Kent County Council
Dungeness B Nuclear Power Station
Off-Site Emergency Plan
Issue 2.3
2018

Next Scheduled Review: June 2018

All enquiries relating to this document should be sent to:

Resilience and Emergency Planning Service,
Kent County Council,
Invicta House,
County Hall,
Maidstone
Kent ME14 1XX

Tel: 01622 675570
Email: resilience@kent.gov.uk

Dungeness Off-Site Emergency Plan
Version 2.3 (2018)
Classification:

Plan - NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED
Appendix 3 – EPCC USE ONLY

Next Scheduled Review: June 2018
A publicly accessible version of this plan can be found at:

Compiled by:

Kent County Council, Resilience & Emergency Planning Service
Date: January 2018

Approved by:

Dungeness Emergency Planning Consultative Committee
Date: TBC

All organisations should ensure that if printed copies of this document are being used, the latest version is obtained from this source.
### ISSUE & REVIEW REGISTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of Changes</th>
<th>Issue &amp; Date</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New issue of plan. Key changes / additions:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Plan re-formatted in line with new KCC document template;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All terminology reviewed in line with UK Civil Protection Lexicon(^1), NEPLG Consolidated Guidance(^2) and relevant KRF arrangements;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Activation &amp; alerting messages and cascade updated in line with Site Operator On-Site Emergency Plans and KRF generic alerting protocols;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Separate chapters on ‘Site &amp; Scene Management’ &amp; ‘Command &amp; Control’ combined, refreshed &amp; expanded;</td>
<td>1.0 February 2012</td>
<td>Dungeness Emergency Planning Consultative Committee (EPCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Scientific &amp; Technical Advice Cell (STAC) arrangements updated to include consideration of potential agencies involved in flooding / shoreline management scenarios;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Radiation monitoring co-ordination arrangements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Additional information re identifying / supporting ‘Vulnerable People’</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Media &amp; Public Information section re-drafted with a ‘Media &amp; Communications Strategy’ linked to the KRF Media &amp; Communications Plan;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Roles &amp; Responsibilities section updated in line with NEPLG Consolidated Guidance e.g. DLCG, GDS, Met Office, RIMNET, MOD, EA, FSA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All existing facts, figures and maps reviewed and updated, as necessary;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- New locations for KI tablets / Evacuation Assembly Point and multi-agency Silver (Tactical Co-ordinating Centre – TCC);</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Location maps / directions added for key multi-agency co-ordination centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- All ‘Official (Personal)’ responder information moved into single appendix at back of plan.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ‘Official (Personal)’ location details &amp; maps added to Appendix 3. Contacts Directory under review &amp; to be added prior to publications</td>
<td>1.1, February 2013</td>
<td>Dungeness EPCC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ‘Official (Personal)’ Potassium Iodate locations (A.3.1) updated following DEPZ tablet distribution renewal and physical inspection of identified storage sites and rest centres.</td>
<td>1.2 December 2013</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. [www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/cplexicon](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/cplexicon)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary of Changes</th>
<th>Issue &amp; Date</th>
<th>Approved By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Removal of A Site from the off-site emergency plan.</td>
<td>1.3 February 2014</td>
<td>• EDF Emergency Planning Officer,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Health, Safety and Environment Safety &amp; Assurance Division, Generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Magnox Emergency Planning Officer, Emergency Planning Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• KCC Emergency Planning Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Contacts Directory updated.</td>
<td>1.4 May 2014</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Mark Salisbury)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Distribution list updated.</td>
<td>1.4 May 2014</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Updated alerting cascade.</td>
<td>1.4 May 2014</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Update following Exercise Hawk; 5.6 Implementation of countermeasures – all residents within the 2.4 DEPZ will be advised to take countermeasures; inclusion of postcodes within 3km DEPZ Appendix 2 A2.9; update to Contact Directory; paragraph around padlock codes for access to PI tablets.</td>
<td>1.5 May 2014</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Update following Exercise Hawk – reference to JESIP protocol and mnemonic METHANE to replace SAD CHALET.</td>
<td>1.5 July 2015</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Update on replacement of GTA (Government Technical Adviser) role to new ONR SCC emergency response role.</td>
<td>1.5 March 2016</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Updated by NHS.</td>
<td>1.5 April 2016</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Sentence around mass storage facility of stable iodine tablets in Folkestone.</td>
<td>1.5 April 2016</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• New information regarding PI tablet distribution.</td>
<td>1.5 April 2016</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Full review of plan to include reference to new REPPIR arrangements implemented by BEIS. NB – full review by BEIS will be implemented in January/February 2018.</td>
<td>2.0 June 2017</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Teresa Young)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ‘Second opinion’ review of full plan.</td>
<td>2.1 August 2017</td>
<td>Principal Resilience Officer (Tony Harwood)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Formatting update and review of full plan.</td>
<td>2.1 August 2017</td>
<td>Resilience &amp; Emergencies Assistant (Louise Butfoy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Formatting update, contacts directory updated and new mapping.</td>
<td>2.2 December 2017</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Andy Jeffery)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Formatting update.</td>
<td>2.3 January 2018</td>
<td>Senior Resilience Officer (Andy Jeffery)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DISTRIBUTION LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Contact Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnox (Operator - Dungeness A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF Energy (Operator - Dungeness B)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex Police</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Fire &amp; Rescue Service (KFRS)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Coast Ambulance Service (SECAMB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime &amp; Coastguard Agency (MCA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS South East and CCG</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health England (PHE) - Kent Health Protection Unit (HPU) &amp; Centre for Radiation, Chemical &amp; Environmental Hazards (CRCE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent County Council (KCC) and Kent Resilience Team (KRT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepway District Council (SDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex County Council (ESCC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother District Council (RDC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for Energy &amp; Climate Change (DECC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for Communities &amp; Local Government (DCLG)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs (Defra)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency (EA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food Standards Agency (FSA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Met Office</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence (MOD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affinity Water</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SECTION</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>INFORMATION</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Background</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Radiation</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Site Incidents and Off-Site Nuclear Emergencies (OSNE)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Hazard Related Assumptions</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Description of the Dungeness Area</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Population, Nearest Towns and Countermeasure Sectors</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Exercises</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>Emergency Planning</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Community Liaison</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10</td>
<td>Publication of this Plan</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>AIMS &amp; OBJECTIVES</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Aim</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ALERTING &amp; NOTIFICATION PROCESS</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Initial Alerting</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Alerting Other Responders</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Alerting the Public</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>COMMAND, CONTROL &amp; CO-ORDINATION</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Co-ordination Centres</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1</td>
<td>Site Emergency Control Centre (ECC)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.2</td>
<td>Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.3</td>
<td>Forward Control Point / Forward Command Post (FCP)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.4</td>
<td>Tactical Co-ordination Centre (TCC)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.5</td>
<td>Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.6</td>
<td>Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room (NEBR)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Cross- Border Co-ordination</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Lines of Communication</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Information Management</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Information Communications Technology (ICT)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Scene Management</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.1</td>
<td>Site Access Control Point (ACP)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.2</td>
<td>Cordons &amp; Traffic Control</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.3</td>
<td>Evacuation Assembly Points (EvAPs) / Rest Centres</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.4</td>
<td>Vulnerable People</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>Medical Co-ordination, Casualty &amp; Fatality Management</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.1</td>
<td>Co-ordination</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.2</td>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.3</td>
<td>Casualty Clearing Station (CasCS)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.4</td>
<td>Casualty Bureau (CasB)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.5</td>
<td>NHS 111</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.7.6</td>
<td>Holding &amp; Audit Area for Deceased People &amp; Human Remains (HAADR)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>Provision of Scientific &amp; Technical Advice</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.1</td>
<td>Scientific &amp; Technical Advice Cell (STAC)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.2</td>
<td>Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre Emergency Response Role</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8.3</td>
<td>Other Sources of Scientific Advice</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>Media &amp; Public Information</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. PUBLIC PROTECTION & COUNTERMEASURES .................................................. 41
   5.1 Assessments of Radioactivity ................................................................. 41
   5.2 Reduction of Risk .................................................................................. 41
   5.3 Public Protection Options ..................................................................... 42
   5.4 Emergency Reference Levels (ERLs) .................................................... 42
   5.5 Distances for Countermeasures ............................................................ 43
   5.6 Implementation of Countermeasures .................................................... 43
   5.7 Shelter .................................................................................................... 44
   5.8 Potassium Iodate (KIO₃) Tablets ............................................................ 44
   5.9 Evacuation ............................................................................................. 45
    5.9.1 Rest Centres ..................................................................................... 47
   5.10 Radiation Monitoring & Decontamination ............................................ 47
    5.10.1 Responsibilities .............................................................................. 47
    5.10.2 Principles ....................................................................................... 48
    5.10.3 Monitoring Resource Availability & Capability ............................ 49
    5.10.4 Practical Arrangements ................................................................. 49
   5.11 Food Supply .......................................................................................... 50
   5.12 Water Supply ....................................................................................... 50
   5.13 Special Foods & Medicines .................................................................. 50
   Annex 5.1 Record of Advice on Countermeasures to Protect the Public ...... 52

6. MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY .............................................. 53
   6.1 Purpose & Scope .................................................................................... 53
   6.2 Key Objectives, Consequences & Challenges ....................................... 53
   6.3 Multi-Agency Co-ordination ................................................................. 54
    6.3.1 Media & Communications Group (M&CG) .................................... 54
    6.3.2 The Lead Organisation ................................................................... 54
    6.3.3 Supporting Organisations ............................................................... 54
   6.4 Media Management .............................................................................. 54
    6.4.1 Statements, Briefings & Press Conferences ................................. 54
    6.4.2 Media Liaison .................................................................................. 55
   6.5 Warning & Informing the Public ............................................................ 55
    6.5.1 Key Target Audiences & Communications Channels .................... 55
    6.5.2 Key Messages .................................................................................. 56
   Annex 6.1 Emergency Information to the Public ........................................ 57
   Annex 6.2 NHS Leaflet & Letter - Distribution of Potassium Iodate (KIO₃) Tablets .................................................. 59
   Annex 6.3 FSA Precautionary Advice Statement ...................................... 61

7. OUTLINE RESPONSIBILITIES ................................................................. 63
   7.1 Operator: EDF Energy (B Station) ........................................................... 63
   7.2 Emergency Services ............................................................................. 64
   7.3 Health .................................................................................................... 65
   7.4 Local Authorities ................................................................................... 67
   7.5 Government Departments & Agencies ............................................... 68
   7.6 Other ....................................................................................................... 72

APPENDIX 1. GLOSSARY ...................................................................... 73
APPENDIX 2. MAPS, PLANS & POPULATION DATA ................................. 79
A2.1 Detailed Emergency Planning Zone .................................................................................. 79
A2.2 Sector Map (0-10km) ........................................................................................................ 80
A2.3 Sector Map (0-20km) ......................................................................................................... 81
A2.4 Shepway District Council Electoral Wards (0-20km) .......................................................... 82
A2.5 Premises within 0-3km of the Site (the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone) ...................... 83
A2.6 Premises within 3-5km of the Site ...................................................................................... 84
A2.7 Other Significant Locations within 7km of the Site .......................................................... 84
A2.8 Premises within 5-20km of the Site .................................................................................. 85
A2.9 Total Population ............................................................................................................... 86
A2.10 Communal Establishments within 20km of the Site e.g. Residential / Care / Nursing Homes, Sheltered Housing etc. ......................................................................................................... 87
A2.11 Postcodes within the 3km Detailed Emergency Planning Zone ........................................... 89

APPENDIX 3. INFORMATION FOR RESPONDERS ..................................................................... 90
APPENDIX 4. RECOVERY CO-ORDINATING GROUP MODEL AGENDA ................................. 91
1. INFORMATION

1.1 Background

There are two Nuclear Power Stations at Dungeness:

- **Dungeness A Station** is owned by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). Magnox is currently contracted to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority to decommission the station. Power generation ceased at the end of 2006, Health & Safety Executive (HSE) Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) have judged the risk of a radiation emergency occurring is not reasonably foreseeable therefore an offsite plan is not required.

- **Dungeness B Station** is operated by EDF Energy. It has two advanced gas cooled reactors and has been generating electricity since 1984.

The term ‘Operator’ within this plan refers to either company.

The legislation under which this plan is written is as follows;

- Nuclear Installations Act (1965), as amended by the Nuclear Installations Act (1969) requires Operators to be licensed by the HSE, a condition of which is that Health & Safety Executive approved emergency arrangements are in place to respond to any site emergency. Operators are also obliged to consult with the Emergency Services, Local Authorities and other interested bodies, to ensure that advice is available and given, should that be necessary, to protect the public.

- The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness & Public Information) Regulations (2001) places a duty on:
  - The Operator to prepare an On-Site Emergency Plan; and
  - The Local Authority (Kent County Council as the upper tier authority) to prepare an Off-Site Emergency Plan (this Plan).

This plan satisfies the requirements of those Regulations and is based largely on the Hazard Identification and Risk Evaluation (HIRe) documents submitted by the Operator, which identify worst-case radioactivity release levels arising from a reasonably foreseeable emergency.

The requirement for ‘extendibility’ (i.e. a release of a greater scale than that which is reasonably foreseeable) is addressed in the plan through the same generic principles by identifying larger areas and resource requirements.

The off-site plan complements the operator on-site emergency plans, and integrates with the plans of other agencies. Each agency will respond operationally in accordance with the procedures set out in its individual service emergency or contingency plan. The plan will remain the property and copyright of Kent County Council and will be reviewed and updated at regular intervals not exceeding those laid down in the REPPIR Regulations (2001).

The **Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Protocol (JESIP)** is a methodology developed to improve the way multi-agencies work together during incidents. It is based around principles of joint working, a mnemonic (M/ETHANE) to assist with information gathering, and the Joint Decision Model to enable commanders to take effective action. Reference should be made to the JESIP doctrine handbook and joint decision making processes. Further information is available from [www.jesip.org.uk](http://www.jesip.org.uk). The aide memoire and Joint Decision Model are reproduced on the following page.
M / ETHANE: Aide Memoire (Site/Scene)

- **M** Major Incident
- **E** Exact Location
- **T** Type of Incident
- **H** Hazards
- **A** Access
- **N** Number of Casualties
- **E** Emergency Services in Attendance or Required

This plan covers the three acknowledged phases of an emergency following the release of radioactive materials e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>The first few hours when the event is assessed, implications and effects identified, appropriate action initiated by response agencies and urgent countermeasures may be triggered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>When the release continues and countermeasures may be extended e.g. food and water restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>When a release has ended and the process of restoring normal life is undertaken.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It has been produced in consultation with, or by reference, to material supplied by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnox (Operator Dungeness A)</td>
<td>Rother District Council (RDC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EDF Energy (Operator - Dungeness B)</td>
<td>Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Police</td>
<td>Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sussex Police</td>
<td>Department for Communities &amp; Local Government (DCLG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent Fire &amp; Rescue Service (KFRS)</td>
<td>Department for Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs (Defra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Coast Ambulance Service (SECAMB)</td>
<td>Environment Agency (EA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maritime &amp; Coastguard Agency (MCA)</td>
<td>Food Standards Agency (FSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS England South (South East)</td>
<td>Met Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health England (PHE) - Kent Health Protection Unit (HPU) &amp; Centre for Radiation, Chemical &amp; Environmental Hazards (CRCE)</td>
<td>Radiation Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kent County Council (KCC) and Kent Resilience Team (KRT)</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence (MOD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepway District Council (SDC)</td>
<td>Affinity Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Sussex County Council (ESCC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Please See Appendix 3 for details of padlock codes for storage of Potassium Iodate tablets in Brockhill Park and Marsh Academy. PI tablets are also stored at Lydd Airport and Lydd Community Centre**
1.2 Radiation

The unit of measurement for radiation is a milliSievert (mSv) and the average annual radiation dose in the UK is 2.6mSv, received from natural sources, with many people receiving additional doses from artificial sources such as medical x-rays. Adverse effects from radiation exposure have only been observed in people exposed to high doses of radiation, for the purposes of radiological protection the assumption is that any radiation dose, however small, carries some risk to health.

An Off-Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) (see below) may result in an invisible plume of radioactive material being released into the environment. Proximity to this material, whether in the air or as ground contamination, may result in radiation exposure. The harmful effects to human beings of such exposure may include an increased risk of developing cancer in later years, but if the exposure is very high earlier medical effects could occur.

The maximum permitted cumulative level of radiation dose per year for nuclear workers, members of the public and emergency services is defined in the Ionising Radiations Regulations (1999) Schedule 3, Part 1.

1.3 Site Incidents and Off-Site Nuclear Emergencies (OSNE)

The terms ‘Site Incident’ and ‘Off-Site Nuclear Emergency’ have separate and distinct meanings, which trigger very different responses:

- **Site Incident**: an occurrence within the site, not necessarily involving a radioactive release, which has no affect beyond the perimeter fence. It will be notified to the appropriate emergency service (e.g. Fire & Rescue Service in the case of a fire) who will liaise with the Police and power station to assess the potential implications of the incident. There is unlikely to be an Off-Site response in these cases.

- **Off-Site Nuclear Emergency**: an occurrence or condition which has caused or will cause / may cause a radiological hazard beyond the site perimeter. The Operator’s Emergency Controller will alert the Emergency Services that an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has been declared. The information is then cascaded to all response agencies thereby triggering emergency plans and responses from those agencies. It may not be possible in the early stages to indicate the extent or likely development of a site incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.

The declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency will always require a full and immediate response by the Emergency Services, Local Authorities and other agencies. In all cases it is preferable to scale down the response than endeavour to scale it up if circumstances change. Therefore the Operator is expected to take a cautious approach and not underestimate the potential or delay notification.

This plan only details the response following a declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.

1.4 Hazard Related Assumptions

The type of reactors used at Dungeness B cannot lead to a nuclear explosion, and there is no risk to the public or to domestic or wild animals outside the site boundary due to any thermal or explosive effect or any hazard, including chemical hazards, associated with conventional electricity generation.

The design of all nuclear plant includes a safety analysis identifying potential accidents and sequences in which failure could occur and lead to the release of radioactive material. Such accidents are used to
determine the adequacy of safety systems and are referred to as ‘Design Basis Accidents’ (DBA). The DBA causing the largest foreseeable Off-Site release is called the ‘Reference Accident’ (RA).

The potential hazard lies in the radioactive products which accumulate in nuclear fuel whilst the reactor is operating. In the event of failure of the safety systems and devices, these products may be released into the environment and be carried beyond the perimeter fence as a dust and/or vapour by the wind. Radioactivity is invisible and the rate of release depends upon the circumstances of the event.

Sources of contamination to humans and animals may arise from:

- External radiation from an escaping plume;
- External radiation from radioactivity deposited from the plume on the ground or buildings;
- External radiation from radioactivity within the plume deposited on the skin and/or clothing;
- Internal radiation from any activity inhaled or ingested from the plume;
- Internal radiation from the consumption of contaminated foodstuffs and drinking water.

The scale of radioactive material released in a Reference Accident envisages that there would be no immediate harm to the public given that the effects would not go beyond the site boundary. If the scale of release were to exceed Reference Accident levels and/or it were deemed necessary to introduce counter-measures, then shelter, Potassium Iodate (KIO₃) tablets and evacuation, or any combination of these may be used (Section 5.0).

A Reference Accident could, however, have an impact on crops to a distance of 25km from the site, requiring statutory prohibition by the Food Standards Agency to prevent contaminated produce entering the food chain. This may result in significant quantities of potentially contaminated crops needing to be dealt with as contaminated waste. Livestock, and derivative products such as milk and wool, and wild animals, including fish and shell fish, can also become contaminated through direct contact with radioactive material or ingesting contaminated food.

In the event of radioactive material actually or potentially impacting on the food chain, the Department for the Environment, Food, and Rural Affairs (Defra) may impose controls and restrictions on the movement and sale of food. Such a controlled area would depend on the nature and quantities of the release and prevailing weather conditions. Such controls would cover growing or exposed foodstuffs but would be unlikely to affect packaged or well stored materials.

Emergency plans for all nuclear power stations include the requirement to monitor radioactivity levels up to a distance of 40km from the site. Mobile teams will carry out air and ground monitoring, the data being assessed centrally and the results contributing to any decision on counter-measures. Initially monitoring will be undertaken by the operator and subsequently co-ordinated by the Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards.

The Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) has agreed a Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) of 2.4km for the Dungeness site, beyond which it is extremely unlikely that persons will be required to take prompt
counter-measures. For the sake of operational convenience, this plan covers up to a distance of 3km from the site.

The *Civil Nuclear Emergency Planning – Consolidated Guidance* issued by the Nuclear Emergencies Planning Liaison Group (NEPLG) advises that Off-Site Emergency Plans should cater for scenarios involving a beyond design basis accident, although such events are extremely unlikely. It recommends outline planning for a geographical area wider than the DEPZ or ‘extendibility’. The concept of extendibility is included throughout this plan and in general terms means that the same general principles are employed but over a greater area or in larger numbers.

1.5 **Description of the Dungeness Area**
Dungeness Power Station is located on the Romney Marsh, a low-lying area drained by a network of man-made ditches and characterised by a shingle headland, coastal grazing marsh, arable land, active and historic (flooded) aggregate workings, and settlements. The shingle and flooded workings support an internationally significant flora and fauna, including rare species, and forms a part of the wider Romney Marsh and Rye Bay Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Area of Conservation (SAC). To the north of the site is an RSPB nature reserve. The shoreline supports recreational and commercial fishing and is popular with walkers. The power station is located close to the shoreline, in order to abstract sea water for cooling purposes. It is protected by a shingle bund and a network of seawalls around and within the site.

The Dover Strait Marine Traffic Zone is 7km offshore of the power station. Small coastal vessels and recreational craft may pass much closer and may anchor nearby or draw up on the beach. It cannot be assumed that the Maritime & Coastguard Agency (MCA) is able to communicate with all such vessels and craft which may not carry marine band radio.

London Ashford Airport at Lydd, 5km north of the sites, is used by a variety of aircraft with a runway able to accommodate large wide-bodied jet aircraft.

1.6 **Population, Nearest Towns and Countermeasure Sectors**
The population in the vicinity of the power station varies, increasing during the summer months with visitors and the occupation of holiday homes. During winter months, some coastal properties are left unoccupied.

Approximately 1km to the east of the site are a group of dwellings, a public house, a Lifeboat Station, Maritime and Coastguard Agency Coastguard Station and the terminus for the Romney, Hythe and Dymchurch Railway.

Whilst public access immediately west of the site is possible, a Ministry of Defence range and training camp extends from the power station to the towns of Lydd and Camber. To the east, the landscape is largely rural landscape lies between the power station and Dymchurch, punctuated by residential and holiday properties, a caravan park and some light industry. The area becomes progressively more populated towards Dymchurch and Hythe, with the larger town of Folkestone 20 km to the north east of Dungeness.

---

Inland from Dungeness are the towns of Lydd (6km), New Romney (8km), Ashford (25km), Tenterden (25km) and a large number of smaller rural settlements (including both temporary and permanent gypsy and traveller communities and agricultural worker accommodation). Countermeasure sectors for these areas are shown at Appendix 2 of this plan, as well as details of the dwellings and key locations (places of work, railways etc.) within 5km of the power station and population figures within a 20km radius of the site.

1.7 Exercises
Nuclear power stations are required to exercise their emergency procedures regularly under the supervision of the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR). There are three levels, the scenario for each requiring approval of the ONR:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Concentrates on the operator’s on-site procedures and communications. It may involve limited participation by the Emergency Services and other response organisations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Tests the on-site procedures and off-site co-ordination, mainly the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC). It involves participation by the Emergency Services, emergency response organisations, government departments and agencies, and the operator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>A national exercise extension of Level 2 by requiring Government Departments to exercise their procedures at their respective headquarters, and the Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room (NEBR) for Central Government, to test the interaction within and between national and local agencies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In accordance with the requirements of the Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations (2001) (REPPIR), KCC will agree with the operator and Emergency Services the best method to test this plan. Such tests will occur at intervals not exceeding 3 years.

1.8 Emergency Planning
An Emergency Planning Consultative Committee (EPCC) provides a forum to consult on, discuss and develop emergency planning issues. It provides the opportunity to review operator and individual service / agency emergency plans, determine how improvements can be achieved, take into account national developments, and advise on exercise planning.

Its objectives are:

- To keep the adequacy of emergency arrangements under review;
- Set an exercise programme;
- Consider exercise reports;
- Provide advice and information to a Site Stakeholder Group (SSG) - see Section 1.10;
- Consider issues raised at Site Stakeholder Group which could affect emergency planning;
- Keep under review the information provided to the public within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone.

Members are drawn from the range of agencies involved in planning and response including the Emergency Services, Local Authorities, Government Departments, and public utilities together with specialist staff from the power station and its neighbouring decommissioning site.

1.9 Community Liaison
A Site Stakeholder Group (SSG) exists to provide an opportunity for local liaison with community representatives, including elected council members, local industry, and residents. Invitations are also...
Official (Personal)

extended to local groups having a particular interest in the environment and nuclear power generation. It meets twice a year under independent chairmanship, the chairperson being appointed by the membership.

The primary objectives of the Site Stakeholder Group are to:

- Provide a forum for local issues to be raised and discussed;
- Consider local environmental matters;
- Provide information on emergency planning and exercises;
- Report on any incidents which may have occurred;
- Enable members to discuss relevant matters with representatives of the Emergency Planning Consultative Committee (see Section 1.8);
- Provide information on nuclear industry policy and developments.

1.10 Publication of this Plan

Hard copies of this plan are available on application to Kent County Council, although the security of information will be considered against any such application. This contributes to both the open government philosophy embraced by Kent County Council and ongoing public awareness and consultation. The plan can also be obtained from the Kent County Council website, Kent County Council and Kent Resilience Forum pages on Resilience Direct.
2. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

2.1 Aim
The aim of this plan is to document and describe how Kent County Council, the Emergency Services and other agencies will respond to and manage the consequences of an incident involving the offsite release (or potential release) of radioactive materials from Dungeness B Nuclear Power Station.

2.2 Objectives
The objectives of this plan are to:

- Ensure integration of appropriate operational plans;
- Ensure that the need to co-ordinate relevant emergency centres and other appropriate locations is understood;
- Assist in the co-ordination of appropriate internal and public information systems;
- Facilitate activation of the crisis management systems in order to assess needs and initiate appropriate response;
- Ensure liaison arrangements between all appropriate organisations at all stages of an event are maintained;
- Ensure that adequate measures are implemented for the care of members of the public affected by the incident; and
- Outline the activities to be undertaken to protect the public and the environment outside the power station.
3. ALERTING & NOTIFICATION PROCESS

3.1 Initial Alerting

Figure 1. Initial Incident Alerting Cascade

As indicated in Figure 1, the Dungeness B Control Room will inform Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service & South East Coast Ambulance Service via 999 of an incident occurring which is, or is likely to be classed as an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency. Verbal alerting is followed by a fax confirmation message to each of the Emergency Services.

The following message will be relayed:

“This is a genuine notification; this is Dungeness B Power Station. We are informing you of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) declared at [specify time]. The wind direction is from [specify degrees] for your action”

3.2 Alerting Other Responders

Other organisations involved in the response will be advised of the emergency as shown in Figure 2. Each of those organisations in turn, maintains its own internal alerting chain. Many alerting systems will therefore operate in parallel with the potential for an alert to be received more than once. Whilst this should be avoided if possible, it is better to be informed twice than for any incorrect assumption of awareness to be made.

Each of those services will then implement its emergency arrangements which, having been developed through close co-operation and consultation will provide an integrated response in respect of On-Site and Off-Site mitigation.
3.3 Alerting the Public

See also Section 6.

Figure 2. Alerting Cascade:
4. COMMAND, CONTROL & CO-ORDINATION

4.1 Co-ordination Centres
This section describes the key centres responsible for co-ordinating or supporting the multi-agency response to an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Dungeness Nuclear Power Station. Maps, directions & emergency contact details for these locations can be found in Appendix 3.

Single agency co-ordination centres are not described in this plan. However, it is anticipated that each agency’s emergency centre may also be established. Each agency will co-ordinate its own specialist response and deployment in liaison with each other and in particular to support the multi-agency co-ordination centres.

Examples of single-agency Emergency Centres that responders may need to liaise with may include:

- Emergency Services Control Rooms;
- Incident Suite, Office for Nuclear Regulation;
- County Emergency Centre (CEC), Kent County Council and East Sussex County Council;
- District Emergency Centre (DEC), Shepway District Council & Rother District Council;
- Public Health England Centre For Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards Emergency Centre;
- Environment Agency Technical Assessment Centre;
- Environment Agency Area Emergency Room;
- Met Office Environment Monitoring And Response Centre (EMARC);
- Radiation Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET).

4.1.1 Site Emergency Control Centre (ECC)
The Emergency Control Centre (ECC) is a dedicated facility to enable the site to be managed, to command the response organisation, and interface with external support during an emergency. This will include monitoring of radioactivity both On-Site and Off-Site, the co-ordination of which will subsequently become the responsibility of the Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC)

The basic equipment provided in each Emergency Control Centre includes maps, station procedures, drawings, communications equipment, tenability monitoring equipment, wind speed and direction indicators, plotting equipment, log sheets and general stationery.

The Emergency Control Centre staff will include the Emergency Controller, Emergency Health Physicist, Emergency Reactor Physicist and Emergency Administrative Officer, all available on a 24 hour standby rota. For a protracted incident, they will be assisted by Assistant Controllers and appropriate Emergency Centre support staff to carry out plotting, communications and radio operation.

Should the designated Emergency Control Centre be compromised, a secondary Emergency Control Centre will be activated, located in the Denge Laboratory building close to the site entrance, and providing similar facilities to discharge the same roles and responsibilities.

Providing it is safe to do so, liaison officers from the Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service & South East Coast Ambulance Service will attend the Emergency Control Centre to facilitate the exchange of information and communications with the Emergency Services.
If a safe approach to the site is uncertain, in consultation with the Operator, the Emergency Services will initially deploy to the Forward Control Point / Command Post (FCP) to co-ordinate their response from there – see Section 4.1.3.

Kent Fire and Rescue Service (KFRS) is responsible for fire-fighting action On-Site, although initial attendance may be by the Operator’s On-Site fire crew. The level of response and the procedures required for safe attendance, together with liaison and integration with the Operator’s fire crew are documented in Kent Fire and Rescue Service’s operation orders.

South East Coast Ambulance Service (SECAmb) is responsible for paramedic response, transfer of casualties to hospitals, and the co-ordination of other medical support On-Site. The locations and liaison arrangements for treating and removing injured persons are contained within ambulance service operating procedures.

4.1.2 Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC)

A Central Emergency Support Centre, jointly operated by EDF Energy Generation Ltd. and Magnox Ltd., will be established at Barnwood, Gloucestershire to relieve the Dungeness Site of all aspects of Off-Site radiological protection actions. It will provide a single source of technical support to the site to assist in bringing the situation under control. As well as supporting the affected site, it also serves the Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

The Central Emergency Support Centre is under the overall direction of the Central Emergency Support Centre Controller who is responsible for ensuring that the Central Emergency Support Centre operates in such a way as to fulfil its functions of serving and supporting the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and the site Emergency Control Centre.

The prime function of the Central Emergency Support Centre is to acquire and assess all necessary technical data that has a bearing upon the radiological hazard to the public. It will also provide expert advice based upon that technical assessment to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre so that the Strategic Co-ordination Group can make informed decisions on the action required to protect the public. In the case of other sites, this work is currently undertaken at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

The Central Emergency Support Centre will:

- Provide a technical support service to the affected site and act as the focal point for routing advice and material assistance to the affected site;
- Be responsible for the onward transmission of monitoring results and the outcome of radiological assessments to external agencies, such as Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards and Food Standards Agency, and for the supply of information to the chief Officers of EDF Energy and Magnox;
- Provide information to the Government Technical Advisor (Office for Nuclear Regulation) / Government Liaison Officer (GLO) on how the incident might affect the local environment;
- Collate the information required by the Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room (NEBR) for briefing ministers, and pass such information directly to the Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room.
4.1.3 Forward Control Point / Forward Command Post (FCP)

The command & control facility nearest to the scene of an incident (but outside any potential hazard zone) is responsible for the immediate direction, deployment and security of the incident, and reporting into the Tactical Co-ordination Centre (TCC) away from the scene.

In the context of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, a Forward Control Point would be established to support the Site Emergency Co-ordination Centre by overseeing the management of all Off-Site Bronze / Operational activities e.g. cordon control, traffic control, evacuations etc. (see Section 4.6).

In the event that a safe approach to the site cannot be guaranteed, first responders from the Emergency Services would deploy to the Forward Control Point and will establish communications with the Site Emergency Co-ordination Centre from there.

4.1.4 Tactical Co-ordination Centre (TCC)

Sometimes referred to as the Incident Control Point or Incident Command Post (ICP), the Tactical Co-ordination Centre is the location at which the multi-agency group of Tactical / Silver Commanders (the Tactical Co-ordinating Group - TCG) will meet to determine, co-ordinate and deliver the tactical response to an emergency at the site, and oversee all Bronze / Operational activities e.g. cordon control, traffic management, evacuation & shelter.

In the early stages of a developing emergency, the Forward Control Post will act as the focal point until the Tactical Co-ordination Centre is established and ready to take over tactical command of the incident. Similarly, until the Strategic Co-ordination Centre is operational, the Tactical Co-ordination Centre will retain overall strategic command of the incident.

With this in mind, in order to retain a strategic overview of an incident at Dungeness Nuclear Power Station, the nominated Tactical Co-ordination Centre for the site is located at Medway Police Station (see Appendix 3).

4.1.5 Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC)

The Strategic Co-ordination Centre (and fall-back Strategic Co-ordination Centre) is a purpose-built facility maintained by Kent Police with pre-planned accommodation and communications to support the multi-agency response to an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.

During the emergency response phase, overall co-ordination is undertaken by the Police Gold Commander from the Strategic Co-ordination Centre, assisted by a multi-agency Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG). The Maritime and Coastguard Agency remains responsible for co-ordination of all marine activity including broadcasting warnings to shipping and co-ordination of sea-borne resources.

Members of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group will be assisted by support staff from their own organisations and the police. Liaison officers will also be appointed by adjacent authorities and Emergency Services. All agencies and individuals will be co-located in the Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

The organisations expected to be present at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre are:

Dungeness Off-Site Emergency Plan
Version 2.3 (2018)
Other organisations may attend according to the circumstances of the incident or the additional assistance and expertise they may be able to offer to the response, for example the Military and Natural England.

All agencies having an agreed role in the Strategic Co-ordination Centre will appoint a liaison officer to facilitate information flows between their own organisation and the other response agencies. The Strategic Co-ordination Centre liaison officers support, but are distinct from, each organisation’s representative at the Strategic Co-ordinating Group.

The primary purpose of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group is to:

- Decide and prioritise Off-Site actions to protect the public;
- Ensure that actions are implemented effectively;
- Provide support as necessary to those implementing the actions;
- Ensure that authoritative advice is passed to the public through the Media Briefing Centre (MBC).

The Strategic Co-ordinating Group will be the focal point for matters of policy and overall strategy for the off-site response to the incident. It will be located within the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and will comprise senior officers of those organisations involved.

As soon as possible after the declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, an Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response Team (see Section 4.8.1) appointed by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) will also attend the Strategic Co-ordination Centre. The Office for Nuclear Regulation will not take any executive responsibilities from the Site Emergency Controller, the Strategic Commander or from any other organisation.

Until the Office for Nuclear Regulation’s Strategic Co-ordination Centre emergency response is established, the Operator’s Technical Adviser (referred to as the Company Technical Advisor – CTA) will provide advice to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group on public protection measures.

The Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, the lead Government Department, will send a small team headed by the Government Liaison Officer / Team (GLO / GLT) to support the Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response. The Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team will maintain
close contact with the Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room in London where Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy activity will be focussed.

In most other emergency situations, the Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team role is provided by the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government. As a result, the Department of Community and Local Government will support Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy in discharging this function in an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Dungeness.

Kent County Council will nominate a relevant Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) representative. That person will represent the interests of the County Council, advise others of the Authority’s role and responsibilities during and following an emergency and prepare to take over the co-ordination lead when the incident enters the recovery phase. The Kent County Council representative would normally be of Chief Officer level with support officers and communications links to the County Emergency Centre (CEC).

Shepway District Council will also provide a representative for the Strategic Co-ordinating Group to perform a similar role to the Kent County Council officer, and communicating to their District Emergency Centre.

All Strategic Co-ordinating Group representatives will have authority to commit resources and enter into expenditure on behalf of their organisation without the need to refer upwards in order that issues may be dealt with speedily and effectively.

The Police Gold Commander will chair Strategic Co-ordinating Group meetings until the response becomes one of recovery and restoration of normality when that role is handed over to the Local Authority (Kent County Council and / or Shepway District Council).

The Strategic Co-ordinating Group will appoint and task the following cells / groups to lead and advise on specific issues (Figure 3):

- Media & Communications Group (M&CG) – see Section 6.3.1;
- Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC) – see Section 4.8.2;
- Recovery Advisory Group (RAG) – see Section 4.11.1.

An Agricultural Countermeasures Working Group (ACWG) may also be set up to advise on relevant issues, but is likely to operate from a Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) facility.
4.1.6 **Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room (NEBR)**

The Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room (NEBR) will house the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) incident response team. The Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room Incident Controller will be a senior member of the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. It will co-locate representatives of Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and other relevant departments and agencies. The main functions of the Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room are to:

- Brief ministers and through them Parliament;
- Communicate to media and public;
- Co-ordinate Government action;
- Provide international notifications.

The Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room will liaise with the Cabinet Office Briefing Room (COBR) and the Impact Management Group (IMG) in the conduct of the incident response. It may accommodate the Scientific Advisory Group in Emergencies (SAGE) which facilitates, manages and interprets the information flow from the Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room to Cabinet Office Briefing Room. It will also liaise with the Strategic Co-ordination Centre through the Government Liaison Officer / Team (GLO / GLT).

Other UK Government departments / agencies may be invited or may wish to send representatives to the Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room, including the Office for Nuclear Regulation, the Ministry of Defence (MOD), the Foreign & Commonwealth Officer (FCO), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA), and the Operator’s representative.
Those likely to attend Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room Science & Technical Cell at the Radiation Incident Monitoring Network Suite include the Food Standards Agency (FSA), Public Health England (PHE), the Environment Agency (EA), the Department of Health (DH), and the Met Office.

The role of the Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room Science & Technical Cell is to provide technical and scientific advice to the Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room. This advice will support the operation and decision-making of the Impact Management Group, if convened, and the Nuclear Emergencies Briefing Room, as well as contributing to the preparation of information and advice bulletins. Key to this advice will be the preparation and regular update of a rolling brief covering key aspects of the response.

4.2 Cross-Border Co-ordination
Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service & South East Coast Ambulance Service will activate existing inter-County liaison, co-ordination and mutual aid arrangements as appropriate to their service.

Kent County Council & Shepway District Council will liaise with East Sussex County Council & Rother District Council respectively (who will also have been alerted via Sussex Police) to ensure effective co-ordination, exchange of information, mutual aid if required, and public information as necessary.

East Sussex County Council and Sussex Police will deploy liaison officers to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre on receipt of the alerting message. If necessary similar liaison will be undertaken with other adjacent Counties, London Boroughs and Medway Unitary Authority.

Any required liaison with foreign governments (e.g. France) will be undertaken by central government departments e.g. Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy will inform the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office will liaise with foreign governments.

4.3 Lines of Communication
Figure 4. Multi-agency co-ordination structures
4.4 Information Management

Information management will initially be dealt with in the Strategic Co-ordination Centre where all agencies will use the agreed system and the police will provide a management structure for that system. At a later stage, when Kent County Council takes over in the recovery phase that co-ordination function will transfer to the County Council where a similar information management system will be used, the management of which will become a Kent County Council responsibility. All participating agencies will be expected to use those systems in order to maximise the availability and use of information.

If parts of organisations (e.g. County Council directorates or specialist organisations) establish discreet information management processes it is vital that effective links between them and the Strategic Co-ordinating Group / Recovery Co-ordinating Group are maintained to ensure that the Chair is properly informed at all times.

Due to the proximity of Dungeness B to the East Sussex County Council border, provision is made to include a representative from that authority in the Kent County Council County Emergency Centre. In any event, information will be shared with East Sussex as a matter of course via their Emergency Centre.
Each emergency centre will be the authoritative source of information about the activities of its own organisation.

4.5 Information Communications Technology (ICT)

The Strategic Co-ordination Centre contains the infrastructure to support telephone (landline and mobile) and computer (private systems and internet access) communications with a high degree of resilience. If required, the Strategic Co-ordination Centre communications facilities, which are available for use by all participating agencies, can be supplemented by individual agencies’ equipment.

Communications between the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and other command centres (Tactical Co-ordination Centre, Forward Control Point etc.) are primarily by private telephone network but radio, internet, intranet, cellular and satellite telephone links are easily put in place.

A private line telephone connection exists between Kent County Council, Kent Police and Kent Fire and Rescue Service which provides options and alternatives. County Emergency Centre personnel can make use of all the Kent County Council telephone systems intranet, internet, email, fax etc. and can easily link to other agencies and the public network. Mobile telephones are available and provision is made in the County Emergency Centre for the installation of individual agencies’ radio systems.

To counter the possibility of overloading the cellular telephone networks, the Police Gold Commander may seek to invoke mobile telephone priority usage on behalf of all agencies. Telephone service suppliers are able to assist if communications difficulties are experienced by, for example, providing additional telephone points and hardware, prioritising public network usage, monitoring national networks, re-routing calls as necessary and minimising the risk of system failures by network management.

National arrangements exist between BT and the police to deploy a BT Liaison Officer (who will also represent other telecommunications providers) to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre. This Liaison Officer will monitor both the actual and potential impact on the public telephone system, advise on operational communications options and action requests for additional telecommunications support.

4.6 Scene Management

4.6.1 Site Access Control Point (ACP)

For any event which creates an uncontrolled hazardous area, an entry and egress point will be established to command and control activities safely in the area. The control point will be located as appropriate for the event, taking into account the prevailing conditions. In its simplest form this may be a single barrier.

However, for reactor plant based events an Access Control Point will be established at a suitable pre-planned location to provide safe, controlled and rapid access to the affected area. The initial location of the Access Control Point will depend upon the location of the event and the prevailing environmental conditions.

An alternative pre-planned Access Control Point will be available should the primary Access Control Point be untenable. All access to the affected area will be made through an Access Control Point. Other routes may be used, but only with the agreement of the Access Controller.

The Access Control Point is equipped with means of communicating directly with Emergency Teams, the plan’s Central Control Room (CCR) and the Emergency Control Centre.
There is adequate space, equipment and facilities for the contamination, radiation dose and breathing apparatus control necessary for the safe and effective dispatch and reception of emergency teams, including emergency services, and for the initial treatment of casualties.

4.6.2 Cords & Traffic Control
As in most emergencies, Kent Police are responsible for overall co-ordination of the scene in respect of land-based issues, with Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) and National Air Traffic Service (NATS) may be required to exercise control and co-ordination should the consequences or response affect shipping and aircraft respectively.

The extent of the scene will be determined according to the circumstances of the incident. Taking into account dynamic risk assessment and safe systems of work, Kent Police will establish cordon control / Traffic Control Points (TCPs) to prevent the public from entering the predicted hazard area. Appendix 3 contains information on pre-identified Traffic Control Point locations. Reference should also be made to the Romney Marsh Diversion and Evacuation Plan, held in the Force Control Room at Kent Police.

4.6.3 Evacuation Assembly Points (EvAPs) / Rest Centres
Pre-nominated Evacuation Assembly Points are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Option 1 – Spar Stores, Lade Stores, 1 Taylor Road, Lydd, TN29 9PA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Option 2</td>
<td>Option 2 – Lydd Community Centre, Manor Road, Lydd, TN29 9HT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre-nominated Rest Centres are located at:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option 1</th>
<th>Brockhill Performing Arts College, Sandling Road, Hythe, CT21 4HL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Option 2</td>
<td>Marsh Academy, Station Road, New Romney, TN28 8BB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional Rest Centres will be determined according to need. Options are listed in District Council Welfare Centre Directories and emergency plans. If deemed appropriate rest centres within the East Sussex County Council area may be requested. See also Section 5.9 and Section 6.0.

4.6.4 Vulnerable People
Identifying, planning for and providing for the needs of vulnerable groups will involve a large number of partners and compiling a large amount of changing information. For this reason it is unrealistic to expect a central list of potentially vulnerable individuals to be maintained. Rather the approach is to maintain a list of partners and contact telephone numbers that can be used to gather relevant information in the event of an emergency.

Due to the nature of the changing situation during an emergency, the status of any persons’ vulnerability can change at any time. Those who may be considered potentially vulnerable are:

- Children;
- Older People;
- Mobility impaired;
- Mentally / cognitive impaired;
- Sensory impaired;
- Individuals supported by Health or local authorities;
- Temporarily or permanently ill;
- Individuals cared for by relatives;
- Homeless;
- Pregnant women;
- Minority language speakers;
- Tourists;
- Gypsy and Traveller communities;
- Static and holiday caravan parks.

Records of vulnerable people are held and kept up to date by Kent County Council, Medway Council, NHS and some other utilities companies and organisations, each organisation will hold records of its own clients. During an emergency this information will be supplied to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group and other partner organisations as required.

Further information can be found in the Kent Resilience Forum Identifying Vulnerable People in an Emergency Plan which includes a 'list of lists' with contact numbers for organisations able to supply the information.

4.7 Medical Co-ordination, Casualty & Fatality Management

4.7.1 Co-ordination

NHS England South (South East) will provide a NHS Co-ordinator at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre. They will arrange for the dissemination of information to appropriate health authorities and NHS Trusts and take necessary action to activate monitoring centres for those who may have been, or believe they have been, contaminated. They will co-ordinate radiation monitoring of personnel who are operating in support of the NHS. They will also liaise with the Department of Health (DH) on NHS policy decisions and overall logistical support.

An NHS Incident Control Centre (ICC) may be activated to manage the overall health response. There will be close liaison between the NHS Incident Control Centre and the NHS representative at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

4.7.2 Hospitals

The alerting of hospitals and all matters relating to the transportation of casualties to hospital(s), plus any subsequent inter-hospital transfer, will be the responsibility of the Ambulance Service, supported as necessary by mutual aid and the voluntary sector.

A range of Designated Receiving Hospitals (DRH) will be used to treat casualties, categorised as either:

- Injured, but not irradiated / contaminated casualties;
- Irradiated / contaminated casualties.

However, life-saving treatment overrides the need for decontamination or treatment for radiation exposure. In this event specialist advice will be obtained by the deployment of medical physicists to the relevant hospital. The hospitals concerned will co-ordinate arrangements for relocation of patients to other hospitals as a direct or indirect result of the incident.
Details of pre-identified Designated Receiving Hospitals can be found in Appendix 3.

4.7.3 Casualty Clearing Station (CasCS)
This will be determined according to the circumstances of the incident by the Emergency Services. The decision will be influenced by any possibility of irradiation.

4.7.4 Casualty Bureau (CasB)
If a large number of enquiries concerning people affected by the incident are likely, the Police may decide to set up a Casualty Bureau (CasB). In this event telephone numbers will be made public via all forms of media (including TV, Radio and social media).

The Casualty Bureau provides information on people and not general information on the incident. The latter type of enquiries will be directed towards more appropriate locations, e.g. Emergency Services media officers, Local Authorities, Strategic Co-ordinating Group / Recovery Co-ordinating Group, the Operator, Government Agencies etc.

4.7.5 NHS 111
In a major incident, the primary role of NHS 111 is to provide support to the Department of Health, Public Health England, wider NHS family and the Emergency Services via the non-urgent NHS 111 number to offer pathways triage assessments and specific health information to those directly affected by the major incident and the worried well. It will be for the South East Coast Ambulance Service representative (as the NHS 111 provider) to determine what secondary support could be offered following the Strategic Co-ordinating Group or Tactical Co-ordinating Group.

NHS 111 also has a role in supporting the Public Health England and other agencies in the provision of health surveillance. Whilst responding to the incident it is important that the Trust maintains its normal day-to-day services to the community.

NHS 111 are notified via South East Coast Ambulance Service representation or NHS England South (South East) (see Annex 4.1).

4.7.6 Holding & Audit Area for Deceased People & Human Remains (HAADR)
This is determined according to the nature of the incident by the Emergency Services in consultation with the Operator, and will be influenced by possible radiation contamination.

4.8 Provision of Scientific & Technical Advice
The first key issue the Strategic Co-ordinating Group will face is ‘are the implemented countermeasures sufficient, should they be extended, or should they be reduced in scope and content?’

The advice required by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group will be a priority, as effective evaluation and implementation of measures to mitigate the consequences of the nuclear emergency at the site will have a profound effect on the extent of the off-site consequences and the subsequent recovery measures required.

The Scientific and Technical Advice Cell Chair will become the source of authoritative science and technical advice to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) in the Strategic Co-ordination Cell. The chair of STAC will
usually be Public Health England. The STAC will adhere to the principles of the Public Health England South East Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan.

4.8.1 Scientific & Technical Advice Cell (STAC)
The Scientific and Technical Advice Cell operates under the direction of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. The Strategic Co-ordinating Group would agree the high-level objectives guiding the multi-agency response, including immediate priorities. The Scientific and Technical Advice Centre has as its primary function the provision of health advice for public health protection, but will need to co-ordinate advice in relation to an event with regard to the wider context of public safety, environmental protection and the results of sampling and monitoring of radiation levels and any radiological contamination.

The role of the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell would be to:

- Provide a common source of science and technical advice from the multiple agencies to the Police Gold Commander, Strategic Co-ordinating Group and the Recovery Advisory Group;
- Monitor and drive the responding science and technical community to deliver on Police Gold's high-level objectives and immediate priorities;
- Agree any divergence from agreed arrangements for providing scientific and technical input;
- Pool available information and arrive, as far as possible, at a common view on the scientific and technical merits of different courses of action;
- Provide a common brief to the technical lead from each agency represented in the cell on the extent of the evidence base available, and how the situation might develop, what this means, and the likely effect of various mitigation strategies;
- Liaise with national specialist advisors from agencies represented in the cell and the wider scientific and technical community to ensure the best possible advice is provided;
- Liaise between agencies represented in the cell and their national advisors to ensure consistent advice is presented locally and nationally;
- Ensure a practical division of effort among the scientific response to avoid duplication and overcome any immediate problems arising;
- Maintain a written record of decisions made and the reasons for those decisions.

The membership of the cell is as follows:

- Cell Lead (Public Health England);
- Secretariat / Staff Officer support (Cell lead organisation);
- Strategic Co-ordinating Group and Recovery Advisory Group Liaison Officers;
- NHS England South (South East);
- Public Health England – Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards & relevant specialist advisors;
- Kent County Council Public Health
- Emergency Services technical advisors (e.g. Fire Service HAZMAT officer);
- Regulatory bodies
- Representative nominated by the Government Technical Advisor
- Local Authority (Environmental Health Officers);
- Operator – Company Technical Adviser;
- Met Office;
In the event of a flooding scenario, specialist flood / coastal management expertise should also be considered e.g. Environment Agency, Local Authorities (County & District Council).

4.8.2 Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre Emergency Response Role
In order to fulfill the Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre role, the Office for Nuclear Regulation will send a team to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre comprising the following roles:

- Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre Lead Inspector;
- Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre Health Physicist Inspector;
- Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre Engineering Inspector;
- Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre Business Support.

The main duties of the Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre team are to:

- Provide relevant advice\(^4\) to organisations involved in the emergency response;
- Monitor the activities of duty holders at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre;
- Ensure shared situational awareness through engagement with the Government Liaison Officer (GLO) at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and by maintaining communications links with the Redgrave Court Incident Suite (RCIS);
- Ensure the Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre team maintain a presence in the Science & Technical Advice Cell\(^5\) and attend Strategic Co-ordination Group as required.

4.8.3 Other Sources of Scientific Advice
- Central Emergency Support Centre;
- Radiation Incident Monitoring Network;
- Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards ;
- Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room Scientific & Technical
- Scientific Advisory Group in Emergencies.

4.9 Media & Public Information
All media & public information will be co-ordinated on behalf of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group by the multi-agency Media & Communications Group (M&CG) – see Section 6.0. In the nuclear industry, the term Strategic Media Advisory Cell (SMAC) may be used to refer to the Media & Communications Group.

---

\(^4\) “Relevant advice” is advice on matters related to Office for Nuclear Regulation’s purposes (TEA Part 3 Ch.1) and may include, where appropriate: technical advice on the course of the emergency on-site; prognosis for the development of the incident and implications Off-Site; the source term for the emergency; & the end of the on-site emergency.

\(^5\) Strategic Co-ordination Centre Health Physicist routinely attends the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell, and may either support or deputise for the Strategic Co-ordination Centre Lead Inspector at these meetings.
4.10 Extendibility

This plan details actions and arrangements within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone. The Off-Site response is also capable of being extended by using the general emergency plans of the relevant agencies and mutual aid agreements between local agencies and authorities.

The Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Consolidated Guidance recommends that extendibility gives consideration to sheltering and the taking of potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets out to a distance of 15km and evacuation up to 4km from the release site. This does not significantly increase the size of the affected population in respect of an incident emanating from Dungeness. Appendix 2 of this plan details a realistic approximation of the number of premises within 5km, and the number of residents within 20km of the site.

Detailed arrangements for the acquisition and provision of potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets to the population outside the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone and within 15km of the site are the responsibilities of NHS England (South East) who may call upon partner agencies or mutual aid to achieve that objective. They have plans to respond to such an eventuality. Tablets have been pre-distributed to residents and other strategic locations within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone and large stocks are available for the wider area. A site has been identified for the storage of at least 10,000 potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets locally in Folkestone (see Appendix 3).

A mutual aid agreement is in place between all Local Authorities within Kent. The County Council will also provide support to or within any Districts requiring assistance in the response to any incident. The County Council will take the lead in an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency in respect of local government duties and provide whatever mutual aid resources are appropriate and practicable.

The arrangements for communication between all the organisations that could be called upon to become involved in an extended response will follow the same generic principles outlined within this plan. Arrangements for warning and informing the public beyond the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone will be based in the main on utilising national and local media and the national principles of ‘Go In, Stay In, Tune In’, to which the broadcast media have given their support. Any additional warning and informing requirements will be determined and responded to according to the circumstances of the incident, the information required to be passed and the timescales necessary. For example, information to evacuees at rest centres and elsewhere may require a combination of verbal, printed and broadcast material to meet the public need.

The media response will continue to be based on the Media Briefing Centre. Subsequently Kent County Council, with support as necessary, will co-ordinate the longer-term media response which may require moving the function to a County or District Council premises.

In the event of an extended release scenario:

- The generic plans and arrangements outlined in the Kent Resilience Forum Pan-Kent Strategic Emergency Response Framework are scalable and would be implemented in support of this Plan;
- The Kent County Council Major Emergency Plan and each District’s Rest Centre Directory details all of the most suitable premises throughout Kent to temporarily accommodate displaced persons;
• District Council and County Council plans document how emergency care, feeding and housing may be undertaken;
• County and District Plans address logistical issues such as provision of evacuee transport, emergency bedding, finance arrangements etc.;
• NHS plans include arrangements to draw upon additional stocks of potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets held elsewhere within the County;
• Mutual aid agreements with neighbouring local authorities provide scope beyond County boundaries;
• The integration of these functional and geographic plans, coupled with mutual aid from neighbouring authorities, enables the overall response to build according to the perceived need.

4.11 Recovery
Detailed guidance on recovery can be found in:

- *UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents*;
- *National Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance – Part 3 Recovery*;
- *KRF Pan-Kent Strategic Emergency Recovery Framework*.

4.11.1 Response Phase – Recovery Advisory Group (RAG)
The declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency in itself anticipates Off-Site contamination. On receipt of such a declaration, the assumption is that a Recovery Advisory Group (RAG) will be set up and that it will be local authority led. Therefore early consideration will be given to its composition. The Chair will be appointed and briefed as soon as possible. It is likely that Kent County Council will take the lead role from the outset in close liaison with Shepway District Council. The Strategic Co-ordinating Group will determine when the Recovery Advisory Group is to start operating, but it is certain to be in the early stages of the response phase.

The Recovery Advisory Group will operate initially from the Strategic Co-ordination Centre or nearby facilities within the complex. In due course, given the long duration of the recovery process, the Recovery Advisory Group will transfer to County Council and / or District Council premises.

The Recovery Advisory Group will consider recovery issues on behalf of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, and will, at this stage, only become directly involved in the wider strategic responsibilities such as media handling and public health if there is an operational need.

Kent County Council will lead the Recovery Advisory Group with representatives drawn from organisations listed overleaf, and may call upon other specialist advisors as necessary. Membership will vary according to the tasks being performed, but may include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kent County Council (Chair)</th>
<th>Office for Nuclear Regulation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kent Police</td>
<td>Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy – Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS England South (South East)</td>
<td>DCLG – Government Liaison Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health England – Kent HPU &amp; Centre for Radiation, Chemical &amp; Environmental Hazards</td>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shepway District Council</td>
<td>Food Standards Agency</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dungeness Off-Site Emergency Plan
Version 2.3 (2018)
It is possible that members of the Recovery Advisory Group will also be members of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group and/or the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell. Additional members may be co-opted as necessary, e.g. transport operators and specialist organisations such as Natural England, who may have specific interests or resources.

The Recovery Advisory Group will report to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group with options for recovery and proposals for action. It will be expected to work on its own initiative as well as considering specific matters delegated by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. These proposals, the advice upon which proposals were formulated and reasons why any advice was rejected will be documented by the Recovery Advisory Group.

The Recovery Advisory Group may decide that small sub-groups should be formed to deal with individual issues or take actions forward.

The Terms of Reference will be determined by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, and will include:

- Characterisation of the extent and nature of the contamination;
- Identification of options and strategies for clean-up and disposal of contaminated materials;
- Identification of priorities, timescales and costs for the options considered;
- Proposing recovery options (with justifications and recommendations) to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group;
- Planning implementation of recovery processes;
- Advising on and monitoring recovery activity ensuring that targets and objectives are achieved;
- Maintaining an awareness of alternative and additional recovery strategies available;
- Maintaining records relating to recovery actions;
- Providing briefings and information as necessary.

4.1.1.2 Recovery Phase – Recovery Co-ordinating Group (RCG)

The point at which the recovery phase supersedes the response phase can only be determined by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group according to the circumstances of the incident. However, the preparation undertaken by the Recovery Advisory Group will assist in ensuring that relevant issues, options and decisions have been fully explored in anticipation of this handover.

The Chair of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, in consultation with its members, will identify when the primary responsibilities of the Emergency Services in terms of protecting life and property have been achieved. The Kent County Council representative will then be asked formally to take over responsibility for leading the recovery phase and a signed document to that effect will be recorded. The suggested format of that document is at Annex 4.2 to this section. This plan briefly outlines the recovery process and responsibilities; the detailed process of managing recovery is contained within the Kent Resilience Forum Pan-Kent Strategic Emergency Recovery Framework agreed across the broad range of responders within the County.

There will inevitably be involvement by all agencies as the recovery phase takes precedence, but it is expected that the Emergency Services will gradually play a lesser role albeit they may still be involved to some degree in recovery planning and implementation.
Figure 5. Framework for Developing a Nuclear Emergency Recovery Strategy

Step 1: Determine radionuclides involved; scope extent and scale of contamination

Step 2: Determine extent of existing countermeasures, e.g. food precautionary advice, Food & Environment Protection Act (1985) Order, sheltering etc.

Step 3: Prioritise contaminated area into broad bands based on urgency of need for decisions for each band

Step 4: Determine land uses (see following page for suggested classification of land uses and topic areas)

Step 5: Divide contaminated area into broadly similar regions and into topic areas based on information obtained

Step 6: Prioritise regions and / or topic areas. Develop and implement monitoring strategy

Step 7: Consider options for each region and / or topic area (using UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents to assist)

Step 8: Assess options for each region and / or topic area (using UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents to assist)

Step 9: Choose options for each region and / or topic area

Step 10: Implement options. Monitor and review effectiveness and impact of chosen options

Figure 6. Key Recovery Considerations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Issues involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Finance</td>
<td>• Operator has statutory responsibility under the Nuclear Installations Act (1965) to have available £140 million to respond to and clear up such incidents</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Resources | • Equipment, personnel and specialist resources required  
• PPE for recovery personnel  
• From where they may be obtained (Nuclear industry, specialist contractors, commercial sources, military). |
| Evacuees | • Long-term accommodation planning  
• Wider use of rest centres – extendibility scenario  
• Mutual aid – premises, support staff, equipment  
• Timescales for displacement and return  
• Planning re-occupation – numbers, transport  
• Ongoing information to evacuees re progress  
• Safety advice – issues to be aware of on return  
• Reassurance and authoritative information |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Issues involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Monitoring of People (incl.     | • Monitoring of public – NHS England South (South East) / Public Health England  
| Recovery Personnel)             | • Monitoring equipment  
|                                  | • Supplier(s)  
|                                  | • Operators  
|                                  | • Locations  
| Monitoring Food, Livestock Land | • Responsibility for, provision and co-ordination of continued monitoring of ground / air contamination  
| & Buildings                     | • Personnel required and source – other nuclear power station teams & Ministry of Defence  
|                                  | • Agricultural products – by Food Standards Agency  
|                                  | • Consumer goods – by Trading Standards  
|                                  | • Edible products – by District Environmental Health Officers (EHOs)  
|                                  | • Reassurance monitoring for those who may not be contaminated but demand examination  
| Recording of Monitoring         | • Within & outside area covered by the *On-Site & Off-Site Emergency Plans*  
|                                  | • Buildings, plant, vehicles, non-consumer products  
|                                  | • Members of the public  
|                                  | • Recovery Workers  
|                                  | • Proposals to demonstrate that required decontamination level has been achieved.  
| Decontamination                 | • Private – houses, farms, businesses etc.  
|                                  | • Public premises – schools, libraries, etc.  
|                                  | • Entry to private premises during absence of occupants  
|                                  | • Subsequent security of premises entered  
|                                  | • Public highways, parks, public open areas, private open areas  
|                                  | • Animals and farm livestock  
|                                  | • Vehicles, boats, farm equipment etc. left in the area  
|                                  | • Vehicles used in evacuation  
|                                  | • Emergency Services Vehicles  
|                                  | • Public / response & recovery personnel – person, clothing, vehicles, equipment  
|                                  | • Evacuees & vehicles arriving at rest centres and elsewhere – potentially other parts of the country  
| Disposal of Radioactive Waste   | • Advice from Environment Agency and Office for Nuclear Regulation  
|                                  | • Place(s) of disposal – local or distant  
|                                  | • Transport to point of disposal,  
|                                  | • Transport method(s) – vehicles, containers  
|                                  | • Security of loads  
|                                  | • Planned routes  
|                                  | • Staff required & personal protection  
|                                  | • Decontamination of vehicles  
|                                  | • Public concern  
|                                  | • Legal requirements in disposal.  
|                                  | • Disposal of foodstuffs – advice from Food Standards Agency.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Issues involved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Consultation</strong></td>
<td>• Who leads consultation process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Where consultation will be conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Representative groups, individuals, commercial concerns to be consulted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Issues for consultation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Timetable and programme for consultation sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Local, National &amp; International Guidance &amp; Advice</strong></td>
<td>• The national agencies representing (e.g. Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical &amp; Environmental Hazards &amp; Office for Nuclear Regulation) will have knowledge of or access to the latest technical advice and good practice both nationally and internationally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• All agencies on the Recovery Advisory Group <strong>must</strong> give clear and unambiguous advice and information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reasons behind guidance given must also be provided and documented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 4.1 NHS 111 Information Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Notifying organisation</strong> (name of organisation contacting NHS 111)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Notifying individual</strong> (name of individual contacting NHS 111)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Contact number</strong> (contact number(s) of individual(s) contacting NHS 111. If possible provide additional/alternative contact numbers for the notifying organisation)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Is it a health issue?</strong> (Y/N) (does the incident have health implications needing any assessment)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nature of the incident</strong> (provide as much information as possible / as is available about the incident including type of incident, numbers of people affected etc.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Area(s) affected</strong> (what area is affected by the incident? Is it a national / regional or local incident?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assistance requested from NHS 111</strong> (what is required from NHS 111 in support of the incident?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Incident Declared?</strong> (Y/N - Time - By which organisations?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Has a Strategic Co-ordinating Group / Tactical Co-ordinating Group been established?</strong> (Y/N - Does NHS 111 need to join this?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Which organisations are involved in the incident?</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Has the Public Health England been notified?</strong> (Y/N What are their contact details?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brief Outline of Incident

The signing of this Handover Certificate by both the lead Local Authority officer and the Chairperson of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, acknowledges an agreement that the emergency emanating from Dungeness B Nuclear Power Station described above has moved to the recovery phase, the Recovery Co-ordinating Group for which will now become the responsibility of Kent County Council.

It is agreed that at this time:

- There is no known further risk to life in relation to this emergency;
- The circumstances dictate it more appropriate for Command, Control & Co-ordination to rest with Kent County Council in that the phase is clearly now one of recovery;
- There are no serious public order or crime prevention issues existing or anticipated which impact on the overall strategic co-ordination of the recovery phase;
- Emergency Service are operating at a level which does not necessitate a Strategic Co-ordinating Group to co-ordinate and facilitate their activities;
- There are no known circumstances which may require the reinstatement of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group in relation to the response phase of this emergency;
- Kent County Council is satisfied that it has in place the infrastructure to take over co-ordination from Kent Police; and
- The Office for Nuclear Regulation agrees that the emergency response phase On- and Off-Site has concluded.

Signed: …………………………………………………………………………………………………… (Kent County Council)

Name: …………………………………………………………………………………………………………

Designation: …………………………………………………………………………………………………

Signed: ……………………………………………………………………………………………….. Rank: ………………………………………………………………………………………………..

Name: …………………………………………………………………………………………………… (Strategic Co-ordinating Group Chair)

Date: ……………………………………………….. Time: …………………………………………………
5. **PUBLIC PROTECTION & COUNTERMEASURES**

5.1 **Assessments of Radioactivity**

The area affected by a release will depend upon the scale and type of incident and the wind and weather conditions. Assessments of the release of radioactive materials will be made at the Emergency Control Centre, and subsequently the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and Central Emergency Support Centre when established based on the results of monitoring.

Whilst local Emergency Services and other agencies may use equipment to detect and / or measure radioactivity, their readings will not form part of the official assessments co-ordinated by the Central Emergency Support Centre and supplied to the Office for Nuclear Regulation.

5.2 **Reduction of Risk**

There are many factors which can prevent or reduce the risk of a radiation dose, including:

- **Location relative to the plume**: A plume will travel according to the wind direction, dissipating more quickly in a strong wind and spreading laterally in a low wind. The safest location will always be upwind from the plume or source.

- **Time spent within a contaminated area**: The risk can be reduced by minimising the time spent within that area and / or removal of potential body surface contamination (showers, changing clothes etc.).

- **Personal protective equipment used**: The recognised personal protective measures for both power station and emergency workers are protective clothing (including respirators for those required to remain on-site) and taking potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets before exposure or within one hour of having been exposed to the plume.

- **Other protective measures**: Radiation can be absorbed through the skin, by inhalation and by ingestion. Any form of physical barrier will assist further by acting as a filter thereby reducing the uptake rate, including:
  - Closing vehicle air intakes and air re-circulation systems;
  - Sheltering in buildings, with widows closed and any air-conditioning / intake systems closed down - the more substantial the building the more effective the protection;
  - A prohibition on eating, drinking and smoking whilst exposed to radiation and before decontamination;
  - Covering exposed areas of skin (gloves, headgear, full sleeves etc.).

- **Decontamination after exposure**:
  - Removal of clothing worn in contaminated areas, washing, showering will reduce risk to the individual;
  - Vehicles must also be decontaminated to avoid radioactive material being transferred to ‘clean’ areas or contaminating subsequent occupants;
  - Decontamination of properties prior to re-occupation.
5.3 Public Protection Options
Initially, the (Site) Emergency Controller, or if the Central Emergency Support Centre is operational, the Central Emergency Support Centre Controller, will provide advice to the Police Gold Commander / Strategic Co-ordinating Group and the Office for Nuclear Regulation on recommended countermeasures.

Public protection options may include one or more countermeasures, including shelter, taking potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets, evacuation, and radiation monitoring and decontamination. Countermeasures, whether applied to the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone or an extended scenario, are intended to avoid radiation doses to the greatest extent possible.

In all cases the countermeasure being considered must be justified in the circumstances and result in doing more good than harm. For example, evacuation during severe weather or through a substantial radioactive plume may put persons at greater risk than sheltering. The term ‘harm’ is used in a wide sense and includes less quantifiable factors such as social disruption and anxiety.

5.4 Emergency Reference Levels (ERLs)
The quantitative criteria recommended by the Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards for the introduction of countermeasures are known as Emergency Reference Levels (ERLs), and cover the dose to an individual that could be averted if a countermeasure is applied. Emergency Reference Levels are conceptually separate from ‘dose limits’, the latter being recommended for application to routine exposure of members of the public to ionising radiation. Emergency Reference Levels are specific to each countermeasure because the harm associated with each option is different.

To meet planning needs but still retain the flexibility to match actions to conditions at the time of an incident, Public Health England recommends a lower and an upper Emergency Reference Level for each countermeasure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Emergency Reference Level</th>
<th>The level below which the countermeasure should not be introduced because it would be very unlikely to be justified to do so. If estimated averted doses exceed the lower Emergency Reference Level, implementation of the countermeasure should be considered but is not essential.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper Emergency Reference Level</td>
<td>The level at which it expects every effort to be made to introduce the countermeasure unless it would clearly contravene the principles of justification and optimisation to do so.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Intervention levels are expected to be between the Lower and Upper Emergency Reference Levels. However, the flexibility to take actions appropriate to the conditions at the time should be retained because there could be occasions when a countermeasure, even though desirable under most circumstances, is impractical.

It is also necessary to check that total doses to individuals will be below the thresholds at which deterministic effects⁶ may occur because the Emergency Reference Levels are in terms of averted dose.

---

⁶ Deterministic effects are the effects on health, the severity of which varies with the dose and for which a threshold is believed to exist. Deterministic effects generally result from the receipt of a relatively high dose over a short time period. Skin erythema (reddening) and radiation-induced cataract formation is an example of a deterministic effect (formerly termed a non-stochastic effect).
It is not, however, necessary to be certain that doses would be received if countermeasures were not introduced. Precautionary actions should be taken if it is probable, but not certain, that they will avert doses.

5.5 Distances for Countermeasures

The extent of the area affected by an off-site nuclear emergency depends on the nature of the incident and the weather conditions at the time. The nature of the incident determines the amount of radioactive material released, the isotopic composition of that release, and the chemical and physical form of the release. Weather conditions determine the direction in which activity moves and how rapidly it spreads.

The following table shows predicted downwind distances out to which urgent countermeasures may be appropriate to protect the public in the scenario of a fire and major breach of the coolant circuit. These distances are based on the Lower and Upper Emergency Reference Levels. The weather conditions are assumed to be little sun, significant cloud cover (Pasquill Category D) and an average wind speed of 5m/s. These weather conditions occur approximately 50% of the time in inland UK. The range given between Lower and Upper Emergency Reference Levels is intended to give flexibility for the introduction of countermeasures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countermeasure</th>
<th>Lower ERL (mSv)</th>
<th>Distance (metres)</th>
<th>Upper ERL (mSv)</th>
<th>Distance (metres)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (CED)</td>
<td>3 mSv</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>30 mSv</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter (Organ)</td>
<td>30 mSv</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>300 mSv</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation (CED)</td>
<td>30 mSv</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>300 mSv</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation (Organ)</td>
<td>300 mSv</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>3000 mSv</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potassium Iodate (KIO₃)</td>
<td>30 mSv</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>300 mSv</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CED**: Committed Effective Dose, or whole body dose  
**Organ**: The Committed Dose to a particular organ / part of the body

5.6 Implementation of Countermeasures

The appropriate countermeasure, combination of countermeasures or change of countermeasure, will be agreed by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group based on expert advice from, initially, the Site Emergency Controller and subsequently the Office for Nuclear Regulations and Central Emergency Support Centre. However, it is likely that the initial alerting message delivered via the PETIS telephone warning service to premises within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone will include appropriate counter-measure advice.

The Police Gold Commander may also make an executive decision on countermeasures in cases of urgency, for example, before the Strategic Co-ordinating Group or Central Emergency Support Centre are operating or the Central Emergency Support Centre has not yet formulated their advice.

Based on information from the Central Emergency Support Centre, the Office for Nuclear Regulation will provide independent and authoritative advice to the Police and others managing the Off-Site response on all matters relating to the:
• Appropriate countermeasures off-site to protect the public and the personnel of the various agencies involved;
• Course of the emergency On-Site and its effects on the environment beyond the site;
• End of the On-Site emergency and return to normality Off-Site.

The primary means of advising the public of the appropriate countermeasures will be via automated telephone message to premises within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone coupled with radio and television broadcasts, social media and subsequently verbally at evacuee assembly points and rest centres. These may be supplemented by other means (e.g. door knocking) if practical, which will essentially depend on factors such as resource availability, personal protective equipment available and the risk to personnel entering any potentially contaminated area.

Occupants of premises within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone have been pre-supplied with potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets, advice on appropriate emergency action to take, and how to obtain additional advice and guidance in the event of a release of radioactivity. It should be noted that the tablets are unlikely to be required for a B Station incident due to its emissions and the reference accident criteria. The tablets are still supplied to the public within the 2.4km zone for reassurance and to avoid any public disquiet which could potentially arise from their withdrawal.

The implementation of countermeasures, and the advice pertaining to those countermeasures received from the Central Emergency Support Centre, will be based on sectors and distances from the site. Sectors and distances are shown in Appendix 2. All residents within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone will be advised to take countermeasures.

All countermeasures are capable of being extended to cover an area wider than the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone by, incrementally arranging rest centres further away, drawing in additional stocks of tablets and wider ranging traffic, aircraft, shipping, evacuee and response management measures.

5.7 Shelter
Sheltering may be advised if a release is expected to result in small doses or be of short duration, if evacuation is impossible, the risks in attempting evacuation are too high, or as an interim measure whilst an evacuation is being planned. There are no legal powers to confine persons in such circumstances, therefore they will be encouraged to remain under shelter and provided with regular and accurate advice and information on the situation.

Buildings will generally provide a good level of protection depending on the structure and building materials used. A house of standard construction will provide a substantial level of protection providing windows and doors are closed and, for example, air conditioning intakes are switched off.

Vehicles provide a lower level of protection and will have an adverse effect in that, when moving, material which had been deposited on the ground will be disturbed by air movement and carried into otherwise uncontaminated areas.

5.8 Potassium Iodate (KIO₃) Tablets
The largest proportion of radioactive releases from civil nuclear installations in the UK will be Iodine 131. Its entry to the body (e.g. through inhalation) can be countered by stable iodine in the form of potassium iodate (KIO₃), which has the effect of blocking the thyroid gland thus reducing uptake. This is particularly
useful as a safeguard both in preparing for and during any evacuation, and for emergency workers for whom the risks may be greater.

The Kent County Council (KCC) Director of Public Health (DPH) is the authorised authority in terms of emergency planning and response. They have an agreement on behalf of the Dungeness B (EDF Energy) site operator that the site operator is responsible for the pre-distribution of the tablets to all residents within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (including personnel at the A station), and for maintaining records and renewing those tablets as and when they reach the end of their shelf life.

The advice to residents within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone to take their tablets is likely to be given in the initial warning message delivered via the PETIS telephone warning system. All responding personnel subsequently called to the incident scene will report to the Emergency Services Rendezvous Point (RVP). At that location, personnel will be issued with tablets by their parent organisation as part of Health & Safety responsibilities. It is the responsibility of each organisation to record details of its personnel entering the hazardous area, including number of tablets issued and time exposed. Reserves of tablets are held at local fire and police stations for issue to their personnel if necessary.

Stocks of potassium iodate tablets have also been pre-located at Evacuation Assembly Points and Rest Centres, where, under the arrangements of the NHS South East, deploying community nursing staff will be in attendance to issue them if required. The Operator (EDF) will pre-locate the tablets to the Evacuation Assembly Points and Rest Centres. A further area has now been identified in Folkestone to store upwards of 10,000 tablets which negates the necessity, in the first instance, to draw on the national stockpile of tablets – these arrangements are being reviewed by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS).

Instructions on taking tablets and the appropriate dosage for age groups are held with the stocks of tablets. It is important, however, that a substantial amount of water is drunk when taking the tablets to counter the likelihood of nausea and sickness. Any person requiring additional guidance or advice should in the first instance be directed to nursing staff at the Evacuation Assembly Point / Rest Centre, and subsequently to the NHS Co-ordinator at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre in the event that specialist advice is required.

The Strategic Co-ordinating Group will determine a policy in respect of any persons refusing to evacuate.

The Operator is responsible for providing replacement stocks of tablets. In the event of further supplies being required, the Operator will make the necessary provision. Additional supplies may also be obtainable from the Department of Health store located within Kent.

Should a need arise to distribute the tablets over a wider area than the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone, the Strategic Co-ordinating Group may task a sub-group to consider the logistics of such a requirement.

A copy of the NHS public information leaflet on potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets is included in Annex 6.2.

5.9 Evacuation
Evacuation is likely to be implemented if there is a large or prolonged release, or as a precautionary measure after a release has ended, to avoid exposure to depositions and allow decontamination of an area to be undertaken.
The Operator’s On-Site Plan includes procedures to evacuate their non-essential staff. If the decision is made to evacuate an area, the Police Strategic (Gold) Commander will determine the best method of advising those concerned according to the prevailing situation. This could be by one or more means, e.g. telephone, local radio broadcasts, social media, personal contact etc.

Removing people from the source of exposure assumes that a further or continuing dose from a direct source is prevented. However, the potential for inhaled and ingested radioactivity or deposits on, for example, food, clothing and skin during an evacuation, will continue to be a consideration.

Kent County Council / Shepway District Council will, as required, arrange for:

- Transport from Evacuation Assembly Points to the designated Rest Centres;
- Rest Centres for short term (up to 48 hour) accommodation; and
- Longer term accommodation and re-housing the homeless.

It is important that evacuees are screened as soon as possible for their own medical welfare and to reduce the potential for cross-contamination of others.

Evacuees may decide to arrange their own temporary accommodation and / or to use their own means of transport. Vehicles used by evacuees, Emergency Services and others who have travelled through and are leaving contaminated areas may need to be monitored and decontaminated to avoid the risk of spreading radioactive material.

Evacuation Assembly Points are given in Section 4.6.3 and Appendix 3. Alternatives will be identified if necessary.

Should response agencies become aware of vulnerable persons within the affected zones who require special attention, every endeavour will be made by the Social Services and Police to respond to those needs, calling upon the support of other agencies as appropriate.

Wherever possible the names and destinations of all those who do not wish to go to Rest Centre(s) will be recorded at the Evacuation Assembly Points and Traffic Control Points. Recording of evacuees will also be undertaken at Rest Centres in accordance with predetermined Rest Centre procedures.

Radio, television, social media and press may be used to ask those who left the area but were not documented and those who were outside the area and were prevented from returning home or to work, to contact the Casualty Bureau on the published number. All information concerning evacuees or those otherwise affected by the incident will be sent to the Casualty Bureau for collation, action and to assist in responding to public enquiries.

There will inevitably be a degree of ‘self-evacuation’ when the public becomes aware of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency. Individuals who self-evacuate will, wherever possible, be directed to assembly points where monitoring may be undertaken. Advice will be given, by media announcements and where practicable at traffic control points, in respect of, for example countermeasures, contamination and casualty bureau procedures. NHS and Police plans cover issues relating to people ‘self-presenting’ at other locations such as hospitals, surgeries and clinics, and police stations in terms of advice, health monitoring and documentation.
5.9.1 Rest Centres
The Strategic Co-ordinating Group will formally determine the need for Rest Centres and task Kent County Council, although the presumption is that they will be required in such incident. Arrangements will be made by District Councils and Kent County Council for the activation of the pre-identified rest centres.

Details of the two initial and preferred rest centres are given in Section 4.6.3 and Appendix 3. These have sufficient space, feeding and showering facilities together with large hard standing areas for vehicles. Additional Rest Centres are listed in the Kent County Council Welfare Centre Guidelines & Directory. Additional capacity and resource can be sought through mutual aid with adjacent District, County and Unitary Authorities if necessary.

The principles in the Kent County Council Welfare Centre Guidelines & Directory will be applied:

- District Councils are responsible for selecting and managing all Rest Centres in their areas, subject to the fact that in the immediate response 2 rest centres have been pre-determined;
- The County Emergency Centre will facilitate requests for the use of Kent County Council premises;
- Kent County Council Social Care will provide support from trained personnel in the staffing of Rest Centres wherever possible;
- Voluntary agencies, who have received training in rest centre duties, have committed to assist when called upon.

In the event of an extended release, options are available to utilise Rest Centres throughout the County and across borders into Medway and East Sussex under mutual aid agreements.

5.10 Radiation Monitoring & Decontamination
5.10.1 Responsibilities
Radiation monitoring during and after an off-site nuclear emergency is an important input to decision making and in the provision of information to the public and to official bodies. Monitoring might relate to the immediate impact of the emergency on people and the potential future impact resulting from environmental contamination.

Within the UK, responsibilities for radiation monitoring in the event of an off-site nuclear emergency lie with a number of organisations and may, for example, derive from: a legislative requirement; an extension of responsibilities under non-emergency conditions; or the recommendations of national reviews of emergency arrangements. Principal responsibilities are shown on the following page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Monitor up to 15 - 40 km from the affected site, depending on the nature of the site, and in accordance with the emergency plans for that site. See Appendix 3 for a map of monitoring stations around Dungeness.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Standards Agency</td>
<td>Monitoring and food sampling, and assessing the results to define any area to be subject to food advice and restrictions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
<td>Task contractors to carry out environmental monitoring, including surveys of radiation levels and radiochemical and spectrometric analysis of samples collected in the vicinity of nuclear sites and certain industrial premises; radiochemical analysis of raw water sources which are used for drinking water supplies; and monitoring of radioactive fallout in air and precipitation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local Authorities

Environmental Health Officers are principally responsible for monitoring food in the retail chain. Trading Standards Officers are responsible for screening potentially contaminated non-food goods.

NHS

Activate local facilities for monitoring in relation to people, and for co-ordinating those activities.

Water supply companies

Ensure the quality of drinking water supplied to their customers – including its radioactive content – and identify potentially contaminated water supplies.

Radiation Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)

This service is operated by the Met Office, would continue to take readings from 94 permanently operating environmental gamma dose rate monitoring stations located throughout the UK. RIMNET is the agreed national resource for the collection, collation, storage and dissemination of monitoring information.

Ministry of Defence

Provide equipment and manpower for monitoring and general support. The MoD would assist with the presentation of monitoring outputs by making them available as small scale maps in hard copy, or as graphical computer representations of the monitoring data base.

Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards (PHE CRCEH)

Co-ordinate the activities of organisations undertaking radiation monitoring. It is also equipped to undertake a limited amount of environmental monitoring and to provide support to the local health authority with personal monitoring.

5.10.2 Principles

The monitoring co-ordination arrangements should consist of a Monitoring Co-ordination Team, comprising of technically qualified staff, which would utilise all available environmental and personal radiation monitoring resources made available to it, in order to meet the monitoring requirements which would arise from issues to be addressed by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. Three functional levels would be relevant in the context of monitoring co-ordination:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic</th>
<th>Strategic Co-ordinating Group (as advised by Scientific and Technical Advice Cell) determining the need / approach for monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tactical</td>
<td>Monitoring Co-ordination Team, implementing the issues and priorities from the Strategic Co-ordinating Group and allocating tasks to the operational level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational</td>
<td>Monitoring Organisations carrying out monitoring related tasks and feeding back to the other levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring should be carried out in a co-operative and coordinated manner, rather than a command and control environment. Organisations making their resources available would do so voluntarily and in the light of their own sets of constraints, which might include statutory monitoring responsibilities.

Monitoring co-ordination would operate to supplement or complement radiation monitoring related activities being carried out in support of statutory or other obligations. Organisations undertaking monitoring as part of their statutory responsibilities should wherever possible share information about their strategy and activities with the Monitoring Co-ordination Team so as to maximise the co-operative effort during the emergency.

Each organisation undertaking monitoring would retain responsibility for ensuring data flow and that the results are clearly presented; they would retain responsibility for their own resources. Radiation Incident Monitoring Network would provide the agreed channel for bringing together the results of monitoring. Therefore, each organisation which might be able to contribute to the co-ordinated monitoring programme
should become an approved Radiation Incident Monitoring Network data supplier so that they are able to enter their results directly on the system in the event of an emergency. The arrangements would also make use of the electronic information systems of the nuclear operators which provide a means of disseminating a range of information in an off-site nuclear emergency.

Each organisation is responsible for ensuring that staff are properly trained, and its resources are adequately maintained, for it to be able to respond effectively in the event of the need for monitoring.

Robust voice and electronic communications links should be in place between the Monitoring Co-ordinator and the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and between the Monitoring Co-ordinator and the organisations undertaking the monitoring.

Some degree of preparation will be required by organisations which would be involved in co-ordinated monitoring. Specifically, they should include this aspect of their emergency response in their own response arrangements. They should identify the resources that would be most likely to be made available, and the communications routes by which they would maintain contact with other relevant bodies and the Monitoring Co-ordinator. As with all emergency response plans, those organisations with a specialist role to play should develop and maintain adequate awareness and preparedness.

5.10.3 Monitoring Resource Availability & Capability
The best use should be made of the resources offered to the Monitoring Co-ordination Team. These resources might include staff to undertake monitoring and sampling, laboratory analysis capability, communication facilities and other specialist equipment such as data plotting and mapping capabilities. These resources could be provided by the range of organisations with monitoring responsibilities listed in 5.10.1, but could also include resources made available from research organisations and general industry

5.10.4 Practical Arrangements
The PHE Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards liaison officer would act as the link between the Strategic Co-ordinating Group and Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards Monitoring Co-ordinator. He/she would convey the Strategic Co-ordinating Group’s priorities for monitoring to the Monitoring Co-ordinator, and report progress on work underway back to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. Through the Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards liaison officer, the Monitoring Co-ordinator would propose to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, and where necessary update, a monitoring strategy that would aim to address the priorities of the organisations at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre. The Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards’ Liaison Officer would be a member of the Office for Nuclear Regulation’s team.

The Monitoring Co-ordinator and their team would operate at the tactical level, aiming to make the best use of existing resources. Operational responsibilities would be retained at each monitoring organisation’s emergency centre. They would match monitoring tasks to specific resources and request completion of the task through the relevant operational centre controlling the resources. This approach would encompass existing mutual support arrangements between nuclear operators.

The Monitoring Co-ordinator would advise, in respect of specific monitoring, whether the outcome was best expressed textually, or graphically as an annotated map. Decisions on how this information should be passed on to the media and the public would rest, predominantly, with the Strategic Co-ordinating Group
under police or local authority chairmanship. The Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response officer would be likely to be a principal spokesperson on the subject. The Monitoring Co-ordinator would not be expected to make public statements.

5.11 Food Supply
The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has statutory responsibility for protecting animal welfare and minimising the impact of emergencies on food production, fishing and farming. The Food Standards Agency has similar objectives and will determine the level of contamination within the food chain, provide advice to the public, implement preventative action as necessary and ensure safe disposal of contaminated foodstuffs.

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) has a formal agreement with the Food Standards Agency to provide support in a nuclear emergency. If necessary, the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) will ensure supplies of alternative foodstuffs are made available. Foodstuffs are routinely sampled in the Dungeness area. In the event of an emergency intensive monitoring will be undertaken to assess levels of radiation contamination.

The Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) can take action under the Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA) (1985) and appoint Investigation / Enforcement Officers from Kent County Council Trading Standards and Shepway District Council Environmental Health. They may also take action to minimise the effects of the emergency on the agricultural, fisheries and food industries in the affected area. Certain advice has already been issued to local farmers but if required, they will provide supplementary advice on farming, fisheries and food, supported by the Police and the local authorities if necessary and practicable.

5.12 Water Supply
General arrangements for monitoring the quality of water are the responsibility of the water companies, the Environment Agency and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra). In an emergency, the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) will introduce monitoring arrangements and assess the results. Based on such assessments they will provide advice to the water supply companies and the Environment Agency.

If required, the water supply companies, in association with other agencies as necessary, will ensure that adequate supplies of water, particularly potable water, are made available during the emergency. Information and announcements concerning the supply and quality of mains water supplies will also be the responsibility of the water supply companies. If necessary, the Environment Agency will provide information and advice on other sources of water in Kent.

If required, further measures for the purification of the water supply from the Denge Pumping Station can be introduced by Affinity Water and the Site Operator to ensure that the quality of water from this source is satisfactory even during an emergency.

5.13 Special Foods & Medicines
Special foods and medicines that have been stored in their normal packages during an emergency may be used as previously advised by the doctor, pharmacist or specialist. If evacuation is necessary, individuals requiring special foods and medicines will be advised to take these with them. In situations where shelter is the appropriate countermeasure, and taking into account prevailing circumstances, the Strategic Co-
ordination Centre will endeavour to make appropriate arrangements for persons requiring special foods or medicines.
Annex 5.1  Record of Advice on Countermeasures to Protect the Public

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuclear Site</th>
<th>Dungeness B (EDF Energy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Dungeness, Romney Marsh, Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time Off-site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) Declared</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time advice issued / updated*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation responsible for providing Assessment and / or Advice</td>
<td>Company / Scientific and Technical Advice Cell*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency – (Brief Description)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following countermeasures are required to protect the public:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countermeasure Type</th>
<th>Area Covered by Each Countermeasure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter – Go in, Stay in, Tune in (including closing windows, doors, air-conditioning and intakes)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take Potassium Iodate (KI(_3)) tablets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoid food left in open</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access Restrictions</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signed

Chair of Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG)

Distribution

All members of Strategic Co-ordinating Group, Tactical Co-ordinating Group & supporting Cells
Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room / Cabinet Office Briefing Room
Operator
NHS 111
6. MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS STRATEGY

6.1. Purpose & Scope
The aim of this Strategy is to:

Detail the specific arrangements for managing multi-agency media & communications in the event of an offsite nuclear emergency at Dungeness B Nuclear Power Station, in support of the generic arrangements in the Kent Resilience Forum Media & Communications Plan.

This Strategy should therefore be implemented in conjunction with the KRF Media & Communications Plan.

6.2. Key Objectives, Consequences & Challenges
In addition to the generic communications 'Aim, Objectives & Principles' outlined in the KRF Media & Communications Plan, the following are specific objectives, consequences and challenges that will need to be achieved / overcome in an off-site nuclear emergency:

- Awareness / preparedness for an off-site nuclear emergency amongst local residents / businesses is high, particularly those who receive pre-information (calendars, potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets) in the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone and / or are members of the Dungeness Site Stakeholder Group;
- However, the impacts of an off-site nuclear emergency (either real or perceived) are likely to extend way beyond the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (even internationally) and there will be a need to communicate with a diverse audience, over a wide area, using a range of communication channels;
- Efforts to reassure and instil public confidence will be paramount;

In the event of an off-site nuclear emergency at a nuclear site in the UK, it is expected that:

- The public will:
  - Seek direct advice and reassurance from whoever they can contact, particularly from those within the affected area;
  - Demand information from responding agencies.
- The media will:
  - Attend in very large numbers including international news organisations from an early stage of an off-site nuclear emergency, arriving locally within hours, and seeking information while the emergency services response is still getting underway;
  - Attempt to get as close to the site as possible, in search of information and images.
  - Quickly seek out members of the public who can provide eyewitness accounts and photographs taken with mobile phones or digital cameras which are likely to be broadcast within minutes of the incident occurring.
  - Be equipped with up-to-date communications technology seeking information for immediate broadcast and reporting deadlines.
  - Most importantly, likely to be the most effective and resilient method of quickly reaching large numbers of people.
• Other key stakeholders will:
  o From the point of view of their different interests seek information from the responder organisations;
  o Require accurate and timely information in order to play their part in support of events and help promote the correct messages.

Long-term recovery of the affected area (and particularly public confidence) may take a significantly long time (months and years) and those affected will need significant support, including information, advice & reassurance.

6.3 Multi-Agency Co-ordination

6.3.1 Media & Communications Group (M&CG)
All media & public information will be co-ordinated by the multi-agency Media & Communications Group (M&CG). The core membership of the Media & Communications Group will consist of a nominated Lead Organisation and Supporting Organisations. However, dependent on the nature / location of the specific incident, additional supporting organisations may be drafted-in, as required.

6.3.2 The Lead Organisation
The Media & Communications Group will be chaired by a senior media & communications professional from the relevant Lead Organisations for that emergency phase, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparedness</th>
<th>Potential Emergency</th>
<th>Emergency / Response</th>
<th>Recovery</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>Dungeness B Station Operator</td>
<td>Kent Police</td>
<td>Local Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>During</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.3.3 Supporting Organisations
The relevant Lead Organisation will be supported by equivalent officers from other partner agencies involved in the response, as follows:

All other ‘Lead Organisations’ Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
Kent Fire and Rescue Service Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs
South East Coast Ambulance Environment Agency
Maritime and Coastguard Agency Food Standards Agency
NHS South Kent Clinical Commissioning Group Met Office
Public Health England Radiation Incident Monitoring Network
Office for Nuclear Regulation Affinity Water

6.4 Media Management
6.4.1 Statements, Briefings & Press Conferences
The nominated Lead Organisation for the incident co-ordinates joint statements, briefings and press conferences, with contributions from relevant Supporting Organisations. Individual organisations will have specific areas of responsibility / messages that they will wish to comment upon / communicate (see 6.4.2). However, such information should be shared with and, wherever possible, cleared via the Media &

---

1 In the nuclear industry, the term Strategic Media Advisory Cell (SMAC) may be used to refer to the Media & Communications Group.
Communications Group before it is issued, to ensure a consistent message, particularly where this may impact upon / conflict with another organisation or the multi-agency response.

In the event of a civil nuclear accident, the Government-appointed Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response team is responsible for providing authoritative statements on behalf of Government and on the course of the emergency and measures to protect the public. The timing of press conferences and media briefings will be agreed between the Gold Commander and the Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response Team.

The Operator will despatch a Media Technical Briefer (MTB) and Press Officer to the Strategic Co-ordinating Centre to work with the Media & Communications Group, also linking with their Company Technical Adviser and the Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response team and Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team.

Consideration should also be given to establishing the nominated Media Briefing Centre (MBC) – see Appendix 3 for location details. However, the media will clearly look to congregate at the incident scene and other key locations and arrangements for ‘on scene’ media liaison should be put in place (see Section 6.4.2).

6.4.2 Media Liaison
As far as reasonably practicable, Media Liaison Officers (MLOs) should be deployed to the incident scene and other key locations (e.g. Evacuation Assembly Points, Rest Centres) where the media are likely to gather and to establish appropriate Media Liaison Points (MLPs) and Forward Briefing Points (FBPs), linking in with the Media & Communications Group and, where established, the Media Briefing Centre. However, given the speed of the incident and the extent of the area affected, it is unlikely and undesirable that Media Liaison Officers will be able to cover all the areas where the media will congregate.

However, working with the responders at those locations and taking into account any health, safety & welfare considerations and available resources, efforts should be made to put in place media liaison arrangements at key locations to retain some element of control.

Appendix 3 gives details of pre-identified Media Liaison Points.

6.5 Warning & Informing the Public
6.5.1 Key Target Audiences & Communications Channels
Specific planning for the needs of those affected by an off-site nuclear emergency has yet to be started. However, generic advice / arrangements are set-out in the Kent Resilience Forum Media & Communications Plan. Additionally, specific arrangements for communicating with vulnerable people and hard-to-reach groups can be found in the Kent Resilience Forum Identifying Vulnerable People in an Emergency Plan.
6.5.2 Key Messages

Warning
In addition to the alerting message from the Operator described in Section 3.1, Kent Police will be advised of the following message to communicate to the public:

“All residents within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ) are advised to ‘Go In, Stay In, Tune In’ and take Potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets”

Once operational, the Central Emergency Support Centre will initiate PETIS telephone warning system to alert premises within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone. However, it should be noted that it may take 30 - 45mins before the Central Emergency Support Centre is in a position to initiate alerting the public using PETIS telephone warning system, so alternative methods for alerting the public will need to be considered in order.

Informing
The following information is to be given to the public in the event of a radiation emergency;

- Information on the type of Emergency which has occurred, and, where possible, its characteristics, for example, its origin, extent and probable development.
- Advice on health protection measures, which, depending on the type of emergency, might include:
  - Any restrictions on the consumption of certain foodstuffs and water supply likely to be contaminated;
  - Any basic rules on hygiene and decontamination;
  - Any recommendation to stay indoors;
  - The distribution and use of protective substances;
  - Any evacuation arrangements;
  - Special warnings for certain population groups;
  - Any announcements recommending co-operation with instructions or requests by the competent authorities.
- Where an occurrence is likely to give rise to a release of radioactivity or ionising radiation has happened but no release has yet taken place, the information and advice should include the following:
  - An invitation to tune in to radio or television;
  - Preparatory advice to establishments with particular collective responsibilities;
  - Recommendations to occupational groups particularly affected.
- If time permits, information setting out the basic facts about radioactivity and its effects on persons and the environment.

Pre-Prepared Information
Annexes 6.1 to 6.3 gives examples of pre-distributed / scripted information for residents:
- Operator’s Emergency information;
- NHS letter & leaflet for distribution with Potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets; and
- Food Standards Agency Precautionary Advice Statement.
Annex 6.1  Emergency Information to the Public

Dungeness
Power Stations

Emergency information for local residents

Contents
1. Actions
2. Information
3. Further information
4. Locations
5. Registration card

Initial: Leave in

Annex 6.1
Emergency Information to the Public

Dungeness
Power Stations

Official (Personal)

This leaflet describes how the emergency arrangements might affect you as a local resident, visitor or voyager. It has been issued by the site operator in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. This information assists those who may be affected in an emergency and imposes the need to understand and react to a potential threat.

The information contained in this leaflet will help you to understand the arrangements and explains what you need to do in the event of an emergency to protect you, your property, and radioactive material.

Initially

Leaving the area

If asked to leave the area:
- get together the people in your household including children at school and pets
- pack a supply of essentials
- pack any special items that you require
- take your personal documents and valuables
- pack some bedding and toys for children
- complete the registration form in the calendar and take both with you
- make sure that these are not lost and that you leave your ventilation fans, TVs, etc. turned off and unplugged
- leave a written sheet taped up inside a front door window
- lock up your property
- leave using your own transport, keeping windows and ventilation closed
- If this is not possible you will be told where transport will be provided
- go to the evacuation assembly point (see map) or any other centre designated, unless you wish to take your pets with you
- or, go to a friend or relative's home. If it is outside the evacuation area, please inform the police of your location with the registration card.

Potassium Iodide tablets

General information on page 5:
When advised, take the potassium iodide tablets issued to you, in accordance with the instructions provided.
In most cases evacuation will be precautionary and will occur before any radioactive release. In the case of the tablets will not be required.
When evacuation takes place during a release, further tablets will be available for those at the reception centre.
Further details will be given by the hospital, depending on the circumstances.
Note: If you have not been issued with potassium iodide tablets, please contact The Royal London, Civic, St Helen Road, New Romney, TN29 6RD. Tel: 01797 246002.

1. Actions continued

Leaving the area

If asked to leave the area:
- get together the people in your household including children at school and pets
- pack a supply of essentials
- pack any special items that you require
- take your personal documents and valuables
- pack some bedding and toys for children
- complete the registration form in the calendar and take both with you
- make sure that these are not lost and that you leave your ventilation fans, TVs, etc. turned off and unplugged
- leave a written sheet taped up inside a front door window
- lock up your property
- leave using your own transport, keeping windows and ventilation closed
- If this is not possible you will be told where transport will be provided
- go to the evacuation assembly point (see map) or any other centre designated, unless you wish to take your pets with you
- or, go to a friend or relative's home. If it is outside the evacuation area, please inform the police of your location with the registration card.

Potassium Iodide tablets

General information on page 5:
When advised, take the potassium iodide tablets issued to you, in accordance with the instructions provided.
In most cases evacuation will be precautionary and will occur before any radioactive release. In the case of the tablets will not be required.
When evacuation takes place during a release, further tablets will be available for those at the reception centre.
Further details will be given by the hospital, depending on the circumstances.
Note: If you have not been issued with potassium iodide tablets, please contact The Royal London, Civic, St Helen Road, New Romney, TN29 6RD. Tel: 01797 246002.

1. Actions continued

Leaving the area

If asked to leave the area:
- get together the people in your household including children at school and pets
- pack a supply of essentials
- pack any special items that you require
- take your personal documents and valuables
- pack some bedding and toys for children
- complete the registration form in the calendar and take both with you
- make sure that these are not lost and that you leave your ventilation fans, TVs, etc. turned off and unplugged
- leave a written sheet taped up inside a front door window
- lock up your property
- leave using your own transport, keeping windows and ventilation closed
- If this is not possible you will be told where transport will be provided
- go to the evacuation assembly point (see map) or any other centre designated, unless you wish to take your pets with you
- or, go to a friend or relative's home. If it is outside the evacuation area, please inform the police of your location with the registration card.

Potassium Iodide tablets

General information on page 5:
When advised, take the potassium iodide tablets issued to you, in accordance with the instructions provided.
In most cases evacuation will be precautionary and will occur before any radioactive release. In the case of the tablets will not be required.
When evacuation takes place during a release, further tablets will be available for those at the reception centre.
Further details will be given by the hospital, depending on the circumstances.
Note: If you have not been issued with potassium iodide tablets, please contact The Royal London, Civic, St Helen Road, New Romney, TN29 6RD. Tel: 01797 246002.
Fact Sheet

Dungeness B Nuclear Power Station

This Fact Sheet is for people living within the 2.4km Detailed Emergency Planning Zone around the active Dungeness B Nuclear Power Station

It offers information about the use of potassium iodate tablets and should be read together with the Dungeness Calendar.

During March 2012, you received your replacement supply of potassium iodate tablets. These are now due for renewal and you will find enclosed a replacement package of ten tablets Dosage instructions are given in this leaflet under Question 5. For disposal of existing stock, please see below.

Pre-distributing the tablets to your home does not imply any change in the safety aspects of the Dungeness Power Station. The tablets are part of the detailed arrangements to protect the public in the event of a nuclear emergency and release of radioactive material to the environment from the power station.

Please ensure the tablets are stored safely and cannot be reached by children.

Returning out of date stock: Do not dispose of the tablets with your household waste. Please use the stamp addressed envelope enclosed or a community pharmacy for safe disposal.

Meradin Peachey
Director of Public Health
Kent County Council

James Thallon
Medical Director
NHS England

7. Would the tablets make me ill if they were eaten by accident?

The tablets will not cause harm if taken at other times but a small number of people might have an allergic reaction to them. Should a member of your family ingest MORE than the recommended dose – PARTICULARLY CHILDREN – you are advised to seek medical attention from your local hospital IMMEDIATELY.

8. Where can I get additional or replacement tablets?

Associate Director Resilience, NHS Kent & Medway, Brock House, John Wilson Business Park, Reaves Way, Cheshfield, Kent CT5 3DD. Tel: 01227 795050

For any further advice on this leaflet please contact the Kent Health Protection Unit on 0844 225 7968.

This fact sheet has been produced by:
Here are answers to some of the queries you may have:

1. What is the risk of a nuclear accident at Dungeness Power Station?

The risk of an accident involving a release of nuclear material from Dungeness is very remote, as demonstrated by the operation of the power stations for over 45 years.

Although an accident involving a release of nuclear material from Dungeness Power Station is very unlikely, the site operator EDF Energy, Kent County Council, Shepway District Council, NHS England and the Public Health England have the responsibility to work together to plan how local people might be best protected if there was ever a release of radioactive material to the public.

Part of the planning arrangements call for potassium iodate tablets to be made available to the public and to be held at home by those householders living within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone.

2. What are potassium iodate tablets?

High doses of radioactive iodine may cause cancer of the thyroid gland (this gland is found in the neck and concentrates iodine in the body). Radioactive iodine could be released if there was an incident involving certain types of radioactive material. Potassium iodate tablets are taken to prevent radioactive accumulation in the thyroid gland.

Medical evidence has shown that if you take potassium iodate tablets before or soon after exposure to radioactive iodine, the risk of thyroid cancer is greatly reduced. The tablets are highly effective if you take them within a few hours of exposure to radioactive iodine.

3. Will potassium iodate tablets protect me from radiation?

Potassium iodate tablets are not "ANTI-RADIATION" tablets. They will offer protection against the harmful effects of radioactive iodine. However, the tablets on their own will not protect you from the harmful effects of other forms of radiation.

4. How should the tablets be stored?

As with all medicines, the tablets should be kept in their original packet out of the reach of children and animals, but in a safe place where you could find them in an emergency. Do not store above 25 degrees C as stated on the packet. You might wish to keep your tablets with or near to the Dungeness Calendar.

5. How many tablets do I need to take?

If you are instructed to take potassium iodate tablets, you should take the following dose:

**ADULTS** (including pregnant women (*exception see below) and women who are breastfeeding)
Two tablets.

**CHILDREN**
3 for 12 years .......... one tablet
1 month to 3 years .......... half of one tablet
Birth to 1 month .......... where under medical supervision, 12.5mg iodine equivalent as a standard solution. In an emergency, half of one tablet - see further instructions below

The tablets should be taken with water.

* Pregnant women with active hyperthyroidism must not take potassium iodate because of the risk of foetal thyroid blockage.

**BABIES AND SMALL CHILDREN**
Babies and small children unable to swallow the tablets should have their dose crushed up in a teaspoon of jam, honey or yoghurt, or should have their dose dissolved in a small quantity of milk or juice. Traces of undissolved tablet should be ignored.

6. Are there any medical reasons why I should not take these tablets?

Before you take these tablets, please go through this checklist:

- Do you have a known iodine allergy?
- Do you have hypocomplementaemic vasculitis or dermatitis herpetiformis?
- Do you have or are you being treated for any kidney or adrenal disease?
- Have you ever been treated for thyrotoxicosis?
- Are you taking any of these medications: quinidine, captopril, enalapril, amiodarone, triamterene or bendrofluazide?
- Are you pregnant AND being monitored/treated for active hyperthyroidism

If the answer to any of these questions is YES, please discuss with your family doctor or pharmacist.
INCIDENT AT [SITE]
The Food Standards Agency is issuing precautionary advice on food safety following the release of [substance] at [time] today, [date] from [operator] [site].

POTENTIAL EFFECT OF THE INCIDENT ON FOOD SAFETY
The incident at [site name] released a quantity of radioactivity to the atmosphere [and to name of watercourse]. From current weather reports, the plume of radioactivity is expected to move in a [...] direction from the site.

The radioactivity in the plume may pose a direct and unacceptable risk to health for people who live close to the site of the incident. The police and local authority are advising people on the actions they should take.

The plume also poses an indirect threat because it will deposit radioactivity onto crops, soil and livestock in allotments, agricultural land, or gardens which may be a considerable distance from the site. Some people may eat large quantities of food contaminated in this way over prolonged periods (e.g. vegetables harvested from allotments downwind of the site). To guard against this exposure pathway, Food Standards Agency is advising people not to eat potentially contaminated food. The cumulative nature of this pathway (i.e. eating food contaminated with low levels of radioactivity over a long period) means that foodstuffs may be subject to restrictions over a large geographical area compared with other countermeasures such as evacuation or sheltering which are designed to prevent people breathing in radioactivity or receiving direct radiation from the plume for the short time that it passes overhead.

Similarly, radioactivity released to the [name of watercourse] may lead to the contamination of local fish and shellfish.

PRECAUTIONARY ADVICE
There is a possibility that uncovered fresh food, [fish,] farm crops, livestock and domestic produce in gardens and allotments in the path of the plume may become contaminated with [name of contaminant]. Therefore, people in [area 1] should observe the following advice as a precaution. In addition, people in [area 2] will need to follow this advice from [time].

The Agency will revise this advice as further information becomes available on the nature of the incident.

General Public
- Do not eat food that has been left outside, uncovered.
- Do not collect or eat food or produce from gardens or allotments.
- Do not eat fresh food purchased after [time & date incident began] from open air markets or roadside stalls, in the area identified.

BUT
- Milk bought in a shop or delivered to your door is safe to drink.
- Food purchased from covered local stores and supermarkets is safe to eat.

**Farmers / Growers**
- Do not harvest crops (especially *leafy green vegetables* and *fruit* )
- Do not move crops or produce already harvested off the farm.
- Do not plough land.
- Do not move animals off the farm.
- Take animals under cover if possible.
- Feed animals bagged or covered fodder and silage.
- Report any unexplained sickness in animals immediately to your veterinary surgeon.
  - *Separate advice to owners of fish farms, if appropriate*

**Fishermen**

*Fishing vessels in [sea area] and at any port in [area] and shellfish gatherers on these shores are advised:*

- To keep all fish catches covered.
- To cover all harvested shellfish.
- Do not catch or gather any further produce until advised to do so.

An independent monitoring programme is starting to establish the extent of the effect of the incident. However, until the results of this are known, the Food Standards Agency has used computer models to predict the likely extent of the problem. This prediction is based on an estimate of the nature and quantity of radioactivity released by *the Operator* and current weather. We have used assumptions which will provide a significant margin of safety. Clearly, our advice will be revised when further information becomes available on the size and nature of the release and changes in weather.

Information and advice in respect of food and agriculture can be obtained by ringing the following emergency helpline numbers:
- Food Standards Agency Emergency Helpline - xxxx xxx xxxx between *hours*
- Local Authority Offices – xxxx xxx xxxx between *hours*

This advice will be revised at xxxx on xxxx.

**Notes**
- Enquiries from the press and media should be directed to the Food Standards Agency’s Press Office on xxxx xxx xxxx
- This advice is based on the best information available at *time date* from *supplier*. We have assumed *source term* has been released and that the wind is blowing from *direction* at *speed*.
- CEC Council Regulation (Euratom) No.3954/87 specifies maximum permitted levels of radioactive contamination of foodstuffs and feeding stuffs following a nuclear accident or any other case of radiological emergency.
7. OUTLINE RESPONSIBILITIES

Duties and responsibilities of organisations responding to an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency are contained in Chapter 4 of the NEPLG Consolidated Guidance issued by the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS). The agreed roles and responsibilities within Kent, including those of the Emergency Services, local authorities, voluntary agencies etc. are detailed in the Kent Resilience Forum Pan-Kent Strategic Emergency Response Framework. This section summarises responsibilities appropriate to this plan.

7.1 Operator: EDF Energy (B Station)

| Prior to any incident | • Provide Potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets for distribution within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone and to Evacuation Assembly Points, Rest Centres, Rendezvous Points and other locations deemed necessary;  
• Provide emergency information for distribution within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone. |
| In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency | • Warn the site staff by activating the site siren;  
• Alert Kent Police, Kent Fire and Rescue Service & South East Coast Ambulance Service by 999 call and send confirmatory fax message to Kent Police and give advice and information to the Emergency Services about the nature of the emergency, the wind and weather conditions, safe access route(s) to the site, number of casualties, and countermeasures;  
• Alert the Dungeness A Operator, CESC, Office for Nuclear Regulation, Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and other government departments / agencies e.g. Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), Environment Agency, Food Standards Agency  
• Initiate PETIS telephone warning system to alert and provide appropriate countermeasure advice and information to residents within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone;  
• Establish the Emergency Control Centre under the direction of the Site Emergency Controller;  
• Account for all personnel and visitors on the site;  
• Deploy site emergency teams to assess the nature and severity of the incident and put mitigation measures in place;  
• Deploy off-site survey teams to monitor off-site conditions;  
• Enforce site security, control movement of vehicles within the site and prevent unauthorised entry or exit;  
• Activate the Central Emergency Support Centre;  
• Provide CTA, health physicist and admin support to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre;  
• Establish liaison between the site, the Central Emergency Support Centre and the Operator’s technical advisor at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre;  
• Provide advice on the speed and effects of any radioactivity released from the site;  
• Provide advice to the Emergency Services on public protection until the Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response team is established in the Strategic Co-ordination Centre;  
• Provide the Emergency Services with special information, clothing or equipment as required;  
• Establish a media interface and support the co-ordinated approach in the Media Briefing Centre;  
• Keep a record of actions taken;  
• Gather and preserve evidence for the subsequent investigation;  
• Advise the Strategic Co-ordination Centre when the Off-Site Nuclear Emergency is considered to be over. |
### 7.2 Emergency Services

| **Kent Police** | - Co-ordinate generic alerting cascade for Kent Resilience Forum partner organisations & inform Sussex Police;
  - Co-ordinate the activities of responding agencies at and around the scene;
  - Saving and protection of life;
  - Preservation of the scene – evidence, criminal investigation etc.;
  - Establish and maintain cordon;
  - If suspected terrorism assume overall control of the incident;
  - Carry out a criminal investigation;
  - Undertake Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) on behalf of the Coroner; |
| **Kent Fire & Rescue Service** | - Fire-fighting, search and rescue;
  - Protecting life and property;
  - Decontamination of people;
  - Assist the ambulance service with mass decontamination;
  - Salvage and damage control at fire incidents;
  - Safety management within the inner cordon for Kent Fire and Rescue Service-led incidents;
  - Requesting additional resources from other fire and rescue authorities through mutual aid arrangements;
  - Deploy a liaison officer to the Site Emergency Control Centre, Tactical Co-ordination Centre and Strategic Co-ordination Centre;
  - Issue potassium iodate (KIO₃) tablets to KFRS personnel deployed to the immediate area of the site. |
| **Maritime and Coastguard Agency** | - Receive alerting call and other information from the Police;
  - Warn vessels, harbour authorities and pilots, Royal National Lifeboat Institute (RNLI) etc. in the affected area;
  - Warn vessels to avoid entry into the affected area;
  - Alert the UK Marine Pollution Control Unit (MPCU);
  - Alert French and Belgian maritime authorities;
  - Obtain up-to-date fall-out predictions from the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and circulate advice to ships at sea;
  - Establish pre-determined liaison arrangements with the Police and local authorities to ensure rapid exchange of information;
  - Inform the Secretary of State for Transport through the Marine Directorate Emergency Information Room of developments;
  - Receive requests from other services for military and civil helicopter assistance;
  - Provide helicopter / ground communications and if necessary provide a communications vehicle for this purpose;
  - Co-ordinate evacuations by sea if required. |
### South East Coast Ambulance Service

- Receive emergency calls from the Emergency Services or other sources;
- Decontamination of people, assisted by KFRS;
- Dispatch ambulance resources to the scene of the Major Incident, including the Hazardous Area Response Team (HART);
- Alert the appropriate Designated Receiving Hospitals of the possibility of a Major Incident;
- Receive from the first ambulance response at the scene, confirmation of the nature of the Major Incident;
- As appropriate, ‘Stand Down’ or confirm a ‘Major Incident’ exists with the alerted hospitals;
- Confirm with the appropriate hospital the requirement for a Mobile Emergency Response Incident Team (MERIT) and arrange the provision of ambulance vehicles for their transportation to the scene as necessary;
- Provide a senior ambulance officer at the scene to act as Ambulance Incident Commander (AIO);
- Dispatch to the scene sufficient ambulance resources, Incident Support Units (ISU) and, as appropriate, the ambulance Incident Control Vehicle (ICV) to be located with the Police and Fire & Rescue;
- Provide identifying accoutrements for the Medical Incident Commander (MIC);
- Establish communications from the ambulance Incident Control Vehicle to the Designated Receiving Hospital and, if required to any officer deployed to the relevant Site Emergency Control Centre
- Liaise at scene with Kent Police and Kent Fire and Rescue Service and any other organisations involved;
- Forward to the receiving hospitals any information obtained at the scene relating to toxic or radiation hazards and possible contamination of casualties;
- Determine the evacuation priorities for casualties and the hospitals to which they are to be sent. (In conjunction with the Medical Incident Commander, if deployed);
- Advise the receiving hospitals on the prevailing situation and the categories and estimated times of arrival of casualties;
- Organise additional ambulance cover for the emergency and routine tasks by re-deploying resources between ambulance stations or by arrangements with other divisions or ambulance services and voluntary organisations;
- Provide a Hospital Ambulance Liaison Officer (HALO) at the receiving hospitals to supervise the unloading and turn-round of ambulances;
- Organise the relief of ambulance crews in the event of a prolonged emergency;
- To convey to receiving hospitals a ‘scene evacuation complete’ message and to receive a ‘Stand down’ from these hospitals when they are in a position to stand down their Major Incident procedure;
- As appropriate organise transportation for patients who may require transfer or discharge from the receiving hospitals.

### 7.3 Health

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NHS 111</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receive an alerting call from NHS England South (South East) via South East Coast Ambulance Service representation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collate information on the type and extent of an incident;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish countermeasures recommended / implemented;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assess health implications as necessary;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulate advice to the public;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive health related enquiries from the public on help-lines;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide appropriate health advice to the public;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maintain liaison with the Strategic Co-ordinating Group / Recovery Co-ordinating Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS England South (South East)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Receive alerting messages for an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency or any assessment requiring NHS standby, alerting procedures or preparatory measures;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alert relevant local trusts and Public Health England (Kent Health Protection Unit);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Alert the Department of Health providing all information available, and thereafter maintain liaison as required;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Implement arrangements for the deployment of a senior NHS officer (and support officer as necessary) to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre, including Scientific and Technical Advice Centre and Recovery Advisory Group;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide advice and assistance as may be required to Local Authority Environmental Health Officers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Assess the effect of any emergency or contingency measures invoked as a result of potential hazards, on special care groups, e.g. premature babies, dialysis patients etc. and co-ordinate contingency measures;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• In conjunction with neighbouring health authorities co-ordinate arrangements for reassurance and validation monitoring;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Respond to requests for information from the public on the health consequences of the emergency;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide information and advice to NHS staff and other health providers including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o NHS hospitals;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Community Health Services;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o General and Dental Practitioners; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Independent hospitals and nursing homes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Designated Receiving Hospitals (DRHs)

- Receive the alerting call from the Ambulance Service;
- Receive casualties requiring hospital treatment in accordance as follows:
  - Injured, but not irradiated / contaminated casualties; and
  - Irradiated / contaminated casualties.
  
  NB: See Appendix 3 for pre-identified Designated Receiving Hospitals
- Maintain communications, as appropriate, via the Ambulance Service radio system, with the Ambulance Incident Commander (AIO) at the scene of an emergency to liaise on matters relating to casualty evacuation;
- Establish a Hospital Information / Emergency Control Centre (ECC) to act as the focus for the co-ordination and necessary dissemination of information;
- Activate facilities and procedures for the gross decontamination of casualties prior to entry to the Accident & Emergency (A&E) Department as necessary;
- Provide facilities for Police Documentation Teams and provide details of the identity, general condition and location of casualties;
- Inform, or arrange for the informing of, next of kin or a close relative of deaths certified at the hospital, all seriously ill casualties or those likely to be admitted;
- Liaise with the Police Documentation Team in respect of fatalities and injured persons and their next of kin etc.;
- Organise periodic briefings and press releases and provide appropriate facilities for accredited media representatives.

7.4 Local Authorities

County Councils / Unitary Authorities

- Appoint a County Emergency Co-ordinator to manage and direct County activities, Kent County Council for Kent and East Sussex County Council for East Sussex;
- Provide Liaison Officers at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre, and, as practicable, other Emergency Centres;
- Alert, or inform, as appropriate, County Council Directorates, District Councils, neighbouring authorities, appropriate Central Government departments, voluntary organisations and other organisations which will or may become involved, including the NHS Emergency Response Manager;
- Chair the Recovery Advisory Group and subsequently take over the co-ordination of the incident from the Police and lead the Recovery Co-ordinating Group;
- Arrange transport for evacuees to rest centres;
- Ensure provision of public information as required under the REPPIR Regulations (2001);
- Arrange Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA) if required

Borough / District Councils

- Set up and staff relevant District Emergency Centres (DECs), Shepway District Council for Shepway and Rother District Council for Rother;
- Collect information and assess impact on the population within the District;
- Provide and deploy Council resources as appropriate;
- Deploy senior officer to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, Recovery Advisory Group and, subsequently, to the Recovery Co-ordinating Group;
- Assist with circulating public information in liaison with the Police and County Council;
- Assist the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs with Information / Enforcement Officers;
- Provide staff for Rest Centre duties;
- Arrange re-housing as required;
- Maintain financial records of Local Authority expenditure;
- Arrange for the briefing of elected members as required.
## 7.5 Government Departments & Agencies

### Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)
- Receive an alerting call from the Operator;
- Set up and staff the Office for Nuclear Regulation Incident Room, establish communications with, and deploy liaison officers to, the site Emergency Control Centre, Central Emergency Support Centre, Emergency Operations Centre and Strategic Co-ordination Centre:
- Deploy the Emergency Response team to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to:
  - Provide independent and authoritative advice to the Police and other authorities handling the Off-Site response to the emergency on all matters relating to:
    - The appropriate countermeasures off-site to protect the public and the personnel of the various agencies involved;
    - The course of the emergency On-Site and its effects on the environment beyond the site;
    - Monitor events On-Site and the actions taken to restore plant safety; and
    - The end of the On-Site emergency and the return to normality Off-Site;
  - Advise Central Government;
  - Attend media briefings to provide an authoritative Government response;
  - Ensure (principally through the Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team) that the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is kept fully informed on all matters relating to the emergency including action taken to protect the public, the environmental consequences, and the prevailing situation at any time;
  - Establish and maintain effective liaison with all relevant agencies and organisations and be in a position to take an overview of local information and expert advice relating to the emergency.

### Dept. for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS)
- Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy will act as the Lead Government Department (LGD) in a Civil Nuclear Emergency, its activities being focused on the Emergency Operations Centre which will be set up as soon as possible after an off-site nuclear emergency is declared. Key responsibilities are:
  - Receive the alerting call from the Operator;
  - Co-ordinate the response of, and act as the main source of public information from Central Government; liaising with other Government Departments, Cabinet Office Briefing Room, Office for Nuclear Regulation, Strategic Co-ordinating Group etc. on measures being taken to protect the public and make the site safe;
  - Alert the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the European Commission and neighbouring countries;
  - Brief the Secretary of State for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (who is responsible to Parliament) on the progress of the incident;
  - Appoint and deploy a Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team to support the Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response team, by providing the link between the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and the Emergency Operations Centre;
  - Collate real time information (primarily via the Office for Nuclear Regulation Emergency Response team and from the Central Emergency Support Centre) on the actual or potential emission of radioactive material and the effect of the incident both within and outside the site;
  - Provide statements to inform and reassure people in areas not affected.
Following activation of the Ministry for Housing, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government Resilience & Emergencies Division (RED) emergency response arrangements, the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government RED will send an Assistant Government Liaison Officer to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to support the Assistant Government Liaison Officer / Government Liaison Team appointed by the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy, and will also liaise closely with representatives from other Government agencies.

Their main duties will be to:
- Act as the Government Liaison Officer until he or she arrives at the Strategic Co-ordinating Group
- Liaise with and brief the Government Liaison Officer prior to their arrival, unless the Government Liaison Officer arrives first
- Support the Government Liaison Officer in the delivery of their duties
- Where necessary, assist in the co-ordination between Government, and local bodies by facilitating discussions and contact and by acting as a liaison point
- Compile situation reporting on local consequence management ensuring the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government and Cabinet Office are fully briefed
- Assist in recovery planning from the outset of preparations, which might be expected to start in the emergency phase. For this, the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government RED will attend meetings of the Recovery Advisory Group on behalf of the Government Liaison Officer, or with other representatives of the Government Liaison Officer’s team.

Where necessary, the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government RED will activate an operations centre to:
- Facilitate national coordination and assurance for situation reporting on national consequence management
- Facilitate mutual aid requests
- Address requests for national assets
- Liaise and share information with devolved administrations
- Support Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government staff in discharging their role and engage other necessary bodies
- Co-ordinate and support Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government attendance at Cabinet Office Briefing Room at ministerial and official levels
- Communicate Top Line Briefs (TLBs) to Local Resilience Forums
- Support the LGD with organising Ministerial or VIP visits in consultation with local partners whilst the Strategic Co-ordinating Group is still standing

A Response Co-ordinating Group (ResCG) may be convened where the response to an emergency would benefit from some co-ordination or enhanced support at a cross-SCG level. In such circumstances, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government may, on its own initiative, or at the request of local responders, or of the Lead Government Department, in consultation with the Cabinet Office, convene a Response Co-ordinating Group in order to bring together appropriate representatives.

In the response phase, the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy will be supported by a minimum of two officials from Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government RED at the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. They will be scaled back if appropriate as and when the lead government department for recovery officials arrive.

Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government RED will undertake the transition from response to recovery by ensuring an effective handover from the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Government Liaison Office to Lead Government Department officials taking up responsibility for supporting local responders and any Recovery Coordinating Group(s).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dept. for the Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs (Defra)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Deploy liaison officer to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and keep the Department of the Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs (Defra) Emergency Centre informed;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Responsible for all the necessary control and co-ordination activities concerning food, food supply, fishing and farming at and, if necessary, beyond the scene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• As required and in association with the Police, consider arrangements to feed or recover animals at the scene;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• If necessary take steps to control the movement and production of food;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To support the Food Standards Agency in food related issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Agency (EA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Provide advice on radiological aspects of environmental contamination to all relevant participating organisations during the course of the incident;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide Environment Agency representatives who have specialist knowledge of radioactive substances at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre, Defra Environment Operations Centre &amp; Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Advise on appropriate disposal of radioactive waste;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Advise Defra Divisions on technical and regulatory aspects of the response;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Provide information to the public and the media, in consultation with the Lead department and the Strategic Co-ordination Centre associated with the affected site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Manage flows of regulated waters if appropriate, to minimise impact;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ensure safety of any Environment Agency staff who may be involved;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Check for breach of the site operator’s authorisation, where relevant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Standards Agency (FSA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• To assess the risk of any contamination of food and determine whether statutory limits will be exceeded;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To take action to ensure that food contaminated to unacceptable levels does not enter the food chain, implementing, as necessary, restriction orders under the Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA, 1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To provide advice and information to the public and public authorities, including advice on precautionary measures to be taken in the early stages of a response;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To provide advice to other organisations, including the Environment Agency, on issues relating to the safe disposal of contaminated food;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To ensure that subsequent recovery arrangements take account of food safety issues.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Met Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Upon notification of an incident, the Environment Monitoring &amp; Response Centre (EMARC) Duty Forecaster will respond with a verbal brief emphasising current wind speed and direction. A more detailed weather forecast is then prepared on the Pasquill Stability Category Determination (PACRAM) Forecast Information Form (FIF) and upon completion is faxed to staff at the nuclear plant involved and to other relevant organisations. The Met Office has a multiple response target to return all Pasquill Stability Category Determination (PACRAM) forecasts within 30 minutes and 70% within 20 minutes. Forecasts are updated as required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Upon request, the Met Office will run NAME (Numerical Atmospheric-dispersion Modelling Environment), its long distance pollution transport model, and send outputs to the Radiation Incident Monitoring Network system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• After the declaration of an emergency at any UK nuclear site, a Forecast Adviser will, upon notification, be detached to the Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room at Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The Forecast Adviser will make every effort to arrive at the NEBR within a call-out response time of three hours. Additionally, if resources allow, a further adviser may attend the relevant Strategic Co-ordination Centre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Radiation Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)

- Support the Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and the Environment Agency by activating the Radiation Incident Monitoring Network Technical Co-ordination Centre, where Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy and Environment Agency staff would respond to ad hoc requests for advice, information and contributions to Ministerial briefing.
- Monitor the network of 94 fixed monitoring sites across the UK, automatically measuring, analysing and informing on background radiation levels 24 / 7, providing information, advice and guidance to responders, as required.

### Government Decontamination Service (GDS)

- Offer advice, guidance and facilitation on options for decontamination of the built and open environment, for infrastructure and for transport to a Responsible Authority from its HQ location;
- Offer advice and guidance on issues relating to decontamination of the above to Strategic Co-ordination Centre from its HQ location;
- Establish liaison with specialist suppliers to prepare for possible deployment for decontamination of the above;
- To provide advice on the potential impact of decisions made during the incident response phase on short, medium and longer term decontamination approaches;
- Provide advice and guidance to a Responsible Authority at an Strategic Co-ordination Centre in the development of a decontamination strategy as part of an over-arching recovery strategy;
- Work with specialist agencies (e.g. specialist police and military resources) on specific aspects of decontamination as they might impact positively or adversely on their operations;
- Work with other Government agencies (e.g. the Environment Agency, Public Health England & Food Standards Agency) to develop joint strategies to deal with the consequences of a Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) or major HAZMAT event upon the environment;
- Work with responders to identify, address and resolve operational issues arising from the possible deployment of specialist suppliers to undertake decontamination following a Chemical Biological Radiological or Nuclear or major HAZMAT event;
- Provide guidance and advice to a Responsible Authority during delivery of a decontamination strategy; and
- Participate in the development of decontamination priorities at Local, Sub-National and National levels.

### Ministry of Defence (MoD)

- In addition to its responsibilities for defence of nuclear emergencies, the Ministry of Defence has agreed to provide mapping and monitoring resources on a mutual aid basis in the event of a civil nuclear accident in the UK.
- It might also provide unarmed military assistance to the civil authorities under Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA) when this is needed to help deal with a natural disaster or major incident. In such a case, the military would be deployed in a supporting capacity as responsibility for dealing with the emergency would lie with the civil authorities.

### National Air Traffic Services (NATS)

- On receipt of information from the Aeronautical Information Section (Military) (AIS(M)) that an Emergency Controlling Authority (ECA) has requested temporary Restriction of Flying Regulations:
  - Consider the impact of airspace restrictions on other airspace users.
  - Draft a Statutory Instrument for Emergency Restriction of Flying Regulations.
  - Draft a Notice to Airmen (NOTAM) warning airspace users and controllers of the introduction of xxxx airspace.
- When no longer required arrange revocation of the Restriction of Flying Regulations and Notice to Airmen.
### 7.6 Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affinity Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Receive an alerting call and information from the Police;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Establish an appropriate emergency centre;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implement measures necessary to maintain or protect the water supply;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Ensure adequate supplies of portable water in consultation with the Environment Agency;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Implement the planned measures to preserve water quality at the Denge Pumping Station;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Advise and inform the public on water quality and supply (if more than one water company area is involved, determine the ‘lead company’ to ensure consistency of information; and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Examine and take action as necessary to preserve water quality in the long term.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## APPENDIX 1. GLOSSARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Access Control Point (ACP)</strong></td>
<td>Entry and egress point to provide safe, controlled and rapid access to the affected area in a nuclear emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambulance Control</strong></td>
<td>The permanent office which receives all demands for South East Coast Ambulance Service and co-ordinates their response.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambulance Incident Commander (AIC)</strong></td>
<td>Officer of the ambulance service with overall responsibility for the work of that service at the scene of an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambulance Liaison Officer (ALO)</strong></td>
<td>The ambulance officer responsible for providing radio communication and for the supervision of Ambulance Service activity and liaison at a hospital receiving casualties from a major accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambulance Loading Point (ALP)</strong></td>
<td>Area in close proximity to the Casualty Clearing Station, where ambulances can be manoeuvred and patients placed in ambulances for transfer to hospital.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture &amp; Food Countermeasures Working Group (AFCWG)</strong></td>
<td>A group, established in 1997, to involve stakeholders in the development of strategies for managing agricultural land and products following a nuclear accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWE</strong></td>
<td>Atomic Weapons Establishment (Ministry Of Defence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BEIS</strong></td>
<td>Department for Business Energy and Industrial Strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bronze (Operational)</strong></td>
<td>The tier of command and control within a single agency (below Gold (Strategic Co-ordinating Group) level and Silver (Tactical Co-ordinating Group) level) at which the management of ‘hands on’ work is undertaken at the incident site(s) or associated areas. The Bronze level is also known as the Operational level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cabinet Office Briefing Room (COBR)</strong></td>
<td>UK Government’s dedicated crisis management facilities, which are activated in the event of an emergency requiring support and co-ordination at the national strategic level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Police) Casualty Bureau (CasB)</strong></td>
<td>Initial point of contact and information, maintained by the police, for all data relating to casualties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Casualty Clearing Station (CasCS)</strong></td>
<td>Entity set up at the scene of an emergency by the ambulance service in liaison with the Medical Incident Commander to assess, triage and treat casualties and direct their evacuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Emergency Support Centre (CESC)</strong></td>
<td>Part of Nuclear Energy Headquarters at Barnwood, established at the declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) to assess technical data that has a bearing on the radiological hazard to the public and to pass expert advice based on that technical assessment to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Central Office of Information (COI)</strong></td>
<td>The Government’s centre of excellence for marketing and communications. Central Office of Information News and Public Relations (formerly Government News Network) is part of this operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Centre for Radiation, Chemical &amp; Environmental Hazards (CRCE)</strong></td>
<td>A specialist centre of Public Health England which deals with radiation and chemical hazards and threats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CBRN</strong></td>
<td>Chemical, Biological, Radiological &amp; Nuclear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCA</strong></td>
<td>Civil Contingencies Act (2004)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Company Technical Advisor (CTA)</strong></td>
<td>Site Operator’s technical advisor appointed to advise the Strategic Co-ordinating Group in the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County Emergency Centre (CEC)</td>
<td>The designated place from which the overall activities of the County Council are directed and co-ordinated and will be the focal point for the recovery phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defra</td>
<td>Department for the Environment, Food &amp; Rural Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEPO</td>
<td>Duty Emergency Planning Officer (KCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)</td>
<td>Area surrounding a nuclear licensed site for which detailed plans for emergencies have been prepared. The area covered by the DEPZ is agreed with the nuclear regulator and is based on the reference accident for that site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DH</td>
<td>Department of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Public Health (DPH)</td>
<td>A senior Public Health official who provides strategic leadership for health protection, improvement and joint working with social services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSTL</td>
<td>Defence Science &amp; Technology Laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Emergency Centre (DEC)</td>
<td>The designated place from which the overall activities of the District Council are directed and co-ordinated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Centre</td>
<td>A place designated or assigned at the time from which the activities of one or more organisations can be directed and / or co-ordinated in the event of an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Site) Emergency Control Centre (ECC)</td>
<td>The emergency centre at Dungeness B Power Station controls and co-ordinates emergency action On-Site and initiates emergency action Off-Site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Site) Emergency Controller</td>
<td>The senior member of staff located in the site Emergency Control Centre with overall responsibility for directing the activities of the Operator’s employees and implementing the On-Site Emergency Plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Planning Consultative Committee (EPCC)</td>
<td>Multi-agency forum chaired jointly by the Site Operators for Dungeness A and B, to consult on, discuss and develop emergency planning issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Mortuary (Emort)</td>
<td>Temporary structure or converted existing structure designated for use for the time being as a mortuary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Reference Levels (ERLs)</td>
<td>Quantitative criteria used to plan for the introduction of urgent countermeasures in the event of a nuclear emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EA</td>
<td>Environment Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMARC</td>
<td>Environment Monitoring &amp; Response Centre (Met Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Major) Emergency / Incident</td>
<td>An event or situation which threatens serious damage to human welfare in a place in the UK, the environment of a place in the UK, or the security of the UK or of a place in the UK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESCC</td>
<td>East Sussex County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESFRS</td>
<td>East Sussex Fire &amp; Rescue Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation Assembly Point (EvAP)</td>
<td>Building or area on the periphery of an area affected by an emergency, to which evacuees are directed to await transfer to a survivor reception centre or rest centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extendibility</td>
<td>The principal of having in place outline arrangements to respond to an emergency extending beyond that which is reasonably foreseeable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire Control</td>
<td>Central Kent Fire &amp; Rescue Service communications centre with links to all other Emergency Services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEPA</td>
<td>Food &amp; Environment Protection Act (1985)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSA</td>
<td>Food Standards Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Force Control Room (FCR) – Kent Police</strong></td>
<td>Kent Police communications centre, with links to all other Emergency Services, and through which initial response to any incident is co-ordinated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FCO</strong></td>
<td>Foreign &amp; Commonwealth Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward Briefing Point (FBP)</strong></td>
<td>Site with good views over the area affected by an incident, at which media briefings are conducted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forward Control Point / Forward Command Post (FCP)</strong></td>
<td>Any service’s command &amp; control facility nearest the scene of the incident, responsible for immediate direction, deployment and security. This might be an Operational / Bronze or Tactical / Silver facility depending on the circumstances of the incident. In the context of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, Forward Control Points would be established at or near to the site (e.g. the Site Emergency Control Centre or nearby locations) reporting into the Tactical Co-ordination Centre / Incident Control Point, established away from the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gold</strong></td>
<td>The strategic level of command and control (above Silver level and Bronze level) at which policy, strategy and the overall response framework are established and managed for individual responder agencies. The Strategic Co-ordinating Group (the multi-agency strategic co-ordinating body) may colloquially be referred to as the ‘Gold Group’, but not simply as ‘Gold’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(Police) Gold Commander</strong></td>
<td>Senior officer in overall strategic charge of the incident, both in terms of their own single-agency response and / or the multi-agency response, as Chair of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. In the response to a nuclear emergency, the Chair of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group will be a senior officer from Kent Police e.g. the Police Gold Commander.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ONR SCC Emergency Response</strong></td>
<td>A senior Office for Nuclear Regulation official (appointed by Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy) who attends the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to provide independent and authoritative advice to the Police and other authorities handling the Off-Site response to a nuclear emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HART</strong></td>
<td>Hazardous Area Response Team (Ambulance Service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hazard Identification &amp; Risk Evaluation (HIRE)</strong></td>
<td>Risk assessment process which identify worst-case radioactivity release levels arising from a reasonably foreseeable nuclear emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAZMAT</strong></td>
<td>Hazardous Materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HSE</strong></td>
<td>Health &amp; Safety Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PHE</strong></td>
<td>Public Health England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HPU</strong></td>
<td>Health Protection Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holding Area</strong></td>
<td>An organised area adjacent to the site from which resources can be drawn when required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Holding &amp; Audit Area for Deceased People &amp; Human Remains (HAADDR)</strong></td>
<td>Area close to the scene where the deceased can be temporarily held until transfer to the emergency mortuary or mortuary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IAEA</strong></td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Incident Control Point / Incident Command Post (ICP)</strong></td>
<td>Silver level command &amp; control facility, away from the incident scene, responsible for tactical co-ordination of the On-Site and Off-Site emergency response – see Tactical Co-ordination Centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>INES</strong></td>
<td>International Nuclear &amp; Radiological Event Scale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IRR</strong></td>
<td>Ionising Radiation Regulations (1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JRLO</strong></td>
<td>Joint Regional Liaison Officer (Ministry of Defence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KCC</strong></td>
<td>Kent County Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>KFRS</strong></td>
<td>Kent Fire &amp; Rescue Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIO&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt; Tablets</td>
<td>Stable Iodine / Potassium iodate tablets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGD</td>
<td>Lead Government Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed Hospitals</td>
<td>Hospitals listed by the NHS as adequately equipped to receive casualties on a 24hr basis, and able to provide, when required, the Medical Incident Commander (MIC) and a Mobile Medical Team (MMT).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCA</td>
<td>Maritime &amp; Coastguard Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Briefing Centre (MBC)</td>
<td>Central location for media enquiries, staffed by spokespeople from the major responders, providing communication links and briefing facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media &amp; Communications Group (M&amp;CG)</td>
<td>Multi-agency group of media &amp; communications professionals established in the event of an emergency to support the Strategic Co-ordinating Group (and other key groups / organisation involved in the response) by developing and implementing a co-ordinated and joined-up media &amp; communications strategy for the incident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Liaison Officer (MLO)</td>
<td>Representatives who have responsibility for liaising with the media on behalf of his / her organisation at the scene of incident or other key location e.g. Rest Centre, Hospitals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Liaison Point (MLP)</td>
<td>Area adjacent to the scene, staffed by Media Liaison Officers, for the reception and accreditation of media personnel and for briefing on reporting, filming and photographing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media Technical Briefer (MTB)</td>
<td>Provided by the nuclear site operator to provide input to press conferences and media briefings ahead of the Office for Nuclear Regulation Strategic Co-ordination Centre emergency response arrival.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical Incident Commander (MIC)</td>
<td>Lead medical officer responsible for clinical management at the scene of an emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACA / MACC</td>
<td>Military Aid to the Civil Authorities / Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHCLG</td>
<td>Ministry for Communities &amp; Local Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Medical Team (MMT)</td>
<td>The team sent to the scene of a major accident usually at the request of the Ambulance Service or Medical Incident Officer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring Centre</td>
<td>Location at which the NHS / Public Health England will monitor people for radioactive contamination and carry out decontamination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortuary</td>
<td>A building used for post mortem procedures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mobile Telephone Privileged Access Scheme (MTPAS)</td>
<td>Scheme that provides call preference for key emergency management organisations if public network access is disrupted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NHS</td>
<td>National Health Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>Nuclear Atmospheric Modelling Environment (Met Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDA</td>
<td>Nuclear Decommissioning Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room (NEBR)</td>
<td>A Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy facility to brief the government following declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison Group (NEPLG)</td>
<td>A Forum which brings together, under Department of Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy chairmanship, a wide range of organisation with interest in Off-Site planning for an emergency at civil and defence nuclear sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Site Emergency Plan</td>
<td>This Plan. Multi-agency plan which sets out the arrangements to mitigate the Off-Site impacts of a nuclear emergency, linking in with the response On-Site – see On-Site Emergency Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE)</td>
<td>A hazardous condition the effect of which is to cause, or likely to cause, a radiological hazard to the public outside the boundary of the nuclear licensed site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGDs</td>
<td>Other Government Departments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONR</td>
<td>Office for Nuclear Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On-Site Emergency Plan</td>
<td>Site Operators’ plans detailing the arrangements to manage the response to incidents On-Site and to mitigate the consequences Off-Site — see Off-Site Emergency Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operational Co-ordinating Group (OCG)</td>
<td>A multi-agency group of operational (Bronze) commanders that meets to determine, co-ordinate and deliver the operational response to an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACRAM</td>
<td>Procedures &amp; Communications in the event of Release of Nuclear Materials (Met Office)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Monitoring Unit (RMU)</td>
<td>NHS / Public Health England-led team of health professionals &amp; technical specialists responsible for undertaking monitoring &amp; decontamination of people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPPIR</td>
<td>Radiation Emergency Preparedness &amp; Public Information Regulations (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radiation Incident Monitoring Network (RIMNET)</td>
<td>The national radiation monitoring and nuclear emergency response system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Designated) Receiving Hospital (DRH)</td>
<td>One of the designated receiving hospitals identified by the strategic health authority and selected by the ambulance service to receive casualties during an emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Advisory Group (RAG)</td>
<td>Provides advice on recovery considerations arising from a nuclear emergency to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group during the response/acute phase.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recovery Co-ordinating Group (RCG)</td>
<td>Strategic decision making body for the recovery phase once handover has taken place from the Police. In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, the Recovery Co-ordinating Group will be chaired by the Local Authority e.g. County or District Council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference Accident (RA)</td>
<td>Worst possible accident considered reasonably foreseeable for a nuclear licensed site. The type of accidents considered reasonably foreseeable will depend on the specific hazards to be found on each site which will vary according to the stage in its lifecycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rendezvous Point (RVP)</td>
<td>Point to which all resources arriving at the outer cordon are directed for logging, briefing, equipment issue and deployment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest Centre</td>
<td>Building, including overnight facilities, designated by the local authority for the temporary accommodation of evacuees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scene</td>
<td>Point or area of the immediate impact of an incident or emergency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Advisory Group in Emergencies (SAGE)</td>
<td>Group of scientific and technical experts that is established to provide a common source of advice to inform decisions made during the central government response to an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific &amp; Technical Advisory Cell (STAC)</td>
<td>Group of technical experts from those agencies involved in an emergency response that may provide scientific and technical advice to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group chair or single service Strategic (Gold) Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Shepway District Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECAMB</td>
<td>South-East Coast Ambulance Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>The tactical tier of command &amp; control within a single agency (below Strategic (Gold) level and above Operational (Bronze) level) at which the response to an emergency is managed. Multi-agency co-ordination at the tactical level is undertaken by the Tactical Co-ordinating Group.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site</td>
<td>The specific location of an event, in this case the affected power station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site Stakeholder Group (SSG)</td>
<td>Consultative group of local stakeholders of community representatives, elected council members, local industry, and residents. Invitations are also extended to local groups having a particular interest in the environment and nuclear power generation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SofS</td>
<td>Secretary of State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Co-ordination Centre (SCC)</td>
<td>The location at which the Strategic Co-ordinating Group meets and co-ordinates its activities. Sometimes referred to as Gold Control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG)</td>
<td>If the scale and nature of an incident is such that it requires strategic guidance then a Strategic Co-ordinating Group will be set up to provide this. The Strategic Co-ordinating Group is made up of senior representatives with executive authority of each key organisation involved in the local response. The Strategic Co-ordinating Group will take strategic decisions on managing the emergency locally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Media Advisory Cell (SMAC)</td>
<td>Term used in nuclear emergencies, synonymous with Media &amp; Communications Group (M&amp;CG), which is the preferred term adopted in Kent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Hospital</td>
<td>A hospital nominated to support a Receiving Hospital in dealing with casualties from a major accident.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactical Co-ordination Centre (TCC)</td>
<td>The location at which the Tactical Co-ordinating Group meets and co-ordinates its activities. Sometimes referred to as ‘Silver Control’ or the Incident Control Point / Incident Command Point (ICP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tactical Co-ordinating Group (TCG)</td>
<td>A multi-agency group of tactical (Silver) commanders that meets to determine, coordinate and deliver the tactical response to an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Cordon</td>
<td>Supplementary cordon around the Outer Cordon to control internal traffic access for emergency and other vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traffic Control Point (TCP)</td>
<td>Point from which Police would control access through a Traffic Cordon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 2. MAPS, PLANS & POPULATION DATA

A2.1 Detailed Emergency Planning Zone
A2.2 Sector Map (0-10km)
A2.3 Sector Map (0-20km)
A2.4 Shepway District Council Electoral Wards (0-20km)

1. Broadmead
2. Cheriton
3. East Folkestone
4. Folkestone Central
5. Folkestone Harbour
6. Hythe
7. Hythe Rural
8. New Romney
9. North Downs East
10. North Downs West
11. Romney Marsh
12. Sandgate & West Folkestone
13. Walland & Denge Marsh

This map produced by Strategic Business Development & Intelligence, Kent County Council
© Crown Copyright and database right 2016, Ordnance Survey 100019238
A2.5 Premises within 0-3km of the Site (the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-1 km</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 Dw 1Bus</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16 Dw Rly Stn PH O/LH 1bUS</td>
<td>5 Dw</td>
<td>9 Dw ExpStn</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>SwH</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2 km</td>
<td>13 Dw 1PS</td>
<td>39 Dw PH RNLI ESS</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>27 Dw LH 1Bus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1Bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-3 km</td>
<td>63 Dw 1Bus</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>RSPB</td>
<td>RSPB</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>76 Dw</td>
<td>75 Dw 1 PH 1 RNLI 1 ESS</td>
<td>13 Dw</td>
<td>43 Dw 1 Rly Stn 1 LH 1 PH 1 O/LH 1 PH</td>
<td>9 Dw 1ExpStn</td>
<td>5 Dw</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>SwH</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>RSPB</td>
<td>RSPB</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Dw = Dwellings  Bus = Business premises  PH = Public House  RNLI = Lifeboat Station  ESS = Electricity Sub Stn  Rly Stn = Railway Stn  LH = Lighthouse  O/LH = Old/Lighthouse  Exp Stn = Experimental Stn  MOD = Buildings & Land  RSPB = Bird Sanctuary  STW = Sewage Treatment Works  SwH = Seawatch Hide
### A2.6 Premises within 3-5km of the Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-4 km</td>
<td>334 Dw</td>
<td>1 Ess</td>
<td>1 Bus</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>8 Dw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5 km</td>
<td>219 Dw</td>
<td>HV</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>12 Dw</td>
<td>10 Bus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Totals**

| 559 Dw | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil | MOD | 20 Dw | 1 Fm | 11 Bus | PH | 2 W Sp | 1 CV | 3 Dw | 1 P Stn | 1 Bus | LA | 149 | 1 Ess | 1 HV |

**Key:**

- **Dw** = Dwellings
- **Bus** = Business premises
- **W Sp** = Water Sports Centre
- **CV** = Caravan Site
- **LA** = Lydd Airport
- **STW** = Sewage Treatment Works
- **PH** = Public House
- **RSPB** = Bird Sanctuary
- **Fm** = Farm
- **HV** = Romney Sands Holiday Village – (Static caravans, chalets, & apartments with 480 units open 21 March To 31 October, 168 of which are residential)

### A2.7 Other Significant Locations within 7km of the Site

Just outside Sectors 14 & 12 15 (North West), on the main access route to the power station, is the small town of Lydd comprising a population of just under 6,000 (based on the 2011 Census) with a variety of residential properties, small shops, public houses, community centre, police office, etc. An Evacuation Assembly Point is located at the Lydd Community Centre. On the south western side of Lydd is Lydd Ranges Army Camp and firing ranges, the resident population of which varies according to the military presence at any given time.
## A2.8 Premises within 5-20km of the Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector No</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>5-10 km</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>729 Dw</td>
<td>19Bus</td>
<td>1ESS</td>
<td>1PS</td>
<td>2PH</td>
<td>1Rly Sta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1WF MOD OSND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>764Dw</td>
<td>22Bus</td>
<td>3PH</td>
<td>1Sch</td>
<td>2ESS</td>
<td>2ESS</td>
<td>1PS MOD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>936Dw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2972Dw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10-20km</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5038Dw</td>
<td>234Bus</td>
<td>6ESS</td>
<td>3PS</td>
<td>2Rly Stn</td>
<td>6CV</td>
<td>3Sch</td>
<td>2Nur</td>
<td>2STW</td>
<td>10PH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1WF MOD OSND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>194Dw</td>
<td>20Bus</td>
<td>2PH</td>
<td>2ESS</td>
<td>1WF</td>
<td>15ch OSND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>222Dw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>343Dw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td>5772Dw</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>1WF MOD OSND</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Key:** | Dw = Dwellings | MOD = Ministry of defence land | Bus = Business premises | Sch = School | CV = Caravan Site | LA = Lydd Airport | W Sp = Water Sports Centre | Nur = Nursery School | WF = Wind Farm | ESS = Electricity Sub Stn | OSND = all or part out of Shepway limited data available | DCC = Day Care Centre | HV = Holiday Village | STW = Sewage Treatment Works
### A2.9 Total Population

Source: Kent County Council, area profiles, ward profiles  
From 07/05/15 new ward boundaries came into effect and some data sets are not available so all urban areas and rural settlements are based on the 2011 ward figures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Broadmead</td>
<td><strong>3,850</strong></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheriton</td>
<td><strong>12,430</strong></td>
<td>790</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>820</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>940</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Folkestone</td>
<td><strong>11,940</strong></td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>790</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>760</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkestone Central</td>
<td><strong>11,460</strong></td>
<td>580</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>850</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>770</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkestone Harbour</td>
<td><strong>6,910</strong></td>
<td>490</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hythe</td>
<td><strong>11,220</strong></td>
<td>420</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hythe Rural</td>
<td><strong>5,860</strong></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Romney</td>
<td><strong>7,170</strong></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Downs East</td>
<td><strong>11,790</strong></td>
<td>710</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>670</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Downs West</td>
<td><strong>6,370</strong></td>
<td>240</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romney Marsh</td>
<td><strong>7,190</strong></td>
<td>230</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>610</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandgate &amp; West Folkstone</td>
<td><strong>5,660</strong></td>
<td>310</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walland &amp; Dengemarsh</td>
<td><strong>8,190</strong></td>
<td>410</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>490</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>110,040</strong></td>
<td>5,780</td>
<td>6,210</td>
<td>5,570</td>
<td>6,210</td>
<td>5,680</td>
<td>6,070</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td>5,680</td>
<td>6,750</td>
<td>8,110</td>
<td>8,020</td>
<td>7,280</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>8,310</td>
<td>5,940</td>
<td>4,610</td>
<td>3,350</td>
<td>2,230</td>
<td>1,470</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N.B. all figures have been rounded to the nearest 10.
### A2.10 Communal Establishments within 20km of the Site

*E.g. Residential / Care / Nursing Homes, Sheltered Housing etc.*

**Source:** 2011 Census - Produced by Kent County Council Research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>All Ages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Rother (part)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rother Levels (part)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marsham</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isle of Oxney (part)</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saxon Shore (part)</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weald South (part)</td>
<td>TBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broadmead</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheriton</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Folkestone</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkestone Central</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folkestone Harbour</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hythe</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hythe Rural</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Romney</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romney Marsh</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Downs East</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Downs West</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandgate &amp; West Folkestone</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walland &amp; Dengemarsh</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A2.11  Postcodes within the 3km Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Post Code</th>
<th>Distance from Power Station (km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NN</td>
<td>2.679</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NP</td>
<td>2.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NL</td>
<td>2.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NG</td>
<td>1.998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NH</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NF</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NE</td>
<td>1.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NA</td>
<td>0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9ND</td>
<td>1.062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9PP</td>
<td>0.172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9PX</td>
<td>Power Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TN29 9NB</td>
<td>0.774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 3. INFORMATION FOR RESPONDERS

INFORMATION REDACTED
APPENDIX 4.  RECOVERY CO-ORDINATING GROUP MODEL AGENDA

Model Agenda for Recovery Co-ordinating Group briefing

The following is a list of points that could be put on the initial agenda for any Recovery Co-ordinating Group briefing:

• Introductions
• Terms of reference for the group (further detail located in the Pan Kent Emergency Recovery Framework)
• Membership
• Responsibilities and authority
• Other agencies that may be required
• Briefing / Progress report, including the latest impact assessment and the Strategic Co-ordinating Group strategy (brief overview, keep concise)
• Agree recovery strategy (including detailed objectives and targets as necessary)
• Immediate actions and/or urgent issues relating to the emergency
• Recovery action plan formulation and delegation of tasks (including deciding what Sub-Groups are required)
• Priorities for action
• Media issues
• Any other business
• Schedule of meetings

Notes or minutes of the meeting should be taken as well as the maintenance of a key decision / action log. Local Authority support staff may be brought in for this function.
Kent County Council Resilience Policy
Version 2.3 (January 2018)
Plan Owner: Director of Environment, Planning & Enforcement