

Claim Number: AC-2023-LON-002758

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE  
KING'S BENCH DIVISION  
PLANNING COURT

BETWEEN:

AWE PLC

Claimant

-and-

(1) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR LEVELLING UP, HOUSING AND COMMUNITIES

(2) WEST BERKSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

(3) T A FISHER AND SONS LIMITED

(4) OFFICE FOR NUCLEAR REGULATION

(5) SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DEFENCE

Defendants

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EXHIBITS TO WITNESS STATEMENT OF GRANT INGHAM

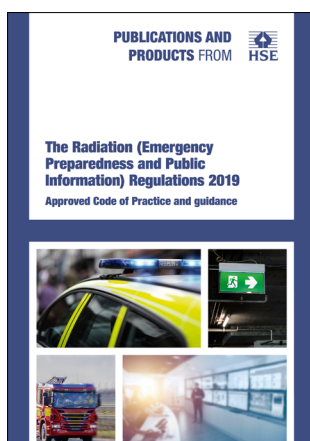
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<b>EXHIBIT NO</b>	<b>DOCUMENT TITLE</b>	<b>DATE</b>
GI 1	REPPIR 19 Approved Code of Practice and Guidance	2020
GI 2	Letter from ONR to CEO of WBDC re Off-Site Emergency Plan for the AWE Nuclear Licensed Sites	29 November 2023
GI 3	2023 06 12 AWE B DEPZ Approved Sites DATA Appellant Comments on 2023 06 12 AWE B DEPZ Approved Sites DATA	June 2023
GI 4	Letter from ONR to WBDC re Current Consultation Zones for Developments in the Vicinity of the Nuclear Installations of the Atomic weapons Establishments (AWE) at Aldermaston and Burghfield	13 November 2009
GI 5	2013 Land Use Planning Policy Guidance for Local Authorities	2013
GI 6	ONR website text re DEPZ and Inner Zone	19 February 2021
GI 7	Current ONR website text re OCZ and DEPZ distinction	Current

Exhibit GI 1

# The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019

## Approved Code of Practice and guidance



This publication contains the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 (REPPIR), the Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) and guidance text. It provides supporting good practice guidance for operators and Local Authorities (LAs) about preparedness and response arrangements for radiation emergencies.

The Regulations set out the legal duties and the ACOP and guidance give practical advice on how to comply with those requirements. The publication provides guidance for operators in the evaluation of hazards and assessment of consequences, and for LAs on the duties to establish emergency planning zones and make emergency plans.

The Regulations came into force on 22nd May 2019, updating and replacing the previous 2001 regulations. They include new requirements for emergency planning in particular, defining a radiation emergency, establishing a different basis and responsibilities for determining emergency planning zones, including the addition of Outline Planning Zones, and defining an emergency worker.

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**Approved Code of Practice**

This Code has been approved by the Health and Safety Executive, with the consent of the Secretary of State. It gives practical information on how to comply with the law. If you follow this code you will be doing enough to comply with the law in respect of those specific matters on which the Code gives advice. You may use alternative methods to those set out in the Code in order to comply with the law.

However, the Code has a special legal status. If you are prosecuted for breach of health and safety law, and it is proved that you did not follow the relevant provisions of the Code, you will need to show that you have complied with the law in some other way or a Court will find you at fault.

**Guidance**

The Regulations and Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) are accompanied by guidance. Following the guidance is not compulsory and you are free to take other action. But if you do follow the guidance you will normally be doing enough to comply with the law. Health and safety inspectors seek to secure compliance with the law and may refer to this guidance as illustrating good practice.

**Presentation**

The ACOP text is set out in **bold**, the accompanying guidance is in normal type, and the text of the regulations is in *italics*. Coloured borders also indicate each section clearly.

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# INTRODUCTION

## About this publication

1 This publication has been produced to set out the Regulations, Approved Code of Practice (ACOP) and guidance on the requirements of the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 (REPPIR\*).<sup>1</sup> These aim to establish a framework for the protection of members of the public and workers from and in the event of radiation emergencies that originate from premises. They also provide advice to those who are involved in planning communication strategies.

2 This publication is intended for use by dutyholders; ie persons having legal responsibilities under these Regulations. The format is designed to clearly distinguish between the Regulations, the ACOP and the guidance. It should be read in conjunction with and supplemented by other available guidance including the *National nuclear emergency planning and response guidance* (NNEPRG).<sup>2</sup>

## Reasons for change

3 The 2013 Basic Safety Standards Directive<sup>3</sup> (referred to as BSSD in this publication) brings five European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) Directives:

- Basic Safety Standards Directive 96/29/Euratom;
- Medical Exposures Directive 97/43/Euratom;
- Outside Workers Directive 90/641/Euratom;
- Control of high-activity sealed radioactive sources and orphan sources 2003/122/Euratom;
- Public Information Directive 89/618/Euratom,

and an EU Commission recommendation (Radon Commission Recommendation 90/143/Euratom) into one Directive. It reflects important lessons learned from the Fukushima Daiichi incident, as well as relevant standards agreed at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

4 The BSSD lays down requirements for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation. The aims of the Directive are to ensure:

- minimum standards for protection against ionising radiation are introduced across all Member States;
- dutyholders minimise so far as is reasonably practicable, the risks from ionising radiation to which members of the public and workers may be exposed; and
- risks from ionising radiation are controlled.

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\* From now on the term REPPIR will be used throughout this document as an abbreviation for REPPIR 2019.



5 On 22 May 2019, REPIR replaced the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPIR 2001) and is the primary means through which the radiation emergency preparedness and response elements of the BSSD are transposed into UK law.

6 REPIR is made under the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974<sup>4</sup> (the 1974 Act).

## Changes introduced by REPIR

7 The significant changes are summarised below and have been widely consulted on. They include:

- Removal of interpretations, schedules and references associated with transport activities. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods Regulations 2009,5 as amended in 2019 (CDG),6 implements the BSSD requirements for emergency arrangements for the transport of radioactive material. However, regulation 22 relates to emergencies (however they may arise) which includes reference to transport emergencies;
- Modification of the definition of radiation emergency and removal of reference to 'radiation accidents';
- Introduction of the term 'emergency worker';
- Compared to the thresholds in REPIR 2001, Schedule 1 includes additional radionuclides, revised scenarios and new modelling assumptions. The masses of fissile material in Schedule 2 are derived from their potential to produce a criticality emergency; these values are unchanged from the corresponding Schedule 3 values in REPIR 2001.
- The previous exemption under REPIR 2001 regulation 3(4)(g) (see below) is not included in REPIR and so these substances must be considered as part of the operator's assessment of applicability:
  - (g) *the presence of a radioactive substance while it is in or on the live body or corpse of a human being or animal where that presence occurs otherwise than in consequence of a radiation emergency.*
- Removal of references to 'reasonably foreseeable' radiation emergency and strengthening of the requirements for operators to assess all hazards arising from work undertaken which have the potential to cause a radiation emergency;
- Introduction of a risk assessment framework and consequence assessment methodology;
- Changes to the requirements for hazard evaluation and consequence assessment;
- A shift of responsibility for determining the detailed emergency planning zone to the local authority;
- Introduction of outline planning zones;
- Introduction of a proportionate and graded approach to planning for radiation emergencies;
- Removal of the requirement to separately determine prior information areas and a shift in the responsibility for the distribution of prior information to the local authority;
- Strengthening of the requirement for all local authorities to have in place arrangements to obtain and supply information to the public in the event of a radiation emergency, including those relating to transport of nuclear or radioactive material;
- Limitation of the disapplication of dose limits to emergency workers;
- Introduction of reference levels; and
- Introduction of the requirement to consult a radiation protection adviser (RPA) on specific matters.

## Scope of the revised Regulations

8 Regulation 3 of REPIR sets out the scope of application of the Regulations. REPIR places duties on operators and local authorities to plan for and manage the consequences from radiation emergencies arising from work with ionising radiation. These duties are placed on premises on which there is a radioactive substance containing more than the quantity of any radionuclide set out in Schedule 1, or, in the case of fissile material, more than the mass of fissile material in Schedule 2.

9 If radioactive substances are handled and stored, even temporarily, at ports and airports, these places are regarded as premises and REPPIR will apply if sufficient quantities are involved.

10 REPPIR regulation 22 (Duty of local authority to supply information to the public in the event of a radiation emergency) is applicable to **all** local authorities, irrespective of whether there are premises to which REPPIR applies in their area.

11 Regulation 25 of REPPIR (Modifications relating to the Ministry of Defence) allows the Secretary of State for Defence to make exemptions in the interest of national security from all or any of the requirements or prohibitions imposed by REPPIR.

12 Dutyholders under REPPIR 2001 and those who were excluded from REPPIR 2001 may not be excluded from REPPIR as thresholds for quantities of radionuclides and mass of fissile material have, in some instances, reduced. Dutyholders should determine whether REPPIR applies, which regulations they need to comply with and ensure compliance.

13 These Regulations apply in Great Britain. Northern Ireland publishes separate regulations.

14 Throughout the process described in REPPIR of identifying hazards through to developing an emergency plan, accepted international good practice, including international standards and guidance, should be considered.

15 For a nuclear licensed site regulated under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (NIA),<sup>7</sup> some of the requirements of REPPIR are already addressed by existing nuclear site licence conditions (eg the licensee implementing the emergency plan is covered by the licence condition requiring emergency arrangements). REPPIR will not replace existing nuclear site licence conditions but compliance with the conditions should satisfy equivalent provisions in REPPIR.

16 There are some direct links between REPPIR and the Ionising Radiations Regulations (the 2017 Regulations),<sup>8</sup> for example; regulation 18 of REPPIR on emergency exposures, and regulations 22, 24 and 25 of the 2017 Regulations on dose assessment, dose recording, dosimetry for accidents (or emergencies) and medical surveillance. The terminology used in REPPIR is closely aligned with that in the 2017 Regulations. The 2017 Regulations use the term 'radiation accident' which refers to any accident where immediate action would be required to prevent or reduce the exposure to ionising radiation of employees or any other persons. Radiation emergencies as defined in REPPIR are events relating to serious consequences and are subset of radiation accidents.

17 Emergency arrangements made under REPPIR need to dovetail with those framework arrangements made under the Civil Contingencies Act (CCA).<sup>9</sup> The CCA provides the overarching framework for civil emergency preparedness and response. REPPIR provides additional requirements for premises with the potential to have a radiation emergency.

18 The provisions in REPPIR have been developed with consideration of provisions in the Control of Major Hazards Regulations 2015 (COMAH)<sup>10</sup> and the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996<sup>11</sup> to maximise emergency preparedness consistency between regulations for major hazards sectors.

## **Hazard evaluation and consequence assessment**

19 Regulation 4 requires the operator to carry out and write a report of an evaluation to identify all hazards from their work with ionising radiation that have the potential to cause a radiation emergency. Guidance is provided on how the hazard evaluation should adopt a 'cause agnostic' approach focusing on the consequences of a radiation emergency and the implications for emergency planning. Having identified these hazards, the operator is then required to make arrangements to prevent any radiation emergency and to limit the consequences of any such emergency that occurs. ACOP (in the form of the REPPIR risk framework) and guidance is provided

to assist the operator to identify a full range of radiation emergencies for the purposes of the consequence assessment required under regulation 5.

20 Regulation 5 requires that, where an operator has identified the potential for a radiation emergency pursuant to its evaluation under regulation 4, the operator must make a further assessment to evaluate a full range of consequences of such a radiation emergency.

21 Regulation 6 requires that, where the operator proposes a material change in its work with ionising radiation, or where a material change occurs, the operator must undertake a review of its evaluation in accordance with regulation 4 and either make a further assessment in accordance with regulation 5 or make a declaration that the change of circumstances which triggered the review would not affect the last consequences report.

22 Regulation 7 requires the operator to prepare a consequences report presenting the conclusions of the consequence assessment performed under regulation 5(1) and to send it to the local authority. The consequences report should include a proposed minimum geographical extent for detailed emergency planning. It also requires the operator to discuss the results of the consequence assessment with the local authority and to provide a copy of the details of the assessment to the regulator. The regulator is the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) for nuclear licensed sites, authorised defence sites, nuclear new build sites and nuclear warship sites and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) for all other sites.

## **Emergency planning areas**

23 To plan for emergencies, it is necessary to identify the areas for which planning is required. Regulation 8 places a duty on the local authority to determine the detailed emergency planning zone taking into account the operator's proposal and other factors specific to the local authority's area.

24 The determination of outline planning zones on certain sites is set out in regulation 9. Outline planning supplements detailed planning providing mitigation against very low-probability events potentially not considered in the design.

## **Emergency plans**

25 Regulation 10 requires the operator to prepare an adequate emergency plan where the evaluation under regulation 4 shows that a radiation emergency may arise. Regulation 11 requires that, where there is either a detailed emergency planning zone, an outline planning zone, or both, the local authority must prepare an adequate off-site emergency plan to mitigate the consequences of a radiation emergency outside the operator's premises. Regulation 12 makes provision for the review, revision and testing of both the operator's emergency plan and the local authority's off-site emergency plan. The operator's emergency plan and the off-site emergency plan must be reviewed and tested at least once every three years. If any findings that could affect the emergency response are identified during testing or review, which are relevant to the arrangements set out in the emergency plan, the plan must be revised.

26 An emergency plan is a document, or set of documents, that describes roles and responsibilities and may be supplemented by more detailed documents such as detailed event-specific guidance. Emergency plans should be produced with the aim of keeping the radiation exposure of workers and members of the public that might occur in events, as low as reasonably practicable. A proportionate and graded approach to planning will ensure that the emergency management system is able to effectively respond to the impact of a wide range of radiation emergencies. The operator's emergency plan and the off-site emergency plan should be complementary and dovetail to provide protection to members of the public for a full range of radiation emergencies.

27 An emergency plan should specify responses for the phases of a radiation emergency. The first few hours after the emergency starts constitutes the 'critical' phase during which the effectiveness of the response can have the greatest effect. This is when key decisions, which will greatly affect the success of any protective action, should be made in a short period of time and when those responsible will be under the most pressure. Therefore, emergency plans should contain detail on the protective action which can be put in place to enable persons with a role in an emergency plan to work in a timely and effective manner. The emergency plans should also specify the action to be taken to ensure a smooth transition to the recovery phase. Planning for recovery should begin at the earliest opportunity following the onset of an emergency and run alongside the response.

28 The operator's emergency plan is the responsibility of the operator and the off-site emergency plan is the responsibility of the lead local authority. As dutyholders, each has the duty to ensure that plans are prepared and are adequate.

29 Regulation 21 requires the local authority, in cooperation with the operator, to ensure that prior information is provided to the public in the detailed emergency planning zone where appropriate and is accessible to the public in an outline planning zone. Regulation 22 requires information to be provided to the public in the event of an emergency. Regulation 22 applies to all local authorities whether or not they have premises in their area to which REPPIR applies.

## Co-operation and consultation

30 Regulation 13 requires the cooperation between the operator and the local authority in fulfilling their duties to prepare emergency plans. There is guidance to assist in ensuring that the off-site plan and the operator's plan dovetail with one another. The ACOP and guidance also describes the arrangements that should be agreed, recorded and put in place between the local authority and the operator to ensure that there is communication from the start and throughout the emergency.

31 Regulation 14 requires cooperation where a lead local authority requires assistance from another local authority to make and test its off-site emergency plan if, for example, protective actions are required for persons situated in the area of that other local authority.

32 Regulation 15 requires operators and employers on their premises that work with radioactive material to work together to ensure that the operator can fulfil its duties under the Regulations. Similarly, the regulation requires local authorities and employers with duties under the off-site emergency plan to work together to establish and maintain a suitable and sufficient plan. To do this the regulation puts duties on all such organisations.

33 All organisations with a role in responding to a radiation emergency should be involved, as appropriate, in the preparation of emergency plans. Nominated representatives of these responding organisations should be invited to attend a multi-agency forum or group to develop plans and participate in tests.

34 Regulation 16 provides that a local authority may charge the operator reasonable costs in relation to the off-site emergency plan under regulations 8, 11, 12 and 21.

35 Regulation 24 requires that every employer engaged with work with ionising radiation must consult a suitable RPA with regard to preparedness and response in emergency exposure situations.

## Implementation

36 Regulation 17 sets out when operators and local authorities should implement their emergency plans and who should be informed about that implementation. A radiation emergency begins when the operator declares one. On declaration, the operator informs the local authority of the need to implement the off-site emergency plan. (This could be before any release of radioactive material or irradiation has occurred.) Timely implementation of emergency response is a key factor in determining the outcome of a radiation emergency.

## Emergency exposures – employees

37 Emergency exposures are those exposures incurred by emergency workers, who take action to bring help to endangered people, prevent exposure of a large number of people, and prevent harm to the environment or save valuable property, plant or goods. Such exposures are permitted to exceed statutory dose limits but only for pre-identified authorised employees who have received appropriate information and training and are appropriately equipped.

38 Regulation 18 requires that training and equipment should be provided to employees by their employer where there is the possibility of that employee receiving an emergency exposure of ionising radiation and makes further provision for employees where an emergency plan is put into place. Regulation 19 disapplies regulation 12 (Dose limitation) of the 2017 Regulations to an emergency worker who is engaged in preventing or mitigating the consequences of a radiation emergency.

39 Regulation 18 extends the scope of the term ‘emergency worker’ to include persons or responding organisations who assist in the management of a radiation emergency on a voluntary basis. A volunteer from a voluntary responding organisation may be classed as an emergency worker if they have a defined role in the emergency plan and are given appropriate training. Although only the courts can give an authoritative interpretation of law, in considering the application of these Regulations and ACOP to volunteers working under another’s direction, account should be taken of section 3 of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (HSWA) which places general duties on employers and self-employed persons, for persons other than their employees.

40 Regulation 20 provides that the operator’s emergency plans and the local authority’s off-site emergency plans must record reference levels in order to prioritise reducing doses to emergency workers and members of the public below an effective dose of 100 mSv, or in exceptional circumstances below an effective dose of 500 mSv. Reference levels are recorded in emergency plans (and notified to the regulator under regulation 18). When the response to a radiation emergency is underway, reference levels may be revised or introduced for specific tasks. Specific reference levels may also be determined by the local authority on advice from the person co-ordinating the off-site response to that emergency. In exceptional circumstances, the reference level may be set in excess of 100 mSv, but not exceeding 500 mSv.

## Flow diagrams to aid compliance

41 To assist the operator or local authority dutyholders with their compliance of the Regulations, the following flow diagrams (Figures 1–5) are representations that indicate how some sections/topics/regulations apply. Additional flow diagrams can also be found in Appendices 1 (Dispersibility assessment flow chart) and 2 (Hazard evaluation and consequence assessment flow diagram). The diagrams do not replace or amend any requirements in the Regulations but illustrate some of the considerations necessary, steps that may be taken, and likely outputs to achieve compliance. Where relevant, regulation numbers are shown in brackets. A key to the flow diagram shapes is provided after Figure 5.

**Regulation 2(1)**

*“radiation emergency” means a non-routine situation or event arising from work with ionising radiation that necessitates prompt action to mitigate the serious consequences—*

- (a) *of a hazard resulting from that situation or event;*
- (b) *of a perceived risk arising from such a hazard; or*
- (c) *to any one or more of—*
  - (i) *human life;*
  - (ii) *health and safety;*
  - (iii) *quality of life;*
  - (iv) *property;*
  - (v) *the environment;*

**Guidance 2(1)**

67 The term radiation emergency is central to the interpretation of the main requirements of REPPIR as it encompasses all events which could potentially lead to an emergency for which the response necessitates the level of planning that REPPIR commands.

68 A non-routine situation or event could be as a consequence of a deviation in normal activity of persons, equipment, systems, installations, or facilities, or due to an external factor. Examples of initiating events are plant and equipment failures, breakdown of administrative arrangements, human error, extreme weather or seismic activity.

69 For the purposes of REPPIR, in addition to consideration of perceived risks (see paragraphs 75–77), all events that may result in an annual effective radiation dose of 1 mSv or more to one or more person(s) off site over a period of one year following the event are considered to be a radiation emergency.

**Serious consequences**

70 The definition of a radiation emergency covers serious consequences that might arise from releases of radiation including consequences to human life, health and safety, quality of life, property and the environment. There are no serious radiological consequences under the REPPIR threshold of an annual effective radiation dose of 1 mSv over a period of one year following the radiation emergency. The impact table (Appendix 2, Table 1) provides descriptions of the impact at different dose levels against all the factors identified in the definition of a radiation emergency.

71 In the impact table (Appendix 2, Table 1) the rows denote impact and the columns denote descriptors. Impacts are categorised as being either limited, minor, moderate, significant or catastrophic. Descriptors are the factors which would be impacted by a radiation emergency as defined and include human life, health and safety, quality of life, property and the environment. The impact table provides qualitative descriptions of what the impact would be in the context of each of these factors. For example, a catastrophic impact on property is described as the asset value being completely lost. Dose exposure ranges are identified which relate to each of the impact levels identified.

72 By using this radiation dose threshold of 1 mSv based on radiological consequences, other types of serious consequences (eg to human life, health and safety, quality of life, property and the environment) do not require further explicit assessment. Since assessment using this low exposure threshold will ensure that all events with serious consequences will be identified for the purpose of the hazard evaluation, events below this threshold will not be a radiation emergency. Further assessment of the additional factors identified in the definition is not necessary as any situation that would require prompt action from considerations of human life, health and safety, quality of life, property, and the environment is bounded by the radiological consequences.

73 In most cases REPPIR requires a more detailed level of planning for non-routine events than the 2017 Regulations and other health and safety regulations. This is because of the potentially serious consequences of certain events occurring whilst working with large amounts of radioactive material (ie quantities or masses of radionuclides greater than those in Schedule 1 or Schedule 2). Therefore, a radiation emergency, as defined in REPPIR, encompasses only those events that could give rise to serious consequences. For the purposes of REPPIR, the effects, or perceived effects, of ionising radiation must have a bearing on the overall consequences.

**Guidance****2(1)****Prompt mitigatory action**

74 Any initiating event that leads to a radiation emergency will require prompt action to be taken to mitigate the consequences. The need for prompt mitigatory action is key to the definition. Therefore, consideration is only necessary of those events that require steps to be taken as soon as is reasonably practicable and that have the purpose of mitigating the serious consequences. For example, prompt action would usually need to be taken to mitigate hazards such as fires, explosions, radiation releases or irradiation events, which could all potentially have serious consequences.

**Perceived risk**

75 Prompt mitigatory action could also be required to respond to a perceived risk arising from a situation or event occurring on any premises. An example of a perceived risk could emanate from an explosion on the premises being heard by persons situated at a distance from that premises but where there is no release or exposure to radiation. In this case, the operator should determine whether the situation constituted a radiation emergency based on expert knowledge of the plant, prior hazard evaluation and the evolving situation and to determine if and what urgent protective actions are to be taken. The operator should also consider the likelihood of any serious consequences from the perceived risk, ie could persons off site take action that could cause detrimental harm to themselves or others? Any action taken by persons off site may be due to a lack of understanding of the risk. For example, the local population around a nuclear premises could be alarmed due to their knowledge of the site and make an incorrect assumption that there has been a release of radiation. Social media have the potential to promulgate concern in a very short period which could cause disruption, panic and harm to people (eg by initiating self-evacuation). Meanwhile the operator may consider that there would be no serious consequences directly from the event on the premises. However, prompt action may be required to communicate the risk, or absence of risk, from the explosion to the local population, to provide reassurance and to make clear that no action is required.

76 Conversely, assumptions made by the local population on hearing an explosion from a hospital with a nuclear medicine facility are unlikely to cause concern of a release of radiation. In this and similar cases, the perceived risk need not be considered, although some communication with members of the public might be necessary.

77 For defence nuclear sites and operational berths, public perception could vary. In each case, the operator should use their knowledge of perceived risk locally to inform the development of appropriate plans.

**Action to mitigate the serious consequences to the environment**

78 Prompt actions with regard to the environment, such as preventing or minimising contamination or movement of land, water, air, plants and animals, are those relating to long-term human health protection.

**Regulation****2(1)**

*“radiation protection adviser” means radiation protection adviser within the meaning of the 2017 Regulations and who is recognised as such for the purpose of regulation 14 of those Regulations;*

*“radioactive substance” means any substance which contains one or more radionuclides whose activity cannot be disregarded for the purposes of radiation protection;*

*“reference level” is to be interpreted in accordance with regulation 20;*

*“regulator” means—*

- (a) *the Health and Safety Executive; or*
- (b) *the Office for Nuclear Regulation in the event the premises is—*
  - (i) *a licensed site;*
  - (ii) *an authorised defence site;*
  - (iii) *a nuclear new build site; or*
  - (iv) *a nuclear warship site;*



**Guidance 8(4)**

248 The decision that there is no requirement for a detailed emergency planning zone should be reported to the regulator and suitable justification for the decision should be provided.

249 The regulator must be informed of this decision within two months of the local authority having been sent the consequences report under regulation 7.

**Regulation 8(5)–(6)**

(5) *On receipt of the local authority's confirmation of the detailed emergency planning zone, the operator must record the detailed emergency planning zone as finalised.*

(6) *The local authority may re-determine the detailed emergency planning zone—*

- (a) *if there is a change in the local area which necessitates such a re-determination; or*
- (b) *if the local authority deems it appropriate as a consequence of the operator's consequences report made after an evaluation in accordance with regulation 6(1) or 6(2)(a).*

**ACOP 8(5)–(6)**

**250 In order to understand if a change in the local area necessitates a re-determination, the local authority should consider developments within or adjacent to the detailed emergency planning zone taking into account their potential impact on the effectiveness of the emergency plan.**

**251 Re-determination of the detailed emergency planning zone should follow the approach set out under regulation 8(1)–8(5).**

**Guidance 8(5)–(6)**

252 A change in the local area which necessitates a re-determination may include:

- (a) a significant development within or adjacent to the local area which may impact on those factors in regulation 8(1) considered by the local authority when determining the detailed emergency planning zone;
- (b) changes to the distribution of or addition of new vulnerable groups;
- (c) changes to the infrastructure facilitating an emergency plan (eg new roads); or
- (d) changes affecting the emergency responders facilitating an emergency plan (eg new or closed fire station, new or closed hospital, reduced services such as closing an A&E department).

253 It is not considered desirable for there to be frequent changes to detailed emergency planning zones because of the potential to cause confusion to members of the public living in the area. However, changes to the area which necessitate a re-determination may include significant temporary changes in the area which will be in place for an extended period of time (ie the development of a large construction village to support a significant infrastructure project).

254 Receipt of the consequences report from the operator made after an evaluation in accordance with regulation 6(1) or 6(2)(a) may also prompt a review of the detailed emergency planning zone.

**Regulation 8(7)**

(7) *If the local authority re-determines the detailed emergency planning zone in accordance with paragraph 6, it must inform the operator and regulator as soon as reasonably practicable.*

**Guidance 8(7)**

255 Re-determination of the detailed emergency planning zone should follow the approach set out under regulations 8(1)–(5) above and the supporting ACOP and guidance.

256 The local authority should inform the operator and regulator as soon as reasonably practicable when consideration is being given to re-determining the detailed emergency planning zone to ensure they are aware of any pending changes.



**Guidance** 10(2)

304 Variable factors which should be considered as a minimum are listed in ACOP paragraph 302. Variable factors in the consequences assessment relating to the operator's emergency plan are primarily source terms and weather variables. Conditions may include, for example: reduced access or visibility in the facility; loss of power or other services, including loss of off-site services/utilities; or loss of or damage to equipment. Such conditions could adversely affect the operator's ability to reduce or stop the release of radiation and could be caused by natural, human induced or other events; for example, by extreme weather or earthquakes. The operator's emergency plan should consider the different levels and possible reductions in staffing levels at different times (for example, at night, weekends and during holidays etc) or where the number of employees able to reach the premises is reduced due to the wider consequences of the event. This includes external support, for example the emergency services, who may be required to support the on-site response. Multiple factors occurring together should be considered so far as reasonably practicable; for example, extreme weather could cause damage to equipment, facilities and services and could also limit the availability of emergency responders.

305 The operator's emergency plan should take reasonable account of the range of variability in the factors identified. The plan should take into account how variable factors could materialise and affect the ability of protective action to restrict exposure to ionising radiation and the health and safety of persons who may be affected by radiation emergencies and set out the action to address such changes. The operator's emergency plan should be capable of responding to the particular characteristics of an emergency as those characteristics emerge, so arrangements should be in place to promptly anticipate and assess the characteristics (see Schedule 7 Part 1).

**Regulation** 10(3)

(3) *The operator's emergency plan must—*

- (a) *contain the information set out in Part 1 of Schedule 6; and*
- (b) *be drawn up in accordance with the principles and purposes set out in Schedule 7.*

**Guidance** 10(3)

306 For further guidance on the information to be included in the operator's emergency plan, see guidance to Schedules 6 and 7.

**Regulation** 10(4)

(4) *The operator must not require any person to carry out work with ionising radiation, and no person shall carry out such work unless—*

- (a) *the operator has complied with the requirements of paragraph (1); and*
- (b) *the local authority has complied with its duties in connection with the off-site emergency plan as set out in regulation 11, and has confirmed this to the operator in writing.*

**Guidance** 10(4)

307 The local authority is required to confirm in writing to the operator that it has prepared its plan as soon as reasonably practicable, in accordance with regulation 11(7).

**Regulation** 10(5)

(5) *The operator must, when preparing the emergency plan, or reviewing it under regulation 12(1), consult—*

- (a) *the operator's employees;*
- (b) *any persons carrying out work on behalf of the operator and who the operator considers might be affected by a radiation emergency;*
- (c) *the lead local authority;*
- (d) *the health authority in whose area the premises to which the emergency plan relates is situated;*
- (e) *Public Health England;*
- (f) *in addition to Public Health England, if the premises to which the emergency plan relates is in—*
  - (i) *Wales, Public Health Wales, and*
  - (ii) *Scotland, Health Protection Scotland;*
- (g) *the Category 1 responders in whose area in which the premises to which the emergency plan relates is situated; and*
- (h) *such other persons, bodies or authorities as the operator considers appropriate.*

**Regulation 10(10)**

*(10) The operator must retain the emergency plan on the premises to which it relates, and must provide details of that plan to the local authority and the regulator upon request and within such reasonable time as the local authority or the regulator may request.*

**Guidance 10(10)**

332 The operator should ensure that an up-to-date copy of the operator’s emergency plan is appropriately located at the premises and that it is readily available and accessible at all times to those with a role in the plan. It may be appropriate to hold multiple controlled copies at the premises in addition to a copy at a location off site in the event that the copies on the premises are destroyed or become inaccessible during a radiation emergency.

333 The regulator may request a copy of the operator’s emergency plan or parts of the plan. There is no need to routinely send a copy of the operator’s emergency plan to the regulator without being asked to do so.

**Regulation 11 Local authority’s emergency plan**

**Regulation 11(1)–(2)**

*(1) Where premises require a planning zone under either or both of regulations 8 or 9, the local authority must make an adequate off-site emergency plan covering that zone or zones.*

*(2) The plan required by paragraph (1) must be designed to mitigate, so far as is reasonably practicable, the consequences of a radiation emergency outside the operator’s premises.*

**ACOP 11(1)**

**334 The local authority should prepare the plan in accordance with the requirements of regulation 11 and the associated Schedules and should ensure the plan:**

- (a) is a written document, or set of documents; and**
- (b) can be put into effect without delay when required by ensuring that prior information has been supplied in accordance with regulation 21 and by seeking confirmation, so far as reasonably practicable, from responding organisations that:**
  - (i) the necessary information, instruction and training have been provided and the necessary equipment for restricting exposure has been made available, in accordance with regulation 11(6); and**
  - (ii) any other underpinning capabilities required to implement the plan are in place and readily available.**

**Guidance 11(1)–(2)**

335 The off-site emergency plan, so far as it covers any detailed emergency planning zone, should set out detailed planning arrangements to provide prompt protection of members of the public in this area. The degree of planning should be proportionate to the consequences and likelihood of an event occurring. Planning for the outline planning zone should only include strategic arrangements and considerations and may refer to generic emergency planning arrangements, where appropriate.

336 A local authority should prepare a written off-site emergency plan for any premises in their area with a detailed emergency planning zone and/or an outline planning zone as determined under regulations 8 and 9 respectively. One off-site emergency plan should be prepared covering both the detailed emergency planning zone and the outline planning zone as appropriate. The local authority with responsibility for preparing the off-site emergency plan is the lead local authority.

337 The off-site emergency plan should cover all responding organisations’ activities, both those off site and those helping with mitigatory action on the premises. The local authority and the operator should co-operate to ensure that the plans dovetail with one another (see regulation 13).

**Guidance 11(1)–(2)**

338 The process for making an adequate plan involves:

- (a) writing the plan, including the minimum content required by Schedule 6 and meeting the principles and purposes in Schedule 7;
- (b) implementing the necessary requirements (or seeking confirmation of this) to ensure the plan is capable of being put into effect without delay when required; and
- (c) testing the plan to demonstrate its adequacy and making any necessary improvements to the plan as identified by the test.

339 Testing of the plan must be undertaken at least every three years in accordance with regulation 12; however, it may be appropriate to test a new plan when it is first prepared to determine its adequacy.

340 The local authority should seek confirmation, to the extent possible, from other responding organisations that the underpinning capabilities required to implement the plan are in place and readily available; for example, by asking for written confirmation of this when consulting on and reviewing the plan. The underpinning capabilities are those referred to in paragraph 334(b) and other capabilities could include, for example, the organisation's own supporting plans and procedures. Paragraph 296 provides further guidance on the underpinning capabilities required to implement the plan. Regulation 15(3) requires employers of employees with a role in the plan to co-operate with the local authority.

341 Maintaining the adequacy of the plan is an on-going process involving review, revision and testing. For further guidance on this see regulation 12.

342 When preparing the off-site emergency plan, the local authority should plan to mitigate the consequences of radiation emergencies based on the information provided in the consequences report and should take into account any other relevant information provided by the operator; for example, through:

- (a) any meeting held with the local authority to discuss the consequences report (regulation 7(4)); and
- (b) any reasonable request for information made by the local authority (regulation 7(5)).

343 The lead local authority may request the co-operation of another local authority in preparing the off-site emergency plan (see regulation 14) and any employer of any person whose participation is reasonably required by the off-site emergency plan also has duties to co-operate with the lead local authority (see regulation 15).

344 Local authorities who prepare emergency plans for the premises under other legislation, such as COMAH, may choose to prepare an integrated off-site emergency plan covering a range of radiation and chemical or other hazards. An effective off-site emergency plan could satisfy the requirements of more than one set of regulations. Where this approach is taken, the relevant regulator(s) may need to be informed; for example, in the case of COMAH, the Competent Authority (which includes the Agency) should be informed.

345 The local authority may also need to consider the hazards and consequences, and the associated emergency arrangements, for any adjacent or nearby premises which could give rise to a radiation emergency and consider the benefit of the off-site emergency plan covering more than one premises. In the case of off-site emergency plans relating to multi-occupancy premises, such as berths or transit sheds, the plan would need to take into account all relevant operators on the premises.

346 Off-site emergency plans prepared for nuclear powered vessels that form separate premises would cover the areas surrounding the relevant berths or fixed point moorings. This includes areas of estuaries, rivers or sea lochs in the vicinity of berths or moorings. Where such berths or fixed-point moorings are within a nuclear licensed site or MOD-controlled premises, then nuclear powered vessels are considered as part of that site or premises (see paragraph 63 under the definition of 'premises' in regulation 2).

**Regulation 11(3)**

- (3) *The off-site emergency plan must—*
- (a) *contain the information set out in Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Schedule 6 about the detailed emergency planning zone (where there is a detailed emergency planning zone);*
  - (b) *contain the information set out at Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Schedule 6 about the outline planning zone (where there is an outline planning zone);*
  - (c) *comply with Chapter 3 of Part 2 of Schedule 6; and*
  - (d) *be drawn up in accordance with the principles and purposes set out in Schedule 7.*

**Guidance 11(3)**

347 For further guidance on the information to be included in the off-site emergency plan, see guidance to Schedules 6 and 7.

**Regulation 11(4)**

- (4) *The off-site emergency plan must be prepared within 8 months of the local authority's receipt of the consequences report and in any event before the operator commences work with ionising radiation to which the evaluation made in accordance with regulation 4(1), 6(1) or 6(2) applies.*

**Guidance 11(4)**

348 Where there is a requirement for a detailed emergency planning zone, the eight-month timeframe in this regulation includes 2 months for the determination in accordance with regulation 8(3).

349 The local authority must prepare and put into effect the off-site emergency plan and confirm its completion in writing to the operator and the regulator, in accordance with regulation 11(7), before the operator can start working with ionising radiation (see regulation 10(4)(b)).

**Regulation 11(5)**

- (5) *In preparing an off-site emergency plan, pursuant to paragraph (1) or in reviewing such a plan pursuant to regulation 12(1), the local authority must consult—*
- (a) *the operator of the premises to which the plan relates;*
  - (b) *Category 1 responders in whose area in which the premises to which the emergency plan relates is situated;*
  - (c) *Category 2 responders (where appropriate) in whose area in which the premises to which the emergency plan relates is situated;*
  - (d) *each health authority in the vicinity of the premises to which the plan relates (if that health authority is not a Category 1 responder);*
  - (e) *the Agency;*
  - (f) *Public Health England;*
  - (g) *in addition to Public Health England, if the premises to which the emergency plan relates is in—*
    - (i) *Wales, Public Health Wales, and*
    - (ii) *Scotland, Health Protection Scotland; and*
  - (h) *such other persons, bodies or authorities as the local authority considers appropriate.*

**ACOP 11(5)(f)**

**350 The local authority should consult PHE's Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards to confirm its understanding of the following matters, where relevant:**

- (a) the planning of urgent protective action as part of the off-site protective action required by Schedule 6, 2(f);**
- (b) the application of reference levels required by regulation 20; and**
- (c) PHE's role in the off-site emergency plan.**

**Guidance 11(5)**

351 The purpose of consultation is to engage with and take account of relevant parties' views during the preparation, review and revision of the off-site emergency plan, to maximise its effectiveness. Consultation should ensure that wider specialist knowledge, responsibilities and national guidance (eg the *National nuclear emergency planning and response guidance* (NNEPRG)<sup>2</sup>) are taken into account in developing and resourcing the off-site emergency plan.

**Guidance****11(5)**

352 The local authority will determine the appropriate means of consultation. However, the local authority must ensure that all individuals or organisations identified in regulation 11(5) and anyone else with a role in delivering the off-site emergency plan are made aware of the proposals and its contents. Iterative consultation may be appropriate in developing the plan and the local authority may consider using digital tools and open, collaborative approaches. For example, online information sharing platforms could be used to facilitate multi-organisation collaboration. Consultation should utilise a single forum or partnership set up to enable co-operation between the local authority and employers with duties under the off-site emergency plan (see paragraph 455). The local authority may also need to tailor the consultation to the needs and preferences of particular groups, such as the groups listed in paragraph 362.

353 Consultees should be given an appropriate amount of time to review and form meaningful views on the proposals. Consulting for too long will unnecessarily delay development of the plan but consulting too quickly will not give enough time for consideration and will reduce the quality of responses. The local authority will need to consider consultation time in its planning to comply with the timescales in these Regulations. Consultees should provide a response in an agreed timeframe (see ACOP paragraph 449).

354 The local authority should consider the views provided and any evidence presented as part of the consultation process.

355 Responding organisations should be consulted and should reach agreement on the role that they would perform in the event of a radiation emergency. See regulation 15 for further guidance on consultation and co-operation between employers.

356 Consultation with the operator should ensure adequate dovetailing with the operator's emergency plan. See regulation 13 for further guidance on co-operation between the operator and local authority.

357 Consultation with Category 1\* responders and appropriate Category 2 responders should ensure the plan enables a combined response from all emergency responders, leading to integrated arrangements for emergency management. Discussions with the emergency services should include radiation protection arrangements for persons responding to a radiation emergency (see regulation 18 on emergency exposures).

358 Health authorities/boards are responsible for ensuring that satisfactory arrangements are in place for handling the health care aspects of the response to a radiation emergency. It is important for them to be aware of potential radiation emergencies so that they can dovetail their own emergency arrangements with those of the emergency services and the local authority. The health authorities may themselves also consult (or facilitate consultation with) the appropriate NHS trusts and/or hospital and emergency units. Hospitals, accident and emergency departments and other trusts responsible for managing primary and community care within the vicinity of the premises need, wherever possible, to be aware in advance of the possibility of dealing with and treating large numbers of people or casualties requiring special treatment.

359 The local authority must consult the relevant agency, in particular regarding any protective action to mitigate serious consequences to the environment (see paragraph 78) and the arrangements for the transition to an existing exposure situation; for example, how radioactive waste management arrangements and remedial measures for the environment would be established. The arrangements for the transition to an existing exposure situation may have an impact on planning for the response phase of the emergency. It may be appropriate at this stage to discuss the requirements of other environmental legislation with the relevant agency.

360 The local authority should consult PHE, Public Health Wales or Health Protection Scotland, as appropriate, on matters affecting the overall public health response. Additionally, PHE CRCE provides radiation protection functions in Scotland, England and Wales and the local authority should consult it on public health matters relating to radiation protection.

**Guidance** 11(5)

361 Consultees should consider what assistance they might need from neighbouring authorities, for example local authorities, emergency services or health authorities/boards, especially in relation to outline planning which will cover a greater distance. The lead local authority can request the co-operation of another local authority in accordance with regulation 14 in order to make its off-site plan (further guidance is available under regulation 14).

362 It may be necessary to consult with other individuals or organisations who may be involved with or affected by the implementation of the off-site emergency plan (eg regulators, certain government departments who provide national response capabilities, water authorities/suppliers, voluntary organisations, vulnerable groups and relevant local employers).

363 Local authorities should consult harbour authorities and airport operators, as appropriate, when preparing off-site emergency plans for berth or transit shed operators as there may be an overlap between the off-site emergency planning zones and the areas covered by emergency plans prepared by harbour authorities or airport operators.

**Regulation** 11(6)

(6) *The employer of any emergency worker who may be required to participate in the implementation of the off-site emergency plan must ensure that each such emergency worker is provided with—*

- (a) *suitable and sufficient information, instruction and training; and*
- (b) *any equipment necessary to restrict that employee's exposure to ionising radiation including, where appropriate, the issue of suitable dosimeters or other devices.*

**Guidance** 11(6)

364 The purpose of this regulation is a general requirement for information, instruction, and training and equipment to restrict exposure and applies whether or not emergency exposures are required (see guidance on regulations 18(1)(b) and (c) regarding training and equipment for employees who may be subject to emergency exposures).

365 The information, instruction, training and equipment provided to emergency workers should allow them to perform their role in the off-site emergency plan effectively in the event of a radiation emergency, and enable their exposure to ionising radiation to be restricted, so far as is reasonably practicable. The level of information, instruction, training and equipment provided should be proportionate to the particular role of the emergency worker.

366 The employer should ensure that information, instruction and training is kept up to date and reviewed regularly to ensure it remains current. It should also be repeated at an appropriate frequency to maintain competence levels. Training records should be kept to identify when refresher training is needed. The employer should have arrangements in place to ensure that all individuals new to the role are given suitable and sufficient information, instruction and training. If there are any changes to the emergency arrangements, for example the introduction of new equipment, emergency workers will require further information, instruction and/or training.

367 Information, instruction and training should be effective and the employer should check its adequacy. This could include requesting feedback from emergency workers and reviewing capabilities; for example, during the testing of emergency plans. The employer should ensure the training delivers its aims and objectives and, if not, make changes to the programme.

368 Personal protective equipment may be necessary to restrict emergency workers' exposure to ionising radiation and they should also be issued with suitable dosimeters, where appropriate. Further guidance can be found under regulation 18(1)(e) in relation to dose assessments for employees who may receive emergency exposures.

369 The operator may, where appropriate, provide advice and assistance to employers regarding information, instruction, training and equipment needs for emergency workers, including advice on radiation protection.

\* As defined in the Civil Contingencies Act.



**Regulation 11(7)–(8)**

(7) *The local authority must confirm in writing to the operator and to the regulator that it has prepared an off-site emergency plan as soon as reasonably practicable after the preparation of such a plan.*

(8) *The local authority must provide a copy of the off-site emergency plan, or parts of it, to the regulator upon request and within such reasonable time as the regulator may specify.*

**Guidance 11(8)**

370 The regulator may request a copy of the off-site emergency plan or parts of the plan. There is no need to routinely send a copy of the off-site emergency plan to the regulator without being asked to do so.

371 The local authority should ensure that an up-to-date copy of the off-site emergency plan is provided to those persons with a role in the plan.

**Regulation 12 Reviewing and testing of emergency plans**

**Regulation 12(1)**

(1) *Each operator or local authority who has prepared an emergency plan pursuant to regulation 10 or 11, as the case may be, must, at suitable intervals not exceeding 3 years unless otherwise agreed by the regulator—*

- (a) *review and where necessary revise the plan for which they are responsible; and*
- (b) *test that plan, taking reasonable steps to arrange for all those with a role in the plan to participate in the test to the extent necessary to ensure that the plan is effective.*

**ACOP 12(1)**

**372 The result of a review of an emergency plan should be recorded, including actions to address any recommendations. Where the review requires changes to the emergency plan these should be managed through the use of an auditable system which tracks and logs the changes from inception to completion of implementation.**

**Regulation 12(2)–(7)**

(2) *The test required by paragraph (1)(b) need not extend to testing a local authority's emergency plan so far as it extends to the outline planning zone, unless—*

- (a) *a test is necessary in order to review or revise the plan, as required under paragraph (1)(a); or*
- (b) *the regulator requires a test.*

(3) *The regulator may only agree that the review and test required under paragraph (1) may take place after the expiry of a three year period if—*

- (a) *the operator or local authority, as the case may be, has sent a written request for such an extension of time to the regulator; and*
- (b) *the written request is sufficient to demonstrate that the circumstances of the request are reasonable and exceptional.*

(4) *A review required under paragraph (1) must take into account—*

- (a) *changes occurring in the work with ionising radiation to which the plan relates;*
- (b) *changes within the emergency services concerned;*
- (c) *new knowledge or guidance, whether technical or otherwise, concerning the response to radiation emergencies;*
- (d) *any material change to the assessment on which the plan was based since it was last reviewed or revised;*
- (e) *any relevant information derived from an assessment of or a report about the effectiveness of an emergency plan required by regulation 17(6); and*
- (f) *any relevant information derived from a report into the outcome of an earlier test as required by paragraph (8).*

**Regulation 12(2)–(7)**

(5) *In determining how the off-site emergency plan is to be tested, the local authority must cooperate with—*

- (a) *the operator; and*
- (b) *any Category 1 responders in whose area the premises to which the emergency plan relates is situated.*

(6) *A review or test of the plan required by this regulation must take into account any lessons learned from—*

- (a) *past emergency exposure situations, whether at the operator's premises or not; and*
- (b) *the United Kingdom's participation in emergency exercises at national and international level.*

(7) *The test of the plan, required by paragraph (1)(b) must be adequate to test the ability to implement the plan in question, but the operator or the local authority, as the case may be, may for the purpose of determining the extent of that test, bear in mind—*

- (a) *the length of time since the last test of the plan;*
- (b) *the extent of the testing undertaken on the last occasion;*
- (c) *any activation of the plan as a response to a radiation emergency since the last test; and*
- (d) *any revisions of the plan made by the review required under paragraph (1)(a).*

**ACOP 12(1, 2, 5–7)**

**373 An adequate test of the operator's emergency plan or detailed planning in the off-site emergency plan should demonstrate:**

- (a) **that the plan meets the principles and purposes of an emergency plan set out in Schedule 7;**
- (b) **that the plan meets the requirements of regulations 10 or 11 (as appropriate), and the appropriate paragraphs of Schedule 6;**
- (c) **that the plan can be practicably implemented and will be effective in the response to a radiation emergency to secure, so far as reasonably practicable, the restriction of exposure to ionising radiation and the health and safety of workers and members of the public;**
- (d) **the completeness, consistency and accuracy of the emergency plan and other documentation used by responding organisations;**
- (e) **the adequacy of the equipment and facilities and their operability;**
- (f) **the competence of emergency responders to carry out the duties identified for them in the emergency plan; and**
- (g) **whether any reasonable improvements can be made to the plan.**

**374 An adequate test of outline planning in the off-site emergency plan should demonstrate:**

- (a) **that the plan meets the principles and purposes of an emergency plan set out in Schedule 7;**
- (b) **that the plan meets the requirements for outline planning in regulation 11 and the appropriate paragraphs of Schedule 6;**
- (c) **that the plan provides a credible basis for a response to a radiation emergency in the outline planning zone by demonstrating that high-level actions have been identified, including where capabilities could be obtained from and how (this may be through expansion of arrangements in the detailed emergency planning zone where one exists);**
- (d) **the completeness, consistency and accuracy of the emergency plan and other documentation used by responding organisations;**
- (e) **the competence of emergency responders to carry out the duties identified for them in the emergency plan; and**
- (f) **whether any reasonable improvements can be made to the plan.**



**Guidance 12(1)–(7)**

**Reviewing and revision**

375 Review and, where necessary, revision of emergency plans must be undertaken at least once every three years, except where the regulator agrees to an extension in exceptional circumstances (see paragraph 383).

376 There are considerable benefits to be gained from issuing the operator’s emergency plan and the off-site emergency plan at a similar time so that the review and revision of the plans are aligned.

377 Review and revision in accordance with this regulation are different from updating emergency plans. Updating plans is an on-going process which is carried out to reflect any changes in the practical details of the emergency response arrangements; for example, changes in the responding organisations’ telephone numbers, employees’ names or the mitigation equipment to be mobilised.

378 Reviewing is a fundamental process, examining the adequacy and effectiveness of the components of the emergency plan and how they function together. Reviewing the plan should ensure that the requirements of regulation 10 or 11 (as appropriate) and the appropriate parts of Schedule 6 are still met and that the plan still aligns with the principles and purposes in Schedule 7. The review process should take into account:

- (a) any changes identified in the review of the hazard evaluation and consequence assessment (regulation 6) and any changes to the consequences report (regulation 7);
- (b) any changes to the boundary of the detailed emergency planning zone or outline planning zone;
- (c) any changes in the detailed emergency planning zone or outline planning zone; for example, a new school or hospital;
- (d) any changes in the responding organisations relevant to the operation of emergency plans;
- (e) advances in technical knowledge; for example, new, more effective means of mitigation;
- (f) new accepted international and national good practice including standards and guidance concerning the response to emergencies;
- (g) significant changes in staffing resources including contractors;
- (h) knowledge gained as a result of real emergencies occurring, either at the premises (see regulation 17(6)) or elsewhere, including international emergencies;
- (i) lessons learned during the testing of emergency plans at both national and international level; and
- (j) any other changes which could affect the effectiveness of the plan.

379 One of the principal contributions to the process of reviewing and revising emergency plans will come from the results of tests of the emergency plans. A report on the outcome of the test is required by regulation 12(8) (see regulation 12(8)–(10) for further ACOP and guidance).

380 Persons or employers who have a responsibility under the plan should be provided with the opportunity to contribute to the review and where necessary take part in the revision of the plan.

381 For this to take place effectively there has to be communication between the operator, local authority and responding organisations. Collaborative working is often successful through the use of a single forum or partnership (see paragraph 455). There is a requirement to consult on the review with statutory consultees and others as appropriate (see regulations 10(5) and 11(5)). Changes which improve the operational effectiveness of the emergency plan should be incorporated as soon as reasonably practicable and consulted on with statutory consultees and other identified individuals and organisations. Any changes to the roles in the plan should be agreed with those affected. The revised plan should then be reissued to all plan holders and updates which affect the emergency response should be communicated appropriately. The operator or local authority should ensure the underpinning capabilities required to implement the revised plan are in place and readily available so that the plan can be put into effect without delay when required (see ACOP paragraphs 289 and 334).

**Guidance 12(1)–(7)**

382 If any significant changes are being made (such as significant changes in radionuclides used, plant modifications, or organisational structure) a review of the adequacy and accuracy of the emergency planning arrangements should be done at the same time. Under these circumstances, operators and local authorities should not wait until the three-year review is due to review their emergency plans (see regulation 10(9) which requires the operator to review and where necessary update the plan as a consequence of a review of the hazard evaluation and consequence assessment to take account of material changes in the operator's work with ionising radiation).

383 If exceptional circumstances prevent the review of an emergency plan being completed within a three-year period, the operator or the local authority, as the case may be, may submit a written request to the regulator for an extension. The request should explain what the exceptional circumstances are and the regulator may agree to a longer period of time if it is satisfied that the circumstances of the request are exceptional, and that an extension would be proportionate and would not adversely affect safety. The regulator would notify any such extension in writing. For example, if a significant material change is taking place at the end of, or immediately after, the three-year review period which will require a review of the emergency plan, this may be considered exceptional circumstances. In such circumstances, the regulator may agree to an extension where it is proportionate to do so and providing the review is expected to take place within a reasonable time, usually within 6 months of the date it was due. Exceptional circumstances may also include circumstances where resource is diverted to respond to a real emergency (radiological or otherwise) but do not usually include extending the three-year period to meet operational and business needs.

**Testing emergency plans**

384 The purpose of testing emergency plans is to demonstrate their ability to deliver an effective response to a radiation emergency which fulfils the purposes set out in Schedule 7. It should give confidence in the accuracy, completeness, practicability and adequacy of the plans and should identify how plans can be improved.

385 There are considerable benefits to be gained from testing the operator's and local authority's off-site emergency plans (or parts of plans) at the same time. These benefits include ensuring that both emergency plans are compatible with one another and potential financial savings by avoiding duplicate testing.

386 Testing should examine the adequacy of communication arrangements in the plan to manage communication challenges associated with a radiation emergency, including radiation emergencies based on perceived risk. See paragraph 408 for further guidance on testing communications.

387 For those operators working in the nuclear industry, on-site tests undertaken in accordance with nuclear site licence conditions should usually satisfy the equivalent requirements of REPPiR for testing the operator's emergency plan.

388 Operators of premises with a number of radiation sources in different installations with the potential to cause a radiation emergency should consider testing the emergency arrangements for each such installation at least once during the three-year testing period. On some premises there will be scope for economies of scale, using lessons learned from live tests on some installations, supported by appropriate table-top tests for other installations. This will depend on similarities in the hazards and risks posed, and on the type of emergency response. It is important that the lessons identified from such tests are reported to all relevant employees on the premises. Conclusions about the installations under examination should be drawn from the findings of the test.

389 Berth or transit shed operators may decide to test aspects of their emergency plans at the same time as local authorities test the off-site emergency plans, or harbour authorities or airport operators test their own emergency arrangements under other legislation (eg DGHAR). There would be benefits to all parties in this, as the way in which the various plans dovetail could be assessed.

**Guidance 12(1)–(7)**

390 Dealing with the consequences of radiation emergencies at the premises may require the assistance of the emergency services. Therefore, it may be appropriate for them to attend many of the operator’s tests, but not necessarily all.

391 Testing of off-site emergency plans could include a range of activities such as communication exercises to examine the adequacy of the communication arrangements between all the key emergency responders during a radiation emergency and table-top exercises to examine command and control arrangements and inter-agency liaison during an emergency. There will be considerable benefit in carrying out some of these activities more frequently.

392 In some local authority areas, there may be scope for economies of scale in the testing regime. It may be possible for one active participation test or table-top test to test the off-site emergency plan(s) for two or more premises (eg adjacent premises or those within the same local forum where the emergency responders are the same). This will depend on the similarities of their location and of the hazards and risks posed to the nearby population. However, the test should use scenarios appropriate for each premises that fully test the off-site plan(s). Where the operators test their plans at the same time, each operator would have to test the premises-specific features in some other way; for example, as part of the operator’s emergency plan test or a communications test.

393 Local authorities may decide to test their off-site emergency arrangements for facilities under other regulations at the same time as their off-site emergency plans under REPPiR. There would be benefits to all parties in this, as the way in which the various plans dovetail could be assessed.

**Adequate testing of the operator’s emergency plan and detailed planning in the off-site emergency plan**

394 Where the guidance below refers to detailed emergency planning zones, it also applies to any pockets of detailed planning within the outline planning zone.

395 Plans for the detailed emergency planning zone and operator’s emergency plan should be tested through practical rehearsal of strategic, tactical and operational decision making and implementation. Testing must be undertaken at least once every three years, except where the regulator agrees to an extension in exceptional circumstances (see paragraph 410).

396 See ACOP paragraph 373 on adequate testing.

397 To demonstrate that the full plan can be brought into effect all significant components of the emergency plan should be tested as part of a test regime within the three-year test period. A test regime can be a single test or a combination of multiple tests that covers all components. Further guidance on the key elements of plans to be tested is available in NNEPRG<sup>2</sup> and could include, for example:

- (a) notification to emergency responders (declaration and alerting);
- (b) facilities and equipment;
- (c) strategic co-ordination;
- (d) tactical co-ordination;
- (e) operational co-ordination;
- (f) warning and informing of the members of the public affected;
- (g) media strategy and co-ordination and communication;
- (h) technical advice;
- (i) protective action advice and consideration of vulnerable groups;
- (j) communications between emergency responders, including where appropriate mutual aid arrangements and national assistance;
- (k) information sharing systems and situational awareness;
- (l) radiation monitoring and decontamination; and
- (m) transition from response to the recovery phase.

**Guidance 12(1)–(7)**

398 In relation to point (m) above the transition to recovery requires early consideration of recovery needs to help inform the decisions made during the response phase and potentially avoid compromising medium to long-term recovery.

399 In testing the transition to recovery, considerations should begin at the earliest opportunity following the onset of an emergency, running in tandem with the response phase to the emergency.

400 A test programme may be used to allow all components of the plan to be tested over a number of tests and within the three-year test period. Operators or local authorities that wish to undertake such a programme should demonstrate how it will test all significant components of the plan. This should be done by producing a clear exercise programme and receiving agreement from the regulator before commencing the test programme. The local authority and operator should also seek agreement from each other where possible.

401 Significant components of a plan made under REPPiR may be the same for other non-REPPiR plans; a test programme may use tests of non-REPPiR plans as evidence of testing components of the REPPiR plan with agreement from the regulator.

402 Where such a test programme is undertaken, it is good practice to carry out a single test of the entire plan at least once every six years to ensure that the components of the plan can be delivered concurrently and cohesively. This does not mean all components need to be live tested (for example, where it could be detrimental to health and safety), but they should be tested in some form. There may be exceptions to this, for example, if full-scale testing under COMAH has recently taken place that tested the majority of the same elements as a REPPiR test.

403 Where there has been successful testing of particular components of the plan over a series of previous tests, and there is high confidence in the plan and the capability to deliver those components, it may be proportionate to carry out a table-top exercise for those components.

404 Where it is appropriate to do so and with the agreement of the regulator, the extent of testing required may take into account the response to a real radiation or non-radiation (eg evacuation for flooding) emergency that has confirmed the adequacy of certain elements of the plan. The use of the plan in response to a real emergency may also identify areas which require further rehearsing and testing.

405 The scenario for the test should vary in each three-year testing period in order to test over time the range of emergency responses required for the range of radiation emergencies which might arise. The use of different initiating events, releases and weather conditions will vary the scenario and the conditions for the response and help to avoid test participants becoming overfamiliar with specific scenarios. In planning the test scenario, consideration should be given to the variable factors in paragraphs 302 and 304 to ensure it is sufficiently challenging. There is considerable benefit to be gained from making the test more challenging and stress testing the plan. Additional challenges such as coincident incidents, extreme weather or loss of essential services or equipment etc will help identify further lessons and subsequent improvements to the plans and arrangements.

406 An active participation test is generally the most effective means to demonstrate an adequate test of the emergency plan. This may involve the deployment of on the ground resources in a simulation of their actual response to an emergency. Practical capabilities which could be tested in this way may include, for example and where applicable:

- (a) emergency services interface at the premises;
- (b) contamination control;
- (c) breathing apparatus, and other emergency equipment, use and control;
- (d) rest centres; for example, setting up a rest centre using volunteers;
- (e) contaminated casualty handling, including radiological protection of response staff; and
- (f) the setting up and use of radiation monitoring units (RMUs) and other monitoring equipment; for example, physical movement of RMUs to a location and simulation of the use of RMUs using volunteers.

**Guidance 12(1)–(7)**

407 Active participation tests need to be very carefully planned and risk assessed, paying particular attention to the safety of employees. These can be resource intensive, so it is important that when they are carried out the maximum benefit is gained from them and value for money is achieved.

408 Media arrangements should be tested with the involvement of all appropriate responding organisations. A wide range of communication channels are available for informing members of the public and testing should be able to demonstrate the use of those included in the emergency plan. The use of digital platforms should be considered; for example, to test management of social media communications during the response to a radiation emergency.

409 Simulators may be available to simulate emergency situations which enable emergency responders to develop their skills and responses. These systems should be able to simulate a real emergency as realistically as possible. Under some circumstances, such systems may be useful when carrying out table-top and communication tests.

410 If exceptional circumstances prevent the test of an emergency plan being completed within a three-year period, the operator or the local authority, as the case may be, may submit a written request to the regulator for an extension. The request should explain what the exceptional circumstances are and the regulator may agree to a longer period of time if it is satisfied that the circumstances of the request are exceptional and that an extension would be proportionate and would not impact on safety. The regulator would notify any such extension in writing. For example, if a significant material change is taking place at the end of, or immediately after, the three-year test period which will require a review and test of the emergency plan this may be considered exceptional circumstances. In such circumstances, the regulator may agree to an extension where it is proportionate to do so and providing the test is expected to take place within a reasonable time, usually within six months of the date it was due. Exceptional circumstances may also include those where resource is diverted to respond to a real emergency, radiological or otherwise, or where a number of participating organisations are unable to resource a test due to some unplanned event impacting those organisations. Exceptional circumstances should not include extending the three-year period to meet operational and business needs.

### **Adequate testing of outline planning in the off-site emergency plan**

411 The local authority's off-site emergency plan relating to outline planning need not be tested unless requested by the regulator or where it is considered necessary to effectively review the plan. For example, where significant changes are made to the plan which affect outline planning a test of the outline planning arrangements should be undertaken to ensure the revised arrangements are adequate. Other situations may include, for example, where there are significant changes to the demographics and/or significant building or road construction in the outline planning zone. Consideration should also be given to the length of time since the last outline planning test and the extent of testing undertaken on that occasion. This will guide the decision as to whether a test of the outline planning may be required to effectively review and revise the plan. The local authority should co-operate with the operator when deciding whether a test of outline planning is required.

412 The regulator can request a test in writing to the local authority specifying in advance which parts of the emergency plan for the outline planning zone are to be tested and when it should be completed by.

413 Tests of outline planning should be proportionate to the level of planning and should be less extensive than tests for the detailed emergency planning zone or on-site emergency plans. Planning for outline planning zones may be tested through table-top and modular exercises. See ACOP paragraph 374 on adequate testing.

414 The elements which might need to be tested in the outline planning zone do not differ from those in the detailed emergency planning zone. Some elements, such as urgent protective action, will be particularly relevant but should be tested in a proportionate manner. Where the local authority chooses to undertake an outline planning test, decisions would need to be taken by the local authority on what elements or aspects of outline planning should be tested and how this should be done.

**Guidance 12(1)–(7)****Co-operation and participation**

415 As required by regulation 12(5) the local authority, operator and Category 1 responders must co-operate on how the off-site emergency plan is to be tested. This should include agreement on the overall objectives of the testing (which should be consistent with the purposes of emergency plans set out in Schedule 7 and other relevant regulations, ACOP and guidance) and the best way of meeting those objectives. A suitable scenario or scenarios will have to be developed from information in the consequences report (see regulation 7) together with any additional information provided by the operator, and the type and nature of the test will need to be agreed. It will be necessary to identify which organisations are to participate in the test and for each of these organisations to determine their own objectives. These should be consistent with the overall objectives of the test.

416 Clarifying objectives is assisted by the agreement by all participants of what is to be tested and what resources are required to demonstrate the adequacy of the plan.

417 If the local authority wishes to test other off-site emergency plans in conjunction with the REPPiR off-site plan, the local authority will have to endeavour to reach agreement with the various parties on how the test should be carried out.

418 Under regulation 12(1)(b) the local authority or operator must take reasonable steps to arrange for all those persons with a role in the relevant emergency plan to participate in a test to the extent necessary to test its effectiveness. Involving the relevant parties from the planning stage of the test should assist in securing their participation. An employer of any person whose participation is reasonably required by any emergency plan must co-operate with the operator or local authority to the extent necessary for compliance with REPPiR requirements. This includes the testing of the plan (see ACOP paragraph 449).

**Regulation 12(8)–(10)**

*(8) After completion of the test required by paragraph (1)(b), each operator or local authority, as the case may be, must prepare a report on the outcome of the test within 3 months of the conclusion of the test.*

*(9) A report made under paragraph (8) must be sent to the regulator within 28 days of its completion.*

*(10) Where a report made under paragraph (8) was made by the operator, the operator must send it to the local authority within 28 days of its preparation, and where such a report was made by the local authority, the local authority must send it to the operator within 28 days of its completion.*

**ACOP 12(8)****419 The report on the outcome of the test should:**

- (a) contain an overview of the exercise;**
- (b) highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the emergency plan as shown by the exercise, focussing on areas where the plan was insufficient, or could not be implemented;**
- (c) highlight areas where the operator’s emergency plan and the off-site emergency plan were not aligned (where both plans are tested together);**
- (d) include any lessons identified and recommendations to resolve these, including any required changes to the plan; and**
- (e) include any significant actions associated with part (d) with an assigned action owner and agreed time to complete the action and implement any change.**

**Guidance 12(8)–(10)****Evaluation of testing**

420 The regulator may assess the test(s) and make a judgement as to whether the test of the plan was adequate. The regulator will consider the relevant requirements of these Regulations and the points set out in ACOP and guidance.



**Guidance 12(8)–(10)**

421 A debriefing following an emergency plan test should be carried out in an open and blame-free atmosphere. This should allow any issues on implementing the emergency plan to be identified, the reasons for the problems to be discussed and appropriate solutions to be considered, so appropriate improvements can be made.

422 To obtain the maximum benefit from testing emergency plans it is important to evaluate the lessons learned from the tests, to determine where revision is required to the emergency plans, and to implement the changes. The operator or local authority who owns the emergency plan that has been tested is responsible for undertaking a lessons-learned review following the test. All those that participated in the test should be involved in considering what the impacts or implications of the test performance and plan would be in a real radiation emergency and identifying the areas where the objectives were not met together with any other areas for improvement. This should include any observations from the regulator. Organisations may set their own objectives such as quantitative measures for timeliness of response, or qualitative measures for effective performance. However, there should be consistency of approach for evaluating the effectiveness of the overall test and the interfaces between responding organisations.

423 During a lessons-learned review it is important to identify the root cause of each shortfall together with a recommendation that includes rectifying action to be taken, an action owner or owners and a timescale for implementation, using the auditable management system referred to in ACOP paragraph 372. Existing governance arrangements which include local forums or other emergency planning groups should be used to oversee the progress of any actions relating to local issues. Where changes are required to the plan, the plan should be updated as soon as reasonably practicable.

424 Any lessons identified during a review or test should be shared with the appropriate organisations to promote relevant good practice; for example, to other operators, local authorities, relevant organisations and to relevant government departments (regulations 12(9) and 12(10) require a report on the outcome of a test to be sent to the regulator and operator or local authority as appropriate). This can be done by sharing the lessons identified with regional or national forums for their consideration to develop and apply learning and address cross-cutting issues, where appropriate.

**Report on the outcome of the test**

425 The report of the test required by regulation 12(8) relates to the three-yearly test required by regulation 12(1)(b) which should as a minimum cover all significant components of the plan (see paragraph 397). If the exercise was undertaken as a series of components making up the three-yearly test, a report should be produced following each component so that any lessons can be identified as soon as reasonably practicable, but this does not need to be submitted to the regulator under regulation 12(9). A report covering the whole test programme should be produced on the outcomes of the test programme as a whole and submitted to the regulator. It may be appropriate to tabulate each of the component tests in the report, including details of when and how each component was tested. ACOP paragraph 419 sets out what should be included in the report as a minimum.

426 Important points raised by participants should be included and participants should also have the opportunity to comment on the report and agree to any recommendations and actions prior to the report being finalised.

427 Regulation 12(4)(f) requires the outcomes of the report to be considered in a review of the plan. Significant actions should be captured in the report. It may be appropriate to use the organisation's name when recording the action owner, rather than names of individuals. There may be a number of other actions (eg minor updates to the plan) which do not need to be included in the report but should still be recorded. All actions raised should be tracked, using the auditable system referred to in ACOP paragraph 372, to close out the actions and identify any changes to the plan and the rationale for such changes.

428 The operator or local authority may choose to share the report, or parts of the report, with other organisations involved in the test or with a role in the plan to share learning.

**Guidance 15(1)–(4)**

**Co-operation between operators at ports and airports**

458 If there is more than one berth or transit shed handling REPIIR quantities of radionuclides at the same port or airport, the operators must co-operate with each other. DGHAR requires harbour authorities to consult berth operators when preparing their emergency plans. Such co-operation is particularly important in view of the potential risks from radioactive substances being moved or stored in the port which may have implications for adjacent employers handling quantities of radioactive substances below REPIIR thresholds.

**Regulation 16(1)–(6)**

**Regulation 16 Charge for preparation, review and testing of emergency plans**

(1) *A local authority may charge the operator a fee for the performance of the local authority's functions in relation to the off-site emergency plan relating to the operator's premises under regulations 8, 11, 12 and 21.*

(2) *The fee charged under paragraph (1) must not exceed the sum of the costs reasonably incurred by the local authority in performing its functions referred to in that paragraph including any costs reasonably incurred in arranging for any participants to take part in the testing of the off-site emergency plan.*

(3) *When charging the operator a fee in accordance with paragraph (1), the local authority must provide the operator with a detailed statement of the costs incurred, and the period to which the statement relates.*

(4) *The local authority's fee under this regulation is payable one month after the statement required under paragraph (3) has been provided, unless, within that period, the operator informs the local authority in writing that it considers that its costs are unreasonable and requests additional information from the local authority concerning its costs.*

(5) *Additional information requested under paragraph (4) must be provided by the local authority within 28 days from the day on which it received that request, and the period for payment of the fee provided under that paragraph is extended for a further period of two months from that date.*

(6) *A fee charged under this regulation is recoverable as a civil debt.*

**Guidance 16(1)–(6)**

**Overarching principles and framework**

459 The following principles, so far as reasonably practicable, should be followed for fees charged. Regulation 16 provides for fees which are:

- (a) solely for the purpose of the local authority fulfilling a duty under regulations 8, 11, 12 or 21;
- (b) for those costs reasonably incurred;
- (c) fair, proportionate and commensurate to the duty and potential consequences of a radiation emergency; and
- (d) either for staff time or capital spend.

460 These principles are in line with those set out in the HM Treasury publication *Managing public money*,<sup>34</sup> which provides further guidance on charging fees for providing services by public sector organisations.

461 The local authority and the operator should agree an overarching framework that describes the range of activities or capabilities for which fees, in relation to regulations 8, 11, 12, or 21 can be charged. The framework should specify how any disputes will be resolved. The framework should be a written agreement that is reviewed periodically to ensure that its currency is maintained.



**Guidance 16(1)–(6)**

462 Where other organisations are required to support the local authority in compliance with regulations 8, 11, 12 or 21, the local authority can charge the operator reasonable costs that it has to pay other organisations for contributing to preparation, review and testing of emergency plans.

**Charging mechanism**

463 In addition to the overarching framework, the local authority and the operator should agree the mechanism by which fees should be claimed. The two parties should agree, for example: the time constraints for the receipt of forecasts and itemised costs; the level of detail to be provided within those forecasts and itemised costs; the preferred methods of sending information between the two parties; and the arrangements for the financial transaction. The charging mechanism should be transparent but should not overburden local authority staff.

464 The local authority should forecast costs in advance as far as is reasonably practicable and provide these to the operator at least one month before work commences, or alternatively, according to a timeframe agreed between both parties.

465 The local authority and the operator should jointly establish a mechanism to agree variations to the forecast.

466 An itemised statement of costs incurred should be provided to the operator promptly following the completion of work.

467 Any unavoidable costs that are not known in advance of work commencing should be an exceptional circumstance, be highlighted to the operator and meet the above principles in (a) to (d).

468 Charges should be based on the time spent by officers of the appropriate grades and any associated travel and capital costs. The staff time cost is calculated from the costs of staff salary and benefits, plus a fair proportion of overheads based on the time spent. Capital costs may include, for example, website investment or leaflet production and distribution relating to the duty to provide prior information to the public.

**Setting the detailed emergency planning zone**

469 The local authority may charge reasonable fees for determining, and where appropriate, amending the detailed emergency planning zone. Costs may be charged for the time spent in reviewing the operator's consequences report, identifying the zone boundaries and producing maps. Costs may also be charged for liaising with other organisations to identify emergency response and planning issues or improvements that may affect the extent or boundaries of the zone.

**Local authority's off-site emergency plan**

470 The local authority may charge reasonable fees for preparing, reviewing and revising the off-site emergency plan. Costs may also be charged for the local authority's duties to consult the statutory consultees on that plan (as required by regulation 11(5)). This includes costs for seeking advice from PHE CRCE under regulation 11(5) (f).

471 Capital costs may be charged for essential items and services specifically required by the off-site plan; for example, those associated with providing, storing or distributing stable iodine if it is required by the plan.

472 The costs associated with the hiring, purchase or maintenance of facilities and equipment that are required for both the off-site emergency plan in addition to general emergency response arrangements may be charged in part. For example, an agreed proportion of the costs associated with maintaining a joint operation centre may be charged if the facility differs for REPPIR purposes from what it would be for general emergency response functions. The proportion of costs should be based on a pre-agreed estimation of this difference.

**Guidance 16(1)–(6)**

**Test of the off-site emergency plan**

473 The fee that local authorities may charge for testing their offsite emergency plan should only cover the reasonable costs of testing to make sure that the plan is effective at mitigating the consequences of a radiation emergency and can be implemented. If the test is made broader than this for other reasons, such as to provide training opportunities, then charges should not be extended to cover the additional costs. Costs may be claimed for participants from other organisations that have a defined role in the offsite emergency plan and deemed necessary to test the off-site emergency plan, for their time in preparing for and participating in that test. This may include attending familiarisation activities that are specific to the test and/or post-test debriefs.

474 If only part of the off-site emergency plan is tested, reasonable fees may only be made for the activities and participating persons with a defined role in the offsite emergency plan that are necessary to test that part. If the test includes elements required by other regulations such as COMAH, or CCA, or it is undertaken for any reason other than those necessary for REPPIR, fees may only be charged for those elements that fall under REPPIR.

475 Reasonable fees may be charged for the activities required to prepare for a test and for the production of the report on the outcome of the test as required under regulation 12(8).

476 Reasonable fees associated with testing the transition to the recovery phase (referred to an existing exposure condition in these Regulations) may be charged. However, costs associated with testing the recovery phase are not chargeable.

477 The local authority may charge fees for costs associated with the hiring, purchasing or maintaining of facilities or equipment required during the test if, that facility or equipment is required solely or partly for testing the REPPIR off-site emergency plan. If the facilities or equipment are required only in part for testing the REPPIR off-site emergency plan and are also used for testing or during general emergency response, then a proportion of costs may be claimed. This proportion should be pre-agreed between the local authority and the operator.

478 The overarching framework should identify how costs will be apportioned in the circumstance that a full or partial retest of the off-site emergency plan is required by the enforcing authority.

**The provision of prior information to the public**

479 The local authority may charge reasonable fees for preparing, reviewing, revising and distributing prior information that they are required to provide to those residing or working in the detailed emergency planning zone and make available to those in the outline planning zone as required by regulation 21.

480 Where prior information forms part of an integrated communications approach, reasonable costs for the part relating to REPPIR activities or capabilities may be recovered.

**Other charges**

481 In addition to the costs set out above, reasonable fees may be agreed with the operator for:

- (a) the time of staff from other organisations to prepare for, participate in, or review the outcomes of a test of the off-site emergency plan as referred to in paragraph 421.
- (b) considering and implementing material changes which may impact on the detailed emergency planning zone or the off-site emergency plan. Any such costs must directly relate to the consideration of the impact of that change on relevant REPPIR duties and activities undertaken to implement those changes. For example, costs may be recovered for considering revision to the detailed emergency planning zone and/or for updating the off-site emergency plan if planning permission was sought for a new development within or adjacent to a REPPIR emergency planning zone.

**Guidance 16(1)–(6)**

- (c) local authority attendance at meetings where the main purpose is to assist in fulfilling the duties specified under 16(1). For example, the local authority may claim for attending a meeting that is directly related to reviewing or updating its off-site emergency plan, determining the detailed emergency planning zone or regarding the provision of prior information to the public.

482 The local authority should make use of existing forums where practicable to reduce the costs for duties that require input from other organisations.

483 The local authority may decide to contract out some of the work to another organisation. In this case the authority may recover the costs of the contract from the operator. In the case that work is contracted outside the local authority, the costs should be fair, reasonable, specific to the duty placed on the local authority under REPPiR, and wherever practical, agreed in advance.

484 Fees cannot usually be charged by the local authority for activities in support of co-ordinating or providing training, personal protective equipment, monitoring equipment or medical surveillance for employees that could potentially receive emergency exposures whilst implementing emergency plans. There may be exceptions to this; for example, in the case that monitoring equipment is required under the off-site emergency plan where national capability would not be available in appropriate time periods to monitor members of the public in the event of a radioactive release. In this case, the cost for acquiring and maintaining this equipment could be claimed. However, it is the expectation that most of the costs associated with training, personal protective equipment, monitoring or medical surveillance will be for the operator, or for Category 1 responders and that each organisation will bear their own costs.

485 Where travel is required to fulfil duties under the specified regulations (8,11,12 and 21), reasonable costs for travel and accommodation may be charged. In this case general limits should be agreed between the operator and the local authority that relate to all travel costs in advance of commencing work. These limits should be in line with spending rules that are already in place either for the local authority or for the operator's staff.

486 The above guidance is not exhaustive; other reasonable costs may be charged provided that they meet the overarching principles and are agreed within the overarching framework.

**Dispute**

487 The local authority and the operator should make all reasonable endeavours to agree the reasonable costs to be covered between them, in line with the co-operation required by REPPiR. Should there be a dispute between the operator and the local authority on fees owed, an independent mediator could be used. Ultimately if agreement cannot be found, the dispute may be taken to the civil courts for a resolution.

**Regulation 17 Implementation of emergency plans****Regulation 17(1)–(3)**

(1) *An operator who has prepared an emergency plan pursuant to regulation 10 must take reasonable steps to put it, or such parts of it as are necessary, into effect without delay—*

- (a) *when a radiation emergency occurs; or*  
 (b) *if an event occurs which might lead to a radiation emergency.*

(2) *When an operator takes the steps set out in paragraph (1), the operator must at the same time inform the local authority in whose area the premises is situated and the regulator that the operator has put its plan into effect.*

## Schedule 6 Information to be included in emergency plans

### Regulations 10(3) and 11(3)

<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1</b>	

#### Part 1

#### Information to be included in an operator's emergency plan

<b>Guidance</b>	
<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1</b>	

728 This Part lists the minimum information to be included in the operator's emergency plan.

<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1 (1)(a)–(b)</b>	

(1) The information referred to in regulation 10(3) is as follows—

- (a) the arrangements to set emergency procedures in motion;
- (b) the arrangements to co-ordinate the on-site mitigatory action;

<b>Guidance</b>	
<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1 (1)(a)–(b)</b>	

729 The plan should include the premises command structure for managing the response on the premises in accordance with the operator's emergency response arrangements. The plan should describe the activation process, including any declaration state definitions, and identify who has the authority for declaration of a radiation emergency (see regulation 17 on implementation of emergency plans). The arrangements should cover circumstances when senior managers are not available. It is recommended that the names or positions and roles are included in the annexes of emergency plans, given that re-issue of an annex may be less burdensome than re-issue of the whole plan. Contact details should also be available but could be included in a supporting document to the plan.

<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1 (1)(c)</b>	

- (c) the name or position of the person with responsibility for liaison with the local authority responsible for preparing the off-site emergency plan;

<b>Guidance</b>	
<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1 (1)(c)</b>	

730 This is normally the person or position with responsibility for maintaining the operator's emergency plan. It is recommended that the names or positions and roles of authorised employees are included in the annexes of emergency plans, given that re-issue of an annex may be less burdensome than re-issue of the whole plan. Contact details should also be available but could be included in a supporting document to the plan.

<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1 (1)(d)</b>	

- (d) for conditions or events which could be significant in bringing about a radiation emergency, a description of the action which should be taken to control the conditions or events and to limit their consequences, including a description of the safety equipment and resources available;

<b>Guidance</b>	
<b>Schedule</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Part 1 (1)(d)</b>	

731 This is the principal component of the operator's emergency plan and must be drawn up in accordance with the principles and purposes of emergency plans set out in Schedule 7. The plan should cover the range of potential radiation emergencies and the degree of planning should be proportionate to the consequences and likelihood of an event occurring.

732 The plan should include:

- (a) identification of the range and grouping of events with the potential to cause a radiation emergency as identified by regulations 4 and 5;
- (b) the potential consequences of these events identified by the consequence assessment and the impact of any variable factors on the severity of the consequences (see regulation 10(2));
- (c) the intended strategy for dealing with these events, should they come about, including any relevant planning assumptions which have been made;

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(d)**

- (d) details of any supporting procedures and documents in place to support the operator's emergency plan;
- (e) details of the employees who have roles to play in the emergency response, and their responsibilities;
- (f) details of the facilities and communications equipment available to support the emergency response;
- (g) details of the availability and function of special emergency equipment including firefighting materials, and damage control and repair items; and
- (h) details of the availability and function of other resources.

733 See guidance to regulations 10(6), 10(7) and 10(8) for further guidance on the provision of information, instruction, training and equipment.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(e)**

- (e) *the arrangements for limiting the risks to persons on the premises including how warnings are to be given and the protective action persons are expected to take on receipt of a warning;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(e)**

734 This should include the systems, equipment and facilities for early detection of a developing radiation emergency, the means of warning people working at the premises and the responsibilities for initiating the suitable responses by the operator's employees (eg to evacuate via planned evacuation routes, shelter, muster at planned muster points, use personal protective equipment, take stable iodine etc). The action to be taken should be planned in accordance with the principles and purposes of emergency plans set out in Schedule 7.

735 This should also include the arrangements to secure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the restriction of exposure to ionising radiation and the health and safety of employees who have a role in responding to the emergency.

736 Regulations 10(6), 10(7) and 10(8) require the provision of information, instruction, training and equipment. This should ensure that persons on the premises are sufficiently informed in advance of the action they should take and have access to the equipment necessary to restrict their exposure.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(f)**

- (f) *the arrangements for providing early warning of the incident to the responder or responders identified in the local authority's off-site emergency plan to set the off-site emergency planning in motion, the type of information which should be contained in an initial warning and the arrangements for the provision of more detailed information as it becomes available;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(f)**

737 The operator's emergency plan should establish the system for managing information in the event of a radiation emergency or an event which is likely to lead to a radiation emergency. This should ensure that necessary information can be identified and communicated to people at the premises, the local authority, the emergency services and other responding organisations requiring information.

738 This should include:

- (a) the operator's arrangements for alerting responding organisations (which by local agreement may be by an external body such as the police service) and when this should be done (see guidance on regulation 17). The operator should aim for initial notification to take place within 15 minutes of the declaration of the radiation emergency but in any case as soon as possible; and
- (b) the type of information that the local authority and responding organisations will require, before and during their response, in what form, to whom and by whom. For example, information on the nature and extent of the radiological hazard will be required by responding organisations to inform decisions on the off-site response, including whether a response should be triggered in the outline planning zone, where one exists. The initial notification could be made using a standard, pre-agreed format.

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(f)**

739 For radiation emergencies based on perceived risk, the plan should include the communication arrangements necessary to provide reassurance to members of the public and manage local concerns. This should include details of the operator's own communications response and the arrangements for providing information to the local authority and responding organisations so that they can provide consistent communications.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(g)**

(g) *the arrangements for providing assistance to the local authority with its off-site protective action;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(g)**

740 This should include, for example, details of:

- (a) any special equipment, expertise or facilities which have been identified for use as part of the off-site emergency plan, for example to assist with off-site monitoring; and
- (b) the role of the establishment's employees in briefing the media, including the use of media briefing facilities.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(h)**

(h) *the arrangements for providing information about the incident to the Secretary of State and the regulator;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(h)**

741 This should include the operator's arrangements (including who, what, how and when) for alerting the Secretary of State and the regulator and for providing updates during the response. The information provided to the regulator should include the information described in paragraph 499 relating to a representative range of source terms and a description of the event. The operator should provide such source terms in a form suitable for use in the UK national emergency response arrangements as noted in guidance supporting regulation 4(7). The arrangements for providing this information should follow any relevant nationally agreed processes and formats, as described in NNEPRG.<sup>2</sup>

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(i)**

(i) *the arrangements for providing information about the incident to the Scottish Government or the Welsh Ministers, if appropriate;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(i)**

742 This should include the operator's arrangements (including who, what, how and when) for alerting the Scottish Government or Welsh Ministers if appropriate and for providing updates during the response.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(j)**

(j) *the arrangements for dealing with emergency exposures including the dose levels which have been determined as appropriate for the purposes of putting into effect the emergency plan;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(j)**

743 This should include:

- (a) the liaison arrangements with other employers (for example other employers on the premises and the emergency services) to reach agreement with the operator on the dose level(s) for the purposes of undertaking protective action (including mitigatory action) at the premises;
- (b) the different emergency exposure dose levels that may be required relevant to the radiation emergencies that may occur; and
- (c) the arrangements for managing emergency exposures during a radiation emergency to ensure compliance with the requirements of regulation 18(1).

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 1 (1)(k)**

(k) *the arrangements to prioritise keeping doses within the levels set out in regulation 20(1);*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(k)**

744 The plan should record the arrangements and the reference levels referred to in regulation 20(2).

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(l)**

- (l) *any specific arrangements which take account of lessons learned from past emergency situations, whether at the operator's premises or otherwise;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(l)**

745 When preparing the operator's emergency plan the operator should consider and apply where appropriate:

- (a) lessons from past emergency situations and incidents, whether at the operator's premises or otherwise, including any relevant learning from non-radiation emergency situations and international emergencies;
- (b) lessons from emergency exercises, whether at the operator's premises or otherwise, and at a national and international level; and
- (c) current knowledge or guidance concerning the response to emergencies; for example, national or international best practice.

746 The operator's emergency plan should evolve as lessons are identified by taking them into account in the review of the emergency plan under regulation 12. Further guidance is available under regulation 12.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(m)**

- (m) *what protective action is proposed to be taken, and how far each such action extends within any detailed emergency planning zone; and*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(m)**

747 The operator's emergency plan should cover protective action for persons at the premises (see Schedule 6, Part 1 (e)). To ensure that both emergency plans dovetail, the operator's emergency plan should also refer to the same initial urgent protective action as the off-site emergency plan (eg sheltering, evacuation, stable iodine) (see Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 1 (f)). The operator's emergency plan should include details of the types of information that will be required to inform the decisions in the site response on further protective action to be taken (see Schedule 6, Part 1 (f)).

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(n)**

- (n) *the arrangements which the operator considers may assist in the transition from a radiation emergency to an existing exposure situation, including who will be involved in such transition, what information they are to receive, and when.*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(n)**

748 These Regulations do not apply to existing exposure situations (see paragraph 48 for guidance on 'existing exposure situation' which is referred to as 'the recovery phase' below). Existing exposure situations are covered by the Radioactive Contaminated Land regime and other legislation, such as the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 for the management of radioactive wastes arising. However, under these Regulations arrangements must be made to assist in transitioning effectively to the recovery phase.

749 Decisions made in the response phase may impact the ability to deliver recovery successfully. Therefore, planning for the recovery phase should begin at the earliest opportunity following the onset of an emergency and run alongside the response to the emergency. Off-site, the handover of co-ordination from the response phase to the recovery phase should take place when pre-agreed criteria have been met. The operator should provide the necessary information to help responding organisations determine whether such criteria have been met.



**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 1 (1)(n)**

750 The arrangements should include:

- (a) the types of information required to inform the decision of whether to transition from the response phase to the recovery phase. Criteria on which to make the decision include, for example: information on whether the incident has been contained within the premises and is stable; confirmation that the source of the exposure is sufficiently characterised; radiological monitoring data etc;
- (b) any other information which will assist the transition and which is required by responding organisations to inform decisions; and
- (c) for the above points, identification of who should receive such information (this would usually be the local authority) and how it will be effectively communicated to them.

751 Further guidance on transition from the response to recovery phase is set out in *IAEA General Safety Guide No. GSG-11*,<sup>44</sup> NNEPRG Recovery guidance documents,<sup>2</sup> Cabinet Office guidance on *Emergency response and recovery*<sup>39</sup> and *Preparing Scotland: Scottish guidance on resilience*.<sup>45</sup>

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**

**Part 2**

**Information to be included in the off-site emergency plan**

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**

752 This Part lists the minimum information to be included in the off-site emergency plan.

753 The off-site emergency plan is an integrated emergency management plan that brings together the emergency arrangements of all the responding organisations with a role in the response to a radiation emergency. It should provide a framework for the management, co-ordination and control of the off-site response within which responding organisations can work effectively together to mitigate the consequences of a radiation emergency so far as is reasonably practicable.

754 Protective action that would be taken by the operator to prevent radiation emergencies or to limit their consequences can be reflected in the degree of planning that is undertaken. The planning should be proportionate to the consequences and likelihood of an event occurring and may also take into account existing arrangements.

755 The off-site emergency plan should provide supporting information to assist the response. This includes relevant information about population demographics (eg locations and sizes of schools, hospitals, care homes, vulnerable groups), identification of critical infrastructure (eg transportation links, utilities, communications) and an assessment of where regional (eg a neighbouring local authority) or national support would be needed and how that could be requested.

756 The local authority's own emergency response arrangements dealing with the welfare of the local population (including, for example, the provision of food and shelter) will be one of the detailed documents supporting the off-site emergency plan.

757 The local authority's off-site emergency plan should take into account variable factors so far as reasonably practicable, so it is effective in all situations. For example, the plan should allow for the provision of possible reductions in staffing levels or closure of facilities during weekends, public holidays etc. This is to ensure the plan considers and plans for those situations when routine staffing levels may not be available. The local authority should consider situations where members of the public do not follow advice or take self-initiated protective action and where possible consider the impact on the plan and appropriate mitigation; for example, in the communications plan.

**Detailed and outline planning**

758 Off-site emergency planning should be undertaken as follows:

- (a) where there is a detailed emergency planning zone this is the area in which planning should incorporate the strategic, tactical and operational arrangements necessary to



implement required protective action without undue delay based on pre-defined conditional criteria. Detailed emergency planning aims to implement urgent protective action within a few hours to mitigate the potential impact of radiation emergencies. Urgent protective action will provide time for responders to understand the consequences of the incident and to adjust subsequent protective action, such as increasing the scale of action taken and focusing those on areas at actual risk;

- (b) where there is an outline planning zone this is the area in which strategic-level, outline planning should be undertaken to support the decision making of emergency responders in the event that detailed planning (where this exists) or generic arrangements are not sufficient to respond to very low-probability events that are potentially not considered in the design. Outline planning is about identifying where capabilities could be obtained from and how decisions on protective action would be made. It does not aim to implement protective action immediately, although there still should be a timely response. It is proportionately less detailed and less onerous than detailed planning; and
- (c) outline planning will generally happen in the outline planning zone and detailed planning will happen in the detailed emergency planning zone. Nonetheless, there may be pockets of detailed planning inside the outline planning zone where local circumstances make it proportionate to put these in place (see paragraphs 804–806). Outline planning may also be undertaken in the detailed emergency planning zone where protective action may not be required, except in the event of more severe radiation emergencies.

759 Prior information requirements also differ between the detailed emergency planning zone and the outline planning zone. See regulation 21 for further guidance.

760 The table below summarises the distinctions between detailed and outline planning.

	<b>Outcome</b>	<b>Achieving the outcome</b>
<b>Detailed planning</b>	<p>Ensures response capabilities (and the necessary action to deploy them):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ can be implemented at speed; and</li> <li>■ can be implemented automatically or with few (emergency-phase) decision-making processes.</li> </ul>	<p>Achieves these outcomes by describing the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ activation;</li> <li>■ deployment;</li> <li>■ management; and</li> <li>■ sustainment</li> </ul> <p>of emergency response capabilities/action.</p> <p>Response capabilities and their supporting action are pre-agreed between local planners in advance.</p> <p>Capabilities are maintained, regularly tested and ready to deploy without delay when needed.</p>
<b>Outline planning</b>	<p>Identifies, at a strategic level, the necessary response capabilities/action, including where they would be obtained from and how they would be implemented. Response capabilities (and the necessary action to deploy them), should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ be available within longer timescales than would be expected for detailed planning and after the emergency is declared in most cases; and</li> <li>■ be implemented in a timely manner if considered necessary.</li> </ul>	<p>Achieves these outcomes by describing the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ decision points;</li> <li>■ escalation routes; and</li> <li>■ crucial information/intelligence sources</li> </ul> <p>that allow implementation of these response capabilities/action.</p> <p>Written plans set out what emergency responders will do in broad terms.</p> <p>Response capabilities do not need to be in place, maintained and ready for immediate deployment.</p>

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(a)–(b)**

**CHAPTER 1**

**Information about detailed emergency planning zones**

(2) *The information referred to in regulation 11(3)(a) is as follows—*

- (a) *the arrangements to set emergency procedures in motion;*
- (b) *the arrangements to co-ordinate the off-site protective action;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(a)–(b)**

761 This should include the management structure for organising and managing the off-site response in the event of a radiation emergency. The responding organisations should strive to work together as a team to maximise the effectiveness of the response to an emergency, and the response should be co-ordinated and have common basic objectives.

762 The plan should describe the activation process and the agreed multi-organisation co-ordination arrangements for the off-site emergency response.

763 There will be times when the senior managers are not available and appropriate arrangements should be included for these circumstances. It is recommended that the names or positions and roles of authorised employees are included in the annexes of emergency plans, given that re-issue of an annex may be less burdensome than re-issue of the whole plan. Contact details should also be available but could be included in a supporting document to the plan.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(c)**

- (c) *the arrangements for receiving early warning of incidents, and alert and call-out procedures;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(c)**

764 The off-site emergency plan should include details of:

- (a) how a warning of a developing or actual radiation emergency will be received by the local authority and off-site emergency services. For further guidance on communications between the operator, local authority and other responding organisations see the guidance to regulation 13(1)(b) and (c); and
- (b) who should be alerted (this should include the other responding organisations involved, or likely to be involved, in the response to a radiation emergency) and how the warning will be cascaded, as necessary, to those organisations (see guidance paragraphs 495 and 496 on regulation 17).

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(d)**

- (d) *the arrangements for co-ordinating resources necessary to implement the off-site emergency plan;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(d)**

765 Detailed planning should describe the activation, deployment, management and sustainment of specific emergency response capabilities needed to provide a response at any time, without delay. In the detailed emergency planning zone it may be necessary to pre-deploy equipment, people, and other resources, as part of developing the emergency plan to ensure that the detailed emergency response can be swiftly enacted at any time of day in the event of an emergency. Planning should draw on national emergency planning where appropriate to ensure that the response can be sustained and any additional national resources needed to manage the consequences of the emergency are quickly brought into play.

766 Information should be included in the off-site emergency plan on how and in what timeframe the resources identified in the response arrangements will be mobilised and how the action of the responding organisations will be co-ordinated. This information should complement and support the information required in the previous parts. The information should include:

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(d)**

- (a) which responding organisations have a role to play in the emergency response, and their roles and responsibilities;
- (b) how each responding organisation will be alerted and will put their emergency arrangements into action;
- (c) how emergency responders from the premises and the emergency services will recognise each other at the scene;
- (d) how emergency responders from the responding organisations and premises will communicate to obtain and transmit information needed for decision making, in accordance with their agreed roles and responsibilities, including details of the facilities and communications equipment available to support the emergency response;
- (e) the location where the emergency services, emergency responders from the premises and other responding organisations will rendezvous off-site, if necessary; and
- (f) how emergency responders from the responding organisations will gain access to the premises, to any special equipment or to any other resources which may be required in the response.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(e)**

- (e) *the arrangements for providing assistance to the operator with on-site mitigatory action;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(e)**

767 Emergency workers who may be involved with the operator's emergency plan must also be provided with information, instruction, training and equipment under regulations 10(7) and 10(8) which will include those responding organisations providing assistance to the operator with on-site mitigatory action.

768 The off-site emergency plan should include details of:

- (a) the type of events identified with the potential to cause a radiation emergency;
- (b) the intended strategy for dealing with these events on the premises should they come about;
- (c) details of the employees/organisations who have roles to play in the response at the premises, and their responsibilities;
- (d) arrangements for briefing emergency responders arriving at the premises;
- (e) details of the availability and function of special equipment including firefighting materials, damage control and repair items; and
- (f) details of the availability and function of other resources.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(f)**

- (f) *the arrangements for off-site protective action;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(f)**

769 These arrangements are about mitigating the off-site effects of radiation emergencies and should be developed on the basis of the content of the consequences report (see regulation 7).

770 Off-site protective action should, as appropriate, include, for example:

- (a) sheltering members of the public;
- (b) evacuating members of the public;
- (c) administration of stable iodine tablets to members of the public;
- (d) preventing people entering the affected area;
- (e) controlling traffic (including road, rail, marine and aviation) to minimise unnecessary contamination of cargo and vehicles and control movement; for example, maintaining essential emergency services' routes;
- (f) food, feed and water restrictions;
- (g) protection of property; for example, closing, ventilation to minimise contamination of outdoor spaces, goods etc; and
- (h) any other action concerning protection of members of the public; for example, restrictions on outdoor activities.

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(f)**

771 For (a) to (d), the off-site emergency plan should set down the conditions under which urgent protective action should be considered to ensure that they are enacted promptly when needed and how they will be implemented. Protection strategies require a balance to be struck between the expected benefits and detriments of introducing particular protective action so that the margin of benefit over detriment is maximised. ERLs are recommended by PHE for planning emergency urgent protective action (sheltering, evacuation and stable iodine). ERLs consider the balance between the benefit from reducing the dose against the other consequences of implementing urgent protective action (ie wider health risks (including psychological impact); consequential injuries; economic consequences; social and environmental factors). PHE's publication *Public health protection in radiation emergencies* provides further guidance on protective action and ERLs.<sup>27</sup>

772 World Health Organization guidance<sup>42</sup> sets out iodine thyroid-blocking guidelines for use in planning for and responding to radiological and nuclear emergencies. These guidelines may inform planning for stable iodine administration, noting national legislation (the Human Medicines Regulations).<sup>46</sup>

773 Actions (e) to (h) may not be considered for immediate implementation (although urgent protective action may result in some of these) but consideration should be given at the planning stage of whether such action may be required in a radiation emergency, how the decision would be made to implement them and how this would be achieved. The decision of whether to take action would need to consider the overall potential benefit of the action proposed together with the possible detriment associated with them. Similarly, such action may impact on other, potentially much more beneficial, urgent protective action and reduction in their benefit should be avoided.

774 The principles and purposes of emergency plans (see Schedule 7) must be taken into account when planning off-site mitigatory action.

**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(g)**

- (g) *the arrangements for providing the public with specific information relating to the emergency and the response or responses recommended to the public as a whole or parts of it as a result of the emergency;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(g)**

775 The off-site emergency plan should include information on:

- (a) how the local population will be alerted in the event of a radiation emergency;
- (b) how they will be informed of what they should do; and
- (c) how they will be informed that the danger is passed and they may return to their normal activities.

776 This will refer to the prior information that will have been supplied to members of the public in the detailed emergency planning zone (see regulation 21) and the supply of information to the public in the event of a radiation emergency (see regulation 22). The methods available to deliver urgent information to members of the public are varied and some may depend on the availability of power supplies or telephone lines so a variety of channels should be available. The public may be warned by an audible alarm or siren where available, telephone or some other system; the methods and arrangements for warning and informing the public should be recorded in the emergency plan.

777 The prior information should inform the local population about the warning mechanism; for example, the meanings of different alarms and sirens. It should be noted that prior warning is not always possible.

778 For radiation emergencies based on perceived risk, the plan should include the communication arrangements necessary to provide reassurance to members of the public and manage local concerns. This should include details of how the local authority will receive information from the operator on the situation and the arrangements for the local authority and responding organisations to provide consistent communications to members of the public.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(h)**

- (h) *the arrangements for dealing with emergency exposures including the dose levels which have been determined as appropriate for the purposes of putting into effect the emergency plan;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(h)**

779 This should include:

- (a) the liaison arrangements with other employers (for example, emergency services) to reach agreement with the operator on the dose level(s) for the purposes of undertaking off-site protective action;
- (b) the different emergency exposure dose levels that may be required relevant to the radiation emergencies that may occur; and
- (c) the arrangements for managing emergency exposures during a radiation emergency to ensure compliance with the requirements of regulation 18(1).

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(i)**

- (i) *the arrangements to prioritise keeping doses within the levels set out at regulation 20(1);*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(i)**

780 The plan should record the arrangements and the reference levels referred to in regulation 20(2).

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(j)**

- (j) *any specific arrangements which take account of lessons learned from past emergency situations, whether at the operator's premises or otherwise;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(j)**

781 When preparing the off-site emergency plan the local authority should consider and apply where appropriate:

- (a) lessons from past emergency situations and incidents, whether at the premises covered by the off-site emergency plan or otherwise, including any relevant learning from non-radiation emergency situations and international emergencies;
- (b) lessons from emergency exercises, whether at the premises covered by the off-site emergency plan, or otherwise, and at a national and international level; and
- (c) current knowledge or guidance concerning the response to emergencies; for example, national or international best practice.

782 The off-site emergency plan should evolve as lessons are identified by taking them into account in the review of the emergency plan under regulation 12. Further guidance is available under regulation 12.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(k)**

- (k) *the arrangements for carrying out an assessment of the impacts of the radiation; and*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(k)**

783 The off-site emergency plan should include information on the arrangements for determining the nature and impact of the radiological hazard. This is necessary to ensure that the plan is capable of responding to the particular characteristics of a radiation emergency as those characteristics emerge. There are wider impacts associated with radiation emergencies (for example, psychological impact), which should be considered as part of protection strategies (see Schedule 7, Part 1). The purpose of the assessment of the radiological hazard is:

- (a) to inform activities associated with the immediate safety of people, including decisions on urgent protection action and provision of public reassurance;
- (b) to establish environmental impact; and
- (c) to determine food restrictions if required.

784 Environmental monitoring should be conducted to quickly confirm any release of radiation and then to subsequently determine the nature and extent of any contamination. Ground-based sampling activities can identify the geographical spread of radiation.

785 Automated radiation detection systems may be in place in and around the premises and can provide immediate indications of abnormal radiation levels. These systems form part of a nationwide network of detectors which would trigger in the event of an overseas nuclear emergency. They would also be used to support the response to radiation emergencies by providing the facilities necessary to assemble, analyse and interpret the various forms of radiological monitoring data that would be needed to establish the effects of such an emergency in the UK.

786 Where relevant, to further inform the off-site response, plans should include arrangements for receiving from central Government the outcomes of national capabilities used to assess the impacts of the radiation, as described in NNEPRG.<sup>2</sup>

787 Arrangements may include establishing a public health monitoring facility (radiation monitoring units) to monitor members of the public who have been evacuated or to provide reassurance to people who may have been in close proximity to the premises.

788 The arrangements should include details of how information will be shared promptly, consistently and accurately between organisations and details of how data will be interpreted so that assessments can utilise cross-organisation collaboration to synthesise the wide range of available expertise, roles and information sources to produce consolidated and informed judgements.

**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(l)**

- (l) *the arrangements which the local authority considers necessary in the transition from a radiation emergency to an existing exposure situation, including who will be involved in such a transition and what information they are to receive.*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(l)**

789 These Regulations do not apply to existing exposure situations (see paragraph 48 for guidance on 'existing exposure situation' which is referred to as 'the recovery phase' below). Existing exposure situations are covered by the Radioactive Contaminated Land regime and other legislation, such as the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 and the Environmental Authorisations (Scotland) Regulations 2018 for the management of radioactive wastes arising. However, under these Regulations arrangements must be made to assist in transitioning effectively to the recovery phase.

790 Decisions made in the response phase may impact the ability to deliver recovery successfully. Therefore, planning for the recovery phase should begin at the earliest opportunity following the onset of an emergency and run alongside the response to the emergency. The handover of co-ordination from the response phase to the recovery phase should take place when pre-agreed criteria have been met.

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 1 (2)(l)**

791 The arrangements should include:

- (a) the activities which should be completed to plan for recovery during the response phase; for example, development of a recovery strategy;
- (b) the process for handover of co-ordination from the response phase to the recovery phase, including the criteria to assess readiness for handover which should be confirmed early on in the response phase (criteria may include, for example, whether the incident has been contained in the premises and is stable and whether any urgent protective action has been lifted);
- (c) the types of information that should be handed over (for example, an impact assessment and information collated as part of the response phase such as a report on the status of all emergency phase action and outstanding issues) and how this will be effectively handed over to those responsible for co-ordinating recovery; and
- (d) communications to other responding organisations and the community about the handover.

*IAEA General Safety Guide No. GSG-11*,<sup>44</sup> NNEPRG recovery guidance documents,<sup>2</sup> Cabinet Office guidance on *Emergency response and recovery*<sup>39</sup> and *Preparing Scotland: Scottish guidance on resilience*<sup>45</sup> set out further guidance on transition from the response to recovery phase.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2**

**CHAPTER 2**  
**Information about outline planning zones**

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2**

792 There is no difference in the types of response activity that will be planned for under both detailed and outline planning. However, the level of planning will differ. The table below sets out some illustrative examples to demonstrate the difference between detailed and outline planning.

Capability	Detailed planning	Outline planning
Evacuation by bus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local planners know how many buses they can rely on for an immediate response, where the buses will go and what they will do.</li> <li>■ This is agreed between the local authority and private bus companies.</li> <li>■ There are operating procedures setting out what drivers should do.</li> <li>■ Drivers are briefed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Local planners know approximately how many buses might be available and when, recognising that this is not guaranteed.</li> <li>■ Local planners know how to mobilise the buses and understand that they need to instruct the company what to do (based on the prevailing circumstances of the emergency), as this would not have been pre-agreed.</li> <li>■ Although these plans are written down, the arrangements are not formalised.</li> </ul>

*Table continues*



**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2**

Capability	Detailed planning	Outline planning
Demographic assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Population in the detailed emergency planning zone has been identified in detail to show number of residents, specific vulnerable groups such as schools or care homes (with staff and pupils or people in care numbers) and where transitory groups are; for example, caravan sites or bird sanctuaries.</li> <li>■ This has been mapped to identifiable sectors.</li> <li>■ Each vulnerable group has an identified point of contact and has been visited by planners to explain nuclear emergency arrangements.</li> <li>■ Specific advice for vulnerable groups has been developed and issued.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Population has been quantified in larger sectors and locations of vulnerable groups mapped.</li> <li>■ No contact has been made with vulnerable groups, nor have they been provided with specific advice.</li> <li>■ This information contributes to the understanding of potential impact on the population.</li> </ul>
Transport access management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Affected rail links identified in the plan with communication protocols agreed with the rail operator in case of an emergency and included in the off-site emergency plan.</li> <li>■ Road blocks preventing access to the detailed emergency planning zone identified and available on maps in the off-site emergency plan – equipment, employees and timeline identified for establishing and maintaining the road blocks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Potentially affected rail links identified on a map in the outline planning zone and contact number for the organisation maintained in the off-site emergency plan.</li> <li>■ Contact number and arrangements for mobilising road blocks maintained in the off-site emergency plan.</li> </ul>

793 Where there is a detailed emergency planning zone, any outline planning in the off-site emergency plan should set out how the arrangements covered in Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 1 could be extended to cover the geographical area of the outline planning zone, where appropriate. This should be done by describing the decision points and escalation routes to make timely decisions on the expansion of response capabilities into parts or all of the outline planning zone.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(a)**

(3) *The information referred to in regulation 11(3)(b) is as follows—*

- (a) *where there is no detailed emergency planning zone, the information set out at paragraph 2; and*



**Guidance**  
**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(a)**

794 Where a premises requires an outline planning zone only the information in Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 1 must be included in the off-site emergency plan for that outline planning zone. However, the degree of planning should be proportionate, in line with the guidance set out below. Outline planning should be proportionate to the consequences and likelihood of an event occurring and can utilise and build on the knowledge and learning derived from any previous assessments of the extendibility of plans.

795 Outline planning should identify, at the strategic level, what capabilities may be required, where they could be obtained from and how they could be implemented. Unlike detailed planning, it is not necessary to have those capabilities in place, maintained and ready for immediate deployment. Arrangements for these would be developed following a radiation emergency and after having confirmed the scale and nature of the radiation emergency. If the local authority considers that additional resources may be required for the outline planning arrangements, they should discuss this with the operator and relevant responding organisations to confirm their proportionality before considering inclusion in the off-site emergency plan.

796 For non-nuclear premises, local authorities should consider the generic emergency planning arrangements already in place (for flooding, chemical releases etc) to decide if these are sufficient to deal with the consequences of a radiation emergency set out in the consequences report or if these are the basis from which additional outline planning needs to be undertaken. For example, an additional reactive communications plan for radiological events may be required for a non-nuclear premises.

797 Some elements of detailed planning may be required in the outline planning zone (for further guidance on detailed planning in outline planning zones see paragraphs 804–806).

798 Outline emergency planning arrangements should be uniform across the outline planning zone.

799 In relation to the outline planning zone, the off-site emergency plan should include:

- (a) relevant information about population demographics (see table above);
- (b) information to assist in the implementation of protective action (see examples in the table above) and how the decision to implement protective action would be made;
- (c) prepared information that could be provided to members of the public in the outline planning zone and how this would be provided (this will refer to the prior information that will have been made available to members of the public in the outline planning zone (see regulation 21) and the supply of information to the public in the event of a radiation emergency (see regulation 22)); and
- (d) when regional (eg a neighbouring local authority) or national support would be needed and how that could be requested (see regulation 14 on co-operation between local authorities).

**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(b)(i)**

(b) *in all cases—*

- (i) *at what stage and how the response to a radiation emergency triggers a response within the outline planning zone; and*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** **6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(b)(i)**

800 A response in the outline planning zone may be triggered when a low-probability event potentially not considered in the design occurs or where the potential increased scale and nature of a radiological hazard has been confirmed during the response, meaning that a radiation emergency is likely to affect the outline planning zone.

801 For premises where there is an outline planning zone the off-site emergency plan should include arrangements for triggering a response in the outline planning zone and extending the arrangements of the detailed emergency planning zone where one exists.

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(b)(i)**

802 In the event of a radiation emergency, or an event which might lead to a radiation emergency, in the outline planning zone, the parts of the off-site emergency plan relating to outline planning should be implemented, where appropriate. When the operator informs the local authority that it has put its plan into effect under regulation 17(2), the operator needs to provide information on whether the radiation emergency extends to the outline planning zone. In an escalating situation, a response in a detailed emergency planning zone (where one exists) may need to be extended to the outline planning zone and arrangements should ensure that there is swift communication of such information between the operator and the local authority and responding organisations (see regulations 13(1) (b) and (c)).

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(b)(ii)–(4)**

(ii) *whether there are any areas of detailed planning within the outline planning zone and, if so, the detailed planning arrangements in respect of any such area.*

(4) *In paragraph 3(b)(ii), an area of detailed planning within the outline planning zone means an area within which a greater degree of planning is necessary as a result of the existence of particular factors such as schools or hospitals within that area.*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 2 (3)(b)(ii)–(4)**

803 The local authority should identify any areas, or pockets, in the outline planning zone where detailed planning is considered necessary for vulnerable groups, such as schools or hospitals, located adjacent to the boundary of the detailed emergency planning zone.

804 A proportionate and graded approach should be taken in the identification of detailed planning pockets based on the consequences and likelihood of a radiation emergency in the outline planning zone, the distance from the premises or the detailed emergency planning zone, and optimisation of protection (see Schedule 7, Part 1, paragraph 1(d)). Where inclusion of a vulnerable group close to the boundary of the detailed emergency planning area would create an excessively large area, these vulnerable groups should be included as discrete additional detailed emergency planning areas. However, it is not necessary to consider all vulnerable groups in outline planning areas to be pockets of detailed emergency planning.

805 Pockets of detailed planning should be considered as part of the detailed emergency planning zone and the requirements of Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 1 must be applied. Identification of such pockets should take place when the detailed emergency planning zone is determined in accordance with regulation 8.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 3 (5)(a)**

### **CHAPTER 3**

#### **Information which an off-site emergency plan must contain**

(5) *In order to comply with regulation 11(3)(c) an off-site emergency plan must—*

(a) *set out the extent of the detailed emergency planning zone (if any) and the outline planning zone (if any);*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule** 6  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 3 (5)(a)**

806 This should describe the size and shape of the detailed emergency planning zone and/or the outline planning zone. This should take the form of a map showing the boundaries of the area(s) and may be accompanied by a general description of the area(s) to aid understanding.

**Schedule** 6  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 3 (5)(b)–(c)**

(b) *in respect of the detailed emergency planning zone, set out—*

(i) *the severity of the consequences in terms of dose quantity;*  
(ii) *the extent to which the consequences can be mitigated by timely action;*

(c) *set out how the off-site emergency plan aims to mitigate the consequence of an emergency, in response to the factors listed at (b); and*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 3 (5)(b)–(c)**

807 The information required by 5 (b)(i) should be provided by the operator. The arrangements set out in the off-site emergency plan should take this information into account along with any other relevant information provided by the operator. such as recommended distances for urgent protective action together with timescales for their implementation and details of the environmental pathways at risk, including the need for any likely food and water restrictions (see Schedule 4).

808 The local authority should set out in its off-site emergency plan how the consequences of a radiation emergency will be mitigated. To achieve this, the local authority needs to draw on its own emergency planning expertise together with the expertise of other responding organisations. PHE's publication *Public health protection in radiation emergencies*<sup>27</sup> provides further guidance on protective action and associated effectiveness.

**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 3 (5)(d)**

- (d) *set out the process for determining when the site and the surrounding area is no longer in an emergency state.*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 6**  
**Part 2**  
**Chapter 3 (5)(d)**

809 See guidance on Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 1, paragraph 2(l).

## Schedule 7 Principles and purposes of emergency plans

### Regulations 10(3) and 11(3)

#### PART 1

#### *Principles to which emergency plans must have regard*

**Schedule 7**  
**Part 1 (1)(a)–(d)**

(1) *The person with responsibility for preparing an emergency plan under these Regulations must consider the following principles when preparing that plan—*

- (a) *the necessity for the plan to respond to the particular characteristics of a given radiation emergency as those characteristics emerge;*
- (b) *the necessity to optimise protection strategies to ensure that the proposed response, as a whole, is predicted to do more to mitigate the radiation emergency and facilitate transition from that emergency than to increase its duration or consequence, taking into account—*
  - (i) *the health risks arising from exposure to ionising radiation as a result of the radiation emergency, in both the long and the short term;*
  - (ii) *the economic consequences of the radiation emergency;*
  - (iii) *the effects of the disruption, both on the premises and the area immediately surrounding it, and on the public perception of the effects of the radiation emergency;*
- (c) *the necessity of avoiding, so far as possible, the occurrence of serious physical injury to any person or persons;*
- (d) *the necessity of ensuring that an appropriate balance is struck between the expected harms and benefits of any particular protective action so as to maximise the benefit of that action.*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 7**  
**Part 1 (1)(a)–(d)**

810 The operator should have arrangements in place to promptly assess and anticipate the characteristics of the specific radiation emergency which has occurred to respond accordingly. Such characteristics include, for example, the origin, extent and probable development of the radiation emergency. The off-site emergency plan must also enable a response to the particular characteristics of a radiation emergency as they emerge. An effective system for managing information between the operator and the local authority and responding organisations in the event of a radiation emergency will help in achieving this.

811 Advice on protective action is provided by PHE, who is responsible for advising UK government bodies on radiation protection of the public. PHE's publication *Public health protection in radiation emergencies*<sup>27</sup> provides further guidance on the principles of radiation protection for radiation emergencies, protective action and ERLs.

812 Protection strategies should be optimised and require a balance to be struck between the expected benefits and detriments of introducing particular protective actions, so that the margin of benefit over detriment is maximised. This applies to all consequences of implementing protective action, including radiation health risks, wider health risks (including psychological impact); consequential injuries; economic consequences; and social and environmental factors. The aim is that the implemented strategy should provide the best outcome possible for the affected population, taking account of all the wider consequences.

813 Economic consequences (eg costs involved for the local population if they need to be evacuated or environmental harm resulting from a particular protection strategy) should be taken into account as part of the detriment. Remedial measures can affect the radioactive waste arising from a radiation emergency and handling such waste may also contribute to costs.

814 Wider health risks associated with a radiation emergency include psychological impact and this should also be taken into account when considering the detriment associated with particular protection strategies. To minimise this type of health impact, plans need to prioritise the provision of timely and credible information and support its delivery over a potentially wide area. It needs to be recognised that people in areas unaffected physically by any radiation release and at considerable distances from the premises may be as susceptible to this type of psychological health impact as the local population.

815 In relation to urgent protective action PHE's ERLs consider the balance between the benefit from reducing the dose against the other consequences of implementing the protective action. During planning, the ERLs provide guidance on where this balance lies for urgent protective action.

**Schedule 7**  
**Part 2 (2)(a)**

**PART 2**

***Purposes of emergency plans***

(2) *The person with responsibility for preparing an emergency plan under these Regulations must ensure that the plan fulfils the following purposes—*

(a) *to reduce or stop the effects of the radiation emergency;*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 7**  
**Part 2 (2)(a)**

816 The operator has a key role in reducing or stopping the release of radiation or radioactive substances from the premises. The operator's emergency plan should describe the measures and arrangements to do this.

817 Where responding organisations (eg the fire and rescue service) have a role to play in reducing or stopping the release of radiation or radioactive substances from the premises, the off-site emergency plan should describe the arrangements for providing assistance to the operator.

**Schedule 7**  
**Part 2 (2)(b)–(c)**

- (b) *to reduce the exposure to individuals and to the environment resulting from the release of ionising radiation;*
- (c) *if necessary, to ensure that provision is made for the medical treatment of those affected by the radiation emergency; and*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 7**  
**Part 2 (2)(b)–(c)**

818 The operator's emergency plan should describe arrangements to restrict the exposure of employees and others on the premises in the event of a radiation emergency. It should also describe how responding organisations will be advised of the nature, quantity and geographical extent of the release so that those organisations can take steps to restrict the exposure of members of the public from radioactive substances in the environment and/or provide medical treatment as necessary.

819 The off-site emergency plan should describe arrangements to restrict the exposure of emergency responders and members of the public outside the premises. These steps may include, for example, the provision of advice on sheltering or evacuation. Responding organisations also have a key role in reducing the transfer of radioactive substances to individuals from the environment. The operator can advise on the nature, quantity and geographical extent of the release so that those organisations can take steps to restrict the exposure of members of the public from radioactive substances in the environment and/or provide medical treatment as necessary. Steps taken to restrict exposure may include, for example, the production of advice to restrict the consumption of certain foodstuffs or restrict particular water supplies. This advice would be provided by the responsible organisation. For example, Food Standards Agency/ Food Standards Scotland is responsible for ensuring food safety in the event of a radiation emergency. The off-site emergency plan should describe the arrangements for initiating and implementing the food safety response. PHE's publication *Public health protection in radiation emergencies* provides further guidance on Maximum Permitted Levels in food and action levels in drinking water.

820 Fulfilling the purpose set out in part (a) will help to reduce exposure to the environment and steps taken to protect human health can also provide protection for the environment.

821 Plans should describe the arrangements for accessing medical treatment. The medical treatment is relevant to both on- and off-site casualties. This will require discussion with the relevant health authority as part of the consultation required by regulations 10(5) and 11(5).

**Schedule 7**  
**Part 2 (2)(d)**

- (d) *to prioritise the implementation of the plan in relation to a person exposed to a dose consequence in excess of the reference levels set out in regulation 20.*

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 7**  
**Part 2 (2)(d)**

822 See regulation 20 for further guidance.

## **Schedule 8 Prior information to be supplied and made publicly available**

### **Regulation 21(1)**

**Guidance**  
**Schedule 8**

823 The purpose of this Schedule is to set out the minimum content that the prior information requires in regulation 21.

824 Prior information is intended to give the local population a clear understanding of the action that they may be asked to take in a radiation emergency. If an event was to occur this would allow the necessary protective action to be implemented smoothly and speedily. Information should be drafted and presented with absolute clarity so it creates understanding and awareness, and avoids causing alarm.

Exhibit GI 2

Nigel Lynn  
Chief Executive Officer,  
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Council Offices  
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Newbury  
West Berkshire  
RG14 5LD  
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Our Reference: 2023/61771  
Unique Number:  
ONR-TD-EPR-23-034

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> November 2023

Dear Mr Lynn

### **Off-Site Emergency Plan for the AWE Nuclear Licensed Sites**

I am writing as an Inspector appointed by the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR), the statutory regulator for the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 (REPPiR'19). These regulations require that West Berkshire Council prepares an adequate off-site emergency plan (OSEP) for the AWE nuclear licensed sites at Aldermaston and Burghfield and that the plan is capable of being put into effect without delay when required.

As part of the ALDEX-23 exercise programme, the Council has recently completed its statutory duties in accordance with REPPiR' 19 to test the plan. The purpose of the test has been to demonstrate that the plan can be practicably implemented and will be effective in the response to a radiation emergency to secure, so far as reasonably practicable, the restriction of exposures to ionising radiation and the health and safety of workers and members of the public.

I consider that the Council has met the legal requirement to test the plan and report the outcomes. ALDEX-23 fulfilled its purpose of testing the OSEP and identifying lessons learned. I recognise that as a result the Council has identified actions across a number of areas of the plan. These supplement outstanding actions from previous tests and exercises, including from the modular tests which concluded in 2022 as part of ALDEX-19.

The significant expansion of the Burghfield detailed emergency planning zone in 2019 (to accommodate changes introduced in REPPiR'19), together with proposals for development of land surrounding the AWE sites, has substantially increased the number of people requiring protection in the event of a radiation emergency. This is resulting in pressures that impact on the practical implementation of the OSEP. ONR is concerned that apparent issues with the delivery of the plan will be exacerbated by further increases in population and improvements are required to address these.

In ONR's opinion, the ALDEX exercises have highlighted that key areas for improvement relate to the management of people displaced by the response to the radiation emergency, either by urgent evacuation or subsequent relocation after the period of sheltering (the protective action during the early phase of an emergency). This relates to the movement of people and the provision of monitoring and personal decontamination, in addition to welfare support.

Noting the pressures indicated, I request that the Council provides a formal response to this letter setting out the proposed actions that it will undertake to implement improvements to the OSEP to address any capacity or capability-related concerns. It should clearly identify any improvements needed for the current level of population and also identify those improvements that may be needed for any future population increases that are already committed. I would ask that a response is provided by 31st January 2024.

To provide the relevant level of regulatory oversight moving forward, we intend to carry out a series of targeted formal regulatory interventions involving the Joint Emergency Planning Unit. The purpose of these will be to gain confidence that the necessary OSEP improvements have been correctly identified and scoped, are being managed and progressed, and that these will deliver the reasonably practicable improvements to the OSEP required to satisfactorily address and mitigate current concerns.

Please contact me if you have any questions about this request.

Yours faithfully



**Principal Inspector, Nuclear Safety**

**Distribution**


Carolyn Richardson, Service Manager - Joint Emergency Planning Unit  
, ONR Delivery Lead, Emergency Preparedness & Response  
ONR file 5.1.3.10822. & 4.10.2.248.



Exhibit GI 3

#	Year	Council	Within AWE (A) or AWE (B) DEPZ	Application Number	Approval Date	Expiry Date	Proposal	Type (Residential/ Commercial/ etc.)	If Commercial - Approx. No. of Employees/people	No of employees/ people	No of dwellings in DEPZ	Increase in dwellings	Residential units outstanding	No of Popn 2.4/unit	Address	Post Code	DEPZ	OPZ	Status report from relevant LA June 2023
1	2022	RBC	AWE B	070488	27/04/2007	N/A	5 storey bldg. for open business use (20,430 sqm on 2.9 ha) with parking, servicing & landscaping	Commercial	1000	1000	216	216	216	518	Plot 8, 600 South Oak Way, Reading		C	N/A	836 dwellings permitted total; 507 completed prior to end of 21-22; 113 completed during 22-23; 216 outstanding (all under construction)
2	2022	RBC	AWE B	050823	18/09/2007	N/A	Remaining unimplemented element is for office development of 73,102 sq m	Commercial	4000	4000		341	265	636	Land at A33 Relief Road and Island Road, Reading		C	N/A	341 permitted total; 76 dwellings plus 385 sq m retail completed during 22-23; 265 dwellings outstanding (all under construction)
3	2022	RBC	AWE B	101623	22/11/2010		Expansion of stadium for additional 24,882 sqm & to stands to form additional 12,400 seats (6,467 sqm), re-alignment of Shooters Way, and alterations to layout of the parking areas	Sports and leisure	Additional 12,400 seats	12400					Madejski Stadium, Shooters Way, Reading	RG2 0FL	C	N/A	Under construction
4	2022	RBC	AWE B	102172	16/05/2011	N/A	Major residential led development of 836 homes (excluding phase 6a, see below).	Residential			75 of 836	75 of 836	75	180	Green Park Village, Longwater Avenue, Reading		C	N/A	507 homes completed at end of March 2022, 254 under construction and 75 not started.
5	2022	WBC	AWE B	RM/2014/2062	29/06/2017		Reserved Matters application pursuant to planning consent VAR/2013/0602 for a development of 126 dwellings, a sports pavilion, public open space, landscaping and associated works. This application comprises details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale.	Residential			0	0			Land At The Manor, Brookers Hill, Shinfield, Reading	RG2 9BX		D	Under construction - to be removed - outside DEPZ.
6	2022	WBC	AWE B	170010	26/07/2017		Reserved Matters application pursuant to Outline Planning Consent O/2013/0346 for 363 dwellings including internal access roads, garages, parking spaces, SuDS attenuation, open space, play areas and associated landscaping.	Residential			363	363	363	871	Land North of Croft Road, West of Hyde End Lane, North & South of Ryeish Lane, East of Clares Green Road Spencers Wood		D	N/A	No started
7	2022	RBC	AWE B	160199	29/11/2018	29/11/2023	Outline for residential for up to 422 dwellings; Full permission for 196 dwellings, convention centre, ice rink, 246 bedroom hotel and up to 102 serviced apartments, car parking, retail space (A1 and A3/A4), office and community space, public open space	Residential / Commercial	1000	1000	422	422	422	1023	Land at Madejski Stadium, Shooters Way, Reading	RG2 0FL	C	N/A	No started
8	2022	RBC	AWE B	171019	21/12/2018	N/A	Phase 6A of Green Park Village to include 341 dwellings, community hub, parking.	Residential / Commercial			341	341	341	818	Green Park Village, Longwater Avenue, Reading		B	N/A	Under construction - linked to Ser 73
9	2022	WBC	AWE B	182823	15/01/2019		school - internal and external refurbishment and extension (increase 38 to 90 children)	School							Meadow View Day Nursery, Loddon Court Farm Beech Hill Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1HT	RG7 1HT	E	N/A	
10	2022	WBC	AWE B	183337	17/01/2019		Change of use from estate agent to clinic	Commercial	2	2					Unit 5 250 South Oak Way Shinfield RG2 6UG	RG2 6UG	C	N/A	
11	2022	WBC	AWE B	183184	18/02/2019		Retrospective - relocation of shelving racks	Commercial							Blanke Villa Lambs Lane Spencers Wood RG7 1JB	RG7 1JB	F	N/A	
12	2022	WBC	AWE B	182128	20/02/2019		Restaurant and 3 bed flat (also 192090)	Residential / Commercial	22	22	1	1	1	2.4	Land Adjacent To Lane End Farm Shinfield RG2 9BS	RG2 9BS	N/A	D	
13	2022	WBC	AWE B	183533	22/03/2019		1 x dwelling and associated landscape etc	Residential			1	1	1	2.4	Culverwood House Shinfield Road Shinfield RG2 9BE	RG2 9BE	N/A	D	
14	2022	RBC	AWE B	171588	27/03/2019	27/03/2022	Change of use and construction of new café, holiday let apartment, and manager's accommodation on top of the existing footprint of the derelict Wire Mill (sui generis).	Residential / Commercial	7	7	2	2	2	4.8	Wire Mill, Southcote Farm Lane, Reading	RG30 3DZ	B	N/A	
15	2022	WBC	AWE B	181514	28/03/2019		railway infrastructure - no previous data on status	Infrastructure							Land East Of Cottage Lane Reading RG2 6GP	RG2 6GP	C	N/A	
16	2022	WBC	AWE B	190339	24/04/2019		Variation of 161631 - linked to 200102	Commercial							Pulleyn Transport Ltd Church Lane Three Mile Cross RG7 1HB	RG7 1HB	N/A	C	
17	2022	WBDC	AWE B	18/03096/OUT D	27/06/2019	27/06/2024	Outline permission for conversion of existing residential barns and garages into 3 separate dwellings with associated parking. Matters to be considered: Access, Layout and Scale.	Residential			3	3	3	7.2	Benhams Farm Hollybush Lane Burghfield Common	RG7 3JS	M	N/A	Under construction / completed
18	2022	WBC	AWE B	182626	05/07/2019		1 house converted to 3 dwellings etc	Residential			3	2	2	4.8	Floyers Barn 260 Hyde End Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1DL	RG7 1DL	E	N/A	
19	2022	WBC	AWE B	182793	18/07/2019		Retrospective - temp portakabin	Commercial							European Centre For Medium Range Weather Forecasts Shinfield Road Shinfield RG2 9AX	RG2 9AX	N/A	D	
20	2022	WBC	AWE B	191693	22/07/2019		Specialist care - additional rooms	Care Home	58	58	12	12	12	28.8	School Green Shinfield RG29EH	RG2 9EH	N/A	E	
21	2022	WBC	AWE B	180007	23/07/2019		Field access and gate only	Agricultural							Land South of Church Lane, East to Hyde End Lane and West to Church Lane Shinfield		D	N/A	
22	2022	WBC	AWE B	191500	23/07/2019		Variation condition linked to 182808 - lighting and parking	Commercial							units M2 & M3 Lambs Farm Business Park, Basingstoke Road Swallowfield Reading RG7 1PQ	RG7 1PQ	F	N/A	

23	2022	WBC	AWE B	191651	04/08/2019		Temporary Permission (5 years) - Office usage	School								Silver Meadow Primary School Alder Grove Shinfield Reading RG2 9RA	RG2 9RA	N/A	E	
24	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/01468/FUL	16/08/2019	16/08/2024	Construction of a building comprising ticket hall, public conveniences, staff facilities and ancillary retail provision to serve the proposed Green Park Railway station development including associated signage.	Commercial	5	5						Proposed Green Park Railway Station Site Pingewood		B	N/A	Completed
25	2022	WBC	AWE B	191396	29/08/2019		1 x 2 bed bungalow	Residential		1	1	1	2.4		335 Whitley Wood Lane Shinfield RG2 8PX	RG2 8PX	N/A	D		
26	2022	WBC	AWE B	191020	29/08/2019		Variation to application re 4 x 4 bed houses	Residential		4	4	4	9.6		Littlefields Croft Road Shinfield RG2 9EX	RG2 9EX	N/A	E		
27	2022	RBC	AWE B	190858	12/09/2019	N/A	Construction of a building comprising ticket hall, public conveniences, staff facilities and ancillary retail provision to serve the proposed Green Park railway station development, including associated signage.	Station		0	0	0	0		Land at Longwater Avenue, Reading		B	N/A	Linked to Ser 24	
28	2022	WBC	AWE B	173726	24/09/2019		5 dwellings	Residential		5	5	5	12		Balcombe Nursery Basingstoke Road RG7 1PY	RG7 1PY	N/A	G		
29	2022	WBC	AWE B	192884	05/10/2019		Same SANG as in 190747	Sports and leisure							Land Rear Of Stanbury House Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood RG7 1AJ	RG7 1AJ	E	N/A		
30	2022	WBC	AWE B	191299	10/10/2019		Offices to residential 1x 2 bed, 2x 2 bed	Residential		3	3	3	7.2		229-229a Hyde End Road Spencers Wood RG7 1BU (Western part)		D	N/A		
31	2022	WBC	AWE B	190747	14/10/2019		Sustainable Alternative Greenspace	Commercial							Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood RG7 1AJ	RG7 1AJ	E	N/A		
32	2022	WBC	AWE B	192090	15/10/2019		Restaurant and 3 bed flat	Residential / Commercial		0	0	0	0		Land Adjacent To Lane End Farm, Shinfield, RG2 9BS	RG2 9BS	N/A	D	linked to Ser 12	
33		WBDC	AWE B	19/02207/FULD	01/11/2019	01/11/2024	Erection of a single dwelling	Residential		1	1	1	2.4		Sunnyside Village Stores Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3EG	M	N/A	Under construction / completed	
34	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02078/FULD	08/11/2019	08/11/2024	Retrospective: Sub division into two dwellings with two single storey rear extensions	Residential		2	1	1	2.4		Tara Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3BG	M	N/A	Under construction / completed	
35	2022	WBDC	AWE B	18/02485/OUT MAJ	05/12/2019	05/12/2024	Outline application for residential development of up to 100 dwellings with new cycle pedestrian access onto Coltsfoot Way and two vehicular accesses onto Clayhill Road. Matters to be considered: Access, (23/00442 and 23/00881)	Residential		100	100	100	240		Land North Of Dauntless Road and South Of Pondhouse Farm Clayhill Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3 AG	M	N/A	Under Construction	
36	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02340/FUL	11/12/2019	11/12/2024	Additional workshop facilities at Lake Autos.	Commercial							Lake Autos Burghfield Bridge Burghfield	RG30 3XN	R	N/A	No commencement info	
37	2022	WBC	AWE B	192935	15/01/2020		Sales building and replacing old	Commercial							Swallowfield Service Station, Swallowfield Bypass, Swallowfield, Wokingham, RG7 1LZ	RG7 1LZ	E	N/A		
38	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02893/FUL	17/01/2020	17/01/2025	Change of use of the existing caretakers house to be used for a small SEN Unit	Residential		1	0				Garland School Caretakers Bungalow 46 Clayhill Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3HG	M	N/A	No commencement info	
39	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02919/COM/ND	21/01/2020	21/01/2025	Regulation 4: Single storey extension to existing Army Cadet Force (ACF) building to provide accommodation for Air Training Corps (ATC) comprising space for assembly and training of ATC, with a shared servery/main hall and toilet facility.	Other							The Willink School Lane Burghfield Common	RG7 3XJ	M	N/A	No commencement info	
40	2022	WBC	AWE B	192874	03/02/2020		Full application for the proposed erection of a Montessori Nursery, Community Use Studio, Café with kitchen, car parking and vehicle access, following demolition of existing derelict farm buildings.	School							Shinfield Court Church Lane Three Mile Cross Wokingham RG7 1HB	RG7 1HB	N/A	C		
41	2022	WBC	AWE B	191655	13/02/2020		New Snr School Building, configuration and entrance	School							Crosfields School Shinfield Road Shinfield RG2 9BL	RG2 9BL	N/A	D		
42	2022	WBC	AWE B	183140	14/02/2020		Retrospective - Agric use to dog walking	Agricultural							Kingsbridge Farm Lambs Lane Swallowfield Wokingham RG7 1JE	RG7 1JE	F	N/A		
43	2022	WBC	AWE B	200102	14/02/2020		Variation of 161631 first phase complete (parking area), second phase (demolition of existing office building and erection of a cold store warehouses, with ancillary drivers rest accommodation) not completed Linked to 190339	Commercial							Pulleyn Transport Ltd Church Lane Three Mile Cross Wokingham RG7 1HB	RG7 1HB	N/A	C	Linked to Ser 16	
44	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/03054/FULD	20/03/2020	20/03/2025	Demolition of existing cottage and replacement with 3 bedroom dwelling.	Residential		1	0				The White Cottage Holybrook Farm Burghfield Bridge Burghfield	RG30 3RA	R	N/A	Under construction / completed	
45	2022	WBC	AWE B	200614	05/05/2020		Full planning application for the erection of single storey building for office use(B1) and storage use(B8).	Commercial	2	2					Lambwood Hill Farm Lambwood Hill Grazeley RG7 1JN	RG7 1JN	F	N/A		
46	2022	WBC	AWE B	200689	06/05/2020		Single story extension to existing care home	Care Home							1 Longmore Road Shinfield Wokingham RG2 8QG	RG2 8QG	N/A	D		
47	2022	WBDC	AWE B	20/00449/FUL	06/05/2020	06/05/2025	Erection of single storey extension within existing courtyard to provide a family leisure facility (826 sq. m)	Commercial							Wokefield Exec Centre Wokefield Park Mortimer		K	N/A	No commencement info	
48	2022	WBC	AWE B	200541	13/05/2020		Replacement of 4 bed home	Residential		1	0				241 Hyde End Road Reading RG7 1BU	RG7 1BU	E	N/A		
49	2022	WBC	AWE B	200312	21/05/2020		Temp use to site office and storage	Agricultural							Gravelly Bridge Farm Grazeley Green Road Grazeley Wokingham RG7 1LG	RG7 1LG	F	N/A		

50	2022	WBC	AWE B	193248	26/05/2020		Temporary 24 months - infrastructure unit - compound	Infrastructure								Land North of Church Lane Church Lane Three Mile Cross		C	N/A	
51	2022	WBC	AWE B	200741	28/05/2020		1 x dwelling	Residential		1	1	1	2.4			12 Cutbush Lane Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9AH	RG2 9AH	N/A	D	
52	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/03062/FULD	17/06/2020	17/06/2025	Change of use from guest house to dwelling	Residential		1	0					Red Kite House Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3BH	M	N/A	Completed
53	2022	WBC	AWE B	200888	08/07/2020		Full application for the proposed erection of 3 no. buildings (units R1, R2 and R3) for business use (Use Classes B1(a), (b), (c) and B8) with ancillary office space, parking and associated works.	Commercial	16	16						Lambs Farm Business Park Basingstoke Road Berkshire RG7 1PQ	RG7 1PQ	F	N/A	
54	2022	WBC	AWE B	200992	13/07/2020		Full application for the proposed erection of a single storey building for community use including provision of a pre-school, ancillary office and community rooms, plus associated landscaping works, following demolition of the existing pavilion	Community Centre								Spencer's Wood Pavilion Clares Green Road Reading		E	N/A	
55	2022	WBC	AWE B	193356	14/07/2020		5 dwellings linked to 173726	Residential		0	0					Balcombe Nursery Basingstoke Road RG7 1PY	RG7 1PY	N/A	G	Linked to Ser 28
56	2022	WBC	AWE B	201985	16/09/2020		Housing Extension - part retrospective	Residential		0	0					Milestone Cottage Chapel Lane Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1BE	RG7 1BE	E	N/A	
57	2022	WBC	AWE B	201978	30/09/2020		Variation to conditions - 2 new dwellings	Residential		1	1	1	2.4			Culverwood House Shinfield Road Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9BE	RG2 9BE	N/A	D	linked to Ser 13
58	2022	WBC	AWE B	202764	09/10/2020		Certificate of lawfulness outbuilding at residential unit	Residential		0	0					5 Wellington Industrial Estate Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood RG7 1AW	RG7 1AW	E	N/A	
59	2022	WBC	AWE B	201337	15/12/2020		Application for the approval of reserved matters pursuant to outline planning consent 171737 for the erection of 55 dwellings and all associated parking, landscape and access. Details of Layout, Appearance, Landscaping and Scale to be determined.	Residential		55	55	55	132			Land at Parklands Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross		D	N/A	No commencement info
60	2022	WBC	AWE B	202908	24/12/2020		Application to vary condition No 1 of planning consent 193248 for the Full application for the proposed erection of a temporary compound to facilitate infrastructure works, including hardstanding, parking, fencing and gates, cabins and storage units.	Infrastructure								Land North of Church Lane Church Lane Three Mile Cross		C	N/A	linked to Ser 50
61	2022	WBC	AWE B	202787	18/01/2021		Variation of 193356	Residential		0	0					Balcombe Nurseries Basingstoke Road Swallowfield RG7 1PY	RG7 1PY	N/A	G	
62	2022	WBDC	AWE B	20/02893/FUL	04/02/2021	04/02/2024	Proposed extensions to existing workshop/ wc/ store B2 industrial use.	Commercial								Land and Building North West Of J Pratley and Sons Burghfield Bridge Burghfield Reading		R	N/A	No commencement info
63	2022	WBC	AWE B	202680	12/02/2021		Housing Extensions	Residential		0	0					2 23 And 24 Smallmead Cottages Kirtons Farm Road Reading RG30 3UT	RG30 3UT	R	N/A	
64	2022	WBC	AWE B	210301	26/02/2021	25/02/2024	Prior approval submission for the proposed change of use of an agricultural building to a dwelling (Use Class C3) with associated works, following demolition of adjacent barn.	Residential		1	1	1	2.4			Kingsbridge Farm Lambs Lane Spencers Wood Reading	RG7 1JE	F	N/A	No commencement info
65	2022	WBC	AWE B	203534	10/03/2021		agricultural to mixed equestrian/agriculture plus erection a stable buildings - retrospective	Agricultural								Loddon Court Lambs Lane Swallowfield Wokingham RG7 1JE	RG7 1JE	F	N/A	
66	2022	WBC	AWE B	203309	18/03/2021		Full application for the proposed change of use from agricultural land to storage (Use Class B8) with associated hardstanding, landscaping and new earth bund, in connection with existing agricultural machinery business.	Commercial								Whitehouse Farm Beech Hill Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1HR	RG7 1HR	E	N/A	
67	2022	WBC	AWE B	210395	30/03/2021		Variation to condition - lighting, parking etc	Commercial								Unit M2 and M3, Lambs Farm Business Park Lambs Farm Business Park, Basingstoke Road Swallowfield Reading RG7 1PQ	RG7 1PQ	F	N/A	linked to Ser 22
68	2022	WBC	AWE B	203520	08/04/2021		Highway maintenance works	Infrastructure								Green Park Business Park Reading RG2 6GP	RG2 6GP	C	N/A	
69	2022	RBC	AWE B	192054	14/04/2021	14/04/2024	Redevelopment to provide 15,080 sqm (GEA) of class B1(c), B2 or B8 floor space in four buildings, with associated external yards, car and cycle parking, landscaping, and all related and ancillary works. There is also an alternative permission (090530) on this site for 33,910 sq m of offices which was implemented by demolition, but it is not expected to be built out.	Commercial	375	375						Reading International Business Park, South of A33 Relief Road, Reading		B	N/A	Not started
70	2022	WBC	AWE B	211176	26/05/2021		Variation to condition linked to 192335 and 192935	Commercial								Swallowfield Service Station Swallowfield Bypass Swallowfield Wokingham RG7 1LZ	RG7 1LZ	E	N/A	Linked to Ser 37
71	2022	WBC	AWE B	210792	15/06/2021		5 bed home to children's home	Residential		0	0					3 Allfrey Grove Spencers Wood RG7 1FH	RG7 1FH	E	N/A	
72	2022	WBC	AWE B	211173	02/07/2021		New garage, dem of existing	Residential		0	0					Land South of Wisteria Cottage Church Lane and East of Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross		D	N/A	

73	2023	RBC	AWE B	201580	14/07/2021	N/A	Full planning permission for the construction of community hub to include commercial space, residents' gym and other ancillary uses (use class E). Amends part of 171019.	Commercial		20	20						Green Park Village, Longwater Avenue, Reading		B	N/A	No Started
74	2022	WBC	AWE B	212012	15/07/2021		Lighting alteration in 2021. Works are for lightning protection system"	School									Shinfield Infant And Nursery School School Green Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9EH	RG2 9EH	N/A	E	Linked to 75
75	2022	WBC	AWE B	191387	15/07/2021		Lighting alteration in 2021. Works are for lightning protection system"	Community Centre									Shinfield Parish Hall School Green Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9EH	RG2 9EH	N/A	E	
76	2022	WBC	AWE B	211358	20/07/2021		Housing extension	Residential				0	0				Hearn And Bailey Garage Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross RG7 1BA	RG7 1BA	E	N/A	
77	2022	WBC	AWE B	210641	19/08/2021	18/08/2024	Full planning application for the proposed change of use from Residential Institute (C2 class) to single storey supported housing unit for up to 6 people (C3b class), with single storey rear extension to existing building and changes to fenestration.	Residential		6	6	0	0				Ryeish Green Bungalow Hyde End Lane Spencers Wood	RG7 1ER	E	N/A	Completed
78	2022	WBC	AWE B	212241	24/08/2021		Application to vary condition 1 of planning consent (APP/X0360/C/16/3153193) for part retrospective change of use of the land for the stationing of caravans (maximum 11 pitches) for human habitation. Condition 1 refers to temporary	Residential				0	0				The Paddocks Kybes Lane Grazeley Wokingham		D	N/A	
79	2022	WBDC	AWE B	21/01167/FUL	27/08/2021	27/08/2024	Change of use of former accommodation block at GDBA Hillfields to office space.	Commercial									Hillfields Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3YG	M	N/A	No commencement info
80	2022	WBC	AWE B	203508	07/09/2021	06/09/2024	Full application for the proposed 2no. single storey rear infill extensions and conversion of existing single storey property into 2no. self contained residential dwellings to include changes to fenestration, plus erection of side boundary fence, following demolition of existing rear porch.	Residential				3	2	2	4.8		260 Hyde End Road, Spencers Wood, Wokingham	RG7 1DL	E	N/A	Nearing Completion
81	2022	WBC	AWE B	211997	10/09/2021		Erection of dwelling following demolition of 1	Residential				0	0				2 Grovelands Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1DP	RG7 1DP	E	N/A	
82	2022	WBC	AWE B	212895	27/09/2021		Addition of a window	Commercial									229A Hyde End Road Reading RG7 1BP	RG7 1BP	E	N/A	
83	2022	WBC	AWE B	212228	14/10/2021		Temporary - retrospective - retention of unit for up to 7 yrs	School									Lambs Lane Primary School Lambs Lane Spencers Wood Reading RG7 1JB	RG7 1JB	F	N/A	
84	2022	WBC	AWE B	212598	20/10/2021		Extension of parking units	Commercial									BP Garage Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1BA	RG7 1BA	E	N/A	
85	2022	WBC	AWE B	211841	13/12/2021		Film stage, workshops café	Commercial									Land North and South of Cutbush Lane Shinfield	RG2 9AA	N/A	D	
86	2022	WBDC	AWE B	21/01937/FUL	29/12/2021	29/12/2024	Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 4 bed detached dwelling	Residential				0	0				Willowbank Berrys Lane Burghfield	RG30 3XD	R	N/A	No commencement info
87	2022	WBC	AWE B	211963	12/01/2022		Full application for a change of use of the building to a mixed use of part ancillary residential and part Holistic Beauty Academy for the teaching of holistic beauty therapies; the extension of the building, new roof, cladding and fenestration; and, th	Commercial		1	1						The Paddocks Croft Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG2 9EY	RG2 9EY	N/A	E	
88	2022	WBC	AWE B	213196	19/01/2022		Temporary permission extended (3 years, till 2025) Vary of conditions	Commercial									Foster Wheeler Energy Ltd Shinfield Park Reading RG2 9FW	RG2 9FW	N/A	E	
89	2022	WBC	AWE B	213223	26/01/2022		Full application for the erection of a petrol filling station and re-configuration of the carpark, landscaping and associated works.	Commercial									Costco 100 South Oak Way Shinfield Wokingham RG2 6UE	RG2 6UE	C	N/A	
90	2022	WBC	AWE B	213947	14/02/2022		1 X dwelling	Residential				1	1	1	2.4		12 Coningham Road Shinfield RG2 8QP	RG2 8QP	N/A	D	
91	2023	WBC	AWE B	220664	30/03/2022		Variation of 210846 - Housing Extension	Residential				0	0				18 Kendal Avenue Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9AR	RG2 9AR	N/A	D	
92	2023	WBC	AWE B	212914	05/04/2022		Application for the approval of reserved matters pursuant to outline planning consent O/2014/2101 (143279) determined by appeal reference APP/X0360/W/15/3097721 for the erection of up to 57 new dwellings, to include new access from Basingstoke Road and provision of suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to be considered).	Residential				57	57	57	137		Land At Stanbury House Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood	RG7 1AJ	E	N/A	
93	2023	WBC	AWE B	213618	03/05/2022		Full application for erection of a detached outbuilding and the change of use of part of the site from residential (Use Class C3) to a day nursery (Use Class E) (retrospective).	School									Chy-An-Vean Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross Wokingham RG7 1AX	RG7 1AX	E	N/A	

94	2023	WBDC	AWE B	21/01288/FUL	13/05/2022	13/05/2025	Change of use from former dairy barn to residential	Residential				1	1	1	2.4	The Old Barn at Benhams, Hollybush lane, Burghfield Common	RG7 3JS	M	N/A	No commencement info
95	2023	WBC	AWE B	221303	14/06/2022		Application for a Lawful Development Certificate for a Proposed use as a day nursery on basement, ground and first floors only.	Commercial								Blissimi Hair and Beauty, The old Bakery, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Wokingham	RG7 1AA	F	N/A	
96	2023	WBC	AWE B	220983	22/06/2022		Full application for the proposed erection of 1 no. commercial unit for a flexible use comprising Use Classes E(g)(i), B2 or B8 use.	Commercial								Thurley Business Units, Pump Lane, Reading	RG7 1LL		N/A	
97	2023	WBC	AWE B	212717	21/07/2022		Full planning application for redevelopment of the site to provide a new garden centre retail development incorporating restaurant/café, food hall and veterinary practice with ancillary works including car parking, access, outdoor display areas and	Commercial	20	20						Dobbies Garden Centre 166 Hyde End Road Shinfield	RG2 9ER	E	N/A	
98	2023	WBC	AWE B	221439	21/09/2022		Application for the approval of Reserved matters application pursuant to VAR/2014/0624 for the formation of sports pitches and associated landscaping. Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to be considered.	Sports and leisure								Land to west of Hollow lane, South of Church Lane, Hyde End Road, Shinfield		N/A	OPZ	
99	2023	WBDC	AWE B	22/01688	23/09/2022	23/09/2025	Construction of temp Marquee for 2 years	Commercial								BMW Training Academy, Wokfield Park, Mortimer	RG7 23AE	K	N/A	No commencement info
100	2023	WBDC	AWE B	22/00145	04/11/2022	04/11/2025	Erection of 'drive through building with drive thru' lane and associated works (resubmission of 22/00145)	Commercial								Motorway Service area, Reading Services, Burghfield	RG30 3UQ	Q	N/A	Under construction /completed
101	2023	WBDC	AWE B	22/02782	02/12/2022	23/12/2027	Erection, Extension and alteration of building for Agric/Forest Use	Commercial								Priory Farm, Priory Drive, Beech Hill	RG7 2BJ	G	N/A	No commencement info
102	2023	WBC	AWE B	201002	31/01/2023	30/01/2026	Outline application for the proposed erection of 49 dwelling, including 22 units of affordable housing, with new publicly accessible open space and access. (Access to be considered)	Residential				49	49	49	118	Land west of Kingfisher Grove, Three Mile Cross, Reading.	RG7 1LZ	E	N/A	

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Notes  
As per existing list

#	Year	Council	Within AWE (A) or AWE (B) DEPZ	Application Number	Approval Date	Expiry Date	Proposal	Type (Residential/ Commercial/ etc.)	If Commercial - Approx. No. of Employees/people	No of employees/ people	No of dwellings in DEPZ	Increase in dwellings	Residential units outstanding	No of Popn 2.4/unit	Address	Post Code	DEPZ	OPZ	Status report from relevant LA June 2023	Appellant Comments	Appellant residential units
1	2022	RBC	AWE B	070488	27/04/2007	N/A	5 storey bldg for open business use (20.430 sqm on 2.9 ha) with parking, servicing & landscaping	Commercial	1000	1000	216	216	216	518	Plot 8, 600 South Oak Way, Reading		C	N/A	836 dwellings permitted total; 507 completed prior to end of 21-22; 113 completed during 22-23; 216 outstanding (all under construction)	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0.	0
2	2022	RBC	AWE B	050823	18/09/2007	N/A	Remaining unimplemented element is for office development of 73,102 sq m	Commercial	4000	4000		341	265	636	Land at A33 Relief Road and Island Road, Reading		C	N/A	341 permitted total; 76 dwellings plus 385 sq m retail completed during 22-23, 285 dwellings outstanding (all under construction)	Different approval date to Appendix B (12/05/2005). Also, this table has added residential units which is inconsistent with the description of the proposal in column H which states only office to be implemented. In any event, it is clear from the masterplan accompanying this application, that the residential development is located outside of the DEPZ	0
3	2022	RBC	AWE B	101623	22/11/2010		Expansion of stadium for additional 24,882 sqm & stands to form additional 12,400 seats (6,467 sqm), re-alignment of Shooters Way, and alterations to layout of the parking areas	Sports and leisure	Additional 12,400 seats	12400					Madejski Stadium, Shooters Way, Reading	RG2 0FL	C	N/A	Under construction	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0.	0
4	2022	RBC	AWE B	102172	16/05/2011	N/A	Major residential led development of 836 homes (excluding phase 6a, see below).	Residential			75 of 836	75 of 836	75	180	Green Park Village, Longwater Avenue, Reading		C	N/A	507 homes completed at end of March 2022, 254 under construction and 75 not started.	Agreed	75
5	2022	WBC	AWE B	RM/2014/2062	29/06/2017		Reserved Matters application pursuant to planning consent VAR/2013/0602 for a development of 126 dwellings, a sports pavilion, public open space, landscaping and associated works. This application comprises details of appearance, landscaping, layout and scale.	Residential			0	0			Land At The Manor, Brookers Hill, Shinfield, Reading	RG2 9BX		D	Under construction - to be removed - outside DEPZ.	Agreed - Outside DEPZ	0
6	2022	WBC	AWE B	170010	26/07/2017		Reserved Matters application pursuant to Outline Planning Consent O/2013/0346 for 363 dwellings including internal access roads, garages, parking spaces, SuDS attenuation, open space, play area and associated landscaping.	Residential			363	363	363	871	Land North of Croft Road, West of Hyde End Lane, North & South of Ryesh Lane, East of Clares Green Road Spencers Wood		D	N/A	No started	Development appears completed according to Google. Wokingham AMR from March 2022 reports 327 completed at 31/03/22 and remain 36 to be completed by 31/3/23. Also DWH website refers to Croft Gardens as "sold out"	0
7	2022	RBC	AWE B	160199	29/11/2018	29/11/2023	Outline for residential for up to 422 dwellings; Full permission for 196 dwellings, convention centre, ice rink, 246 bedroom hotel and up to 102 serviced apartments, car parking, retail space (A1 and A3/A4), office and community space, public open space	Residential / Commercial	1000	1000	422	422	422	1023	Land at Madejski Stadium, Shooters Way, Reading	RG2 0FL	C	N/A	No started	Agreed	422
8	2022	RBC	AWE B	171019	21/12/2018	N/A	Phase 6A of Green Park Village to include 341 dwellings, community hub, parking.	Residential / Commercial			341	341	341	818	Green Park Village, Longwater Avenue, Reading		B	N/A	Under construction - linked to Ser 73	Different approval date to Appendix B (14/07/2021). Agree extant, however this is under construction. Most recent AMR indicates that full scheme built out by 2025/26. However, Berkeley Homes indicates completion Q4 2023 / Q1 2024. Various units for sale, reserved and completed. Therefore assume better progress than AMR indicates.	169
9	2022	WBC	AWE B	182823	15/01/2019		school - internal and external refurbishment and extension (increase 38 to 90 children)	School							Meadow View Day Nursery, Loddon Court Farm Beech Hill Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1HT	RG7 1HT	E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0.	0
10	2022	WBC	AWE B	183337	17/01/2019		Change of use from estate agent to clinic	Commercial	2	2					Unit 5 260 South Oak Way Shinfield RG2 6UG	RG2 6UG	C	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0.	0
11	2022	WBC	AWE B	183184	18/02/2019		Retrospective - relocation of shelving racks	Commercial							Blanke Villa Lambs Lane Spencers Wood RG7 1JB	RG7 1JB	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0.	0
12	2022	WBC	AWE B	182128	20/02/2019		Restaurant and 3 bed flat (also 192090)	Residential / Commercial	22	22	1	1	1	2.4	Land Adjacent To Lane End Farm Shinfield RG2 9BS	RG2 9BS	N/A	D		Development is completed and occupied in any event outside DEPZ	0
13	2022	WBC	AWE B	183533	22/03/2019		1 x dwelling and associated landscape etc	Residential			1	1	1	2.4	Culverwood House Shinfield Road Shinfield RG2 9BE	RG2 9BE	N/A	D		Development is completed and occupied in any event outside DEPZ	0

14	2022	RBC	AWE B	171588	27/03/2019	27/03/2022	Change of use and construction of new café, holiday let apartment, and manager's accommodation on top of the existing footprint of the derelict Wire Mill (sui generis).	Residential / Commercial	7	7	2	2	2	4.8	Wire Mill, Southcote Farm Lane, Reading	RG30 3DZ	B	N/A		No evidence of implementation and permission has lapsed.	0
15	2022	WBC	AWE B	181514	28/03/2019		railway infrastructure - no previous data on status	Infrastructure							Land East Of Cottage Lane Reading RG2 6GP	RG2 6GP	C	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
16	2022	WBC	AWE B	190339	24/04/2019		Variation of 161631 - linked to 200102	Commercial							Pulleyn Transport Ltd Church Lane Three Mile Cross RG7 1HB	RG7 1HB	N/A	C		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0 in any event site is outside DEPZ	0
17	2022	WBDC	AWE B	18/03096/OUTD	27/06/2019	27/06/2024	Outline permission for conversion of existing residential barns and garages into 3 separate dwellings with associated parking. Matters to be considered: Access, Layout and Scale.	Residential			3	3	3	7.2	Benhams Farm Hollybush Lane Burghfield Common	RG7 3JS	M	N/A	Under construction / completed	Development is completed and occupied	0
18	2022	WBC	AWE B	182626	05/07/2019		1 house converted to 3 dwellings etc	Residential			3	2	2	4.8	Floyers Barn 260 Hyde End Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1DL	RG7 1DL	E	N/A		Development is completed and occupied	0
19	2022	WBC	AWE B	182793	18/07/2019		Retrospective - temp portakabin	Commercial							European Centre For Medium Range Weather Forecasts Shinfield Road Shinfield RG2 9AX	RG2 9AX	N/A	D		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0 in any event site is outside DEPZ	0
20	2022	WBC	AWE B	191693	22/07/2019		Specialist care - additional rooms	Care Home	58	58	12	12	12	28.8	School Green Shinfield RG29EH	RG2 9EH	N/A	E		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0 in any event site is outside DEPZ	0
21	2022	WBC	AWE B	180007	23/07/2019		Field access and gate only	Agricultural							Land South of Church Lane, East to Hyde End Lane and West to Church Lane Shinfield		D	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
22	2022	WBC	AWE B	191500	23/07/2019		Variation condition linked to 182808 - lighting and parking	Commercial							Units M2 & M3 Lambs Farm Business Park, Basingstoke Road Swallowfield Reading RG7 1PQ	RG7 1PQ	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
23	2022	WBC	AWE B	191651	04/08/2019		Temporary Permission (5 years) - Office usage	School							Silver Meadow Primary School Alder Grove Shinfield Reading RG2 9RA	RG2 9RA	N/A	E		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0 in any event site is outside DEPZ	0
24	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/01468/FUL	16/08/2019	16/08/2024	Construction of a building comprising ticket hall, public conveniences, staff facilities and ancillary retail provision to serve the proposed Green Park Railway station development including associated signage.	Commercial	5	5					Proposed Green Park Railway Station Site Pingewood		B	N/A	Completed	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
25	2022	WBC	AWE B	191396	29/08/2019		1 x 2 bed bungalow	Residential			1	1	1	2.4	335 Whitley Wood Lane Shinfield RG2 8PX	RG2 8PX	N/A	D		Development is complete and occupied however site is not in the DEPZ	0
26	2022	WBC	AWE B	191020	29/08/2019		Variation to application re 4 x 4 bed houses	Residential			4	4	4	9.6	Littlefields Croft Road Shinfield RG2 9EX	RG2 9EX	N/A	E		Development is complete and occupied however site is not in the DEPZ	0
27	2022	RBC	AWE B	190858	12/09/2019	N/A	Construction of a building comprising ticket hall, public conveniences, staff facilities and ancillary retail provision to serve the proposed Green Park railway station development, including associated signage.	Station			0	0	0	0	Land at Longwater Avenue, Reading		B	N/A	Linked to Ser 24	Duplicate entry of line 28 / 24. In any event, development is commercial and not residential.	0
28	2022	WBC	AWE B	173726	24/09/2019		5 dwellings	Residential			5	5	5	12	Balcombe Nursery Basingstoke Road RG7 1PY	RG7 1PY	N/A	G		Site is not within the DEPZ.	0
29	2022	WBC	AWE B	192884	05/10/2019		Same SANG as in 190747	Sports and leisure							Land Rear Of Stanbury House Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood RG7 1AJ	RG7 1AJ	E	N/A		Development is for a SANG not residential.	0
30	2022	WBC	AWE B	191299	10/10/2019		Offices to residential 1x 2 bed, 2x 2 bed	Residential			3	3	3	7.2	225-229a Hyde End Road Spencers Wood RG7 1BU (Western part)		D	N/A		Development is complete and occupied	0
31	2022	WBC	AWE B	190747	14/10/2019		Sustainable Alternative Greenspace	Commercial							Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood RG7 1AJ	RG7 1AJ	E	N/A		Development is for a SANG not residential.	0
32	2022	WBC	AWE B	192090	15/10/2019		Restaurant and 3 bed flat	Residential / Commercial			0	0	0	0	Land Adjacent To Lane End Farm, Shinfield, RG2 9BS	RG2 9BS	N/A	D	linked to Ser 12	Appears to be a duplicate entry. In any event, site outside DEPZ	0
33		WBDC	AWE B	19/02207/FULD	01/11/2019	01/11/2024	Erection of a single dwelling	Residential			1	1	1	2.4	Sunnyside Village Stores Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3EG	M	N/A	Under construction / completed	Appears to be completed.	0
34	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02079/FULD	08/11/2019	08/11/2024	Retrospective: Sub division into two dwellings with two single storey rear extensions	Residential			2	1	1	2.4	Tara Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3BG	M	N/A	Under construction / completed	A retrospective application so dwellings were in situ at time of approval.	0
35	2022	WBDC	AWE B	18/02485/OUTM AJ	05/12/2019	05/12/2024	Outline application for residential development of up to 100 dwellings with new cycle pedestrian access onto Coltsfoot Way and two vehicular accesses onto Clayhill Road. Matters to be considered: Access, (23/00442 and 23/00881)	Residential			100	100	100	240	Land North Of Dauntless Road and South Of Pondhouse Farm Clayhill Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3 AG	M	N/A	Under Construction	Agreed as under construction	100
36	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02340/FUL	11/12/2019	11/12/2024	Additional workshop facilities at Lake Autos.	Commercial							Lake Autos Burghfield Bridge Burghfield	RG30 3XN	R	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
37	2022	WBC	AWE B	192935	15/01/2020		Sales building and replacing old	Commercial							Swallowfield Service Station, Swallowfield Bypass, Swallowfield, Wokingham, RG7 1LZ	RG7 1LZ	E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0



38	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02893/FUL	17/01/2020	17/01/2025	Change of use of the existing caretakers house to be used for a small SEN Unit	Residential			1	0				Gariand School Caretakers Bungalow 46 Clayhill Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3HG	M	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. Note in fact net loss of 1 dwelling	0
39	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/02919/COM/ND	21/01/2020	21/01/2025	Regulation 4: Single storey extension to existing Army Cadet Force (ACF) building to provide accommodation for Air Training Corps (ATC) comprising space for assembly and training of ATC, with a shared servery/main hall and toilet facility.	Other								The Wilink School School Lane Burghfield Common	RG7 3XJ	M	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
40	2022	WBC	AWE B	192874	03/02/2020		Full application for the proposed erection of a Montessori Nursery, Community Use Studio, Cafe with kitchen, car parking and vehicle access, following demolition of existing derelict farm buildings.	School								Shinfield Court Church Lane Three Mile Cross Wokingham RG7 1HB	RG7 1HB	N/A	C		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
41	2022	WBC	AWE B	191655	13/02/2020		New Snr School Building, configuration and entrance	School								Crosfields School Shinfield Road Shinfield RG2 9BL	RG2 9BL	N/A	D		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
42	2022	WBC	AWE B	183140	14/02/2020		Retrospective - Agric use to dog walking	Agricultural								Kingsbridge Farm Lambs Lane Swallowfield Wokingham RG7 1JE	RG7 1JE	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
43	2022	WBC	AWE B	200102	14/02/2020		Variation of 161631 first phase complete (parking area), second phase (demolition of existing office building and erection of a cold store warehouses, with ancillary drivers rest accommodation) not completed Linked to 190339	Commercial								Puleyn Transport Ltd Church Lane Three Mile Cross Wokingham RG7 1HB	RG7 1HB	N/A	C	Linked to Ser 16	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
44	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/03054/FULD	20/03/2020	20/03/2025	Demolition of existing cottage and replacement with 3 bedroom dwelling.	Residential			1	0				The White Cottage Holybrook Farm Burghfield Bridge Burghfield	RG30 3RA	R	N/A	Under construction / completed	This is a replacement dwelling application so no net increase	0
45	2022	WBC	AWE B	200614	05/05/2020		Full planning application for the erection of single storey building for office use(B1) and storage use(B8).	Commercial	2	2						Lambwood Hill Farm Lambwood Hill Grazeley RG7 1JN	RG7 1JN	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
46	2022	WBC	AWE B	200689	06/05/2020		Single storey extension to existing care home	Care Home								1 Longmore Road Shinfield Wokingham RG2 8QG	RG2 8QG	N/A	D		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
47	2022	WBDC	AWE B	20/00449/FUL	06/05/2020	06/05/2025	Erection of single storey extension within existing courtyard to provide a family leisure facility (826 sq. m)	Commercial								Wokefield Exec Centre Wokefield Park Mortimer		K	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
48	2022	WBC	AWE B	200541	13/05/2020		Replacement of 4 bed home	Residential			1	0				241 Hyde End Road Reading RG7 1BU	RG7 1BU	E	N/A		This is a replacement dwelling application so no net increase	0
49	2022	WBC	AWE B	200312	21/05/2020		Temp use to site office and storage	Agricultural								Gravelly Bridge Farm Grazeley Green Road Grazeley Wokingham RG7 1LG	RG7 1LG	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
50	2022	WBC	AWE B	193248	26/05/2020		Temporary 24 months - infrastructure unit - compound	Infrastructure								Land North of Church Lane Church Lane Three Mile Cross		C	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential.	0
51	2022	WBC	AWE B	200741	28/05/2020		1 x dwelling	Residential			1	1	1	2.4		12 Cutbush Lane Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9AH	RG2 9AH	N/A	D		This site is not within the DEPZ	0
52	2022	WBDC	AWE B	19/03062/FULD	17/06/2020	17/06/2025	Change of use from guest house to dwelling	Residential			1	0				Red Kite House Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3BH	M	N/A	Completed	Accepted as completed	0
53	2022	WBC	AWE B	200888	08/07/2020		Full application for the proposed erection of 3 no. buildings (units R1, R2 and R3) for business use (Use Classes B1(a), (b), (c) and B8) with ancillary office space, parking and associated works.	Commercial	16	16						Lambs Farm Business Park Basingstoke Road Berkshire RG7 1PQ	RG7 1PQ	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
54	2022	WBC	AWE B	200992	13/07/2020		Full application for the proposed erection of a single storey building for community use including provision of a pre-school, ancillary office and community rooms, plus associated landscaping works, following demolition of the existing pavilion	Community Centre								Spencer's Wood Pavilion Clares Green Road Reading		E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
55	2022	WBC	AWE B	193356	14/07/2020		5 dwellings linked to 173726	Residential			0	0				Balcombe Nursery Basingstoke Road RG7 1PY	RG7 1PY	N/A	G	Linked to Ser 28	This site is not within the DEPZ	0
56	2022	WBC	AWE B	201985	16/09/2020		Housing Extension - part retrospective	Residential			0	0				Milestone Cottage Chapel Lane Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1BE	RG7 1BE	E	N/A		An extension so no net increase	0
57	2022	WBC	AWE B	201978	30/09/2020		Variation to conditions - 2 new dwellings	Residential			1	1	1	2.4		Culverwood House Shinfield Road Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9BE	RG2 9BE	N/A	D	linked to Ser 13	This site is not within the DEPZ	0
58	2022	WBC	AWE B	202764	09/10/2020		Certificate of lawfulness outbuilding at residential unit	Residential			0	0				5 Wellington Industrial Estate Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood RG7 1AW	RG7 1AW	E	N/A		c	0
59	2022	WBC	AWE B	201337	15/12/2020		Application for the approval of reserved matters pursuant to outline planning consent 171737 for the erection of 55 dwellings and all associated parking, landscape and access. Details of Layout, Appearance, Landscaping and Scale to be determined.	Residential			55	55	55	132		Land at Parklands Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross		D	N/A	No commencement info	According to WBC AMR, 12 completions at 31/3/22 with 22 under construction. 23 dwellings to be delivered 22/23. However developer estimated completion by Q4 2022.	20

60	2022	WBC	AWE B	202908	24/12/2020		Application to vary condition No 1 of planning consent 193248 for the full application for the proposed erection of a temporary compound to facilitate infrastructure works, including hardstanding, parking, fencing and gates, cabins and storage units.	Infrastructure								Land North of Church Lane Church Lane Three Mile Cross	C	N/A	linked to Ser 50	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0	
61	2022	WBC	AWE B	202787	18/01/2021		Variation of 193356	Residential			0	0				Balcombe Nurseries Basingstoke Road Swallowfield RG7 1PY	RG7 1PY	N/A	G		Dulcitate entry	0
62	2022	WBDC	AWE B	20/02893/FUL	04/02/2021	04/02/2024	Proposed extensions to existing workshop/ wc/ store B2 industrial use.	Commercial								Land and Building North West Of J Pratlley and Sons Burghfield Bridge Burghfield Reading		R	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
63	2022	WBC	AWE B	202680	12/02/2021		Housing Extensions	Residential			0	0				2 23 And 24 Smallmead Cottages Kirtons Farm Road Reading RG30 3UT	RG30 3UT	R	N/A		An extension so no net increase	0
64	2022	WBC	AWE B	210301	26/02/2021	25/02/2024	Prior approval submission for the proposed change of use of an agricultural building to a dwelling (Use Class C3) with associated works, following demolition of adjacent barn.	Residential			1	1	1	2.4		Kingsbridge Farm Lambs Lane Spencers Wood Reading	RG7 1JE	F	N/A	No commencement info	Agreed appears extant	1
65	2022	WBC	AWE B	203534	10/03/2021		agricultural to mixed equestrian/agriculture plus erection a stable buildings - retrospective	Agricultural								Loddon Court Lambs Lane Swallowfield Wokingham RG7 1JE	RG7 1JE	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
66	2022	WBC	AWE B	203309	18/03/2021		Full application for the proposed change of use from agricultural land to storage (Use Class B8) with associated hardstanding, landscaping and new earth bund, in connection with existing agricultural machinery business.	Commercial								Whitehouse Farm Beech Hill Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1HR	RG7 1HR	E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
67	2022	WBC	AWE B	210395	30/03/2021		Variation to condition - lighting, parking etc	Commercial								Unit M2 and M3, Lambs Farm Business Park Lambs Farm Business Park, Basingstoke Road Swallowfield Reading RG7 1PQ	RG7 1PQ	F	N/A	linked to Ser 22	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
68	2022	WBC	AWE B	203520	08/04/2021		Highway maintenance works	Infrastructure								Green Park Business Park Reading RG2 6GP	RG2 6GP	C	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
69	2022	RBC	AWE B	192054	14/04/2021	14/04/2024	Redevelopment to provide 15,080 sqm (GEA) of class B1(c), B2 or B8 floor space in four buildings, with associated external yards, car and cycle parking, landscaping, and all related and ancillary works. There is also an alternative permission (090530) on this site for 33,910 sq m of offices which was implemented by demolition, but it is not expected to be built out.	Commercial		375	375					Reading International Business Park, South of A33 Relief Road, Reading		B	N/A	Not started	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
70	2022	WBC	AWE B	211176	26/05/2021		Variation to condition linked to 192335 and 192933	Commercial								Swallowfield Service Station Swallowfield Bypass Swallowfield Wokingham RG7 1LZ	RG7 1LZ	E	N/A	Linked to Ser 37	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
71	2022	WBC	AWE B	210792	15/06/2021		5 bed home to children's home	Residential			0	0				3 Allfrey Grove Spencers Wood RG7 1FH	RG7 1FH	E	N/A		No net increase	0
72	2022	WBC	AWE B	211173	02/07/2021		New garage, dem of existing	Residential			0	0				Land South of Wisteria Cottage Church Lane and East of Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross		D	N/A		Replacement garage no net increase	0
73	2023	RBC	AWE B	201580	14/07/2021	N/A	Full planning permission for the construction of community hub to include commercial space, residents' gym and other ancillary uses (use class E). Amends part of 171019.	Commercial		20	20					Green Park Village, Longwater Avenue, Reading		B	N/A	No Started	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
74	2022	WBC	AWE B	212012	15/07/2021		Lighting alteration in 2021. Works are for 'lightning protection system'	School								Shinfield Infant And Nursery School School Green Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9EH	RG2 9EH	N/A	E	Linked to 75	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
75	2022	WBC	AWE B	191387	15/07/2021		Lighting alteration in 2021. Works are for 'lightning protection system'	Community Centre								Shinfield Parish Hall School Green Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9EH	RG2 9EH	N/A	E		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
76	2022	WBC	AWE B	211358	20/07/2021		Housing extension	Residential			0	0				Hearn And Bailey Garage Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross RG7 1BA	RG7 1BA	E	N/A		Extension so no net increase	0
77	2022	WBC	AWE B	210641	19/08/2021	18/08/2024	Full planning application for the proposed change of use from Residential Institute (C2 class) to single storey supported housing unit for up to 6 people (C3b class), with single storey rear extension to existing building and changes to fenestration.	Residential		6	6	0	0			Ryeish Green Bungalow Hyde End Lane Spencers Wood	RG7 1ER	E	N/A	Completed	No net increase	0
78	2022	WBC	AWE B	212241	24/08/2021		Application to vary condition 1 of planning consent (APP/X0360/C/16/3153193) for part retrospective change of use of the land for the stationing of caravans (maximum 11 pitches) for human habitation. Condition 1 refers to temporary	Residential			0	0				The Paddocks Kybes Lane Grazeley Wokingham		D	N/A		No net increase	0
79	2022	WBDC	AWE B	21/01167/FUL	27/08/2021	27/08/2024	Change of use of former accommodation block at GDBA Hillfields to office space.	Commercial								Hillfields Reading Road Burghfield Common	RG7 3YG	M	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0

80	2022	WBC	AWE B	203508	07/09/2021	06/09/2024	Full application for the proposed 2no. single storey rear infill extensions and conversion of existing single storey property into 2no. self contained residential dwellings to include changes to fenestration, plus erection of side boundary fence, following demolition of existing rear porch.	Residential			3	2	2	4.8	260 Hyde End Road, Spencers Wood, Wokingham	RG7 1DL	E	N/A	Nearing Completion	Agree should be complete according to google and AMR	0
81	2022	WBC	AWE B	211997	10/09/2021		Erection of dwelling following demolition of 1	Residential			0	0			2 Grovelands Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1DP	RG7 1DP	E	N/A		replacement dwelling so no net increase	0
82	2022	WBC	AWE B	212895	27/09/2021		Addition of a window	Commercial							229A Hyde End Road Reading RG7 1BP	RG7 1BP	E	N/A		Not relevant application / no net increase	0
83	2022	WBC	AWE B	212228	14/10/2021		Temporary - retrospective - retention of unit for up to 7 yrs	School							Lambs Lane Primary School Lambs Lane Spencers Wood Reading RG7 1JB	RG7 1JB	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
84	2022	WBC	AWE B	212598	20/10/2021		Extension of parking units	Commercial							BP Garage Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG7 1BA	RG7 1BA	E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
85	2022	WBC	AWE B	211841	13/12/2021		Film stage, workshops café	Commercial							Land North and South of Cutbush Lane Shinfield	RG2 9AA	N/A	D		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
86	2022	WBDC	AWE B	2101937/FUL	29/12/2021	29/12/2024	Demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 4 bed detached dwelling	Residential			0	0			Willowbank Berrys Lane Burghfield	RG30 3XD	R	N/A	No commencement info	No net increase	0
87	2022	WBC	AWE B	211963	12/01/2022		Full application for a change of use of the building to a mixed use of part ancillary residential and part Holistic Beauty Academy for the teaching of holistic beauty therapies; the extension of the building, new roof, cladding and fenestration; and, th	Commercial	1	1					The Paddocks Croft Road Spencers Wood Wokingham RG2 9EY	RG2 9EY	N/A	E		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
88	2022	WBC	AWE B	213196	19/01/2022		Temporary permission extended (3 years, till 2025) Vary of conditions	Commercial							Foster Wheeler Energy Ltd Shinfield Park Reading RG2 9FW	RG2 9FW	N/A	E		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0. In any event site is outside DEPZ	0
89	2022	WBC	AWE B	213223	26/01/2022		Full application for the erection of a petrol filling station and re-configuration of the carpark, landscaping and associated works.	Commercial							Costco 100 South Oak Way Shinfield Wokingham RG2 8UE	RG2 8UE	C	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
90	2022	WBC	AWE B	213947	14/02/2022		1 X dwelling	Residential			1	1	1	2.4	12 Coningham Road Shinfield RG2 8QP	RG2 8QP	N/A	D		Site is not within the DEPZ	0
91	2023	WBC	AWE B	220664	30/03/2022		Variation of 210846 - Housing Extension	Residential			0	0			18 Kendal Avenue Shinfield Wokingham RG2 9AR	RG2 9AR	N/A	D		Site is not within the DEPZ	0
92	2023	WBC	AWE B	212914	05/04/2022		Application for the approval of reserved matters pursuant to outline planning consent O/2014/2101 (143279) determined by appeal reference APP/X0360/W15/3097721 for the erection of up to 57 new dwellings, to include new access from Basingstoke Road and provision of suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANG). (Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to be considered).	Residential			57	57	57	137	Land At Stanbury House Basingstoke Road Spencers Wood	RG7 1AJ	E	N/A		No completions as at 31 March 2022 according to WBC SYHLS Jan 2023. However as Stanbury House to be demolished, net is 56 not 57.	56
93	2023	WBC	AWE B	213618	03/05/2022		Full application for erection of a detached outbuilding and the change of use of part of the site from residential (Use Class C3) to a day nursery (Use Class E) (retrospective).	School							Chy-An-Yean Basingstoke Road Three Mile Cross Wokingham RG7 1AX	RG7 1AX	E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0.	0
94	2023	WBDC	AWE B	2101288/FUL	13/05/2022	13/05/2025	Change of use from former dairy barn to residential	Residential			1	1	1	2.4	The Old Barn at Benhams, Hollybush lane, Burghfield Common	RG7 3JS	M	N/A	No commencement info	Accepted	1
95	2023	WBC	AWE B	221303	14/06/2022		Application for a Lawful Development Certificate for a Proposed use as a day nursery on basement ground and first floors only.	Commercial							Bissimi Hair and Beauty, The old Bakery, Basingstoke Road, Spencers Wood, Wokingham	RG7 1AA	F	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
96	2023	WBC	AWE B	220983	22/06/2022		Full application for the proposed erection of 1 no. commercial unit for a flexible use comprising Use Classes E(g)(i), B2 or B8 use.	Commercial							Thurley Business Units, Pump Lane, Reading	RG7 1LL		N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
97	2023	WBC	AWE B	212717	21/07/2022		Full planning application for redevelopment of the site to provide a new garden centre retail development incorporating restaurant/café, food hall and veterinary practice with ancillary works including car parking, access, outdoor display areas and	Commercial	20	20					Dobbies Garden Centre 166 Hyde End Road Shinfield	RG2 9ER	E	N/A		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
98	2023	WBC	AWE B	221439	21/09/2022		Application for the approval of Reserved matters application pursuant to VAR/2014/0624 for the formation of sports pitches and associated landscaping Appearance, Landscaping, Layout and Scale to be considered.	Sports and leisure							Land to west of Hollow lane, South of Church Lane, Hyde End Road, Shinfield		N/A	OPZ		This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0
99	2023	WBDC	AWE B	2201688	23/09/2022	23/09/2025	Construction of temp Marquee for 2 years	Commercial							BMW Training Academy, Wokfield Park , Mortimer	RG7 3AE	K	N/A	No commencement info	This application is for commercial development only, not residential. Therefore number of dwellings is 0	0

100	2023	WBDC	AWE B	22/00145	04/11/2022	04/11/2025	Erection of 'drive through building with drive thru' lane and associated works (resubmission of 22/00145)	Commercial								Motorway Service area, Reading Services, Burghfield	RG30 3UQ	Q	N/A	Under construction /completed	22/00145/FUL was refused, it was 22/01125/FUL that was approved. However application for commercial development	0
101	2023	WBDC	AWE B	22/02782	02/12/2022	23/12/2027	Erection, Extension and alteration of building for Agric/Forest Use	Commercial								Priory Farm, Priory Drive, Beech Hill	RG7 2BJ	G	N/A	No commencement info	Application was refused. Appeal lodged 24 January 2023. However application for commercial development not residential	0
102	2023	WBC	AWE B	201002	31/01/2023	30/01/2026	Outline application for the proposed erection of 49 dwellings, including 22 units of affordable housing, with new publicly accessible open space and access. (Access to be considered)	Residential			49	49	49	118	Land west of Kingfisher Grove, Three Mile Cross, Reading.	RG7 1LZ	E	N/A		Accepted		49
										18934	6543	1986	4769								Total	893

Exhibit GI 4

[REDACTED]  
Development Control Manager  
West Berkshire Council  
Council Offices  
Market Street  
Newbury  
Berkshire  
RG14 51D  
Date 13<sup>th</sup> November 2009

Our reference: 2009/455819  
4.2.1.963.  
Your reference

HSE  
HM Nuclear Directorate  
Name [REDACTED]

Division 3  
Nuclear Directorate  
Building 4S2  
Redgrave Court  
Merton Road  
Bootle  
Merseyside  
L20 7HS

Tel: [REDACTED]  
Fax: [REDACTED]  
nsd.land.use.planning@hse.gsi.gov.uk

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Dear [REDACTED]

**Current Consultation Zones for Developments in the Vicinity of the Nuclear Installations of the Atomic weapons Establishments (AWE) at Aldermaston and Burghfield.**

Your colleague, [REDACTED] informed us by e mail on 14 October, that your Planning Authority may not have received NII's revised consultation arrangements. These were issued by e mail dated 9 February 2007 (copied in Annex 1), and replaced those issued in 1999. However, you should be aware that these consultation arrangements have been available from other sources since 2007; via HSE's Land Use Planning 'PADHI' web pages :

- (i) Nuclear installations:  
(<http://www.hse.gov.uk/landuseplanning/nuclear.htm>)
- (ii) Extranet Consultation Zone Library for maps of the consultation zones:  
(<https://extranet.hse.gov.uk/index.aspx>)

Further background details were also provided; at a workshop on 21 May 2008; attended by representatives from your Authority, and others (Agenda copied at Annex 2), and in [REDACTED]'s letter dated 12 December 2008 – reproduced in Annex 3.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] attended a meeting with HSE on 29 September, and since that date a number of applications have been received which were not referred to us at the time of their submission to your authority. This is of concern to HSE. At our request [REDACTED] has asked your colleague [REDACTED] to investigate, and advise HSE about all applications determined by your Authority but which were not referred to HSE for advice under the arrangements put in place in February 2007.

Yours faithfully



NSD LUP Team

**ANNEX 1 (2 pages)**

14/02/2007 09:26  
To: [redacted]@basingstoke.gov.uk  
cc: [redacted]@HSE@HSE  
Subject: Inner, Middle and Outer Consultation Zones: - Aldermaston and Burghfield

----- Forwarded by [redacted]@BOOTLE/HSE on 14/02/2007 09:23 -----

09/02/2007 12:56  
To: [redacted]@reading.gov.uk  
cc:  
Subject: Inner, Middle and Outer Consultation Zones: - Aldermaston and Burghfield

----- Forwarded by [redacted]@BOOTLE/HSE on 09/02/2007 12:56 -----

09/02/2007 12:54  
To: [redacted]@basingstoke.gov.uk, [redacted]@westberks.gov.uk,  
[redacted]@reading.gov.uk  
cc:  
Subject: Inner, Middle and Outer Consultation Zones: - Aldermaston and Burghfield

To:

[redacted] Development Control Manager, West Berkshire Council  
[redacted] Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council  
[redacted] Reading Borough Council

Max, Paul, Bill

For information: additional 'middle' and 'outer' consultation zones for Aldermaston and Burghfield are currently under review within NII.

Please use the following proposals in the interim.

Regards

John

DEPZs and the LPA consultation zone(s?) for Aldermaston and Burghfield are:

This arrangement was arrived at in the late 1990s and it is the criteria which LPAs currently use.

	Aldermaston	Burghfield
DEPZ (km)	3	1.5
LPA Consultation Zone (km)	3	1.5

**For Aldermaston and Burghfield, there are grounds therefore to define additional LPA consultation zone as follows:**

	Inner (km) DEPZ	Middle (km)	Outer (km)
Aldermaston (SU595635)	0 - 3.0	3.0 - 5.0	5.0 - 8.0



Burghfield (SU684680)	0 - 1.5	1.5 - 3.0	3.0 - 5.0
--------------------------	---------	-----------	-----------

**Criteria There is a need to refer to NII developments that increase:**

- Residential accommodation or non-residential population in the Inner Zone
- Residential accommodation or non-residential population increase exceeding 50 people in Middle Zone
- Population increase exceeding 500 people anywhere in Outer Zone

**Types of Development Considered**

- A. Residential – Houses, flats, caravans, hotels & other temporary accommodation
- B. Commercial & industrial for fewer than 100 people – Offices, factories, warehouses, farms
- C. Retail 250 to 5,000 sq m – Shops, retail warehouses, superstores, shopping centres
- D. Educational & Institutional – Schools, colleges, hospitals, care homes, sheltered housing

Aldermaston map 2.pd burghfield layout (a3).pd

----- Forwarded by [REDACTED]@BOOTLE/HSE on 14/02/2007 09:23 -----

[REDACTED]  
09/02/2007 17:05

To: [REDACTED]@basingstoke.gov.uk, [REDACTED]@westberks.gov.uk,  
[REDACTED]@reading.gov.uk  
cc: [REDACTED]@reading.gov.uk  
Subject: Inner, Middle and Outer Consultation Zones: - Aldermaston and Burghfield

Max/Paul/Bill

In order for our formal NII systems to capture all relevant information relating to development proposals within the respective consultation zones for Burghfield and Aldermaston please direct all correspondence to Mrs Julie Maher at the address below.

Regards

John [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

-----  
-----  
[REDACTED]  
Siting Strategy Admin Officer  
Land Use Planning  
Building 4 NG  
Redgrave Court  
Merton Road  
Bootle

## **ANNEX 2 (2 pages)**

### **Workshop on Land-Use Planning and Emergency Preparedness Aldermaston and Burghfield Nuclear Licensed Sites**

#### **venue**

**09:00<sup>h</sup> Wednesday 21 May 2008 – Wokingham Borough Council  
Council Chamber, Wokingham BC's Shute End Offices**

#### **Participants:**

Local Authority representatives (Strategy and Policy, Emergency Preparedness, and Planning) from West Berkshire, Basingstoke and Deane, Wokingham, Reading, Hampshire.

AWE: [REDACTED]

NII: [REDACTED]

#### **09:00 Introduction (NII, AWE)**

- Purpose, Objectives, and Scope. The need for an integrated approach.  
  
Two key principles relating to 'Nuclear Safety' - *Precautionary Principle*, and *Defence-in-Depth*.
- Background to the Work of AWE at the Aldermaston and Burghfield Sites

#### **09:15 Demographics (NII)**

- Convention on Nuclear Safety (Article 16: Emergency Preparedness, and Article 17: Siting).  
<http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file41297.pdf>
- Background to HSE/NII PADHI (Planning Advice for Developments near Hazardous Installations) guidance.  
(<http://www.hse.gov.uk/landuseplanning/nuclear.htm>)

#### **09:45 Nature of the Hazard (AWE)**

- Radionuclide Sources
- Dispersion - Reference Accident (s)
- Consequences
- Countermeasures/Mitigation
- Concept of 'Defence in Depth'/multiple barriers/segregation

- Engineered Safeguards - Future Developments

### **10: 15 Questions/Break**

### **10:35 Emergency Preparedness – REPPiR**

Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001

- HSE/NII Perspective (NII) – to include the concept of extendability in the event of an accident being larger than the reasonably foreseeable event
- AWE Perspective (AWE)
- Lead Local Authority Perspective (West Berkshire). To include public perception/communication/consultation/feedback (West Berkshire)

### **11:35 Local Development Frameworks – Status/Position**

- West Berkshire
- Wokingham
- Basingstoke and Deane
- Reading

Areas of potential conflict between different local authority Local Development Frameworks (LDFs) need to be identified at the earliest possible stage since they may compete for available margins on demographics around the two sites, and on the available resources for emergency response.

### **12:30 Lunch** (reflection)

### **13:15 Closure - The Need for an Integrated Approach (NII, AWE, West Berks)**

- Need for interaction between: strategy and policy, emergency arrangements officers, and planning officers, and between Local Authorities, AWE and HSE/NII.
- Questions/Answer Session

**ANNEX 3 (5 pages)**

Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council  
Civic Offices  
London Road  
Basingstoke  
Hampshire  
RG1 4AH

Date: 12 December 2008

Our reference: 2008/651477

HSE  
HM Nuclear Directorate  
Name [REDACTED]

Division 3B  
Nuclear Directorate  
Building 4S2  
Redgrave Court  
Merton Road  
Bootle  
Merseyside  
L20 7HS

Tel: [REDACTED]  
Fax: [REDACTED]  
Nsd.land.use.planning@hse.gsi.gov.uk

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

For the attention of: [REDACTED]  
Principal Planning Officer  
[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

**Residential Developments in the Nuclear Safeguarding  
Zone of AWE Aldermaston**

I am writing in response to your letter of 28<sup>th</sup> November. Your letter sought clarification of a number of points from HSE regarding HSE's policy in relation to planning applications for residential developments where such developments were likely to give rise to a long term net positive increase in population density within the safeguarding zone (DEPZ), in the instant case that around the AWE Aldermaston licensed nuclear site. Taking your points in turn:

With regard to clarifying the reasons for HSE's refusal I believe that the Annex attached to this letter, which has been circulated to all Local Authorities in the vicinity of both the AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield sites, provides the necessary background to HSE's stated position.

HSE will advise against a planning application where it has health and safety concerns in relation to the application or to aspects of the application. Where HSE advises against an application it means that HSE is opposed to the application on the grounds of those concerns, and in the case of developments such as this around nuclear licensed sites, the concerns would be nuclear safety and the protection of the public from an off-site release of radioactive material, rather than HSE being opposed to the application more generally.

In the event that Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council decide to refuse planning permission on the grounds of HSE's decision to 'advise against', I can

confirm that HSE will provide all necessary support to the Council in the event of an appeal.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
HM Principal Nuclear Inspector  
Nuclear Installations Inspectorate

Electronic copies to:

[REDACTED], Corporate Director for Environment, West Berkshire District  
Council: [REDACTED]@westberks.gov.uk

Mr [REDACTED], Chief Executive, Head of Planning and Transport Services,  
Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council: [REDACTED]@basingstoke.gov.uk

Mr [REDACTED]lt, Head of Emergency Planning, Hampshire County Council:  
[REDACTED]@hants.gov.uk

[REDACTED], Head of Development Management, Wokingham Borough  
Council: [REDACTED]@wokingham.gov.uk

[REDACTED]l, Head of Planning, Reading Borough Council:  
[REDACTED][@reading.gov.uk](mailto:[REDACTED]@reading.gov.uk)

## Annex A

### AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield Nuclear Licensed Sites

#### Residential Developments in the Nuclear Safeguarding Zones (DEPZs)

##### Justification for HSE/NII's Position to 'Advise Against'

HSE, through its Nuclear Installations Inspectorate (NII), is a non-statutory consultee for proposed developments around nuclear licensed sites. As a consultee NII advises Local Authorities on the hazards arising from ionising radiations at such licensed sites and on factors which should be taken into account by the Local Authorities when they are considering such developments in order to protect the public from the radiation hazards posed by such sites. In advising Local Authorities NII applies consistent criteria for assessing hazard potential, population density and other relevant matters.

Consistent with Government policy on siting at the time of licensing in July 1997, a cautious approach was adopted by HSE/NII and it was deemed that an appropriate designation for the the AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield sites would be that they should be treated as 'remote sites' because of the unique nature of their operational activities, as in Table (i). Given the extant population distributions around the sites, HSE/NII has exercised its discretion and adopted a pragmatic approach in its determinations thus far, with the application of semi-urban population density criteria rather than the more restrictive remote site criteria to estimate residual demographic margins for proposed developments in the safeguarding zones for the AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield sites.

	30° Sector Population Density Limits		All Around Site Population Density Limits	
	Persons per square kilometre	Persons per square mile	Persons per square kilometre	Persons per square mile
Remote Site	1,000	2,590	250	647
Semi-Urban Site	5,000	12,950	1,250	3,237
New Build Site	1,667	4,317	417	1,079

Table (i)

The application of the semi-urban population density criteria to estimate demographic margins, represents siting criteria which are least constraining for an operational UK nuclear licensed site. Semi-urban population density constraint limits have previously, only been applied by HSE/NII to Advanced Gas-Cooled Reactor (AGR) licensed sites in the United Kingdom, where the AGR Safety Case seeks to ensure that reactor faults identified within the design basis leading to a predicted off-site dose exceeding the lower emergency reference level (lower ERL) for evacuation is negligibly small. Accordingly for AGR sites, licensee's have identified a 1.0 kilometre DEPZ as an appropriate distance for emergency planning purposes. This is in contrast to the AWE Aldermaston site where a 3.0 kilometre DEPZ is in place.

The specific choice of an appropriate siting criteria for determining demographic margins (remote, semi-urban, or new build) for land-use planning applications, is contingent on the extant site safety case relating to the potential for off-site releases of radioactive material. Where the likelihood of a significant off-site release is perceived to be greater or where uncertainty in the outcome is present, more conservative siting criteria may be appropriate for the determination of demographic margins.

In addition, use of the DEPZ provides an area for assessment consistent with the zone defined originally for emergency planning purposes. Notwithstanding the above, the demographic margins within the DEPZs for the AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield nuclear licensed sites, are, even without the proposed Boundary hall development, approaching unacceptable limits when judged against semi-urban population density criteria.

HSE/NII have therefore, recently '*advised against*' the Boundary Hall planning application by Cala Homes (South) Ltd because of the residential nature of the proposed development, and its size and close proximity to the AWE site boundary. This recommendation by HSE/NII to Basingstoke and Deane Borough Council was informed by a thorough examination by NII of the impact of the application on existing population density and is consistent with the findings of the Buncefield Major Incident Board report of 15 July 2008 by Lord Newton on '*land use planning and the control of societal risk around major hazard sites*' to avoid further erosion of available demographic margins.

HSE/NII considers that its decision to '*advise against*' planning applications within the nuclear safeguarding zones DEPZs of the AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield nuclear sites should be maintained until such time that:

- the criteria for judging acceptable population density levels around nuclear licensed sites change, and/or
- requisite engineered safeguards are in place, and/or
- additional information relating to the off-site release of radioactive material is made available by AWE for assessment by HSE/NII specialists.

In the interim, HSE/NII's decision to '*advise against*' planning applications within the DEPZs of the AWE Aldermaston and Burghfield sites is contingent on the size, location and nature (residential, commercial, or institutional) of the proposed development. A further consideration is whether any proposed development will contribute to a long term net positive increase in residential population density which will result in an increased potential long term risk to the public from the radiation hazard in the event of an off-site release. Please note that this decision has been made by HSE/NII solely on the ground of nuclear safety and protection of the public from an off-site release of radioactive material.

It is NII's view that the existence of a controlled '*Low Population Zone*' around a nuclear licensed site is important and represents a buffer between the nuclear licensed site boundary, and more concentrated centres of population. It is the only effective non-engineered means of restricting exposure of the local

population to radiation in the event of a potential release of radioactive material into the environment following a significant plant fault. The maintenance of a controlled low population zone around a nuclear facility is a key element of defence-in-depth which is a basic principle of nuclear safety adopted internationally by the nuclear community



Exhibit GI 5

## **Land Use Planning Guidance**

Nuclear installations

### **Introduction**

ONR provides advice to local planning authorities on any planning applications for developments around nuclear sites. The advice provided seeks to limit the radiological consequences to members of the public in the event of a nuclear emergency.

Under the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 (REPPPIR), local authorities are required to put in place detailed off-site emergency planning arrangements. The off-site plans are put in place to minimise and mitigate the health consequences of any significant radiological release that might occur as a result of an incident at the nuclear site.

As any proposed development in the vicinity of a licensed nuclear site could have an impact on the local emergency planning arrangements, ONR's advice on planning applications is informed by the views of local authority Emergency Planners. ONR is responsible for setting Detailed Emergency Planning Zones (DEPZ) for sites where there could be an off-site radiological release. Local authorities are required to prepare plans for responding to an off-site nuclear emergency, within the DEPZ area.

The impact of any proposed development on the emergency plans depends on multiple factors including, its size in terms of the population involved, the type of development (e.g. nursery or care home), transport infrastructure, local communication networks, and any other special features which might affect emergency countermeasures in the event of a nuclear emergency. Any proposed industrial and commercial developments in the vicinity of the nuclear installation, which have the potential to constitute an external hazard, are of particular additional concern. The impact of such developments on the safety of the nuclear installation requires detailed assessment.

### **Consultation zones**

For the purpose of advising on planning applications, ONR has two consultation zones:

- the inner zone:
  - which is the DEPZ; and
- the outer zone;
  - which extends from the outer perimeter of the DEPZ.

Each consultation zone has its own consultation criteria set out in Part 1 of the table below. Part 2 of the table provides guidance on how the criteria should be interpreted.

## The ONR Consultation Process

ONR requests that local planning authorities notify it of any application for planning permission that meets the consultation criteria set out in the table below.

Applications for planning permission include applications made under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. ONR also asks to be consulted on any reserved matters application for development that meets the consultation criteria, which was not previously notified at outline matters stage. Guidance notes for applications for planning permission is available on [www.planningportal.gov.uk](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk)

When ONR is consulted by a Local Planning Authority regarding a planning application for a development that meets the consultation criteria, it will undertake the following process:

1. ONR will consult with the emergency planning function within the local authority, whose area includes the relevant nuclear licensed site. This is in order for ONR to seek assurance that the proposed development has been discussed with the licensee and can be accommodated within the local authority's existing off-site emergency planning arrangements, or that the off-site emergency planning arrangements will be amended to accommodate the proposed development.
2. If the proposed development presents a potential external hazard to a nuclear licensed site, ONR will consult the licensee's planning function to obtain their opinion as to the significance of the proposal with regard to safety on their site.
3. ONR will state that it **does not advise against** the proposed development on planning grounds if, in the Inspectors opinion, the following statements apply:
  - the local authority emergency planners have provided adequate assurance that the proposed development can be accommodated within their existing off-site emergency planning arrangements (or an amended version); AND
  - the development does not represent an external hazard to a nuclear licensed site or the Planning Function for the site(s) that may be affected by the development have demonstrated that it would not constitute a significant hazard with regard to safety on their site;
4. When ONR have not received a response from either the local authority emergency planning function or the licensee's planning function, ONR may provide a conditional response, in order to meet the consultation deadline. Conditional responses may state that:
  - ONR does not advise against the development, provided that ... :or
  - ONR advises against the development unless...

In exceptional cases, ONR may notify the local planning authority that ONR is not in a position to make a determination with regard to the application.

5. In all other cases, where the above statements do not apply, the ONR Inspector will determine that ONR **advises against** the proposed development.

## ONR CONSULTATION CRITERIA TABLE

### PART 1 – Consultation Criteria

zone	criteria
<b>DEPZ</b>	<p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could lead to an increase in residential or non-residential populations thus impacting on the off-site emergency plan.</p> <p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could pose an external hazard to the site.</p>
<b>Outer Zone</b>	<p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification that will lead to a material increase in the size of an existing development, which is otherwise likely to impact on the off-site emergency plan.</p> <p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification that will lead to a material increase in the size of an existing development that could have an impact on the extendibility of countermeasures beyond the DEPZ.</p> <p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could pose an external hazard to the site.</p>

## PART 2 – Development Category Examples

The following descriptions provide examples of the types of developments that ONR would expect to be consulted on but are not meant to be exhaustive

Type	Description
External hazards	
Commercial & industrial	<p>Developments (requiring either Hazardous Substances Consent and / or have to be notified under the Pipeline Safety Regulations) in the vicinity of the nuclear installation which have the potential to constitute an external hazard. For example those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that involve the handling, processing, transport and storage of chemicals having a potential for explosions or for the production of gas clouds capable of deflagration or detonation;</li> <li>• in which asphyxiant, toxic, or corrosive materials are stored, processed, transported and otherwise dealt with, that can be discharged under normal or accident conditions;</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of missiles or any other form of impact loading such as wind turbines (blade detachment) and military facilities (missiles, aircraft);</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of electromagnetic interference, and/or electrical transmission grid instability;</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of flooding or blockage of cooling water inlets by silt, debris or biological phenomena such as algae or other forms of marine life, which could have an adverse effect on nuclear safety systems.</li> </ul>
Developments likely to adversely affect the operation of the off-site emergency plan	
Businesses and general industry	Including offices, financial institutions, research and development facilities, laboratories, high technology and light industry employing more than 50 people, wind farms, aircraft runways and runway extensions.
Storage or Distribution	Wholesale warehouses, repositories, petrol filling stations.
Hotels	Hotels, motels, boarding and guest houses.
Residential Institutions	Residential schools and colleges, hospitals and convalescent/nursing homes.
Secure Residential Institution	Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks.
Residential	Residential housing, flats, caravan sites.
Non-residential Institutions	Places of worship, church halls, clinics, health centres, crèches, day nurseries, consulting rooms, museums, public halls, libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls, law court, non residential education and training centres, supermarkets and retail parks.
Assembly and Leisure	Cinemas, concert and conference venues, sporting establishments, leisure pools, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other indoor and outdoor sports and leisure uses.

Exhibit GI 6

# Land use planning

[NS-LUP-GD-001 Land Use Planning and the Siting of Nuclear Installations](#)

## Nuclear sites

### Introduction

ONR provides advice to local planning authorities on planning applications for developments on and around nuclear sites. The advice provided seeks to limit the radiological consequences to members of the public in the event of a radiation emergency occurring on such sites.

Under the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (REPPiR) 2019, local authorities are responsible for setting Detailed Emergency Planning Zones (DEPZ) for sites where there could be a radiation emergency with off-site consequences and preparing detailed plans for responding to such an emergency, within the DEPZ area. The off-site plans are put in place to minimise and mitigate the health consequences of any significant radiological release that might occur as a result of a radiation emergency at the nuclear site.

As proposed developments on, or in the vicinity of a nuclear site could have an impact on the local emergency planning arrangements, ONR's advice on planning applications is informed by the views of local authority Emergency Planners. The impact of any proposed development on the emergency plans depends on multiple factors including, its size in terms of the population involved, the type of development (e.g. nursery or care home), transport infrastructure, local communication networks, and any other special features which might affect protective actions required to be taken in the event of a radiation emergency. Any proposed industrial and commercial developments in the vicinity of the nuclear site, which have the potential to constitute an external hazard, are of particular additional concern. The impact of such developments on the safety of the nuclear site requires detailed assessment.

### Consultation zones

For the purpose of advising on planning applications, ONR has three consultation zones:

- On the nuclear site:
  - within the nuclear site boundary;
- the inner zone:

- which is the DEPZ; and
- the outer zone;
  - which extends from the outer perimeter of the DEPZ or from the perimeter of the nuclear site (for sites where there is no requirement for a DEPZ).

Each consultation zone has its own consultation criteria set out in Part 1 of the table below. Part 2 of the table provides guidance on how the criteria should be interpreted.

## The ONR Consultation Process

ONR requests that the Planning Inspectorate and local planning authorities notify it of any application for planning permission that meets the consultation criteria set out in the table below. Applications for planning permission include applications made under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Determination of applications to develop land without compliance with conditions previously attached). ONR also asks to be consulted on any reserved matters application for development that meets the consultation criteria, which was not previously notified at outline matters stage.

- [Guidance notes](#) for applications for planning permission

When ONR is consulted by the Planning Inspectorate or a local planning authority regarding a planning application for a development that meets the consultation criteria, it will undertake the following process:

- ONR will consult with the emergency planning function within the local authority, whose area includes the relevant nuclear site. This is in order for ONR to seek assurance that the proposed development has been discussed with the licensee and can be accommodated within the local authority's existing off-site emergency planning arrangements, or that the off-site emergency planning arrangements will be amended to accommodate the proposed development.
- If the proposed development presents a potential external hazard to a nuclear site, ONR will consult the licensee's planning function to obtain their opinion as to the significance of the proposal with regard to safety on their site.
- ONR will state that it **does not advise against** the proposed development on planning grounds if, in the Inspectors opinion, the following statements apply:
  - the local authority emergency planners have provided adequate assurance that the proposed development can be accommodated within their existing off-site emergency planning arrangements (or an amended version); and



- the development does not represent an external hazard to a nuclear site or the planning function for the site that may be affected by the development has demonstrated that it would not constitute a significant hazard with regard to safety on their site;

Our Land Use Planning policy states that when ONR has not received a response from either the local authority emergency planning function or the licensees planning function, ONR may provide a conditional response, in order to meet the consultation deadline. Conditional responses may state that:

- ONR does not advise against the development, provided that... ; or
- ONR advises against the development unless ...

In exceptional cases, ONR may notify the local planning authority that ONR is not in a position to make a determination with regard to the application.

In all other cases, where the above statements do not apply, the ONR Inspector will determine that ONR **advises against** the proposed development.

## ONR consultation criteria table

### Part 1 - consultation criteria

Zone	Criteria
<b>On the nuclear site</b>	Any development.  Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could lead to an increase in residential or non-residential populations thus impacting on the off-site emergency plan.
<b>DEPZ</b>	Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could pose an external hazard to the site. Any new residential development of 200 dwellings or greater.  Any re-use or re-classification of an existing development that will lead to a material increase in the size of an existing development (greater than 500 persons).
<b>Outer Zone</b>	Any new non-residential development that could introduce vulnerable groups to the OCZ.  Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could pose an external hazard to the site.

### Part 2 - Development category examples

The following descriptions provide examples of the types of developments that ONR would expect to be consulted on but are not meant to be exhaustive

Type	Description
External hazards	<p>Developments (including those requiring either Hazardous Substances Consent and / or have to be notified under the Pipeline Safety Regulations) in the vicinity of the nuclear site which have the potential to constitute an external hazard. For example those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that involve the handling, processing, transport and storage of chemicals having a potential for explosions or for the production of gas clouds capable of deflagration or detonation;</li> <li>• in which asphyxiant, toxic, or corrosive materials are stored, processed, transported and otherwise dealt with, that can be discharged under normal or accident conditions;</li> </ul>
Commercial & industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of missiles or any other form of impact loading such as wind turbines (blade detachment) and military facilities (missiles, aircraft);</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of electromagnetic interference, and/or electrical transmission grid instability;</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of seismic activity, such as mining and hydraulic fracturing sites</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of flooding or blockage of cooling water inlets by silt, debris or biological phenomena such as algae or other forms of marine life, which could have an adverse effect on nuclear safety systems.</li> </ul>
Developments likely to adversely affect the operation of the off-site emergency plan	
Businesses and general industry	Including offices, financial institutions, research and development facilities, laboratories, high technology and light industry employing more than 50 people, wind farms, aircraft runways and runway extensions.
Storage or Distribution	Wholesale warehouses, repositories, petrol filling stations.
Hotels	Hotels, motels, boarding and guest houses.
Residential Institutions	Residential schools and colleges, hospitals and convalescent/nursing homes.
Secure Residential Institution	Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including a prison, young offenders institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks.
Residential	Residential housing, flats, caravan sites.
Non-residential Institutions	Places of worship, church halls, clinics, health centres, churches, day nurseries, consulting rooms, museums, public halls, libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls, law courts, non-residential education and training centres, supermarkets and retail parks.

Assembly and Leisure      Cinemas, concert and conference venues, sporting establishments, leisure pools, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other indoor and outdoor sports and leisure uses.

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Exhibit GI 7

# Land use planning

NS-LUP-GD-001 Land Use Planning and the Siting of Nuclear Installations


[1]

ONR research project - Defining distances for consultation zones around nuclear sites

[2]

## Development on and around nuclear sites

### Introduction

ONR provides advice to the Planning Inspectorate, Scottish Government and local planning authorities on proposed developments on and around nuclear sites ('nuclear sites' are defined as GB licensed nuclear sites, authorised nuclear sites and nuclear warship sites. See [ONR - Map of regulated sites/facilities](#) <sup>[3]</sup>). The advice provided seeks to limit both the potential for developments to pose external hazards to nuclear sites and the radiological consequences to members of the public in the event of a radiation emergency occurring on such sites.

Under the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (REPPiR) 2019, local authorities are responsible for setting Detailed Emergency Planning Zones (DEPZ) for nuclear sites where there could be a radiation emergency with off-site consequences and preparing detailed plans for responding to such an emergency, within the DEPZ area. The off-site plans are put in place to minimise and mitigate the health consequences of any significant radiological release that might occur as a result of radiation emergencies at nuclear sites.

Proposed developments on, or in the vicinity of nuclear sites could have an impact on detailed emergency planning arrangements or could pose external hazards to nuclear sites (even in instances where no DEPZ are required). ONR therefore requests consultation regarding proposed developments within DEPZ and within wider consultation zones within which ONR deems development could impact on

the operability and viability of the detailed emergency planning arrangements or pose external hazards to sites.


## Consultation zones


For the purpose of advising on planning applications, ONR has the following consultation zones:

**Table 1 - ONR Consultation Zones**

Zone	Description
On the nuclear site	Within the nuclear site boundary.
Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)	The DEPZ where set by a Local Authority.
Outer Consultation Zone (OCZ)	Extends from the perimeter of the DEPZ out to a distance defined by ONR from the centre point of the site, where this distance is determined by the nature of the site. For sites without a DEPZ, the OCZ extends outward from the site perimeter fence.
12km zone	A circular zone of 12km radius around all nuclear sites, for certain types of significant development due to the potential for such developments to pose an external hazard to sites.
Special case	ONR also requests to be consulted on planning applications, irrespective of distance from nuclear sites, for special cases. These represent developments that either introduce a new hazard or change the existing external hazards posed to nuclear sites.

Each consultation zone has its own consultation criteria (see Table 2 below).

Guidance on how the criteria should be interpreted is given in Table 3 below and in [ONR research project: Defining distances for consultation zones around nuclear sites](#) <sup>[4]</sup>.

Details of each site's DEPZ, which are published on the appropriate local authority website, can be found here [ONR - Local Authorities for sites](#)<sup>[5]</sup>. Details of each site's OCZ can be found here - [details of OCZ](#) <sup>[6]</sup>. The centre points for OCZ should be used to determine the extent of the 12km consultation zone for each site.

## Consultation advice

ONR's advice on proposed developments is informed by the views of local authority emergency planners and the licensee's planning function.

The impact of any proposed development on an emergency plan depends on multiple factors including its size in terms of the population involved, the type of development (e.g. nursery or care home), transport infrastructure and any other special features that might affect protective actions required to be taken in the event of a radiation emergency.

Any proposed industrial and commercial developments in the vicinity of a nuclear site that have the potential to constitute an external hazard are of particular additional concern. The impact of such developments on the safety of the nuclear site requires detailed assessment.

## Consultation Process

ONR requests consultation from the Planning Inspectorate, Scottish Government and local planning authorities regarding:

- Local and neighbourhood plans that include developments within DEPZ and OCZ that meet the consultation criteria set out in Table 2 below.
- Any application for planning permission **within one of ONR's consultation zones** that **meets the consultation criteria** set out in Table 2 below.
- Any development of which they are notified (that does not require planning permission) **within one of ONR's consultation zones** that **meets the consultation criteria** set out in Table 2 below.

Note that applications for planning permission include but are not limited to:

- applications for planning permission, made to local planning authorities.
- applications made under section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Determination of applications to develop land without compliance with conditions previously attached).
- applications for approval of reserved matters.
- applications for hazardous substances consent.
- applications for Development Consent Orders for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects.

[Guidance notes](#)  <sup>[7]</sup> for applications for planning permission.

Where an application for hazardous substances consent does not also involve a planning application, it will be for the hazardous substances authority (HSA) to consult with ONR. While the HSA is usually the

local planning authority, there are exceptions. To avoid any hazardous substances consent applications being missed, local planning authorities should ensure, if they are not themselves the HSA, that the relevant HSA is aware of ONR's request to be consulted about hazardous substances consent applications.

**Table 2 - ONR Consultation criteria**


Zone	Consultation criteria
<b>On the nuclear site</b>	Any development
<b>DEPZ</b>	<p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could lead to an increase in residential or non-residential populations, thus impacting on the off-site emergency plan.</p> <p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could pose an external hazard to the site.</p> <p>Any re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could introduce vulnerable groups to the DEPZ</p>
<b>OCZ</b>	<p>Any new residential development of 200 dwellings or greater.</p> <p>Any re-use or re-classification of an existing development that will lead to a material increase in the size of an existing development (greater than 500 persons).</p> <p>Any new non-residential development that could introduce vulnerable groups to the OCZ.</p> <p>Any new development, re-use or re-classification of an existing development that could pose an external hazard to the site.</p>
<b>12km zone</b>	<p>Major hazard facilities i.e. those included within the scope of the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, the Offshore Installations Regulations 2015, the Offshore Installations (Safety Case) Regulations 2005, or the Pipelines Safety Regulations 1996 that could pose an external hazard to the site.</p> <p>Military installations storing munitions</p>
<b>Special case</b>	Special case developments that either introduce a new hazard or change the existing external hazards posed to nuclear sites, irrespective of distance from nuclear sites.



At the current time these special cases include:

- New or expanded airports (including civil airports, military airports and airfields) that:
  - (a) qualify as NSIPs under the Planning Act 2018; or
  - (b) would enable a material increase in the number of aircraft movements; or material changes in aircraft types and sizes, in the nature of aircraft operations (passenger, cargo, military etc), in the number and orientation of runways, or in flight paths;
- Other launch facilities;
- Large reservoirs. These are currently defined as a reservoir with a maximum impounded capacity of 25,000 m<sup>3</sup> (25 megalitres) or greater;
- Activities that involve hydraulic fracturing of rock, as this can induce seismicity. Example developments that may come forward in the UK in the near future are geothermal power and the injection of CO<sub>2</sub> as part of carbon capture and storage. (Note: the current UK moratorium on fracking for shale gas means that further developments for this purpose are now frozen); and
- Military airspace use (e.g. for training) and military practice, bombing or firing ranges.

Consultation zones, distances and special cases are based on current information and will be reviewed by ONR on a periodic basis.

Additional examples of the types of developments that could pose an external hazard to the site are set out in Table 3 and in [ONR research project: Defining distances for Consultation zones around nuclear sites](#). <sup>[8]</sup> These provide examples of the types of developments that ONR would expect to be consulted on but are not meant to be exhaustive.

When ONR is consulted by the Planning Inspectorate, Scottish Government or a local planning authority regarding a planning application (or other notification) for a development within an ONR consultation zone that that meets the consultation criteria, it will undertake the following process:

1. Where appropriate, ONR will consult with the emergency planning function within the local authority, whose area includes the relevant nuclear site. This is in order for ONR to seek assurance that the proposed development has been discussed with the licensee, if appropriate, and can be accommodated within the local authority's existing off-site emergency planning

arrangements, or that the off-site emergency planning arrangements will be amended to accommodate the proposed development.


2. If the proposed development presents a potential external hazard to a nuclear site, ONR will consult the licensee's planning function to obtain their opinion as to the significance of the proposal with regard to safety on their site.
  3. ONR will state that it **does not advise against** the proposed development on planning grounds if, in its opinion, the following statements apply:
    - the local authority emergency planners, if consulted, have provided adequate assurance that the proposed development can be accommodated within their existing off-site emergency planning arrangements (or an amended version); and
    - the development does not represent an external hazard to a nuclear site or the planning function for the site that may be affected by the development has demonstrated that it would not constitute a significant hazard with regard to safety on their site.
  4. When ONR has not received a response from either the local authority emergency planning function or the licensee's planning function, ONR may provide a conditional response, in order to meet the consultation deadline. Conditional responses may state that:
    - ONR does not advise against the development, provided that .....:or
    - ONR advises against the development unless.....
- In exceptional cases, ONR may notify the local planning authority that ONR is not in a position to make a determination with regard to the application.
5. In all other cases, where the above statements do not apply, the ONR Inspector will determine that ONR **advises against** the proposed development.

When ONR is consulted on a local or neighbourhood plan, its response will depend on the level of precision in the information provided:

- If individual developments in the plan within ONR consultation zones that meet the consultation criteria have been clearly identified and adequately described, then ONR will carry out a process equivalent to that it carries out for consultations on a planning application and give an indicative response as to whether or not it is likely to advise against these developments at the planning application stage; or
- If individual developments in the plan within ONR consultation zones that meet the consultation criteria have not been clearly identified and adequately described, then ONR will respond by outlining the process that will be followed at the planning application stage and it will be for


those producing the plan to satisfy themselves that ONR will not advise against any development in the plan at the planning application stage before including such developments within the plan.

Where ONR is consulted on a local or neighbourhood plan, this does not remove the requirement to consult on any relevant planning applications made pursuant to the plan.

The following descriptions and [ONR research project: Defining distances for Consultation zones around nuclear sites](#) <sup>[9]</sup> provide examples of the types of developments that ONR would expect to be consulted on but are not meant to be exhaustive.

**Table 3 - Development Category Examples**

Type	Description
<b>External hazards</b>	
<b>Commercial and industrial</b>	<p>Developments (including those requiring either Hazardous Substances Consent and / or have to be notified under the Pipeline Safety Regulations) in the vicinity of the nuclear site which have the potential to constitute an external hazard. For example those:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that involve the handling, processing, transport and storage of chemicals having a potential for explosions or for the production of gas clouds capable of deflagration or detonation;</li> <li>• in which asphyxiant, toxic, or corrosive materials are stored, processed, transported and otherwise dealt with, that can be discharged under normal or accident conditions;</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of missiles or any other form of impact loading such as wind turbines (blade detachment) and military facilities (missiles, aircraft);</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of electromagnetic interference, and/or electrical transmission grid instability;</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of seismic activity, such as mining and quarrying;</li> <li>• that could increase the likelihood of flooding or blockage of cooling water inlets by silt, debris or biological phenomena such as algae or other forms</li> </ul>

	<p>of marine life, which could have an adverse effect on nuclear safety systems;</p> <p>More information on developments which may pose an external hazard to nuclear sites is available in <a href="#">ONR research project: Defining distances for Consultation zones around nuclear sites.</a> <sup>[10]</sup></p>
<b>Developments likely to adversely affect the operation of the off-site emergency plan</b>	
<b>Businesses and general industry</b>	Including offices, financial institutions, research and development facilities, laboratories, high technology and light industry, wind farms, aircraft runways and runway extensions.
<b>Storage or distribution</b>	Wholesale warehouses, repositories, petrol filling stations.
<b>Hotels</b>	Hotels, motels, boarding and guest houses.
<b>Residential institutions</b>	Residential schools and colleges, hospitals and convalescent/nursing homes.
<b>Secure residential institutions</b>	Use for a provision of secure residential accommodation, including a prison, young offender institution, detention centre, secure training centre, custody centre, short term holding centre, secure hospital, secure local authority accommodation or use as a military barracks.
<b>Residential</b>	Residential housing, flats, caravan sites.
<b>Non-residential institutions</b>	Places of worship, church halls, clinics, health centres, churches, day nurseries, consulting rooms, museums, public halls, libraries, art galleries, exhibition halls, law courts, non-residential education and training centres, supermarkets and retail parks.
<b>Assembly and leisure</b>	Cinemas, concert and conference venues, sporting establishments, leisure pools, skating rinks, gymnasiums, other indoor and outdoor sports and leisure uses.

## Link URLs in this page

1. NS-LUP-GD-001 Land Use Planning and the Siting of Nuclear Installations  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/operational/other/ns-lup-gd-001.docx>
2. ONR research project - Defining distances for consultation zones around nuclear sites  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/defining-distances-consultation-zones.pdf>

3. ONR - Map of regulated sites/facilities  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/map-of-regulated-sites.pdf>
4. ONR research project: Defining distances for consultation zones around nuclear sites  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/defining-distances-consultation-zones.pdf>
5. ONR - Local Authorities for sites  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/local-authorities-sites.htm>
6. details of OCZ  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/lup-outer-consultation-zones.pdf>
7. Guidance notes  
[http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/1app/guidance/guidance\\_note-outline\\_application\\_with\\_reserved\\_matters.pdf](http://www.planningportal.gov.uk/uploads/1app/guidance/guidance_note-outline_application_with_reserved_matters.pdf)
8. ONR research project: Defining distances for Consultation zones around nuclear sites.  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/defining-distances-consultation-zones.pdf>
9. ONR research project: Defining distances for Consultation zones around nuclear sites  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/defining-distances-consultation-zones.pdf>
10. ONR research project: Defining distances for Consultation zones around nuclear sites.  
<https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2021/defining-distances-consultation-zones.pdf>