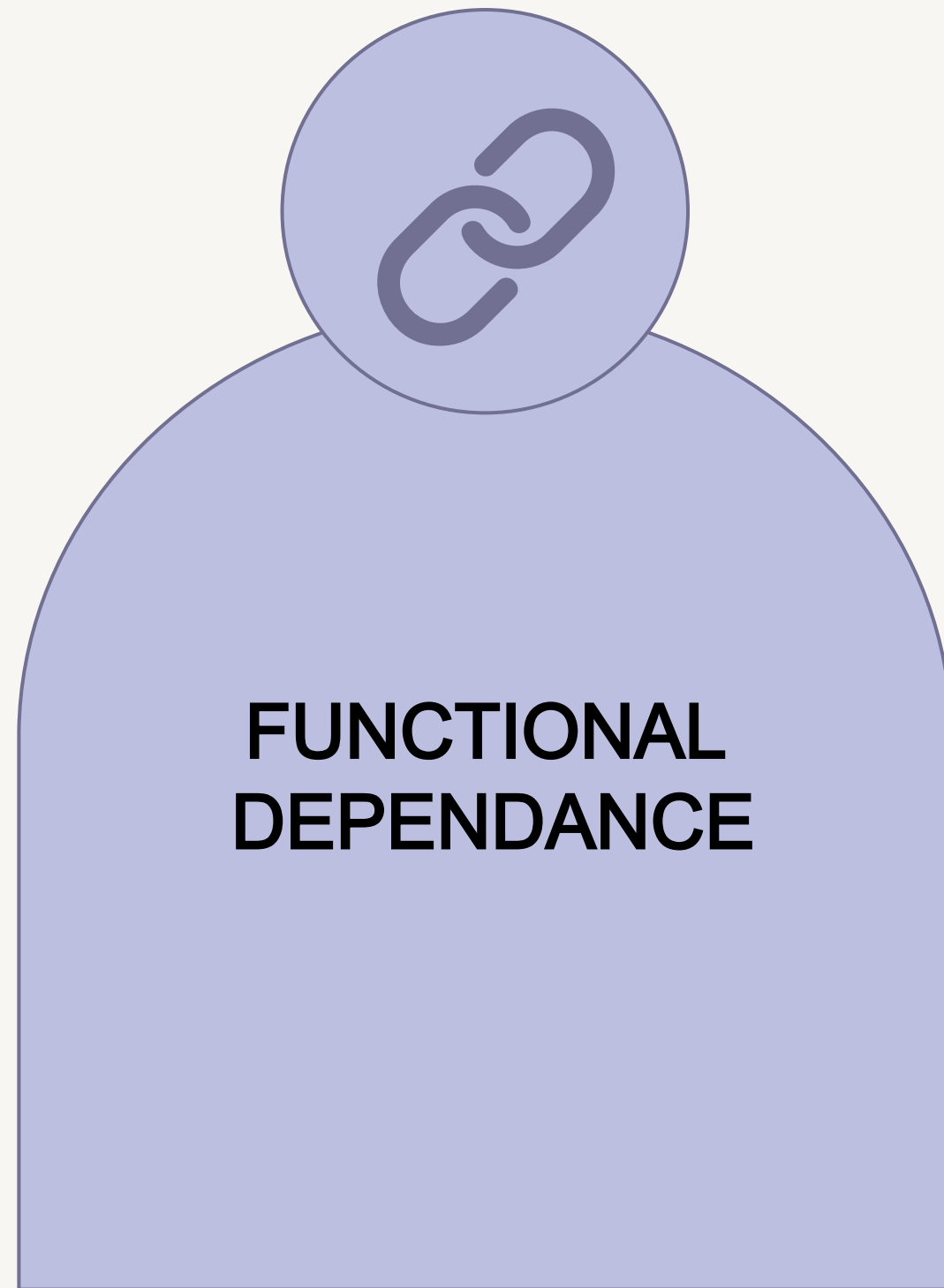
3 dimensions
influencing
trajectory

Fieldwork
analysis



RESULTS

Three dimensions



FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCE

	Wylfa & Fessenheim	Santa María de Garoña	Brunsbüttel
Socio-economic factors	high impact	medium impact	low impact
Spatial factors	highly peripheral (Wylfa) medium peripheral (Fessenheim)	highly peripheral	industrial area close to major urban centers



ChemcoastPark at Brunsbüttel

FUNCTIONAL DEPENDENCE

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ChemcoastPark at Brunsbüttel

→ the higher the functional dependence, the greater the tendency to return to a nuclear pattern

GOVERNANCE OF DECOMMISSIONING AND REDEVELOPMENT

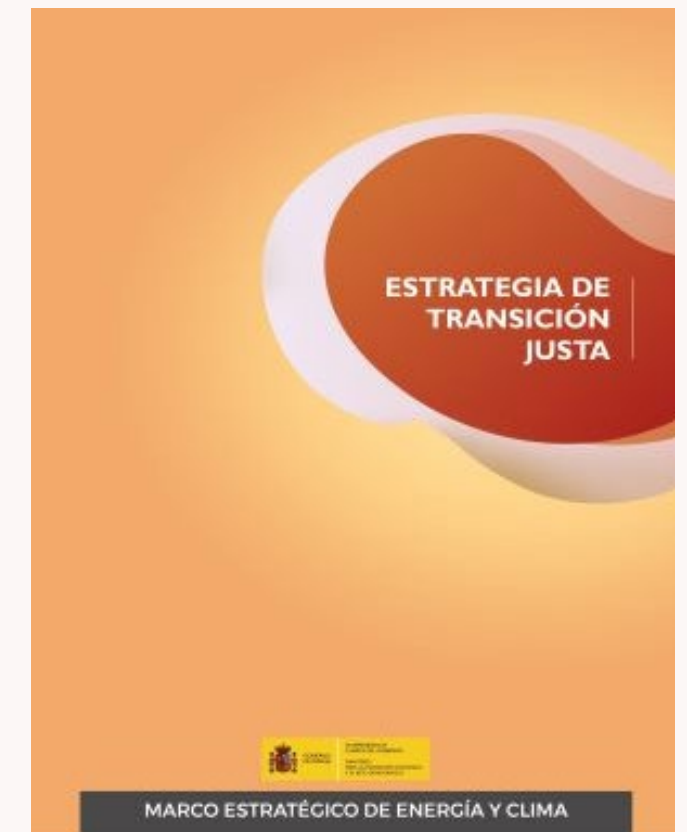
FESSENHEIM

- centralized governance
- the government takes the lead and selects the actors involved



SANTA MARÍA DE GAROÑA

- decentralized governance
- the state as a resource for the territory



GOVERNANCE OF DECOMMISSIONING AND REDEVELOPMENT

FESSENHEIM

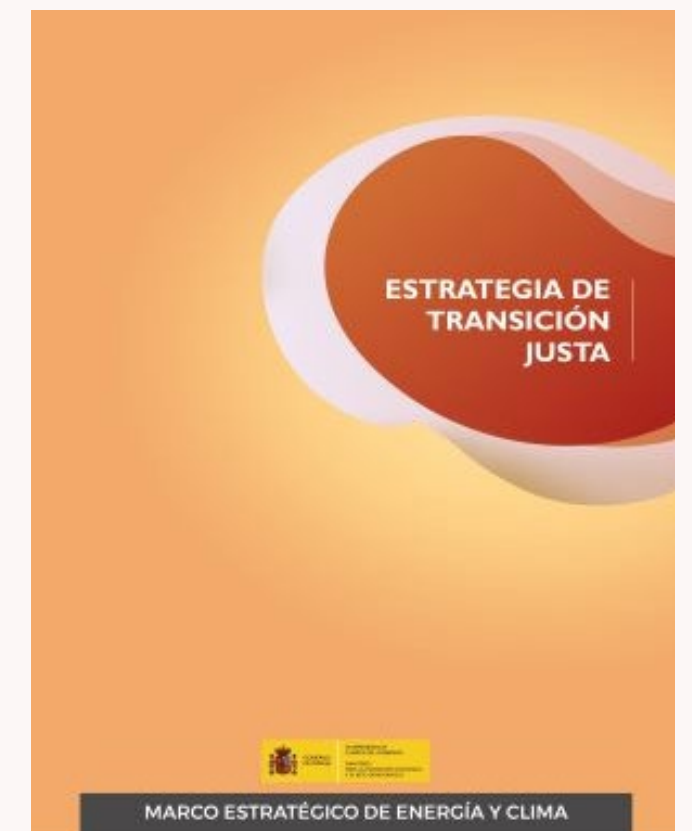
- centralized governance
- the government takes the lead and selects the actors involved



SANTA MARÍA DE GAROÑA

- decentralized governance
- the state as a resource for the territory

→ The degree of local autonomy and capacity to navigate institutional scales determines whether territories can shape their own redevelopment trajectory.



CULTURAL AND COGNITIVE DIMENSION OF NUCLEARITY



FESSENHEIM & WYLFA

- everyday normality
- strong symbolic attachment
- perpetuating the nuclear legacy



BRUNSBÜTTEL

- German cultural rejection
- “Bis zur Grünen Wiese”
- symbolic greenfield



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→ Cultural and cognitive dimensions of nuclearity shape how territories approach their post-closure redevelopment strategies.

3 TYPES OF TRAJECTOIRES

Trajectories	Inheritance trajectory with active compensation	Adaptation trajectory with partial compensation	Gradual phase-out trajectory
Sites	Fessenheim & Wylfa	Santa María de Garoña	Brunsbüttel
Funcional dependance	strong	medium	low
Perception of nuclear	positive	distant	negative
Redevelopment objective	Redevelopment project linked to nuclear heritage	Promotion of local characteristics (agricultural and touristic)	Complete erasure of the nuclear legacy

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION

Understanding these mechanisms is essential to effectively support these territorial transitions.



Fessenheim, France @Adobestock

THANK YOU

belinda.ravaz@heig-vd.ch