

**DEVONPORT OFF-SITE
EMERGENCY PLAN (DOSEP)
PUBLIC VERSION**



FOREWORD

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001, (REPPiR), place a statutory duty on all on-site operators, to prepare an On-Site Emergency Plan for their site. A statutory duty is also placed on Plymouth City Council to prepare an Off-Site Emergency Plan for the Devonport site.

The Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan is an integrated emergency management document designed to outline how all the responding agencies would respond in the emergency and recovery phases. However remote this may be, it is essential that the extensive range of agencies involved with this process are fully conversant with their respective roles and responsibilities, in order that they can respond in a controlled, professional and prompt manner. If used correctly, this plan should be of benefit to all those involved and will help, in the real event, to ensure that the full range of functions and services are restored off-site in a timely and structured manner.

This plan has been endorsed by the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum.

(signed on original)

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PUBLIC INFORMATION

Regulation 16, REPIR ensures that members of the public who could reasonably be expected to be affected by a radiation emergency are properly informed and prepared in the unlikely event of one occurring. The understanding and co-operation of those affected should enhance the effectiveness of the measures intended for their health protection.

To comply with this duty the Operators, in consultation with Plymouth City Council and Cornwall Council, have published the public information booklet - "What you should if there is a Nuclear Emergency at the Devonport Site" (Annex H). This booklet was circulated in July 2011 to every resident, school and business within the defined Detailed Emergency Planning Zone around the premises. It is also available as a download on the Plymouth City Council website. In addition there is further information for schools contained within the 'Managing a School Emergency' – A practical guide.

To further comply with this duty a Local Liaison Committee sits twice per year. This provides a forum for the Operators and all other agencies to communicate and discuss radiation safety issues with representatives of members of the public. The Chair is rotated between the statutorily responsible organisations, the Naval Base Commander of HMNB Devonport and DRDL.

In addition, Regulation 17 requires arrangements to inform the public, to be in place at the time of a radiation emergency. The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that those members of the public actually affected by a radiation emergency are informed promptly of the facts of the radiation emergency and the measures that are to be taken for their health protection. The Operators have a siren to warn people in the On-Site Control Zone that an Off-Site nuclear emergency has occurred (the siren is tested every Monday at 11.30 am). A Plan for the distribution of Potassium Iodate Tablets would be activated by the Ministry of Defence on behalf of the Director of Public Health.

Within the Tamar Estuaries area, close consultation and liaison between the local industries and residents, the emergency services and the local authorities has resulted in the creation of the Tamar Estuaries Emergency Planning Forum (TEEPF).

During 2009 the TEEPF, led by the site operators, Plymouth City Council and Cornwall Council jointly introduced the Informer public emergency notification system in The Tamar Estuaries area. The system can inform all residents and businesses in the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone of an incident at the site and the measures to take to keep themselves and their families safe.

The Operators, Plymouth City Council and Cornwall Council are working, and will continue to work closely together to further enhance their capabilities to fulfil these duties.

DISTRIBUTION LIST

Organisation

British Transport Police

Cornwall Council

Cornwall Fire & Rescue Service

DCLG - Resilience and Emergencies Division (REDs)

Devon and Cornwall Police

Devon County Council

- South Hams District Council
- West Devon Borough Council

Devon and Somerset Fire & Rescue Service

Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited

Environment Agency

Food Standards Agency

Health & Safety Executive, Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)

Public Health England

- Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCE)
- (SW) Health Emergency Planning Advisor (HEPA)

Highways Agency

HMNB Devonport

Maritime and Coastguard Agency

Met Office

Military

- Headquarters 43 (Wessex) Brigade
- Royal Navy

Network Rail

NHS Cluster Group – NHS Devon Plymouth and Torbay

Plymouth Community Healthcare (CIC)

Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust

Plymouth City Council

Queen's Harbour Master

South West Peninsula Health Protection Unit (HPU)

South West Water

South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust

Tamar Bridge & Torpoint Ferry

Wales and West Utilities

Western Power

RECORD OF AMENDMENTS

All required amendments should be forwarded to the Plymouth City Council, Civil Protection Unit as soon as possible. The Unit co-ordinates the preparation of this plan for all the agencies who are party to it.

No further distribution copies of this document should be made.

Please send amendments to:

Civil Protection Unit
Plymouth City Council
Windsor House

Amendment number	Description	Amended by	Date amended
1	Version 2.0	Civil Protection Unit	Feb 2008
2	Version 2.1	Civil Protection Unit	March 2008
3	Version 3.0	Civil Protection Unit	June 2010
4	Version 4.0	Civil Protection Unit	May 2013

TRAINING AND EXERCISING SCHEDULE

Activity	Work undertaken	Scheduled date	Completed
Off-Site Plan Review	Review of agency sections and any lessons identified following Short Sermon 2010.	By end of 2012	January 2013
Section 5 Review	Now incorporated into main plan.	By end of 2012	January 2013
Plan Issue	On NRE/electronic copy on disc.	By end of 2012	May 2013
Production of Public Copy of Off-Site Plan	Removal of personal/sensitive data including publication on PCC website.	Early 2013	To be completed during 2013
Tabletop Exercise	D & E buoys extended tabletop	February 2013	February 2013
Staff Training and Key Responders	Local Emergency Procedures Course.	March 2013	Internal staff training to take place prior to Exercise Short Sermon 2013
Live Exercise	Exercise Short Sermon 2013	October 2013	
Recovery Exercise	Tabletop exercise	October 2013	
Exercise Debriefs		Following Exercise Short Sermon 2013	
Restricted Plan Review		After Exercise Short Sermon 2013	

Review

This plan will also be reviewed following any changes to REPPiR regulations or following lessons learnt through incidents and exercises.

***Please note that the respective health sections are based on current guidance and will be subject to amendment following further consultation and appointment of The Director of Public Health.**

Validation

Regulation of REPPiR details the review and testing of emergency plans and states that the off-site emergency plan must be both reviewed and tested at least once every three years.

The arrangements within this plan will be validated through local exercises or incidents on-site. All exercises will be planned in consultation with the relevant competent authorities and will be approved by the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum Training and Exercising Sub-Group.

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PART I

I INTRODUCTION

I.1 The Premises

The Devonport site is located within the City Of Plymouth, near the border of Devon and Cornwall. It encompasses approximately 740 acres, with 3.5 miles of water frontage and is situated on the Hamoaze, a reach of water stretching from Saltash to the Narrows, on the East bank of the River Tamar. The River Tamar is used extensively by a range of commercial and leisure craft.

The Royal Navy operates a flotilla of nuclear powered submarines, which form a vital element of the Defence of the UK. The Devonport site is the operating and maintenance centre for the Commodore Devonport Flotilla. The site also carries out major refitting and refuelling of Nuclear Powered submarines.

I.2 The Operators

It is important to recognise that the Devonport site consists of the Naval Base and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd. Usage of the whole site for operations involving ionising radiation can be broadly described as being devolved through two principal operating organisations:

- Naval Base (Ministry of Defence) under the Naval Base Commander, and
- Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd under its Chief Executive.

The Naval Base is authorised to operate through the Ministry of Defence Internal Regulator, (Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator), and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd is licensed to operate through the Office for Nuclear Regulation an agency of the Health and Safety Executive and is authorised to operate through the Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator.

I.3 Aim

The aim of this plan is to establish a framework document for the protection of members of the public, as defined in REPPiR regulation 2 (1), through emergency preparedness for radiation accidents at the Devonport Site with the potential to affect members of the public. It is also to ensure the provision of information to the public in advance and in the event of a radiation emergency.

I.4 Objectives

- To provide the appropriate multi-agency response to an Off-Site nuclear emergency and/or radiation emergency at the Devonport site.
- To implement the measures necessary to protect members of the public and environment from the effects of a radiation emergency.
- To contain and control a radiation emergency so as to minimise the effects, and to limit injury to members of the public, damage to property and pollution of the environment.
- To communicate the necessary safety information to members of the public before, during and after a radiation emergency.
- To provide the appropriate multi-agency recovery from a radiation emergency.

1.5 Health and Safety

Whilst the aim of the plan is to protect the public and minimise the effects from a nuclear/radiological accident, each agency is also responsible for the health, safety and welfare of their own staff and must assess risks to which their staff may be exposed to ionising radiation. On account of the multi-agency approach in responding to this type of incident, information and expertise must be shared to assist this process.

1.6 Community Risk Register

The Community Risk Register is a holistic risk assessment document and is a legal requirement of the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, separate to that required under the REPPiR legislation. As part of this strategic document, the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum have carried out a risk assessment process for the Devonport site.

The overarching details of this risk assessment (reference number IA009) can be found in the Local Risk Assessment Framework of the Community Risk Register.

1.7 Hazard Identification

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations

2001 (REPPiR) defines the terms “radiation accident” and “radiation emergency”.

Radiation Accident - means an accident where immediate action to prevent or reduce the exposure to ionising radiation of employees or other persons.

Radiation Emergency - means any event, which is likely to result in a member of the public being exposed to ionising radiation in excess of limits specified within REPPiR.

A radiation accident may, but will not necessarily, result in a radiation emergency.

1.8 Devonport Site Accident

There are arrangements on site to respond to any nuclear or radiological accident on the Devonport site – termed Devonport Site Accidents (DSA). DSA's are extremely unlikely but could occur within the Submarine Reactor or other nuclear/ radiological operations conducted on the site.

A reactor is designed and operated in such a way that it is extremely unlikely that it would fail in a dangerous manner. However, it is theoretically possible that some sets of circumstances could lead to an accident in which radiation and/or radioactive contamination would be present outside the vessel.

It is impossible for an accident in a pressurised water reactor to result in a nuclear explosion. The only reactor accident which can result in a hazard to personnel outside the nuclear vessel is one which leads to a release of the fission products normally retained within the reactor fuel.

A Devonport Site Accident is classified as either:

- an ‘On-Site Incident’ declared when an incident causes serious nuclear or radiological safety consequences (or the potential for such consequences). The hazard may extend over an area of the Devonport Site but not beyond.
- or an ‘Off-Site Nuclear Emergency’ is defined as, a hazardous condition which requires the implementation of urgent countermeasures to protect the public.

A 'site standby' will be declared in the event of a large conventional accident or potential for such an accident within the Devonport Site, which poses a potential threat to, or causes serious concern for, radiological or nuclear safety, but where no radiological or nuclear hazard currently exists. It would also be appropriate to declare a Site Standby where there is cause for concern for the safety of a large number of persons on the Devonport site. A Site Standby would be initiated if a Reactor Safety Alert (RSA) was declared on the Devonport Site.

The above definitions allow for the precautionary implementation of contingency plans in a period before any actual hazard exists. An Off-Site nuclear emergency could therefore be declared in advance of a hazard actually occurring.

The multi-agency Off-Site Emergency Plan, including the implementation of automatic countermeasures should be instigated in full or such parts as necessary following any declaration of an Off-Site nuclear emergency. This is also a requirement of the Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001 (REPPPIR).

The On-site and Off-Site emergency plans are based on a Reference Accident, which is defined as the worst case accident which although unlikely is realistically possible.

The hazards from the Reference Accident are:

Significant direct gamma radiation doses in the immediate vicinity of the submarine. Early evacuation would be warranted to a small distance from the submarine. It should be noted that this would be on site only and no members of the public would be in this area.

Gamma radiation doses would be substantially attenuated beyond this distance.

1.9 Radiation and contamination definitions

Radiation Hazard – Irradiation of the body by a source external to that body. Protection is afforded by using the principles of time, distance and shielding.

Contamination Hazard – when the body has radioactive material on it (external) or in it (internal) following inhalation, ingestion or contact with that radioactive material.

1.10 Release to the marine environment

The effects of the release of radioactive material to the marine environment are highly dependent on the state of the tide and the characteristics of the estuary into which the release took place. There are four ways in which people could receive a radiation dose from such a release;

- a. Direct irradiation from the water to those immersed in it or those in its immediate vicinity.
- b. Ingestion of water.
- c. Irradiation from deposits on the banks and areas uncovered by the tide.
- d. Radiological contamination of the marine food chain.

Radiation doses following a release of radioactive material to the marine environment should be less than an equal amount dispersed by air. The hazards would be confined to the water's edge and would be continually diluted.

1.11 Berthing

Berths are categorised according to the type of operation which is to take place at the berth, the frequency of occupation and the local population density and characteristics of the environment. Berths cleared for use by nuclear powered warships and submarines are categorised in terms of their use as follows:

1.12 X Berths

X Berths are cleared for the building, commissioning, refitting, refuelling or defuelling of nuclear powered submarines or for the repair and maintenance of the nuclear plant together with tests and trials.

1.13 Z Berths

Z Berths are cleared for operational or recreational visits by nuclear powered warships or submarines. These berths are not cleared for maintenance or repair of the nuclear plant.

The primary hazards associated with the movement and berthing operations are from collision or grounding.

1.14 Radiation Emergency Planning Zones

The On-Site Plan, Devnusaft, details the accident response arrangements set in place and carried out by HMNB (D) and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd. The accident response plan is based on four planning zones:

1.15 The Exclusion Zone

The Exclusion Zone is an area, including the submarine itself, in which people would be at greatest risk from the hazards of a radiation emergency. The size of this zone varies but the most basic consideration in its identification is that the people within it, even if they took immediate automatic countermeasures, could still receive radiation doses above the upper Emergency Reference Level for evacuation.

1.16 The On-Site Control Zone

Beyond the Exclusion Zone is the On-Site Control Zone in which actions would be taken to protect people from the effects of the accident.

1.17 Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)

Submarines may be berthed at various locations within the North Yard of the Devonport Site. Therefore, for planning purposes, the DEPZ is defined as a circular zone (with a 2 km radius) centred on North Yard (5 basin). On a precautionary basis members of the public may be asked to shelter throughout the 2 km DEPZ (360 degrees). In addition, within the downwind sector (45 degrees from the accident submarine) there will be a distribution of Potassium Iodate Tablets (PITs) out to 1.5km.

The centre of 5 basin is used as the planning DEPZ reference point as it is central to where submarines can be berthed on the Devonport site.

Within Plymouth Sound there are 2 buoys (delta and echo) where submarines may be berthed. For planning purposes the DEPZ is a circular zone of 2km centred on each berth.

1.18 Extendibility Zone

This zone extends in all directions around the site out to a radius of approximately 10 kilometres. Extendibility provides outline planning for dealing with an even less likely but potentially more severe accident.

1.19 Activation

Both the on-site and off-site emergency plans must be activated without delay when an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency is declared.

PART 2

2 RESPONSE PHASE

2.1 Basis of Response Phase

On declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency the following precautionary actions should be advised within the following Zones.

2.2 Actions within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)

Phase 1 – Precautionary countermeasure stance

- a. The population will be advised to “go in, stay in and tune in” ie Take shelter.
- b. A door to door distribution of Potassium Iodate Tablets by Devonport Site personnel will be initiated within the downwind sector out to 1.5 km of the accident submarine.
- c. The population will be advised by the Director of Public Health through radio and TV announcements about the importance of shelter and obtaining Potassium Iodate Tablets. They will be advised not to take the Potassium Iodate Tablets until told to do so by the Director of Public Health or a nominated deputy. This will be initiated through GOLD.

Phase 2 – Extendibility within DEPZ

The countermeasures identified above may be extended following analysis of radiological monitoring data compared against the set of site Specific Intervention Levels (SSIL) determined for Devonport.

Shelter	SSIL = 3 mSv (Lower Emergency Reference Level)
PITS	SSIL = 300 mSv (Upper Emergency Reference Level)
Evacuation	SSIL = 300 mSv (Upper Emergency Reference Level)

However, there will be a requirement to determine that the SSIL values identified here remain appropriate for the particular circumstances prevailing at the time of the accident and that use of the upper ERL values for extension of PIT distribution and Evacuation countermeasures remains justified.

2.3 Actions outside DEPZ within the extendibility zone

People outside the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone should listen to local radio and TV stations for further advice but otherwise need take no special action unless informed otherwise by the Director of Public Health.

3 COMMAND AND CONTROL

3.1 Introduction

The structure for the command, control and co-ordination of an Off-Site nuclear emergency will follow the strategic, tactical and operational (or gold, silver, bronze) format which is used for major incidents and is familiar to Category 1 and 2 responders (As defined in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004).

When Devon and Cornwall Police are notified of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, the Duty Chief Officer (ACPO Officer) will be notified immediately.

They will assess the information known at that time and consider opening a Strategic Co-ordination Centre (or Gold Control) as soon as reasonably practicable. The presumption is to open a Strategic Co-ordination Centre, and any decision not to open one must be recorded in writing following discussion with the Devonport Site Emergency Controller and Plymouth City Council.

4 STRATEGIC COMMAND

4.1 Strategic Co-ordination Centre

The Devon and Cornwall Police will be the lead co-ordinating authority and will appoint a GOLD Commander, who will be a Police Officer of ACPO rank who has preferably successfully completed a Nuclear Accident Procedures Course.

A Strategic Co-ordination Centre ('Gold' Control) is a facility and structure for exerting strategic command and control over a radiation emergency.

The Strategic Co-ordination Centre will;

- Support the Gold Commander, or Overall Incident Co-ordinator.
- Provide leadership to the Silver Commanders.
- Act as the interface with Regional and National Government.
- Determine Policy and Strategy for the way the Off-Site Nuclear Emergency will be dealt with, particularly in terms of prioritisation of resources, financial control and co-ordination of communications.

The role of the Strategic Co-ordination Centre is to co-ordinate across the Local Resilience Forum area, ie the Isles of Scilly, Cornwall, Plymouth, Torbay and Devon, the strategic response and consequence management issues resulting from a radiation emergency. In addition, the Strategic Co-ordination Centre will act as the interface between those dealing with the incident and regional, national and international agencies, including Government liaison.

Devon and Cornwall Police has a contingency plan with regard to the operation and set up of the Strategic Co-ordination Centre which will be activated in the case of an incident at the Devonport site. It is an escalation plan consisting of two rooms and about ten personnel, to one involving the whole complex and personnel from various agencies and authorities.

Devon and Cornwall Police will appoint a Strategic Co-ordination Centre Manager, who will form a team of personnel to establish and run a Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

Key personnel within the force whom perform roles in a Strategic Co-ordination Centre in the initial stages of a major incident are identified, trained and accredited for their roles by the Force.

Other agencies that may be required to send personnel to a Strategic Co-ordination Centre are recommended to identify potential individuals. These people are recommended to undertake familiarisation training with the Devon and Cornwall Police, which is provided without cost to the other agencies.

In addition, all agencies who may send personnel to a Strategic Co-ordination Centre are encouraged to identify their potential needs in terms of space, furniture, IT, and telecommunications and liaise with the Devon and Cornwall Police so that in the event of an activation these requirements are pre-determined.

4.2 The Strategic Co-ordinating Group

The Strategic Co-ordinating Group is the main decision making body of the Strategic Co-ordination Centre. Its focus must always be to debate and decide on key strategic issues.

A Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG) will be formed following the declaration of a Major Incident resulting from an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency. The numbers attending the SCG will be limited

The first meeting will take place within one hour of a Major Incident being declared, and will involve as a minimum the Police Gold Commander, Military Co-ordinating Authority, and the Gold Representative of Plymouth City Council and Cornwall Council.

The proposals are for Gold Control or the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to be based on functional work streams, otherwise known as Working Groups or Cells. Each Working Group or Cell will have a Chair, and that Chairperson will be the one to attend the Strategic Co-ordinating Group meetings. Generally, only the Chairperson will speak at the Strategic Co-ordinating Group meeting. They can take advisors with them, who can sit behind them, and if necessary communicate by written notes.

In the event of a Strategic Co-ordination Centre being established, a communications directory will be produced for use by all agencies. The preferred method of contact will be by landlines, with no reliance placed on mobile phone networks.

The following Working Groups or Cells will be established in response to a radiation emergency:

- Science and Technical Advice Cell
- Local Authority Cell
- Casualty Clearance Sub Group
- Search and Rescue Sub Group
- Incident Management Group-On- Site
- Incident Management Group-Off-Site
- Government Liaison Team
- Identification Commission
- Major Investigation Team
- Communication and Information Group
- Community Representation and Cohesion Group
- Infrastructure and Utilities Sub Group.
- Human Services Sub Group.
- Legal and Financial Sub Group.

- Public Services Sub Group.
- Economy and Development Sub Group.
- Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell.
- Media Cell.

The Chairs or nominated deputies of these cells or sub groups will be the person who attends the SCG meetings, either in person or by audio or video conferencing. It is the chairs responsibility to cascade the details of the SCG meeting to members of their cell or sub group.

The first meeting may be held by audio or video conferencing, and the meetings will continue to be run in accordance with the agenda unless otherwise agreed by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group.

Attendees of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group should have executive decision making authority for the organisation or agency they represent.

There is a balance to be struck regarding whether or not a person physically attends the Strategic Co-ordination Centre or attends Strategic Co-ordinating Group meetings by audio conferencing.

The frequency of the Strategic Co-ordinating Group meetings will be determined by the nature and scale of the radiation emergency, and by the speed at which it is developing. It is recommended that at their most frequent, meetings should be once every two hours, and the meetings must not last longer than 30 minutes.

As the radiation emergency moves from the Response Phase, to the Recovery Phase, the frequency of the meetings could be reduced to twice a day, one in the morning and the other late afternoon. During the recovery process, the frequency could be daily or weekly.

5 TACTICAL COMMAND

5.1 Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC)

Tactical command and coordination for the *on-site response* will take place at the Devonport Accident Control Centre, Devonport. The Devonport Accident Control Centre will be run jointly by the Ministry of Defence and Babcock. Devon & Cornwall Police will send a liaison officer, who will preferably be an Officer of the rank of Inspector or above and who will have undertaken the Nuclear Accident Procedures Course (NAPC). This officer should be accompanied by a support officer. The police liaison officer will be the link between the Devonport Accident Control Centre and the Tactical Coordination Centre (Multi-Agency Silver) .

5.2 Tactical Coordination Centre (Multi-Agency Silver)

Tactical command and coordination for the *off-site response* will take place at in Plymouth. All agencies involved in the off-site response should be represented at this centre. Devon & Cornwall Police will run the Tactical Coordination Centre (TCC) and will provide working space for representatives from partner agencies. There should be close liaison between the Devonport Accident Control Centre and the Tactical Coordination Centre – this will be via the police liaison officer at the Devonport Accident Control Centre and enhanced preferably by MoD and/or Babcock liaison officer at the Tactical Coordination Centre.

If required further Tactical Coordination Centres for any off-site response in the Devon and/or Cornwall areas can be set up. Any Tactical Coordination Centres should be in liaison with each other and the Strategic Coordination Centre.

In the event of Devonport Site Accident being classified as an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, suitably qualified and experienced representatives from the site will support with advice as soon as possible.

5.3 Tactical Coordinating Group

The Tactical Co-ordinating Group (TCG) is the main decision making body of the Tactical Co-ordination Centre. Its focus must always be to debate and decide on key tactical issues.

Devon and Cornwall Police will appoint a Tactical (Silver) Commander in Plymouth, who will be a senior Police Officer (Chief Inspector or above) who has preferably attended the Nuclear Accident Procedures Course. The Police Tactical (Silver) Commander will chair the Tactical Coordinating Group.

The Tactical Coordinating Group will be made up of multi-agency representatives who are empowered to make tactical decisions on behalf of their organizations. It is acknowledged that those representatives may want to bring an advisor and/or loggist to the meeting however attendance will be managed by the police depending on the space available. Priority will be given to the main tactical representative. All meetings will be administrated by the police; the minutes produced will be a sufficient record of the meeting and any decisions made.

Audio conferencing will be made available for those agencies that are unable to attend in person.

The frequency of Tactical Coordinating Group meetings will be decided at the first meeting and should take into account how these will dovetail with the Strategic Coordinating Group meetings.

The Tactical Coordination Centre and the Tactical Coordinating Group may be referred to simply as 'Silver'.

5.4 Other Control Centres

It is recognised that each agency may have their own Control Centre to manage their own operations. For example, Plymouth City Council will set-up their Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). These Centres must remain in close liaison with their agency's representative at the Tactical Coordination Centre where the tactical decisions will be made for the multi-agency off-site response to the incident.

5.5 Support to receiving hospital

Derriford Hospital, Plymouth will be the designated receiving hospital for casualties sustaining injuries as a result of an incident at Devonport:

- Severely injured - Irradiated, contaminated casualties suffering with life-threatening injuries will be conveyed to hospital for immediate treatment, prior to decontamination
- Moderately and minor injured casualties to be decontaminated at the Royal Naval Health Centre (RNHC), prior to transportation to Derriford Hospital, as required.

5.6 Worried Well

Any incident at a licensed site is likely to cause concern amongst the local population. The concept of identifying the worried well should be uppermost in the minds of emergency responders, particularly in situations where able-bodied people are able to make their own arrangements. Responders should use 'best endeavours' to identify those that have not been injured during the incident response and are low risk worried well.

If a street/area is to be evacuated because of the threat of fire, explosion or other cause, the emergency responders on the ground should direct all evacuees to the Local Authority Evacuation point where an assessment of their individual needs will be undertaken.

All evacuees with injuries sustained during the incident or evacuation should be directed to the ambulance service at the Casualty Clearing Station for triage and assessment.

All evacuees with long term illness, loss of medication or general concerns over their health should be moved to the nearest Rest Centre or Survivor Reception Centre for assessment and treatment by the Health teams present at these locations.

People not directly involved in the incident but worried about how their health may be affected should follow the advice issued at the time by health agencies, which will be widely circulated via the media.

Under no circumstances should evacuees or worried well be directed to Derriford Hospital without first being triaged by the ambulance service or Rest Centre health staff.

5.7 Police Support at Derriford Hospital

The Devon and Cornwall Police will consider establishing a Security Team in support of hospital security staff. A risk assessment will be conducted and the appropriate security measures applied.

This process will involve consultation and co-operation with the Hospital On-Call Manager. The constitution of the Police Hospital Security Team and Documentation Team will be decided by the Senior Police Officer present (as a BRONZE function), and may include the deployment of armed Police Officers to the Hospital.

A Police Documentation Team will be established to collate casualty information at Derriford Hospital and to liaise with the Casualty Bureau.

5.8 Family and Friends Reception Centre

In the event of a Major Incident, families and friends of those who may be affected will be naturally concerned for their welfare and may wish to attend the location of the incident. It may therefore be necessary to open a Family and Friends Reception Centre to which concerned people can be directed for information and support.

It is a Police responsibility to open a Family and Friends Reception Centre to carry out the police primary functions of investigation and identification of those involved, whilst also facilitating the provision of assistance and support. A Police Major Disaster Room Manager will be deployed to manage the centre supported by other Police Officers with clearly defined roles, the Local Authority, Voluntary Agencies and others as deemed appropriate. The Major Disaster Room Manager will report to the Police Senior Investigating Officer or Senior Identification Manager as identified by Gold.

It is suggested that, dependent on the incident, the Family and Friends Reception Centre be established at the Copthorne Hotel, Plymouth as a single location or where necessary additional Family and Friends Reception Centre's be established in the Saltash/Torpoint area to the north of the city, the Marsh Mills area and in Plymstock or there is a possibility of it being situated in a location in South Hams. The Major Disaster Room Manager will conduct a risk assessment to establish the appropriate security strategy and officers will be made available to implement that strategy accordingly.

5.9 Airwave Communications

Airwave radio communication will be facilitated throughout by Plymouth Control Room. The Devon and Cornwall Police Silver Commanders and the Force Information Manager (FIM) will discuss at the earliest opportunity how to manage the Airwave communications for the incident.

Advice can be obtained from the Airwave Project Team or other suitably qualified person on the appropriate Talkgroups to use, and how many personnel should have use of a particular Talkgroup.

IT IS RECOMMENDED that dedicated Command Talkgroups be established between the Control Room and Silver Commanders.

Interoperability talkgroups should be identified to allow all airwave users to communicate at Bronze/Silver commanders level.

Separate Deployment Talkgroups can be established between the Silver Commander, Bronze Commanders and other Supervisors. The number of Talkgroups used will be dependent on the number and task of the personnel deployed, and will be agreed by the Silver Commander as a Policy Decision in the Policy Log.

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE SILVER COMMANDER ORDERS THAT ONLY THE SPEECH FUNCTION ON AIRWAVE TERMINALS IS USED DURING A MAJOR INCIDENT. The use of telephony must be either limited or totally banned, as this will affect capacity issues in the area of deployment.

Likewise, personnel must be briefed to use concise, clear and accurate language during any Major Incident. Verbiage, waffling or imprecise language could lead to serious consequences and must be challenged.

Airwave solutions Ltd. should be notified when a major incident is declared.

6 DEVONPORT

6.1 General

The Devonport Site Operators – Naval Base Commander (on behalf of the Ministry of Defence Naval Base) and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd are responsible for having in place contingency plans which will be implemented in the event of a nuclear/radiological accident (ie a Devonport Site Accident (DSA)) on the Devonport Site. This chapter is part of those plans.

7 NUCLEAR ACCIDENT RESPONSE ORGANISATION

7.1 Purpose and Function of the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation

Ministry of Defence and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd have a joint on-site policy of mutual support and co-operation. Accordingly, the on-site response in the highly unlikely event of a nuclear/radiological accident is carried out by a joint and co-ordinated response team called the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation (NARO). The function of the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation is to safeguard the local population and the Naval Base and Dockyard workforces in the unlikely event of such an accident at the Devonport Site. Its purpose is to initiate, and subsequently control, the emergency procedures and appropriate actions conducted on the Devonport Site. The Nuclear Accident Response Organisation comprises of personnel drawn from the Ministry of Defence (both Royal Navy and civilian) and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd staff.

7.2 Structure of the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation

The structure of the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation is based around three main levels of command and control ie Operational or Bronze, Tactical or Silver and Strategic or Gold.

7.3 Tactical Command (Devonport Accident Control Centre)

The Devonport On-Site response is led by the Emergency Controller. The Emergency Controller (EC) is based in the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC).

The Emergency Controller will be supported by cells comprising of specialist officers drawn from the Naval Base staff (both Royal Navy and Ministry of Defence civilian) and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd, including health physicists, Public Relation staff, technical advisers, human resource officers and general admin support staff whose job it is to ensure the Emergency Controller receives the support required to provide an adequate and appropriate response. The Emergency Controller is responsible for the protection of personnel on-site and for the on-site response to the accident by controlling the relief and recovery measures within the Devonport Site. He/she is also responsible for ensuring that mandated on site actions in support of public protection countermeasures are being carried out effectively. The Emergency Controller must also ensure provision of timely and relevant information to the Strategic Command via the Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell. Depending upon whose site the accident occurs either MoD or DRDL will provide the Emergency Controller to control the on-site activities.

The response actions and tasks undertaken by the On-Site Tactical team are numerous and wide ranging. The following is a summary of the cells and their chief response actions or tasks undertaken;

The Technical Advisory Support Group comprises technical and operational specialists who provide submarine, reactor/nuclear operations technical information and advice to the Emergency Controller.

The Logistics and Resources Cell is tasked by the Emergency Controller and the Technical Advisory Support Group to obtain the logistics, resources and staffing required to carry out tasks authorised by the Emergency Controller. The Logistics and Resources Cell also liaises with the Personnel Co-ordination Cell and the Ministry of Defence Police to co-ordinate the Devonport Site evacuation of all non-essential personnel if such an evacuation is ordered.

The immediate objectives of the Health Physics and Monitoring Organisation are to provide professional radiological protection advice to the Emergency Controller, Military Co-ordinating Authority and DRDL Strategic Commander, to determine monitoring priorities in liaison with the Emergency Controller and Military Co-ordinating Authority and communicate these priorities to Nuclear Emergency Monitoring Team (Devonport). The Health Physics Cell tasks Nuclear Emergency Monitoring Team (Devonport) and ensures that the Emergency Controller and Military Co-ordinating Authority and DRDL Strategic Commander are fully informed and advised on the extent of the radiological hazard. The Health Physics Cell will also provide radiological protection advice to the Technical Advisory Support Group and other elements of the Devonport Nuclear Accident Response Organisation. The health physics cell will also provide monitoring results and advice to the strategic co-ordination group via The Public Health England Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (PHE CRCE) personnel in the Scientific and Technical Advisory Cell.

- The task of Nuclear Emergency Monitoring Team (Devonport) is to carry out radiological monitoring and gather and process the monitoring information to allow the Health Physics Cell to provide appropriate advice to tactical and strategic commands. Examples of the

decisions likely to be made and informed by this information include the need for shelter, the areas to which Potassium Iodate Tablets (PITS) should be distributed. The monitoring organisation consists of 2 main elements:

- a. The Nuclear Emergency Monitoring Teams are based in specially adapted vehicles, and would be deployed to various points as directed by Emergency Monitoring Headquarters.
- b. Emergency Monitoring Headquarters provides the facilities required to support the radiological monitoring tasks undertaken post accident. The monitoring information gathered is used to produce a picture of the hazard, which is then passed to the Emergency Controller, Military Co-ordinating Authority and DRDL Strategic Commander via their Health Physics Advisors.

The Personnel Co-ordination Cells account for all personnel (essential and non-essential) on-site, and the Medical and Casualty Cells account for any casualties reported on-site, and liaise closely with off-site medical support services.

Emergency Services Cell comprises of representatives for all three blue light services ie Devon and Cornwall Police, Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service and South Western Ambulance Services NHS Trust, as well as the Ministry of Defence Police. It provides a base for the co-ordinating officers both on and off-site from those organisations and advises the Emergency Controller on all matters relating to their actions and available resources.

The on-site response may be supported or supplemented by additional responders drawn from other areas of Ministry of Defence, other government department or outside agencies. This will be done by prior agreement and liaison, and is co-ordinated through the External Forces Reception Group based in the Devonport Accident Control Centre. Any such responders arriving by road will be directed to report to the Devonport Site, where they will be met and directed by uniformed Ministry of Defence Police or Ministry of Defence Guard Service personnel.

7.4 Tactical Co-ordination Centre (Multi Agency Silver)

There should be close liaison between the Devonport Accident Control Centre and the Tactical Coordination Centre – this role will be carried out by a representative of the MoD and/or Babcock acting as a liaison officer at the Tactical Coordination Centre.

7.5 Strategic Co-ordination Centre (Gold)

In the event of the Strategic Co-ordination Centre being established as a result of a Devonport Site Accident classified as an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, the lead representative from the Naval Base at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre will be the Military Co-ordinating Authority and the DRDL Strategic Commander. The Military Co-ordinating Authority is in overall command of Ministry of Defence post accident responses and procedures on the Devonport Site and surrounding areas. In addition, he/she provide advice to all external authorities including the Local Authorities and the Emergency Services. They also report to the Ministry of Defence Headquarters Nuclear Accident Response Organisation and are responsible for keeping them informed as the situation develops. The role of the Military Co-ordinating Authority is normally undertaken by the Naval Base Commander Devonport.

The Military Co-ordinating Authority and the DRDL Strategic Commander are supported by a cell of specialist officers in a similar structure to the Emergency Controller Cell. A senior representative of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd will also be a member of the Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell. Part of the Military Co-ordinating Authority's Cell will remain on-site at

the Devonport Accident Control Centre in order to ensure a direct flow of up to date information to the Military Co-ordinating Authority.

Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd is an integral part of the Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell. The Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd Strategic Commander is the lead representative and is in overall command of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd post accident responses. They in turn are supported by a team of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd staff, and will provide timely and appropriate information and advice to the off-site organisation.

The chief Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell response actions and tasks are to maintain an overview of the on-site actions and provide up-to-date information and advice to the Military Co-ordinating Authority on the response tasks and actions in progress eg Potassium Iodate Tablets distribution, availability of radiological information. The Cell is also tasked to ensure that Military Co-ordinating Authority is provided with sufficient information to allow him to provide effective advice and support to the wider strategic organisation.

The Military Co-ordinating Authority is supported immediately by an Military Co-ordinating Authority Duty Staff Officer, who on hearing the accident alert, will proceed to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to prepare the cell area. Upon arrival, the Military Co-ordinating Authority Duty Staff Officer's chief tasks will be to;

- Set-up the room allocated to the Military Co-ordinating Cell in the pre-planned configuration.
- Ensure all telephones and IT equipment are connected and operational.
- Contact the Devonport Accident Control Centre for up-to-date briefings regarding on-site accident response progress.
- Provide a full brief to all other cell members on their arrival and a summary brief to the Military Co-ordinating Authority on their arrival.

7.6 Immediate Actions

Once an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has been declared, the following actions are taken on-site:

The alerts and alarms will be activated. This will be the nuclear warning siren and/or announcements on the Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd on-site broadcasting system.

The alert cascade from the Ministry of Defence Police to off-site via the Devon and Cornwall Police is activated

All non-essential personnel (ie people who have no direct role to play in the accident response) who are on site within North and Morice Yards will shelter. This is the same procedure as for many people off-site within 2km of the Devonport Site.

Members of the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation (or essential personnel) go to their duty stations to begin the response action

7.7 Distribution of Potassium Iodate Tablets (PITS)

In the event of a reactor accident ONLY, the Naval Base will distribute Potassium Iodate Tablets in a phased manner. Initially out to 1.5 km within the downwind sector of the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone and further if monitoring results indicate the need. This task will be carried out by personnel from within the Naval Base following declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency. Distribution of PITS has been pre-authorised; however, a confirmatory conversation should take place.

The PITs Distribution Coordinator (a nominated manager within the Naval Base) will contact On-Call Director of Public Health (DPH) which will cover Devon and Cornwall and seek verbal authorisation to commence the distribution of PITs within downwind areas of the DEPZ at declaration of the Off-Site Nuclear Emergency.

Note: PITs Distribution Coordinator will use best endeavours to contact DPH or their nominated deputy and gain verbal authority to commence the distribution. If however contact with DPH or their nominated deputy is not achieved then DPH has given pre authorisation to commence the distribution upon declaration of Off Site Nuclear Emergency with the advice to members of the public to take the tablets upon receipt.

7.8 The Executive Team of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd

The Chief Executive of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd has statutory obligations to protect their workforce and to provide emergency arrangements for accidents which originate on Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd owned land.

These statutory obligations are augmented by contractual obligations to Ministry of Defence (Navy). The Chief Executive is responsible for ensuring compatibility of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd's response with regard to these obligations, for advising on the actions taken by Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd as a whole, and for the co-ordination of the response of his/her individual departments. In addition to the Strategic Command Team operating as part of the Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell, Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd will establish an Executive Team within the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation.

It will be formed by Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd directors and senior managers to form the link between the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation and Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd's operational responsibilities and shareholders. When the Nuclear Accident Response Organisation is activated, close liaison is maintained between the Executive Team, the Emergency Controller, the Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd Strategic Commander and the Military Co-ordinating Authority, and will be especially so when the accident occurs on Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd owned land (including the Licensed Site).

7.9 Port Management

The Queen's Harbour Master has statutory duties and powers as defined in the Dockyard Ports Regulation Act 1865 and the Dockyard Port of Plymouth Order 1999. Therefore it falls to Queen's Harbour Master to direct and control all waterborne activity within the Dockyard Port of Plymouth. In the event of an incident Queen's Harbour Master (or their representative) will be the focal point for all Naval Base and Port movements. They will liaise with the Emergency Controller through the Port desk within the Emergency Controller Cell, and other Port Authorities through the Harbour Authorities Liaison Committee.

7.10 The Dockyard Port of Plymouth

The Dockyard Port of Plymouth encompasses all tidal waters of the rivers Tamar, Tavy, Lynher and Plym and extends through Plymouth Sound to its seaward limit approximately 1.5 miles south of the breakwater. Within these waters all maritime movements, whether naval, merchant or private, are under the direction of the Queen's Harbour Master.

7.11 Restrictions/Control of Waterborne Movements

The Emergency Controller, with advice from the Queen's Harbour Master, will assess the hazard to shipping in the Sound and Hamoaze and impose any restrictions which may be necessary. The Queen's Harbour Master will direct and control all afloat movements with directions being passed through the Port Control Stations at Flag and Longroom. Ministry of Defence Police Marine Unit vessels may be tasked to assist with the establishment and clearance of any exclusion zones around any accident.

7.12 Categorisation of Berths

Berths are categorised according to the type of operation which is to take place at the berth, the frequency of occupation and the local population density and characteristics of the environment. The definitions of berth categories are on page 15 of this plan.

7.13 Procedure for Claims for Injury, Damage or Loss

Any person or organisation suffering injury, damage or loss directly attributable to a nuclear reactor accident will be entitled to claim compensation. The Department for Work and Pensions is also empowered to make various loans to persons who find themselves in urgent financial need as a result of a major accident. Arrangements may have to be made to register civilians who are in any area affected by radioactivity which is outside Ministry of Defence property. This will enable these people to prove their presence in the affected area

7.14 Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms (COBR)

COBR will be activated in support of the MOD in response to an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency at Devonport. The initial meeting of the Civil Contingencies Committee (CCC), drawn from across Government, will be held in COBR within 2-4 hours of the emergency. MOD Lead Government Department (LGD) responsibilities will be discharged through the COBR facilities while NARO HQ will provide the support and secretariat roles from Main Building. Additional MOD support will be provided in the MOD cell in the COBR facility who will act as a conduit for information from NARO HQ.

7.15 Impact Management Group (IMG) and Recovery Group (RG)

An Impact Management Group (IMG) and Recovery Group (RG), operating as part of the wider Central Government crisis management machinery, will, where appropriate, support the senior decision making body in COBR.

7.16 Defence Crisis Management Organisation (DCMO)

The Headquarters Nuclear Accident Response Organisation in the Defence Crisis Management Organisation (DCMO) in MOD Main Building, directed by DCDS (Operations), under the guise of Director of Operations (D Ops) will also stand up in response to an emergency involving defence nuclear assets, providing:

- Advice on MOD operational policy.
- Military advice to the Central Government crisis management organisation.

On declaration of an incident or emergency involving defence nuclear assets, the Headquarters Nuclear Accident Response Organisation (HQ NARO) will be established as part of the Defence Crisis Management Organisation (DCMO) to:

- provide strategic guidance and direction for the military response and interpret policy decisions into clear unambiguous direction;
- advise Defence Ministers and senior officials on the status of the emergency.

7.17 Provision of Central Government Scientific and Technical Advice

In central government, the MOD is responsible for ensuring that consistent, well founded, and timely scientific and technical advice is available to crisis managers internally, locally when needed through the STAC, and to the central crisis management organisation (ie COBR and IMG) when activated. Such advice is to draw on expert sources, as appropriate, including other government departments and external experts. As the lead Department, MOD is responsible for ensuring the quality of the advice, seeking independent input as necessary and resolving, as far as possible, any differences between scientific and technical experts before it is considered by crisis managers.

The Scientific Advisory Group for Emergencies (SAGE) for Defence Nuclear Accidents will include senior representatives from:

- Health Protection Agency
- Department of Health
- Health and Safety Executive, Nuclear Directorate.
- Food Standards Agency
- Environment Protection Agency
- Met Office
- Government's Chief Scientific Advisor
- COBR secretariat.
- Defra
- Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator (DNSR).

The Chair of SAGE (MOD Chief Scientific Advisor) will, as appropriate, attend other relevant meetings in COBR and summarise the Group's conclusions. SAGE will maintain a close linkage with the local STAC, where established, in the local Strategic Co-ordination Centres (or gold command). Representation by MOD on the STAC will be determined as part of the multi-agency response plan but is to, as a minimum, include suitable technical expert(s) able to provide authoritative advice regarding the prognosis of the accident together with the actions being undertaken to mitigate, render safe and recover the assets involved in the emergency.

8 MARITIME AND COASTGUARD AGENCY

8.1 At Sea Response to an Emergency

MRCC Brixham may be alerted to an at sea radiation emergency from a vessel.

They will take action to inform relevant authorities including:

- Devon and Cornwall Police.
- The MOD via Longroom Port Control.
- Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service.
- South Western Ambulance Service NHS Trust.
- Emergency Planning Officers.

8.2 Shore side Response to a Radiation Emergency

After a thorough risk assessment, HM Coastguard may be able to support any Police co-ordination efforts to a dockside radiation emergency. This can include;

- Providing a Coastguard presence for support and advice to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (Gold).
- Providing a Coastguard presence for support and advice to Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver.
- Personnel to support operations from volunteer Cliff Rescue Teams (CRT).
- We can liaise with the Air Rescue Co-ordination Centre (ARCC) to request air assets as requested.
- We can liaise with the RNLI for support at sea.
- We can communicate with and co-ordinate these assets as required.

9 DEVON & SOMERSET FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE

9.1 Policy/Operations

Fire appliances will be available for assistance from agreed rendezvous points, the default being Camelshead fire station near Camelshead gate.

Fire Officers will be mobilised and available at the various headquarters to provide advice.

9.2 Receipt of Call

An emergency will be declared on the occurrence of any incident either causing, or likely to cause, the release and spread of radioactive material in such a way that there would be interference with the normal activities of the public.

DSFRS will be alerted by the site operators.

9.3 Action on Receipt of Call

On receipt of a call Fire Control will:

Site Standby

- Inform the duty Area Contact Point officer (ACP) of the category and nature of the incident. In the event of a **Site Standby** the ACP will contact the Duty Emergency Manager (*mob ——— at all times*) on site to ascertain the extent of the incident and the likelihood for Fire Service involvement. The ACP will decide what level of response is required at this stage.
- On declaration of a **Site Standby**, a Forward Command Post (FCP) will be established. This will be located at either of the FCP facilities at the Submarine Refit Complex (SRC) or Nine Dock Complex.
- An officer (minimum Station Manager) officer will proceed to the FCP.
- Incidents that pose no radiological hazard to crews can be resourced with the standard PDA

On Site Incident/Off Site Nuclear Emergency (in addition to above)

- On declaration of an On-site Incident or Off Site Nuclear Emergency the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC) ----- will be established. Control will mobilise a Supervisory Officer (Area Manager or Group Manager) who, when in place, will assume command of the incident.
- On declaration of an On-site Incident or Off Site Nuclear Emergency Control will mobilise two pumping appliances (if 48 crews are not available), an Aerial Appliance and the Incident Command Vehicle (ICV) to standby at station -----unless otherwise indicated by the IC at the DACC.
- In the event that fire service appliances and personnel are attending an incident involving a nuclear powered submarine that subsequently develops into a Site Standby or above, CONTROL ROOM WILL CONFIRM THAT THE INCIDENT COMMANDER (IC) IS AWARE OF THE SITUATION.
- Mobilise the On Duty Control Room Manager or Supervisory Officer to the Control Room.
- Inform Duty Area Manager and Principal Officer.
- Inform Local Authority Emergency Planning Officers.

Off Site Nuclear Emergency

- On notification that the Strategic Co-ordination Centre (Gold) is to be established, one Principal Officer and one Flexible Duty System Officer (minimum Station Manager) are to

be mobilised to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre at Devon and Cornwall Police Headquarters.

- Additionally, one Group Manager and one Watch Manager to be mobilised to Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver in Plymouth plus Radiological Protection Adviser from Aurora.
- Confirm with the fire officer at either FCP or DACC that Station 48 Camels Head is a safe rendezvous point.
- Mobilise a Watch Manager to the DACC to act as a Staff Officer to the Silver Commander.
- Notify Service Press Officer.
- Notify officers in charge of all Plymouth Stations to issue Potassium Iodate Tablets, two per person. **Not to be taken until advised.**
- Mobilise a decontamination unit (currently one Environmental Unit and one Support Pump) to the identified rendezvous point for use if the Emergency Monitoring Team becomes unavailable. Instructions for further movement and set up will originate from DACC officer.

9.4 Radiation Dose Constraint/Dose Limits

The ideal dose of radiation for firefighters is nil, however, where exposure is unavoidable personnel should be exposed to an amount “As Low as Reasonably Practicable” (ALARP).

There is a difference between ‘**Dose Constraint**’ and ‘**Dose Limits**’.

- **Dose Constraints** have been set by the FRS in an attempt to limit further, whenever operationally feasible, the potential radiation exposure of operational personnel.
- **Dose Limits** are the legally derived radiation exposure limits.

9.5 FRS Dose Constraint

Where there is no immediate risk to life and as far as reasonably practicable, **a dose constraint of 5 mSv applies per firefighter at a radiation involved incident.**

This is not a working limit. If objectives can be achieved through exposing firefighters to lower doses, then this should be done.

9.6 Dose Limits

All Firefighters: Under normal circumstances, fire-fighters should not be exposed to more than 20 mSv per annum. However, this may be increased to a maximum of 100 mSv where there is a threat of the incident escalating to catastrophic proportions or where life can only be saved by exposing fire-fighters to such whole body doses. If a dose of 20mSv is likely to be exceeded, the firefighters entering the hazard zone must be ‘informed volunteers.’

Women Firefighters: of reproductive capacity are additionally legally limited to **13mSv** in any three month period.

(Women firefighters who are of reproductive capacity are not to exceed the Dose Constraints/Dose Limits above)

9.7 Location of Potassium Iodate Tablets

Potassium Iodate Tablets are held at the following locations:

Stations

-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

9.8 RV Point

Station 48 Camelshead will be used as the default rendezvous due to its proximity and access to the dockyard.

Under certain circumstances such as unfavourable wind conditions this may be changed at any stage of the incident by order of the Silver Commander at DACC via Control.

9.9 Command and Control

Officer at FCP

The role of the Officer at FCP is to:

- a. Adopt the role of IC until DACC is established
- b. Be responsible for the safety and welfare of fire service personnel who may be attending the incident for which the FCP has been established.
- c. Act as Silver Commander for all incidents on the Devonport Site until relieved by the Officer at DACC.

On-Site Silver (DACC)

A command post will be established in the DACC located at building SO56, South Yard, HM Naval Base.

The role of the Officer at the DACC is to:

- a. Make contact with the Incident Controller within the DACC and take overall control of fire service activities related to the incident.
- b. Collate any information from the fire officer at FCP and relieve him/her of any silver command duties that may have been assumed.
- c. Act as liaison officer for the Fire and Rescue Service, communicating with Fire Control, Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver and Strategic Co-ordination Centre as necessary. (See Annex D)

Tactical Co-ordination Centre (Multi-Agency Silver)

Devon and Cornwall Police will establish an Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver.

The role of the Officer at the Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver is to:

- a. Make contact with the Police Silver Commander and provide advice on Fire and Rescue Service priorities.
- b. Establish liaison with other agencies as necessary
- c. Establish communications links with Strategic Co-ordination Centre (Gold Command) and DACC.

Strategic Co-ordination Centre (Gold)

On notification that Gold Command is to be established, one Principal Officer and one Staff Officer (minimum Station Manager) is to proceed to Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

The purpose of the Strategic Command level is to be in overall command of the incidents(s) or emergency within the context of a Local, Regional and National perspective. The Strategic level will establish a framework of policy within which the Tactical Co-ordination (Silver) will operate.

Communications and Registration

When Fire and Rescue Service crews are to be deployed within the On Site Control Zone, the ICV will take up a position adjacent to FCP with the additional role of:

- Co-ordinating communications in line with Silver Commands request.
- Recording of all personnel entering the On Site Control Zone. This will be in liaison with the FCP monitoring team.

Monitoring Teams

In the event of a Devonport Site Accident being declared, the Emergency Monitoring Teams will commence monitoring to assess the situation.

The outcome of the monitoring process will be made known to the Incident Commander to determine the extent of the hazard zone

Incidents in the Downwind Sector

It may become necessary to attend incidents in the downwind sector within the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone.

The DACC, Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver and Strategic Co-ordination Centre will be informed by Fire Control of all appliance movements in the affected area and advice sought as to safety of crews. The Gold Commander will have ultimate responsibility for Fire and Rescue Service attendance to incidents outside of the Devonport Site.

Appliance Crew Commanders will be advised by Control Room, at the time they are mobilised, of the risk of radiation and of the protection measures to take.

If further calls are received to incidents in the Devonport Site, Control Room will mobilise the standby appliances at station 48 only on the advice of the Silver Commander at DACC.

A request for appliances to attend incidents where there is a radiological risk will be made through the Silver Commander at DACC and will only be mobilised after careful consideration for crew safety.

On completion of such an incident, appliances will be directed to a rendezvous point, normally FCP, where they will be monitored for levels of contamination and decontaminated as necessary. In the event that a Naval Emergency Team is not available the appliance will be directed to the DSFRS decontamination unit

Recording of Information

An Incident Log of actions taken must be maintained and saved by officers at Emergency Monitoring Headquarters, Devonport Accident Control Centre, Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver, Plymouth and Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

10 DEVON AND CORNWALL POLICE

On receiving notification of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency declaration via MOD Police, Devon & Cornwall Police will activate police Contingency Plan ELECTRON. Some of the specific actions contained therein are detailed below for the information of other responders:

The Force Incident Manager will:

- Activate the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan notification cascade
- Dispatch an officer (preferably Inspector or above who attended the Nuclear Accident Procedures Course) to attend DACC (Devonport Accident Control Centre) to act as a Liaison Officer for the Devon & Cornwall Police.
- Dispatch an officer to assist the DACC Liaison Officer as above.
- Inform Duty Commander to take on role of police Silver Commander.
- Dispatch officers as required to await briefing and allocation of roles.
- Inform Senior Officers as required.

The Silver Commander will:

- Establish Tactical Coordination Centre (Multi-Agency Silver) to ensure liaison with Multi-Agency partners
- Appoint a loggist and other support/tactical advice roles as required
- Appoint Bronze Traffic Commanders to implement traffic management plan
- Appoint other Bronze Commanders as required to establish:
 - Cordons
 - Survivor Reception Centre
 - Investigation
 - Community Impact
 - Family and Friends Reception Centre
 - Assistance with any evacuation from the site
 - Chair and arrange administration for the Tactical Coordinating Group

- Liaise with Gold Commander and request that the Strategic Coordination Centre is activated
- Consider requesting Casualty Bureau

The **DACC Liaison Officer** will:

- Act as liaison between Tactical Co-ordination Centre (Multi-Agency Silver) and the DACC
- Provide timely information on possible affects and location of any radiation
- Liaise with Health Physics to provide information to Tactical Co-ordination Centre (Multi-Agency Silver) on any risks for all multi agency responders and public
- Act as first point of contact for the Force for agencies based in the DACC

In addition, **Devon & Cornwall Police** will:

- Establish the Strategic Coordination Centre and chair all Strategic Coordinating Group meetings
- Coordinate the media response
- Undertake all reasonable measures to meet their aims & objectives as contained within section 4.

11 BRITISH TRANSPORT POLICE

11.1 Jurisdiction

British Transport Police jurisdiction covers the railway line passing over and through Devonport site. Jurisdiction also covers the Dockyard Branch line up to the Dockyard Rail Gates.

11.2 Notification and actions

In the event of an activation of the Devonport Off-Site Plan, notification will be made to British Transport Police by the Devon and Cornwall Police via their Force Communications Centre.

Notification to Network Rail of the activation of the Off-Site Plan will in the first instance be made by Devon and Cornwall Police Communications Centre; British Transport Police will also communicate the activation details to Network Rail Control upon receipt of activation details.

11.3 Cessation of rail services and closing of stations

Network Rail will be responsible for the cessation of Rail Services and the evacuation and closing of Railway Stations in the affected area if this is required.

British Transport Police will also liaise with Network Rail in respect of matters affecting the railway.

British Transport Police will provide assistance to Devon & Cornwall Police in relation to setting up and providing a cordon in respect of the railway affected by the activation of the Off-Site Plan.

11.4 Gold and silver command

British Transport Police will, upon request, arrange for representation to attend the Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver and, if required, Gold Command.

12 NETWORK RAIL

If the railway is affected by the incident, trains should be stopped from going in and out of Devonport by notifying Swindon Control. Plymouth Signalling Panel will then be notified and a Mobile Operations Manager despatched to site.

To stop trains in an emergency - the ex-directory emergency numbers for Swindon Control are:

----- or -----

13 SOUTH WESTERN AMBULANCE SERVICE NHS FOUNDATION TRUST

On receipt of a call in response to a Major Incident Standby, activating the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan, South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust will:-

Mobilise a minimum of three ambulance resources and an Operational Officer to the scene, instructing the **first** crew/officer on-scene to give an early **CHALET** report.

13.1 Actions Clinical Hub

External

- Notify the Police and Fire Service (if the initial call was not received by them) and other agencies (Health Partners, as appropriate); that the Major Incident Standby has been invoked.
- Follow the MIP Action Card re: Cascade, organisational chart.

Internal

- Mobilise the Hazardous Area Response Team.
- Mobilise the nearest Mobile Communications Unit (MCU) towards Plymouth.
- Put Special Operations Response Team (SORT) on standby;
- Move equipment NCMCEV (Based Derriford) towards the incident (as /if appropriate) under guidance from Bronze officer.
- Inform the Ambulance Resilience team (at least one member).
- Inform the On-Call Ambulance Duty Silver.
- Inform the On-Call Duty GOLD.

13.2 Major Incident Declared

Depending on the first CHALET report received the Ambulance service may activate its Major Incident Plan as a Major Incident declared.

This will involve the mobilisation of additional resources, as necessary and alerting the wider health community that a Major Incident has been declared.

14 PUBLIC HEALTH

*** Please note that the respective health sections are based on current guidance and will be subject to amendment following further consultation and appointment of The Director of Public Health.**

The Public Health England (PHE) and Local Authority Directors of Public Health work together as a public health team, providing public health advice through the Science and Technical Advice Cell.

The DPH provides leadership for the public health system within their local authority area. The DPH should ensure that plans are in place to protect the health of their populations and escalate any concerns or issues to the relevant organisations or LHRP as appropriate. The DPH should provide initial leadership with PHE for the response to public health incidents and emergencies within their area.

In radiation emergencies, the Consultants in Communicable Disease Control and the Directors of Public Health in Cornwall, Torbay and Devon (or any successor authorities) have delegated authority, from the Director of Public Health for Plymouth for the purposes of this off site emergency plan. The Director of Public Health for Plymouth, a CCDC or nominated deputy will chair the Science and Technical Advice Cell.

14.1 Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC)

If a Strategic Co-ordination Centre is opened, a Science and Technical Advice Cell **must** be formed to provide advice not only on the public health consequences of the incident but wider scientific and technical advice as well.

The Science and Technical Advice Cell will be located at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre at Police Headquarters unless advised otherwise.

Public health representatives will be required at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to lead and support the Science and Technical Advice Cell; at the Tactical Co-ordination Centre and to staff a public health incident response team.

The membership and role of the Science and Technical Advice Cell are detailed in the STAC plan.

If required Local Authority Public Health representatives will support the work of the STAC at Devon and Cornwall Tactical Co-ordination Centres to help locally interpret the advice and guidance of the STAC.

14.2 Alerting

If a radiation emergency is declared, the local PHE Centre and NHS Commissioning Board Area Team will be informed by the South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust.

14.3 Public Health response during office hours

The Director of Public Health for Plymouth, or their nominee, and a Consultant in Communicable Disease Control from the Health Protection Unit will make their way to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and will direct named members of staff to attend the Tactical Co-ordination Centre.

The remaining consultants in the PHE Centre and the Local Authority Directors of Public Health teams will ensure that:

- the Local Authority and PHE Centre major incident plans are activated and an Incident Room is set up and staffed.
 - their offices can be staffed at all times.
 - Communications Managers are informed.
 - NHS Direct (or NHS 111 once in place) is briefed to act as an information line.
 - a member of staff is directed to assume charge of routine public health duties.

14.4 Public Health Response (Out of Hours)

The first on call for public health will alert the second on call for the Peninsula. A decision will be made about who will immediately attend the Strategic Co-ordination Centre, based on who and where the on call personnel are located. If neither is a Consultant in Communicable Disease Control or Director of Public Health, an immediate attempt should be made to locate one.

The nearest Consultant to Exeter will proceed immediately to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre, and assume the role of the Director of Public Health until the Director of Public Health arrives and takes charge or assigns responsibility to that Consultant.

The second person on call will:

- alert the Director of Public Health for Plymouth and their on-call director.
- alert others on the on-call list and ask them to assemble as directed.

The Director of Public Health will:

- Request other members of the directorate to attend the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to provide support, including a member of support staff.
- Direct named members of staff to manage the health aspects of incident at a designated incident room.
- Direct named members of staff to attend the Tactical Co-ordination Centre.

- Establish processes for distribution of mass distribution of countermeasures such as vaccinations and medications.
- Will provide support, advice and leadership to the local community on health aspects of an incident.
- Will support long term assessment and management of an incident, consider long term monitoring, and work with the community to support the recovery phase.
- Will also be required to assess the medium term impact on the community and priorities for the restoration of normal health service levels.
- PITS distribution.

15 NHS COMMISSIONING BOARD AREA TEAM

NHS Commissioning Board Area Team will co-ordinate the wider NHS response to the radiation emergency in accordance with the procedures contained in their Incident Response Plans.

Once any hospital or service receives notification of the activation of the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan the NHS Commissioning Board Area Team will activate their Incident Response Plans.

In response, the NHS Commissioning Board Area Team will:

- Put in place the necessary Command, Control and coordination to manage the Health response to the incident.
- Conduct an immediate assessment of the emergency situation.
- Review the status and resources of the local health community and its hospitals, culminating in a decision concerning any requirement to implement the Incident Response Plan in full or in part.
- Confirm emergency contact arrangements to the NHS Commissioning Board Regional Team, all those required to respond within the local health community and all other relevant response agencies.
- Liaise with the local PHE Centre as necessary. Including deploying a STAC liaison Officer if required.

16 PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST

South Western Ambulance Services NHS Trust will notify Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust of an incident by relaying the message “Major Incident Standby” or “Major Incident Declared – Activate Plan”. A CHALET report will be provided confirming known details on the incident at the Devonport Site.

Derriford Hospital will be nominated as the main receiving hospital. Upon receipt of the message “Major Incident Declared – Activate Plan”, Derriford Hospital will:

- Activate the Major Incident Plan for Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust.
- Establish a Hospital Control Centre to provide a co-ordinated response for the deployment of resources – treating casualties involved in the incident, whilst maintaining essential clinical services within the hospital.
- Establish communication routes with agencies involved in response.
- Liaise with Primary Care Trusts regarding capacity and support with the provision of:
 - Bed availability in community hospitals
 - Expansion on Minor Injury Unit services
 - Community nursing and medical services
 - Management of the ‘worried well’
 - Public health advice – in co-ordination with the Health Protection Agency
- Liaise with Medical Incident Officer based at the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC) – to oversee the medical response and working closely with the Ambulance Liaison Officer at DACC and Ambulance Commander at Silver.
- Establish a limited casualty decontamination and monitoring facility in the Emergency Department courtyard at Derriford Hospital.
- Invoke enhanced arrangements for the receipt of radiation-exposed casualties, with life-threatening conditions.
- Receive casualties from the incident:
 - Irradiated, contaminated casualties suffering with life-threatening injuries will be conveyed to hospital for immediate treatment. Ambulances arriving at Derriford Hospital with severely injured casualties will be directed to park in the Emergency Department courtyard and isolated to the right of the Minor Injuries entrance (as detailed in the SWAST Radiation Policy appendix 5). Severely injured contaminated casualties with life threatening injuries will enter Plym Day Case Unit via the external route and will not be treated in the Emergency Department.
 - Moderately and minor injured casualties to be decontaminated at the Royal Naval Health Centre (RNHC), prior to transportation to hospital if required. These casualties will enter the Emergency Department via the Ambulance Entrance.
- Ambulance staff will provide the following details to hospital staff at the point of handover:
 - Casualty’s triage category
 - Medical condition
 - Whether the casualty has been contaminated and containment and dose level to be provided
 - cruciform card – which will form part of the medical record.
- DRDL will allocate a Health Physics Monitor, responsible for providing advice on radiological contamination issues en-route and to act as liaison point of contact at Derriford Hospital if required.
- Hospital Medical Physics and Nuclear Medicine staff will evaluate the degree of contamination to the casualties, ambulance crews and vehicles and provide advice to hospital staff.
- Support the Police Hospital Documentation Team in the collation of casualty information.

17 PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL

When notification is received from the Devon and Cornwall Police that there is the potential to activate the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan, the Duty Civil Protection Officer must be contacted using the dedicated “on call” Mobile Number: -----.

It will be the duty of Plymouth City Council to support the Operators and emergency services throughout the “response phase” of the emergency.

Upon notification of a major incident by the Police or other emergency responder, Plymouth City Council On-Call Duty Civil Protection Officer will carry out the following actions:

- Activate the Council's Emergency Response Plan.
- Initiate a cascade callout to other Council officers, appropriate to the level of response required.
- Consider the use of the Informer Emergency Notification System.
- Open the Emergency Operations Centre which will become the Council's central co-ordinating location.
- Arrange for Local Authority representation as per the Council's Emergency Response Plan.
- Consider activation of the Council's Business Continuity Incident Management Plan.
- In consultation with the Head of Policy, Performance and Partnerships arrange for the activation of the Recovery Co-ordinating Group.
- Consider the need to activate the Council's Rest Centre Plan and liaise with both Community Services and Children and Young People's Services as appropriate.

18 CORNWALL COUNCIL

The south eastern part of the County of Cornwall may be affected by a nuclear emergency at Devonport site as described in Part I. Cornwall is administered by a unitary authority, Cornwall Council, which is the local authority with responsibilities under REPPiR. This section of the plan covers the actions of Cornwall Council during the response phase.

18.1 Actions on declaration of Site Standby

A **Site Standby** will be declared if there is a large conventional accident or potential for such an accident within the Devonport site, which poses a potential threat to, or causes serious concern for, radiological or nuclear safety, but where no radiological or nuclear hazard currently exists.

It would be appropriate to declare a Site Standby where there is cause for concern for the safety of a large number of persons on the site. eg if a Reactor Safety Alert (RSA) was declared.

Other Agency Actions: The site operator will decide how to deal with the situation. They might inform Plymouth City Council (PCC). If that call is made, PCC should relay that information to Cornwall Council Emergency Management using normal in and out of hours contacts.

Cornwall Council Actions: At this stage this procedure is for information only and is unlikely to require a proactive response. The Duty Emergency Management Officer will respond in accordance with the 'Devonport Naval base nuclear facility incidents' and 'Generic' Standard Operating Procedures.

18.2 Actions on declaration of On-Site Incident

An On-site Incident will be declared when an accident causes **serious nuclear or radiological safety consequences (or the potential for such consequences)**. The hazard may extend over an area of the Devonport site but not beyond. Protective measures on the Devonport site will not be required but it will be necessary to evacuate non-essential persons from areas and establish an On-site control zone.

Other Agency Actions: The site operator will inform PCC who will cascade to Cornwall Council Emergency Management as above.

Cornwall Council Actions: At this stage, whilst no proactive measures are required, discuss the situation with the Duty Director, Communications Officer and Contact Centre supervisor. Consider setting up generic telephone conference call to discuss likely actions required should the incident escalate. The Duty Emergency Management Officer will respond in accordance with the 'Devonport Naval base nuclear facility incidents' and 'Generic' Standard Operating Procedures.

18.3 Actions on declaration of Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

Establishment of Command and Control – Cornwall Council

- a. Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service Fire Control (-----) will be informed by the Devon and Cornwall Police of the declaration of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency
- b. Fire Control will notify the Head of Emergency Management or one of the two Senior Emergency Management Officers using the contact details routinely held. (Out of office hours, initial notification may be through the Emergency Management Duty Officer)
- c. The Head of Emergency Management, Senior or Duty EMO will advise the Duty Director and the Portfolio Holder for Community Safety and Protection.
- d. The Duty Director may direct that the Cornwall Council Emergency Management and Business Continuity Plan be activated, either at the time of the receipt of the initial alert or at anytime thereafter.
- e. Cornwall Tactical Co-ordinating Group may be convened and may be based in the Emergency Centre in the basement of New County Hall. The Emergency Management structure will be in accordance with the Cornwall Council Emergency Management and Business Continuity Plan. This facility may be deemed a 'Local Authority Off-Site Control' depending on the circumstances of the incident.

Depending on the nature of the incident, other agencies who normally operate in Cornwall may co-locate in the Emergency Centre; however, it should be noted that Plymouth should remain the multi-agency Tactical Co-ordinating Group (Silver) for this incident.

- f. Head of Emergency Management, in consultation with the Director of Adult Care and Support and the Director Children, Schools and Families, will advise on the activation of emergency accommodation and humanitarian assistance plans, subject to the requirement to evacuate some or all of the population of Torpoint and the surrounding area or the area to the south east of the Mount Edgecombe Country Park (Fort Picklecombe).
- g. The Duty Emergency Management Officer or other Emergency Management staff, will notify such other Council Directorates, Services and other resources, including contractors and voluntary organizations, as deemed necessary by the Head of Emergency Management or the Emergency Management team.

- h. Communications by mobile telephone may be affected by a large volume of calls, especially at the start of a radiation accident. Therefore, wherever possible, communication between elements of the Command and Control structure should not rely on mobile telephones.

18.4 Representation at Strategic Co-ordinating Group (Gold),

- a. The Duty Director or other nominated senior manager, together with a member of the Emergency Management team, subject to the circumstances of the incident, will represent Cornwall Council at the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. Representation by teleconference is preferred.
- b. Reference should be made to the Duty Director's Aide Memoire.
- c. If senior staff are physically deployed to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group, one or two additional Cornwall Council staff must also be deployed to provide administrative support. Consideration must then be given to the shift pattern worked by Cornwall Council staff given the distance from Cornwall.

18.5 Representation at Multi Agency Tactical Co-ordinating Group (Silver)

- a. A member of Emergency Management will be deployed to become the Cornwall Council Liaison Officer to the multi agency Tactical Co-ordinating Group (Silver), which will be established at the Police Station.
- b. This liaison will be conducted by conference call.
- c. If a CC staff member is deployed, their task will not include attendance at Tactical Co-ordinating Group meetings (see a and b above).
- d. Staff deploying should take all necessary administrative equipment (mobile telephones, laptops, notebooks, hard copy of this Plan etc) so that they can be, as far as is possible, self-sufficient

18.6 Assistance to Schools and Students

Cornwall Council will provide such further assistance to schools and students as requested by Director Children, Schools and Families.

18.7 Assistance to Vulnerable People

- a. A map of the area including the identification of schools and other establishments housing vulnerable people is held by Cornwall Council.
- b. Additional information on vulnerable people will be obtained by the Emergency Management Team through the principle of 'lists of lists' from Cornwall Council Adult Care and Support; Cornwall Council Children, Schools and Families; the Primary Care Trust; and the Cornwall Partnership NHS Foundation Trust. Note: Health structures nationally will change with effect from 1 April 2013 and the above 'health' references will need to reflect the then current structures.
- c. The nature and level of assistance required will be determined in accordance with the severity of the incident.

18.8 Assistance with Transport

If so requested, Cornwall Council will arrange transport to evacuate residents from the Torpoint area or any other identified area in Cornwall to Rest Centres or Survivors' Reception Centres.

18.9 Assistance with Road Signage

If so requested, Cornwall Council will assist with the signage of roads. This may cover the putting in place of road closures to keep the general public out of affected areas and/or the signing of diversions.

18.10 Assistance with Emergency Accommodation

- a. If so requested, eg if there is an evacuation of part or all of the area affected by the nuclear emergency in south east Cornwall, Cornwall Council may decide to implement emergency accommodation and humanitarian assistance plans.
- b. The Emergency Management Team will co-ordinate the resources required.
- c. If Rest Centres are required, the locations will be selected from the appropriate layer on the Emergency Management Service's Geographical Information System.

18.11 Provision of a Public Health and Protection (Environmental Health) Team

An Environmental Health team may be deployed to monitor the incident.

18.12 Public Information

Cornwall Council staff must ensure that they follow the Strategic Co-ordinating Groups direction at all times. Whilst Cornwall Council has a duty both under REPPIR and Civil Contingencies Act legislation to warn and inform the public, it is the site operator who has the duty to provide the information.

18.13 Recovery

As soon as possible after an incident response has been commenced the Council will appoint a senior manager to lead the Recovery process, who will establish and Chair a Recovery Co-ordinating Group. Functional sub groups should be established. The recovery process will be managed in accordance with the Local Resilience Forum Strategic Recovery Guidance and established Cornwall Council procedures.

19 DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

When notification is received of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site and the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan has been activated; the Duty Emergency Planning Officer must be contacted using the Duty Officer Pager Number.

It will be the duty of Devon County Council to support the operator, Plymouth City Council (in accordance with the existing Memorandum of Understanding), and the emergency services throughout the response phase of the emergency.

The Duty Emergency Planning Officer will:

- Inform the Highway Operational Control Centre (HOCC) of the incident (if the original alerting call did not originate from them).
- Inform the County Emergency Planning Manager.
- Arrange for the call out of other Emergency Planning Officers as necessary.
- Inform the relevant Social Care Locality Manager/Health and Social Care Manager.
- Arrange for an appropriate officer to report to Strategic Co-ordination Centre at the Police Headquarters.
- Inform and advise South Hams District Council of the incident.
- Inform and advise West Devon District Council of the incident.
- Call out the Duty Public Relations Officer.
- Inform and advise Devon County Council Transport Co-ordination Service if in office hours.
- Inform Devon Direct Services of incident.
- Initiate call out for voluntary agency support co-ordinating with Plymouth City Council.
- Arrange for call-out of other council staff consistent with the level of response.
- Attend Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver if required.

Social Care Locality/Health and Social Care Manager will:

- Send a Silver Liaison Officer to Off-Site Multi-Agency to be designated by Devon and Cornwall Police
- Inform the Duty Emergency Planning Officer of the name of person attending, when known
- Activate relevant cascades
- Open relevant Rest Centre(s) if appropriate

When notification of a radiation emergency on a Z berth is received and the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan has been activated the Duty Emergency Planning Officer must be contacted using the Duty Officer Pager Number.

The Duty Emergency Planning Officer will:

- Inform the Highway Operational Control Centre (HOCC) of the incident (if the original alerting call did not originate from them).
- Inform the County Emergency Planning Manager.
- Arrange for the call out of other Emergency Planning Officers as necessary.
- Inform the Social Care Emergency Planning Manager.
- Arrange for an appropriate Officer to attend the Strategic Coordinating Centre.
- Inform and advise South Hams District Council of the incident.
- Call out the Duty Public Relations Officer.
- Inform and advise Devon County Council Transport Co-ordination Service.
- Arrange for call-out of other council staff consistent with the level of response.
- Inform Devon Direct Services of incident.
- Initiate call out for voluntary agency support (if Devon is the lead responder).

Social Care Emergency Planning Manager will:

- Send a Silver Liaison Officer to Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver.
- Inform the Duty Emergency Planning Officer of name of person attending, when known.
- Activate relevant cascades.
- Open an Emergency Rest Centre at Ivybridge Community College if appropriate.

20 SOUTH HAMS DISTRICT COUNCIL

20.1 Notification of incident

Upon notification of a radiation emergency at the Devonport site or Z-berths in Plymouth Sound, South Hams District Council will respond in accordance with the Council's Major Emergency Procedures, which will include the following:

- a. The South Hams District Council officer or out of hours service receiving the call, will ensure that the following officers are immediately informed of the incident:
 - Chief Executive (or Senior Management Team member)
 - Head of Environmental Health
 - Emergency Planning Officer
 - Public Relations Officer
- b. The agreed South Hams District Council lead officer will then arrange contact with the Devon County Council nominated Emergency Planning Officer to ensure South Hams District Council is represented at the designated Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver. The following elected members will then be informed: -
 - Leader of South Hams District Council
 - Elected members covering:-
 - Bickleigh and Shaugh Prior
 - Cornwood and Sparkwell
 - Wembury and Brixton

20.2 Emergency Management Team

- a. Emergency Management Team members will be contacted and attend the Emergency Centre in the Leaders Room, South Hams District Council Headquarters, Follaton House, Totnes.

The Emergency Management Team is a management cell with supporting staff convened to manage an emergency and process all information concerning the major incident. They will control and co-ordinate the District Council's activity in support of the emergency services and subsequently in recovery operations. The Emergency Management Team will be convened by the lead officer, and will include officers, dependant of the type of incident being responded to.

21 WEST DEVON BOROUGH COUNCIL

21.1 Notification of incident

Upon notification of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site or Z-berths in Plymouth Sound, West Devon Borough Council will respond in accordance with the Council's Major Incident Plan, which will include the following:

- a. The West Devon Borough Council officer or out of hours service receiving the call, will ensure that the following officers are immediately informed of the incident:
 - Chief Executive (or Management Board member)
 - Head of Environmental Health (or most senior EH officer)
 - Communications Manager
 - Emergency Planning Officer
- b. The agreed West Devon Borough Council lead officer will then arrange contact with the Devon County Council nominated Emergency Planning Officer to ensure West Devon Borough Council is represented at the designated Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver in Plymouth. The following elected members will then be informed:
 - Group Leaders of West Devon Borough CouncilElected members covering:
 - Bere Ferrers
 - Buckland Monachorum
 - Burrator
 - Walkham

21.2 Emergency Control Team

1. Emergency Control Team members will be contacted in accordance with the Borough Major Incident Plan and attend the Emergency Centre.

The Emergency Control Team is a management cell with supporting staff convened to manage an emergency and process all information concerning the major incident. They will control and co-ordinate the Borough Council's activity in support of the emergency services and subsequently in recovery operations. The Emergency Control Team will be convened by the lead officer, and will include appropriate officers, dependant of the type of incident being responded to.

22 DCLG RED

Following activation of DCLG RED emergency response arrangements, DCLG RED will send an Assistant Government Liaison Officer to the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to support the Government Liaison Team. He/she will work closely with the Government Liaison Officer (GLO) appointed by DECC, and will also liaise closely with representatives from other Government agencies.

Their main duties will be as follows:

- to act as the GLO until he or she arrives at the SCG
- to liaise with and brief the GLO prior to their arrival, unless the GLO arrives first

- to support the GLO 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
- to compile situation reporting on local consequence management ensuring DCLG and Cabinet Office are fully briefed
- to assist in recovery planning from the outset of preparations, which might be expected to start in the emergency phase. For this, DCLG RED will attend meetings of the Recovery Co-ordinating Group on behalf of the GLO, or with other representatives of the GLO team.

Where necessary, DCLG 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 DCLG staff in discharging their role and engage other necessary bodies
- co-ordinate and support DCLG attendance at COBR at ministerial and official levels
- communicate Top Line Briefs to LRFs
- support the LGD with organising Ministerial or VIP visits in consultation with local partners whilst the SCG 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, DCLG may, on its own initiative, or at the request of local responders, or of the LGD, in consultation with the Cabinet Office, convene a ResCG in order to bring together appropriate representatives.

In the emergency response phase DECC will be supported by a minimum of two officials from DCLG RED at the SCG. These representatives will be scaled back as appropriate as and when the lead government department for recovery officials arrive.

DCLG RED will undertake the transition from response to recovery by ensuring an effective handover from the DECC GLO to Lead Government Department officials taking up responsibility for supporting local responders and any Recovery Coordinating Group(s).

23 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

In the response phase the Environment Agency will:

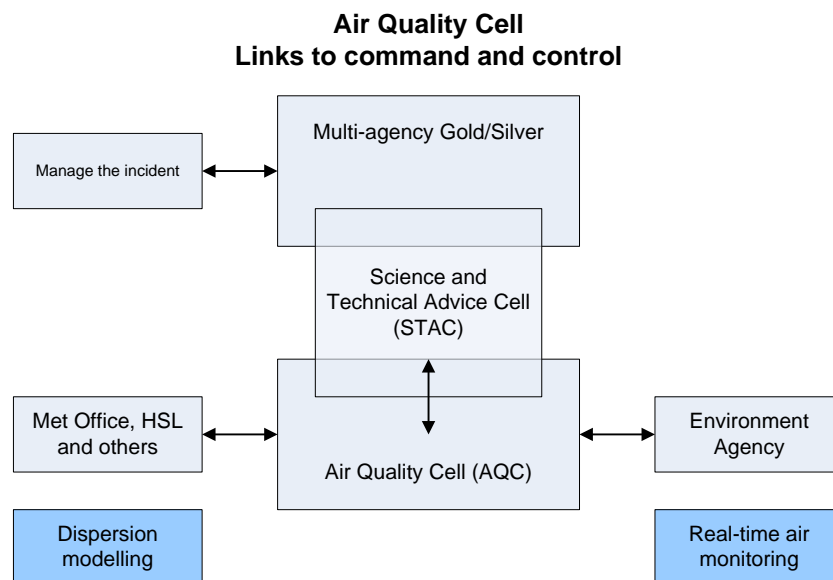
- Ensure the safety of our staff who may be affected.
- Investigate and/or assess the situation to ensure protection of members of the public and the environment.
- Provide advice on radiological aspects of environmental contamination to our partners and other organisations.
- Provide Environment Agency representatives who have specialist knowledge of radioactive substances at the necessary command and support centres, including Police Strategic Co-ordinating Centre and DECC Nuclear Emergency Briefing Room.

- Arrange environmental monitoring and sampling as required by our contractors.
- Advise on appropriate disposal of radioactive wastes.
- Advise Defra on technical and regulatory aspects of the response.
- Provide information to the public and the media, in consultation with the Lead Department and the strategic command at the off site facility.
- Manage flows of regulated waters if appropriate, to minimise impact. This operational response might include releasing water from reservoirs or altering river levels.
- Check for breaches of a site operator's authorisation, where relevant.
- Pursue relevant regulatory investigations in accordance with our statutory duties.
- Provide air quality data and advice during a major incident. If necessary activating a National Air Quality Cell to co-ordinate air quality data and provide fast effective public health advice to those managing the incident

23.1 The Air Quality Cell

An Air Quality Cell (AQC) is established during a major incident involving air quality, where there is a significant risk to public health. The Environment Agency will contact partner organisations; Health Professionals, Food Standards Agency, Met Office and Health and Safety Laboratory on activation

- The AQC will deploy monitoring teams to sensitive receptors eghospitals, schools, nursing homes to collect real-time data. This data directly informs the public health risk assessment
- The AQC will carry out air dispersion modelling to forecast the nature and scale of the plume and it's potential impact on the public at large
- Key messages on sheltering, evacuation and wash/peel foodstuffs will be communicated via a regular SitRep sent directly to Silver Group, or the Scientific Technical Advice Cell (STAC), for Gold Group
- The AQC will stand-down when the release to air has ceased or been stabilised, normally within 48 hours
- Co-ordination of air quality data, including monitoring and modelling during the recovery phase will be handed over to the Recovery Co-ordination Group, usually led by the Local Authority



For any further details on the Environment Agency's role in incidents please refer to the Local Resilience Forum Combined Agency Emergency Response Protocol (CAERP) available on the LRF website - www.dcisprepared.org.uk.

24 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND - CENTRE FOR RADIATION, CHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS (PHE - CRCE)

PHE - CRCE is responsible for the provision of expert advice and information relating to the radiological protection aspects of an emergency to government and any strategic group set up to manage the response. The Agency publishes guidance on Emergency Reference Level (ERLs) to protect the public. This guidance is accepted as a basis for the current nuclear emergency arrangements.

On receipt of an alert, PHE - CRCE will determine the appropriate level of its response to the emergency. This level of response might include all or some of the following:

1. Deployment of senior staff to a number of key locations. These would include:
 - The SCG (to provide advice on the strategic co-ordinating group, the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) and the Recovery Co-ordinating Group (RCG) and to provide assistance to the Government Technical Adviser (GTA) on radiological protection aspects of the emergency).
 - The Media Briefing Centre (MBC)
 - The lead Government Department Emergency Centre
 - The devolved assemblies emergency centres (as appropriate)
 - SAGE
2. Set up an emergency operations centre at CRCE HQ, Chilton. The key functions of this centre will be to gather relevant information (particularly radiation monitoring information), to assess this information and to provide expert advice on the basis of this information.

3. Deploy radiation-monitoring teams capable of measuring environmental contamination and measurements of radioactivity on or in people. Support will be provided to Radiation Monitoring Units (RMUs) as appropriate and where resources allow.
4. Undertake the role of national radiation monitoring co-ordination.
5. Provide expert advice on radiological issues for the recovery phase.
6. Liaise effectively with, but not confined to, other key stakeholders in the response at a local, regional and national level including the Food Standards Agency (FSA), the Environment Agency (EA), Local Authority, Environmental Health Departments and water companies.

25 RADIATION MONITORING TEAMS AND MONITORING CO-ORDINATION

A fundamental component of the Public Health England (PHE) CRCE radiation emergency response plan is maintenance of capability to deploy radiation monitoring teams capable of measuring environmental contamination and undertaking measurements of radioactivity on or in people. Teams can be deployed from Chilton, Leeds and Glasgow. Their deployment and tasking is controlled by the Monitoring Control team leader based in the Chilton Emergency Centre who reports directly to the PHE CRCE Incident Director.

In addition to deployment and management of CRCE monitoring teams, PHE also has a national monitoring co-ordination role during radiation emergencies, which is managed by CRCE. PHE will coordinate the monitoring resources made available to it in the event of an emergency and prepare a monitoring strategy for approval by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group (SCG). This responsibility covers the responsibility for monitoring people and the environment. It does not change or re-allocate any existing responsibilities that organisations might hold with regards to radiation monitoring. PHE has no power to commandeer resources and PHE would not expect to take direct tactical control of any resources made available.

Each organisation is responsible for ensuring that their staff are properly trained, and its resources are adequately maintained. Operational responsibility would be retained at each monitoring organisation's emergency centre. PHE - CRCE will periodically provide organisations with what information it has as the incident develops, this should include:

- A summary of the incident situation
- PHE -CRCE local rules for its own monitoring teams being deployed
- PHE -CRCE radiological risk assessment for its own monitoring teams being deployed

Organisation's monitoring teams will however need to:

- be self sufficient in respect of their own accommodation, transport, meals, communications, etc;
- have appropriate health physics skills to competently carry out the agreed monitoring tasks;
- work under the supervision of their own management structures; and
- be self sufficient in terms of PPE (including RPE where appropriate)

26 FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY

The Food Standards Agency's role in a radiation emergency will be to ensure that the public is protected from any contaminated foodstuffs. Specific responsibilities and actions will be as follows:

- Continue to have a representative at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre to liaise with other organisations in the short term within the Scientific and Technical Advisory Cell.
- Liaise with local organisations to gather relevant information on the local area (eg the type and extent of regional agricultural practices).
- Liaise with Local Authorities to ensure any FEPA Order is enforced.
- Liaise with the Public Health England- Radiation Protection Division regarding monitoring capacity and strategies.
- Liaise with the environment agencies to ensure that food production is taken into consideration when collecting and disposing of contaminated foodstuffs and other waste and assist and advise in the selection of remediation strategies.
- All decisions will be made through internal procedures as detailed in the Agency's Incident Response Protocol following a full risk assessment.
- The Agency's representative at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre will relay decisions to the Gold Commander and the Chair of the Recovery Working Group.
- A landline and the ability to set up a laptop computer with internet access would be deemed essential at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre.

27 SOUTH WEST WATER

Responses may include:

- Normal business response.
- Isolation of supplies due to structural failure.
- Containing run off contaminants from the drainage infrastructure.
- Supporting the Emergency Services as required.
- Providing direct input to the function of and advice from the Scientific and Technical Advisory Cell.

28 WALES & WEST UTILITIES

When notification is received that the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan has been activated, Wales and West Utilities initial response would include:

- a. A Wales and West Utilities On-Site Incident Controller would be nominated and, if necessary, a Wales and West Local Incident Control Point established. This would be located as closely as possible to the emergency services Off-Site Multi-Agency Silver to facilitate co-ordination and liaison at the scene.
- b. Wales and West Managers would assess the scale of the incident, and if necessary a Wales and West Incident Controller and Major Incident Team would be established in the Incident Control room at Newport, to co-ordinate and manage the Wales and West response.
- c. The Emergency Call Centre would take action to deal with incoming reports in the vicinity and ensure they were passed to the Incident Controller.
- d. The Incident Controller would, in liaison with System Operations Control Centre in Newport, take steps to mitigate the incident, from a gas supply perspective.
- e. Providing direct input to the function of and advice from the Scientific and Technical Advisory Cell.

29 WESTERN POWER DISTRIBUTION

Normal working hours (08.00 to 16.30)

1. Shift Manager Control

- Notify Operations & Control Manager.
- Notify Regional Manager.
- Notify Plymouth Distribution Manager.
- Notify Call Centre Manager.
- Monitor circuits from Milehouse & Ernesettle BSP's.
- Brief Company Public Relations department at Head Office.

2. Plymouth Distribution Manager/Standby Manager

- Arrange for suitably authorised staff to be available at Forward Command Post.
- Deal with customer enquiries.
- Keep Public Relations and Call Centre updated.

3. Call Centre Manager

- Ensure adequate staff available to deal with emergency.
- Issue briefing note to staff with advice to customers.

Outside normal working hours (16.30 to 08.00)

1. Shift Manager Control

- Notify Operations & Control Manager.
- Notify Regional Manager.
- Notify Plymouth Distribution Manager.
- Notify Standby Manager and Carlisle Security Guard for Plymouth Office.
- Monitor circuits from BSP's.
- Notify Call Centre Manager.
- Brief Company Public Relations department at Head Office.

2. Plymouth Distribution Manager/Standby Manager

- Arrange for suitably authorised staff to be available at Forward Command Post.
- Deal with customer enquiries.
- Keep Public Relations and Call Centre updated.

3. Call Centre Manager

- Ensure adequate staff available to deal with emergency.
- Issue updated briefing notes to staff with advice to customers.

30 MILITARY - 43 WESSEX BRIGADE/ROYAL NAVY

Certain incidents/events that occur in the UK may impact on human life, welfare or the economics of an area requiring a response outside the capability of Civil Authorities and their supporting organisations. Military capabilities may then be requested by the civil authorities from the MOD under the principles of Military Aid to the Civil Authorities (MACA).

30.1 Military Aid to the Civil Authorities

MACA is the method by which Defence capabilities may be brought to bear in order to assist civil authorities in filling capability gaps when they are required to respond to incidents and emergencies within their areas of operations. The Armed Forces are funded for Defence purposes, and responsibility for dealing with civil emergencies lies with Civil Authorities; military support draws on spare capacity available at the time and cannot be guaranteed.

30.2 Principles of MACA

The provision of MACA is guided by 3 criteria:

- a. Military Aid may be used after it has been determined that all other avenues of mutual aid, other law enforcement agencies, and the private sector have been deemed insufficient or not available.
- b. Where the Civil Authority lacks the required level of capability and it is unreasonable to expect it to develop one
- c. Where the Civil Authority has a capability, but the need to act is urgent and there is an immediate lack of available resources.

In the event of any type of nuclear reactor accident within HMNB Devonport, the on-site military response is the direct responsibility of the Naval Base Commander, who as the Military Co-ordinating Authority (MCA) will attend the Strategic Coordination Group (SCG) personally. Under these specific and unique circumstances any request for immediate life saving support, and on-site Consequence Management, would be co-ordinated in the first instance by the Naval Base Commander, supported by Headquarters 43 (Wessex) Brigade through either the Joint Regional Liaison Officer (JRLO) or Royal Naval Regional Liaison Officer (RNRLO).

The MCA will be supported at the SCG by Commander 43 (Wessex) Brigade or his representative, elements of his staff and the RNRLO where appropriate. Commander 43 (Wessex) Brigade's prime responsibility is to provide advice to the MCA and the chair of the SCG whilst at the same time co-ordinating any further military response in support of the incident and Consequence Management, with particular emphasis (but not exclusively) on off-site support.

31 HIGHWAYS AGENCY

31.1 The Highways Agency Role

The Highways Agency (HA) is an executive agency of the Department for Transport and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network ie motorways and trunk roads.

The HA is the highway authority for the A38 trunk road in the Plymouth area.

31.2 Response Phase

For a major accident/incident in this area the roles & responsibilities of the Highways Agency are:

Provide one focal point for all communications with the Highways Agency through the HA's 24/7 SW Regional Control Centre ---- -- --.

Support a multi-agency response to managing a major incident with HA representation if necessary at Gold, Silver and Bronze Command levels.

In liaison with the Police implement traffic management if local traffic needs to be directed away from the area onto the A38.

Implement traffic management on the A38 if vehicles need to be prevented from proceeding towards the area or need to evacuate the area via the A38.

Implement diversion routes and set electronic information signs on Variable Message Signs (VMS) on the A38 with messages to provide information to drivers.

Monitor traffic using CCTV, on-road patrols and automated systems.

Assist with warning and informing the public through 'real time' traffic information on HA's Traffic England web site & Traffic Radio, through media and via the Highways Agency 24/7 Information Line (HAIL) ----- -- -- --.

Respond to traffic incidents on the A38 and provide traffic management.

Remove debris and broken down vehicles from the road.

32 TAMAR BRIDGE AND TORPOINT FERRY JOINT COMMITTEE

Upon notification of an incident by either Devon and Cornwall Police or Devonport wailing sirens, Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry duty supervisors will:

- 1 Authenticate incident warning (if only siren heard). Note: automatic message broadcasting set up to emergency numbers (Bridge Control Room) and e-mail at

- 2 Activate general guidance and advisory precautions given by the Devonport off-site emergency plan and 'What you should do if there is a nuclear emergency at the Devonport Site (July 2011) booklet' - go in, stay in and tune in.
- 3 Activate and start operational logs (at each facility)
- 4 Monitor wind direction and velocity
- 5 Inform all operational staff at each facility and instruct as follows:
 - 5.1 Tamar Bridge
 - Open all lanes - barriers locked up, toll free

- (All staff to proceed to main office building.)
- A38 tidal corridor signs plans set to minimise congestion until instructed by emergency services
- Inform Highway Agency - Network Control Centre (NCC) at Exeter.
- Await instructions from emergency services

5.2 Torpoint Ferry

- If in transit, crew to remain in vessel and passengers to remain inside cars.
- Upon landing at beach, open prow gates and allow passengers and vehicles to leave.
- Remain at slipway- staff to remain inside vessel
- Await instructions from emergency services

- 6 Notify Bridge and Ferry who will in turn notify General Manager and other stakeholders as required.

Continue to liaise with emergency services

33 INFORMATION TO THE MEDIA AND PUBLIC IN THE EVENT OF AN OFFSITE NUCLEAR EMERGENCY

33.1 Provision of Information to the Media

Introduction

Initial Responses

Media Briefing Centre/Strategic Media Advisory Cell

Media Enquiries Cell

Press Conference Area

Responding Agencies

Specific Responsibilities

Talking Heads

Forward Media Briefing Point

Social Media

Multi-agency press conferences

Co-ordination with National Agencies/Government

Internal Communications

Aide Memoire for Media Cell

Annex J – Agency press officers contact list

33.2 Introduction

A nuclear emergency at the Devonport Site will create immediate and intense demand for information from the media and members of the public.

All agencies involved with the response will play an important role in ensuring accurate, authoritative and timely information is released to the public through the media throughout the incident.

There will be a co-ordinated response from all responding agencies in order to meet the very high level of demand for information from the media and to ensure that consistent messages are relayed to the public.

The broadcast, on-line and social media will provide the quickest and most effective methods of getting information to the public.

The aim will be to inform the public about what action they should take and to provide reassurance about their safety. All agencies will adopt an open and forthcoming approach to the media. Information will only be held back on the grounds of security or to ensure that the families of any casualties are informed first.

From a communications and information context, the priority should be to establish the Media Briefing Centre at Gold, Devon & Cornwall Police, HQ

33.3 Initial Responses

Following an incident each agency will use their emergency call out systems to notify their press and public relations teams. These officers will then begin to implement this plan.

On declaration of an off-site nuclear emergency, the Devonport site press offices (MOD and DRDL) will re-locate to the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC). The DACC is authorised to issue press statements to acknowledge the nature, timing and location of the incident and any actions that members of the public may need to take immediately. This must be in consultation with the Police media lead. When the Media Briefing Centre at Gold has been set up the DACC will be stood down and all information about the incident will be dealt with by the MBC at Gold.

The press statement will include details for the media about where and when media centres will be set up and contact telephone numbers for them to ring to get information about the incident.

The Naval Base Senior Press Officer becomes the MCA PRO (Military Co-ordinating Authority) who is to ensure that key agency press officers are notified (Annex J).

33.4 Media Briefing Centre and Strategic Media Advisory Cell

As a Major Nuclear Incident is declared, it will be essential to set up a Media Briefing Centre. This would be a decision for the Gold Commander in consultation with their colleagues and with advice and guidance from senior media/communications officers – the Strategic Media Advisory Cell, (SMAC). This will be at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre – Gold

Strategic Media Advisory Cell

The SMAC will be led by the Police's head of corporate communications. The responsibility of this person is to liaise with the Police Gold Commander and feed strategic direction to the MBC manager. This is then reflected in the MBC's output to the media.

The Police representative will be around the table at Gold with the Police Gold Commander.

Other agencies may have senior media/communications representatives in Gold to support their organisation's lead representative. This is in a support role and any input will be made through their representative rather than direct to the meeting.

The Media Briefing Centre

Police staff will manage this centre in the first instance.

It will be the responsibility for a senior member of the Police Media Services Manager to manage the MBC and co-ordinate the messages coming out of it.

They will be working closely with the head of Police corporate communications in the Strategic Media Advisory Cell who will be working with the Police Gold Commander.

Media Officers in the MBC will have responsibility for:

- Monitoring the media and reacting as necessary
- Liaising with the Media Enquiries Cell
- Producing briefing notes for the Media Enquiry Cell
- Writing press releases and statements and issuing them following Police approval
- Making sure agency websites are updated
- Organising media briefings

The Centre will release information approved by the MBC manager, which will be a senior media officer at Devon & Cornwall Police or delegated accordingly. All Agencies must clear and issue their press releases through the MBC so that there is one source of information flow.

33.5 Media Enquiries Cell

To deal with the expected high volume of media enquiries a Media Enquiries Cell will be set up at taking over from the MEC in the DACC once Gold is up and running. Press officers, or suitably designated staff, from all agencies will be in this cell answering media queries directly. The MEC must work as a single unit within the MBC.

Only information cleared by the MBC Manager will be given to the MEC to release. Requests for interviews or enquiries that cannot be answered by the MEC will be passed to media relations officers at the MBC to formulate a response.

To be successful and effective in co-ordinating the media response to the incident, the MEC must be located adjacent to the MBC. This will be effective in providing a good, timely flow of information to and from the MEC.

The MBC manager will be responsible for designating a member of staff to manage the MEC and ensure effective communication flow.

33.6 Press Conference Area

An area for press conferences and briefings will be set up at Police HQ to provide a local interface with the media.

This area will be available for the media to work as well as holding press conferences and briefings.

33.7 Responding Agencies

In line with the statutory requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act, media relations officers from all responding agencies will work closely together to keep the media informed about the response to the incident.

Key responding agencies include (but are not limited to): Devon & Cornwall Police, Ministry of Defence, Plymouth City Council, Devon & Somerset Fire and Rescue Service, Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust, South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust, Health Protection Agency, NHS Plymouth, Environment Agency, Food Standards Agency, Cornwall Council, South Hams District Council and Devon County Council.

33.8 Specific Responsibilities

Devon and Cornwall Police will lead on the release of information to the media in relation to all activities outside the Naval Base – as managers of the MBC. The police will be responsible for co-ordinating and authorising the release of all information to the media by any responding agency and for delegating that responsibility as appropriate.

The Ministry of Defence will lead on the release of information to the media on all matters relating to the emergency itself within the Devonport site – at the Site Standby and On Site Incident stages of the emergency.

The MBC, in effect, becomes a pool of press officers able to deal with issues and tasks from across all agencies.

When an MBC is operational, media are encouraged to use this as a single point of contact for enquiries about the respective incident – rather than contacting individual agencies direct.

The MBC Manager then co-ordinates all agency messages through the MBC. This ensures as fewer mixed messages as possible and consistent information being given out externally in a timely manner.

The MBC Manager will organise the cell so there is call handling capability, logging of information and media calls/requests, researchers and those putting out messages.

Partner agencies should also co-ordinate their messages through the MBC Manager, although this is not a 'control' on content of information.

Depending on the situation, this may be via the website or via a respective agency's website – depending on the type of incident concerned.

33.9 Talking heads

Within the MBC, agencies will need to get their own, co-ordinated messages across.

However, it will not always be appropriate for a single agency, eg, the Police, to be the talking head for this.

Respective agencies should be prepared to find their own talking heads and brief them accordingly.

These should be co-ordinated with the MBC Manager to ensure consistency with the aims and objectives of Gold. Talking heads should be a consistent face where possible, so when an agency starts with someone, they stick with them until the incident concludes.

A set of Questions and Answers are to be put through the MBC Manager which can be used by respective talking heads to give a multi-agency briefing.

33.10 Forward Media Briefing Point

A location may be found where media can be briefed by a multi-agency representative, although this will be generally governed by health and safety issues.

This may be an area which gives media a flavour of an incident through a backdrop for filming or gives an easy vantage point.

This is particularly useful when an MBC is not close to a scene, but staffing arrangements for the point should be considered.

Setting up the FMBP would be one of the first priorities during an incident and a talking head would be required at a very early stage. This would likely be a police talking head at the earliest stages, with partner agencies involved as any incident progressed.

With the advent of social media, early, concise information from a FMBP becomes ever more critical.

A Police Station will be considered as a potential location for a Forward Media Briefing Point for media arriving in Plymouth to be near the scene of the incident.

33.11 Social Media

Social media is a critical factor in order to manage rumour, myth and speculation from the public and media. It is also a hugely important tool in giving early communication and advice to the public.

Social media messages should be considered by the Media Briefing Centre Manager at the earliest opportunity. This should be in line with the LRF Media Framework.

Messages should give whatever advice possible to the public and also respond to any rumours/speculation on the likes of Twitter and Facebook.

A hashtag should be considered at the earliest opportunity, but defaults of #plymouthaware, #cornwallaware and #devonaware should be considered as appropriate.

The Devon and Cornwall Police Twitter feed of DC Police should be considered as the first means to communicate via social media. Other agencies, including local authorities, will need to use their social media channels to communicate with the local community and to deal with requests for information made through their social media channels. They must ensure they use information cleared for release by the MBC Manager and link where possible to fuller information on a website.

It maybe that other accounts and hashtags are established as an incident progresses.

It should be stressed that early communication on social media is absolutely critical.

33.12 Multi-agency press conferences

The MBC will decide whether press conferences are needed to update media on the ongoing incident, as well as the briefings and interviews carried out by 'talking heads'.

This should be co-ordinated by the MBC Manager, or designate, and chaired by the Gold Commander. Strategic leads from respective agencies should also be on the 'top table' for this.

However, this 'top table' should not contain more than four representatives. Typically this would be Police, MOD/Babcock, Local Authority and Health.

33.13 Co-ordination with National Agencies/Government

Once the incident has attracted national and international media interest, a News Co-ordination Centre, (NCC), may be put into place by the Government in London.

This will always be in place when COBR is convened for an incident, but may also be activated in relation to a particular Government Department.

The role of the NCC is to advise the lead Government department on media handling and also aid any national messages being put out by agencies.

It also ensures consistency of message from the Government if talking about a local incident or if an incident is cross-department.

It is vital the local MBC and SMAC have a close working relationship with the NCC to ensure local and national messages are clear and consistent.

The MBC Manager will designate a single point of contact for the NCC to liaise with effectively. This will usually be a senior press officer from either Police or the MOD.

Failure to do so could result in confusing public advice and the NCC having problems getting through to the MBC locally.

33.14 Internal Communications

Internal communications and messages to staff are equally as important during times of crisis as messages to the media.

As with media messages, those for an internal audience should be clear, consistent and concise. It may be that the same internal message can be circulated to staff from all of the agencies concerned.

It must be ensured that messages to staff do not differ drastically from agency to agency. All internal messages should be considered as being in the public domain and to be communicated by social media and the news media.

Internal and external messages should usually be drawn up using the same framework and information.

33.15 Aide Memoire for Media Cell

Initial Actions

1. Are the correct Media Personnel in Place?
2. Have all Senior Media communication personnel been alerted? (See Annex J)
3. Are all personnel aware of the location of the Media Cell?

Additional Actions Relating to Off -Site Incident

1. Check that all information has been forwarded to Gold Media Cell in relation to press releases and background information
2. Is public information being kept up to date?
3. Is an update required on the public information being published?
4. Follow check list of actions for Off-site Nuclear Emergency
5. Has initial accident alert been sent to MOD?
6. Has the Media Cell enough knowledge of the accident to brief MOD, LA/Emergency Services/Media?
7. Is the weather situation known and correctly shown on stateboards?
8. Have all initial press releases been received and passed to all concerned?
9. Are arrangements being made to receive the press?
10. Are arrangements being made to deal with telephone enquiries?
11. Do the call handlers know what to say?
12. Has the Media Briefing Centre organised someone to co-ordinate with MEC to pass on up to date information?

13. Has someone from the Media Cell been nominated to act as runner for co-ordinator?
14. Is the Nuclear Accident Response Information Management System (NARIMS) (Media Cell) being kept up to date?
15. Is the Media Cell fully manned and equipped? Do the arrangements allow for a prolonged period of operation?
16. Has someone been appointed to monitor media output?

PART 3

34 RECOVERY PHASE

34.1 Plymouth City Council

Roles and responsibilities in the response phase of emergencies are well known, understood and rehearsed. The recovery phase, and the structures, processes and relationships that underpin it, address the enduring human, physical, environmental, and economic consequences of emergencies.

At the start of the recovery process, it is vital that a clear recovery strategy is developed and agreed. The recovery strategy should cover some, or all, of the following key objectives:

- a. An Impact Assessment (covering impacts on residents, businesses, infrastructure, environment, etc) is carried out as soon as possible and is regularly updated.
- b. Determine at an early stage if there is an opportunity for longer term regeneration and economic development as part of the recovery process.
- c. A concise, balanced, affordable recovery action plan is developed that can be quickly implemented, involves all agencies and fits the needs of the emergency.
- d. The community and private sector is fully involved in the recovery process.
- e. All agencies work closely with the community and those directly affected, including on monitoring and protection of public health.
- f. Utilities (eg. water) and transport networks are brought back into use as soon as practicable.
- g. A pro-active and integrated framework of support to businesses is established.
- h. All affected areas are restored to an agreed standard so that they are 'suitable for use' for their defined future purposes.
- i. Environmental protection and recovery issues are co-ordinated.
- j. Information and media management of the recovery process is co-ordinated.
- k. Effective protocols for political involvement and liaison (Parish, District/County/Unitary and Parliamentary) are established.

The recovery phase begins at the earliest opportunity following the onset of a nuclear emergency, running in tandem with the response to the emergency itself. It continues until the disruption has been rectified, demands on services have returned to normal levels, and the needs of those affected (directly and indirectly) have been met. In sharp contrast to the response phase, the recovery phase may endure for months or even years.

35 COMPONENTS OF RECOVERY

To understand how emergencies affect individuals and their communities – and this scope of the recovery effort – it is important also to understand how emergencies impact upon the environment they live and work in. Figure 1 provides a conceptual framework for understanding these impacts and the steps that may need to be taken to mitigate them. There are four interlinked categories of impact that individuals and communities will need to recover from. The nature of the impacts – and whether and at what level action needs to be taken – will depend in large part on the nature, scale and severity of the emergency itself.

Social impacts

- Disruption to daily life (e.g. educational establishments, welfare services, transport system)
- Disruption to utilities/essential services
- Public displacement and disorder

Health impacts

- Death/Disease
- Suffering (including physical and psychological impacts)

Economic impacts

- Individuals needs
- Businesses
- Infrastructure
- Macro-economy

Environmental impacts

- Bio-diversity and eco-systems
- Built environment
- Waste and pollution
- Natural resources

Experience has highlighted several key factors, which underpin success:

- Clear leadership, robust management and long-term commitment: Recovery work can raise challenging business continuity and financial management issues for those organisations involved. Given the likely breadth and duration of the recovery phase, effective project and programme management will be crucial, along with the visible commitment of senior managers to ensure that focus and impetus are maintained.
- **Community involvement:** In the aftermath of a radiation emergency, self-help will be an important factor and steps should be taken to empower individuals and communities to manage their own recovery. Similarly, communities themselves are an important stakeholder in the process of physical reconstruction and the restoration of services and amenities. Community involvement could take the form of public meetings or community representation on relevant committees, for example.
- **Enabling the private sector:** The private sector has a pivotal role in the recovery phase. If losses caused by the emergency are insured, the insurance industry will have a crucial role in assessing and settling claims. Likewise, businesses will be directly or indirectly affected by an emergency and will be engaged in business continuity management activity. Local responders should aim to create an environment, which facilitates business recovery and enables the private sector to play an effective role in facilitating the recovery of the wider community.

36 GUIDANCE AND ASSISTANCE

36.1 Bellwin scheme

The Bellwin scheme provides financial assistance to local authorities (including police authorities and fire authorities) to help meet the costs of dealing with an emergency.

36.2 Decontamination

The Government Decontamination Service (GDS) was launched on 1 October 2005 as an executive agency of Defra. Its remit is to enhance the United Kingdom's ability to deal with the consequences of accidental or deliberate releases of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear material affecting the built and open environment, transport and infrastructure.

It has four principal functions:

- To provide advice, guidance and assistance on decontamination-related issues to responsible authorities in their contingency planning for incidents involving contamination, and to assist with regular testing and validation of arrangements that are in place.
- To identify and assess the ability of specialist contractors in the private sector to carry out decontamination operations in such circumstances, and ensure that responsible authorities have access to those arrangements if the need arises. If required, the GDS will also help co-ordinate decontamination operations.
- To work with government departments, responsible authorities, specialist suppliers, research organisations and other nations to improve decontamination technologies and capabilities and,
- To advise central government on the national capability for the decontamination of buildings, infrastructure, mobile transport assets and the open environment, and to be a source of expertise.

The GDS will not:

- Act as a responder;
- Assume responsibility for decontamination; or
- Deal with humans, animals or their remains.

37 RECOVERY PROCEDURES

37.1 Recovery Co-ordinating Group

Activation of the Recovery Co-ordinating Group will be carried out by Plymouth City Council under the guidance of the strategic lead which will either be the Chief Executive or a nominated Director. This usually follows a request by/agreement with the Strategic Co-ordinating Group. It needs to be formed as soon as possible to influence the SCG response, and a discussion about its establishment should take place at the first SCG meeting. The communication cascade arrangements for the activation will be via Plymouth City Council who will decide, depending on the emergency, who needs to be on this group.

An important part of the work of the RCG, in the response phase of the incident, is to develop a recovery strategy and inform the SCG of this to ensure decisions made by the SCG do not compromise medium to long term recovery. The Chair, or nominated deputy from the RCG, needs to sit on the SCG to ensure the communication flows between these two Groups work effectively.

Recovery issues will cover a wide range of concerns ranging from priority actions through to decontamination/clean up measures and relocation implications. Key remediation considerations during the response phase will include:

- a. Characterising the extent and nature of off-site contamination arising from the accident.
- b. Preparing an environmental impact characterisation report.
- c. Identifying options for clean up of contamination and disposal of wastes.
- d. Preparing a recovery plan for approval by the Strategic Co-ordinating Group.

37.2 Membership

The Recovery Co-ordinating group will initially be based at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and will, depending on the areas affected, comprise of senior representatives from the following agencies:

- County Council/ District Councils/ Unitary Authority
- Environment Agency
- Food Standards Agency
- Resilience and Emergencies Division (South)
- Primary Care Trust (to represent all NHS organisations)
- Health Protection Agency
- Animal Health Representatives
- Utility Companies
- Transport Providers
- Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- Devon and Cornwall Police
- Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service
- Ministry of Defence
- Natural England
- Site Operator (if relevant)
- Health and Safety Executive
- Chairs of Sub-Groups including the chair of the STAC
- Voluntary Organisation Representative
- Government Decontamination Service (if contamination issues)
- Environment Agency
- South West Ambulance NHS Foundation Trust

38 STANDARD AGENDA

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

- Introductions
- Agree terms of reference for the group

- Membership
 - Responsibilities and authority
 - Other agencies that may be required
- Briefing/progress report, including the latest impact assessment and the Strategic Coordinating Group strategy (brief overview, keep concise)
- Agree recovery strategy (including detailed objectives and targets as necessary)
- Immediate actions/or urgent issues related to the emergency
- Recovery action plan formulation and delegation of tasks (including deciding what Sub-Groups are required)
- Priorities for action
- Any other issues
- Schedule of meetings

Minutes of the meeting will be taken as well as the maintenance of an action record log. Local Authority support staff will be brought in for this function.

39 SUGGESTED CRITERIA FOR HANDOVER FROM RESPONSE TO RECOVERY

In order to ensure that all agencies are aware of the implications and arrangements for handover, from the response to recovery phase, it is suggested a formal meeting is held as soon as possible from the containment of the emergency and should consider this suggested criteria:

- The confirmation that the emergency is contained and there is no significant risk of resurgence.
- Public safety measures are in place and working effectively.
- Plymouth City Council is Chairing the Recovery Co-ordinating Group and any supporting Sub-Groups are firmly established and convening meetings.
- The Emergency Operations Centre is functioning effectively and has the necessary:
 - Resources
 - Communications
 - Media co-ordination support
- Individual organisations are functioning effectively with adequate:
 - Resources
 - Communications
 - Management of outstanding issues

It is recommended that a formal handover process is followed and the Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum handover certificate is completed. Once undertaken the completion has to be communicated to other responding agencies and the community.

Note: This could be a phased event depending on the emergency, eg if a number of disparate sites are affected which are released to the RCG over a period of time.

Please note - Plymouth City Council have their own Multi-Agency Major Incident Recovery Plan which contains more detail on Recovery issues as well as further guidance.

40 CORNWALL COUNCIL

At the end of the immediate emergency response phase of a nuclear emergency, the responsibility for the co-ordination of the multi-agency effort will pass from the Police to the lead Local Authority, Plymouth City Council, who will assume responsibility for leading the rehabilitation, reconstruction and regeneration of the communities on both sides of the Tamar.

The transition is likely to be formalised through the multi-agency Strategic Co-ordination Group. This may occur within hours, days, or even weeks, of the incident. At this time, the Police will hand over the Chair of the Strategic Co-ordination Group to Plymouth City Council.

Cornwall Council will continue to support the residents of Cornwall during the recovery phase and will lead the rehabilitation, reconstruction and regeneration of the community.

40.1 Aim

Cornwall Council's main Aim is to assist the residents of Cornwall to recover from the effects of any radiation emergency in the Dockyard Port of Plymouth.

40.2 Objectives

1. Removing Physical Contamination
2. Providing Environmental Health Support
3. Assistance with other key actions

40.3 Policy/Operations

1. Removing Physical Contamination

Cornwall Council staff will assist with the removal of physical contamination as requested and co-ordinated by Plymouth City Council, in accordance with appropriate advice.

This may include assistance with mowing grassed areas and washing down tarmac or concrete surfaces, roofs etc.

Such measures must include appropriate Environment Agency consultation and advice.

2. Providing Environmental Health Support

Cornwall Council will provide environmental health support to the residents of Cornwall as required during the recovery from a nuclear emergency. This support may include some or all of the following:

- Cleansing or clearing contaminated material and structures.
- Dealing with contaminated food and food hygiene.
- Enforcing health and safety requirements (not in respect of premises where the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate or other branches of the Health and Safety Executive are the enforcing authority).

- Arranging for monitoring and minimising any statutory nuisances and general risks to public health in the community.
- A ban on the movement and sale of all food and drink which may have been contaminated by radioactive substances. This is a Defra/Food Standards Agency lead; however, assistance may be requested from Cornwall Council.

3. Assistance with other key actions

As detailed below.

40.4 Command and Control

Gold/Strategic Co-ordination Centre

Cornwall Council will provide a liaison officer at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre during the recovery phase.

The Chief Executive or his deputy will nominate a suitable officer or officers.

Emergency Centre

The Cornwall Council Emergency Management Centre will be manned to a level and for a duration as directed by the Chief Executive or his deputy.

Consideration should be given to establishing a Cornwall Council Recovery Cell in a location other than the New County Hall Emergency Centre as soon as possible after the end of the immediate emergency response as possible. This location may be in south east Cornwall.

40.5 Roles and Responsibilities (Recovery)

Role

To assist the residents of Cornwall to recover from the effects of any radiation emergency in the Dockyard Port of Plymouth.

Responsibilities

- To cleanse or clear contaminated material and structures.
- To deal with contaminated food and food hygiene.
- To enforce health and safety requirements (not in respect of premises where the Office for Nuclear Regulation other branches of the Health and Safety Executive are the enforcing authority).
- To arrange for monitoring and minimising any statutory nuisances and general risks to public health in the community.
- To disseminate information to residents of Cornwall.
- To house dispossessed families.
- To maintain the fitness of Cornwall's housing stock.
- To require private landlords to maintain the fitness of their housing stock.
- To monitor private water supplies for contamination.

- To maintain the appropriate political perspective at a local level.

40.6 Assistance with other key actions

Short Term

Key actions in the short term include:

- Engagement with/reassurance of affected communities.
- Identification of welfare needs.
- Identification of housing needs for persons temporarily made homeless.
- Provision of consistent, clear and truthful information to those affected by the emergency.
- Maintenance of a consistent media message.
- Assessment of the Health & Safety/environmental impact.
- Control of clean up operation/waste disposal
- Imposition of logical and monitored access controls.
- Management of Appeals
- Assessing the “downstream” consequences of the emergency
- Assistance with restoration of Utilities
- Assistance with VIP visits
- Assistance with Insurance Issues
- Reallocation of senior staff responsibilities/maintain critical services through Business Continuity measures
- Implementation of mutual aid arrangements
- Development of the specialist Working Group for long term rehabilitation
- Determination of medium & long term priorities/strategies for the Working Group.

It is desirable that representatives of the Association of British Insurers are involved in the recovery process at a strategic level.

Working Group

- Two elected members
- Two community representatives
- Utilities representatives
- One local GP/health representative
- Two local business representatives (one from chamber of commerce)
- Two farming community representatives
- One maritime community representative
- Two local media representatives (radio and press)
- One faith representative

Cornwall Council representatives

- Adult Care and Support
- Building Control
- Communications
- Children, Schools and Families
- Customer Services
- Emergency Management Service
- Economic Development
- Environment Service
- Finance
- Highways Service
- Housing
- Legal and Democratic Services
- Planning and Regeneration
- Policy and Strategy
- Public Health and Protection

Additionally consider representatives from

- Local Police/Fire/Ambulance/Maritime and Coastguard Agency
- Environment Agency
- Association of British Insurers representative
- Local Schools
- Other ethnic/religious groups
- Residents Associations
- Voluntary Agencies eg: Red Cross, St.John Ambulance, Salvation Army.
- Other community groups eg: Rotary, Round Table, Lions, Scouts/Guides.

Medium Term

Key actions for the medium term include:

- Detailed assessment of impact of the emergency
- Prioritisation and management of resources
- Management of financial implications
- Delivery of normal Cornwall Council services
- Assistance to local business
- Establishment of Community Representation Group(s)
- Acting as a focus for decisions on Appeals

Long Term

Key actions for the Regeneration Phase include:

- Establishment of a Regeneration Steering Group
- Introducing measures to promote Economic Regeneration
- Consideration of appropriate memorials and anniversaries
- Long-term Health Monitoring
- Consideration of the wider consequences of the emergency
- Re-launching of the local area.

41 PUBLIC HEALTH

The public health response is based on collaboration between NHS Plymouth NHS Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, NHS Devon and Torbay Care Trust and the South West Peninsula Health Protection Unit and will include the support of other organisations such as the Health Protection Agency.

Aim

- To provide advice on the health consequences of the incident to Plymouth City Council.
- To advise public and professionals about health risks and actions to take.
- To follow up the health of the population affected during the incident.

Objectives

- Take advice on the health aspects of the incident from a range of experts.
- Provide advice to the council on the health consequences strategies considered as part of the recovery phase.
- Agree with Plymouth City Council the advice to give to the public on the health aspects of the incident.
- Keep a written record of decisions made and the reasons for those decisions.
- Determine what resources are required for managing the public health response to the incident.
- Respond to health related questions from other professionals and the public.
- Liaise with the Department of Health and other divisions of the Health Protection Agency.
- Formulate advice to health professionals in hospitals, ambulance services and general practice.
- Establish the information base needed to evaluate the long-term health consequences of the incident.
- Make recommendations about any public health related investigations found to be necessary, including radiation monitoring and follow up of those exposed.
- To take responsibility for co-ordinating more detailed assessments of any immediate or late health impacts.

42 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND- ADVICE ON RECOVERY COUNTERMEASURES

Decisions on recovery countermeasures should take into account both of the expected radiological benefit of the countermeasure and of its likely contribution to promoting an early return to normal living within the affected population. Important factors therefore include the likely scale, duration and resource requirements of a countermeasure. Where these are large the PHE recommends that they should be offset by a correspondingly significant level of anticipated averted dose (ie at least 10 mSv in the first year). Less disruptive or resource-intensive measures could be considered for averting lower levels of dose. In fact, the PHE recognises that there may be (non-radiological) grounds for implementing some simple countermeasures even where the anticipated averted dose is very low. The Table 1 presents a generic division of recovery countermeasures into three categories according to likely levels of averted dose, resource requirements and disruption involved.

Table 1 – Recovery countermeasure categories *

Category	Description	Likely example
A	Moderately dose-effective, relatively low disruption/resource requirement, prompt implementation, completed within about a month	Ploughing large areas of grass Extended evacuation/short-term relocation (for short-lived radionuclides) Vacuum sweeping/high pressure hosing all metal surfaces Grass cutting and collection of cuttings
B	Dose-effective, relatively high disruption/resource requirement, long duration/lasting impact	Turf/soil removal and replacement Double digging all soil/grass areas Road planing Prolonged permanent relocation
C**	Either: poorly dose-effective Or: moderately dose-effective, but high disruption/resource requirement etc.	High pressure hosing of buildings Sandblasting walls Roof replacement Cleaning indoor surfaces

*For more detailed information on recovery countermeasures refer to the PHE Recovery Handbook on www.PHE.org.uk

** although these countermeasures are unlikely to be justified on radiological protection grounds alone, they may be included within a recovery strategy because of other anticipated benefits (such as the reassurance provided) this division will not be appropriate for all possible post-accident circumstances, but is provided to illustrate the intended application of the PHE's advice and to provide a starting point for the development of a recovery strategy.

Although the development of an optimum recovery strategy should include appropriate consideration of potential inequalities, it is important to specify a limiting dose criterion as a safeguard for individuals. In accordance with international recommendations, the PHE advises that

every effort should be made to ensure that no individual receives a total dose from an accident exceeding 1 Sv. The PHE's advice is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 – Summary of PHE advice on recovery countermeasures

Circumstance	To consider	Unlikely to be justified
Any offsite contamination	Category A	Category b, Category C*
Dose >10 mSv per year	Category A, Category B**	Category C***
Lifetime dose > 1 Sv	All	None

*May be justified in support of other measures

** Need to offset increasing resource requirements/disruption with increasing dose averted' in general relocation would not be justified at doses around 10 mSv per year

***May be justified in support of other countermeasures, or in Category B measures impractical

43 FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY

In the longer term recovery phase, the Agency's specific responsibilities and actions will be as follows:

- Provide a representative at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre for the short to medium term.
- Advise the Chairman of the Strategic Co-ordination Centre and or Recovery Co-ordinating Group on food issues in line with the UK recovery handbook.
- Provide continuing information to the public for both their protection and reassurance, in respect of the safety of food following contamination from the emergency.
- Where possible, provide information to food producers in the affected area of how long restrictions are likely to be in place and any mitigating actions they could take.
- Advise other organisations at the Strategic Co-ordination Centre of any results obtained from food, livestock or environmental samples and their possible implications to food safety and food restrictions.
- Deal with media enquiries in the Agency's area of responsibility and contribute to 'All Agency' media statements.
- Liaise with Local Authorities to ensure any contaminated food is not on sale to the public.
- Liaise with the environment agencies to ensure that food production is taken into consideration when collecting and disposing of contaminated foodstuffs and other waste.

44 HIGHWAYS AGENCY

As Highway Authority for the A38 trunk road the Highways Agency (HA) would maintain an informed overview during the incident in order to minimise journey time disruption and ensure arrangements were in place for a rapid recovery of the A38 to its normal operational status as soon as possible after the incident.

In order to achieve this, the HA would:

- Work in liaison with the Police to agree a traffic management plan (phased if necessary) to restore traffic flow on the local road network if it impacted on traffic flows on the A38 trunk road and on the A38 trunk road itself.
- Remove diversion routes and traffic management.
- Respond to incidents and provide traffic management.
- Remove debris and broken down vehicles from the road
- Monitor traffic using CCTV, on-road patrols and automated systems
- As traffic flows are restored
- Keep the travelling public informed through messages on the Variable Message Signs on the A38.
- Provide 'real time' traffic information on HA Traffic England website, through the media and via the Highways Agency 24/7 Information Line (HAIL) ---- --- ----

45 ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

In the recovery phase Environment Agency will:

- Support the work of the Recovery Co-ordinating Group to assist the community in returning to normality.
- Advise on the impact of radioactive contamination in the environment.
- Work with partner organisations to identify feasible remediation options and support the development of a Recovery Strategy.
- Advise on the management and disposal of wastes contaminated with radioactivity.
- Advise Defra on any need for an Exemption Order under the Radioactive Substances Act 1993 to facilitate the efficient management and disposal of radioactive wastes.

PART 4

46 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

46.1 The Maritime and Coastguard Agency

The Maritime Coastguard Agency is responsible throughout the UK for implementing the Government's maritime safety policy. That includes co-ordinating search and rescue at sea through Her Majesty's Coastguard, and checking that ships meet UK and international safety rules through a team of MCA Surveyors. We work to prevent the loss of lives at the coast and at sea, to ensure that ships are safe, and to prevent coastal pollution ***Safer Lives, Safer Ships, Cleaner Seas***.

HM Coastguard

HMCG co-ordinates search and rescue through its network of 19 Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centres (MRCC) throughout the UK. These 24 hour operational centres are supported by assets including Coastguard, RN and RAF helicopters, RNLI lifeboats and 3250 volunteer Auxiliary Coastguards.

The southwest area coastal boundaries stretch as far north as Marsland Mouth on the Devon/Cornwall border and as far south as the River Exe. The two MRCCs within this area are at Brixham and Falmouth.

Counter Pollution and Response (CPR).

The Counter Pollution and Response Branch is the National Competent Authority with responsibility to minimise the risk of pollution from ships, and where pollution occurs, to minimise its impact on UK waters, coastlines and economic interests. The National Contingency Plan (NCP) addresses procedures, training and measures to minimise the effect of pollution. All ports and harbours are required by statutory instrument to provide their own Contingency Plans which should dovetail with the National Contingency Plan. Oil Spills should be reported to HM Coastguard.

Survey and Inspection.

The Maritime Coastguard Agency is committed to setting appropriate safety standards for the inspection and surveys of vessels thus ensuring the UK Flag meets high safety standards. Much of what this Agency does on a daily basis in terms of ship surveys and inspections and the development of safety requirements for ships and seafarers, is strongly focused on an ethos of preventing accidents before they happen.

47 DEVON AND SOMERSET FIRE & RESCUE SERVICE

The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 places a statutory responsibility upon fire and rescue services to:

- Provide a service to extinguish fires and protect life and property from fire.
- Promote fire safety.
- Rescue people from road traffic accidents and protect people from harm at these incidents.

- Respond to other emergencies, which may include chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear incidents, major transport incidents, search and rescue incidents and rescues from flooding.
- Investigate fires.
- Have regard for the National Fire and Rescue Framework.

The role of the Fire and Rescue Service, within the context of the Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan is to contribute to the development of an effective resilient plan in case of a major emergency and provide an effective and appropriate level of response in the event of such an emergency to assist with the resolution of the incident.

Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service will:

- Contribute to the Command and Control of the incident at Gold, Silver and Bronze as necessary.
- Ensure the availability of sufficient resources to continue to meet the Fire and Rescue Service statutory responsibility within and outside of the Devonport Site as determined by the Service's integrated risk management plan.
- Ensure a duty of care is afforded to all personnel within its control.
- Control safety of people entering the emergency service's designated Inner Cordon

48 DEVON AND CORNWALL POLICE

In the event of a radiation emergency, the Devon and Cornwall Police performs the role of **lead co-ordinating authority** during the Response Phase.

The Devon and Cornwall Police will establish a command, control and co-ordination structure by which the incident will be managed on site and off- site, and one which takes account of consequence management and long term rehabilitation issues resulting from the incident.

49 STRATEGIC INTENTIONS

In the event of a radiation emergency occurring at or near the premises, the key strategic aims are to:

- co-ordinate the response phase of the incident.
- save life in conjunction with other emergency services.
- protect property within limits that are reasonably practicable to achieve.
- Contain the scale and nature of the incident.
- Protect and preserve the scene.
- Investigate any criminal offences which may have been committed.
- Collate and disseminate casualty and survivor information.
- Identify deceased on behalf of HM Coroner.
- Assist the restoration of normality at the earliest opportunity.

Other important objectives resulting from the strategic aims are to:

- Ensure the health and safety of all those responding to the emergency.
- Support the family and friends of the victims.
- Assist in safeguarding the environment.
- Co-operate fully in the smooth transition from response to recovery, which is to be led by the relevant Local Authority.
- Facilitate judicial, public, technical or other inquiries.
- Evaluate the response and identify lessons to be learned.
- If appropriate, prevent, deter and detect the next potential attack.

The Devon and Cornwall Police will endeavour to ensure any police response to a threat or incident at or near the premises is proportionate, necessary and legal, and complies with the Human Rights Act 1998.

49.1 Risk Assessment

A radiation emergency can take several forms, therefore, all officers must make dynamic risk assessments based upon the information known to them at the time.

It is strongly recommended all Police Officers, particularly supervisors, are in possession of the Force issued booklet entitled '*Dynamic Risk Assessment at Operational Incidents*', and the accompanying aide memoir card entitled '*Dynamic Assessment Method*'.

All police officers attending any incident at or near the establishment subject of this contingency plan must ensure they are wearing or carrying appropriate personal protective equipment in line with the dynamic risk assessment.

A radiation emergency can be declared without any release of nuclear fission products into the environment. Therefore, it may not be necessary for Police Officers and Staff deployed in response to a radiation emergency to wear personal protective equipment.

Once a radiation emergency has been declared, the Force will establish Welfare and Occupational Health Support Team. This Team will include representatives of the Occupational Health Support Unit, Force Health and Safety Units, Police Federation and other staff representative bodies.

This Team will liaise with the Scientific and Technical Advisory Cell and Radiation Health Cell to decide on the appropriate levels of personal protective equipment for personnel and any other welfare considerations required.

It is not anticipated that any Police personnel will be required to enter any area where there are radiation levels above the normal background levels without volunteering for such duties, and being properly briefed and equipped to ensure any potential risks from radiation are minimised and reduced to an acceptable level for the nature of the role and task on which they are to be deployed.

Particular care will be taken in deploying female Police Officers and staff in the event of a radiation emergency due to possible effects on their reproductive organs and neonates that may be present in a womb.

50 SOUTH WESTERN AMBULANCE SERVICES NHS TRUST

The South Western Ambulance Service Trust is responsible for the alerting, mobilising and co-ordinating of all NHS and other medical resources required for the on-scene response to a major incident within its operational area, of Dorset, Somerset, Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

The role of the South Western Ambulance Service, within the context of the Devonport Public Safety scheme is to contribute to the development of an effective resilience plan (in conjunction with the local and wider health communities) in case of a major emergency and provide an effective and appropriate level of response in the event of such an incident to assist with the resolution.

The key strategic responsibilities of the South Western Ambulance Service Trust within the Major Incident Plan:

- To save life, in conjunction with the other emergency services.
- To instigate a command and control structure.
- To protect the health, safety and welfare of all health service personnel on site.
- To co-ordinate the NHS communications on site and to alert the 'receiving' hospitals for the receipt of the injured.
- To carry out a health service assessment for the incident.
- To instigate a triage process.
- To treat casualties.
- To treat casualties at the scene of the incident if possible and discharge them into Survivor Centres as appropriate.
- To transport casualties to hospital.
- To provide clinical decontamination of casualties, if required and to support mass decontamination by the fire and rescue services.
- To mobilise the UK national reserve stocks NCMCEV (PODS) as appropriate.
- To alert and co-ordinate the work of the Voluntary Aid Societies and private ambulances, enabling them to provide support services as appropriate.
- To make provision for the transport of the Medical Emergency Response Incident Team (MERIT) if required from Derriford Hospital or Torbay Hospital.
- To maintain adequate emergency cover throughout other parts of the ambulance service area.
- To reduce to a minimum, the disruption of the normal work of the service.

51 PUBLIC HEALTH

- Provide advice on the health consequences of the incident to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group through the Science and Technical Advice Cell.
- Advise public and professionals about possible health risks and actions to take.
- Authorise the distribution and taking of Potassium Iodate Tablets.
- Take advice on the health aspects of the incident from a range of experts.
- Provide advice to the Police Incident Commander on the health consequences of the incident including the consequences of any evacuation or containment policies.

- Agree with the Police Incident Commander the advice to give to the public on the health aspects of the incident.
- Keep a written record of decisions made and the reasons for those decisions.
- Determine what resources are required for managing the public health response to the incident.
- Respond to health related questions from other cells.
- Liaise with the Department of Health and other divisions of the Health Protection Agency.
- Formulate advice to health professionals in hospitals, ambulance services and general practice.
- Formulate advice on the strategic management of the health service response.
- Establish the information base needed to evaluate the long-term health consequences of the incident.
- Make recommendations about any public health related investigations found to be necessary, including radiation monitoring and follow up of those exposed.

52 NHS COMMISSIONING BOARD AREA TEAM

The immediate contribution to an emergency might include:

- a. vision of Community Nursing/Medical Services within the community.
- b. Provision of Community Nursing support to rest centres.
- c. Provision of Minor Injuries Unit Services.
- d. Provision of Mental Health Services.
- e. Provision of emergency bed spaces.
- f. Potential activation of Community Hospitals.
- g. Notify NHS Direct, requesting a help line be activated.
- h. Provision of information and advice, as necessary activating a helpline, for:
 - The special needs of children.
 - Special care groups.
 - The needs of the frail and vulnerable.
 - Early proactive intervention to minimize psychological stress.
 - Examine any additional requirements for out-of-hours dispensing services.

53 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND

Public Health England (PHE) is a Category one responder. The PHE provides specialist advice and support on health protection and emergency response at local, regional and national levels. It is dedicated to protecting people's health and reducing the impact of infectious diseases, chemical hazards, poisons and radiation hazards. It brings together the expertise of health and scientific professionals working in public health, communicable disease, emergency planning, infection control, laboratories, poisons, chemical and radiation hazards.

The local response is provided by the SW Peninsula Health Protection Unit (HPU). The HPU is supported by the PHE's Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards. The PHE

also provides specialist expertise at a regional level including epidemiologists, health emergency planners and a regional environmental hazards team.

53.1 South West Peninsula Health Protection Unit

The HPU supports the NHSs in the management of incidents in the following ways:

- a. Provides public health support and advice to NHS organisations, particularly Primary Care Trusts and also other agencies involved in responding to an incident at a local level; Provides impartial and authoritative advice to health professionals, other agencies and the public;
- b. Supports the management of incidents through attendance at control centres including the Strategic Coordinating Group, Silver Control and a public health incident group;
- c. Acts as a gateway to specialist PHE advice;
- d. Provides specialist input to the Science and Technical Advice Cell
- e. Provides public health advice and support to NHSs in monitoring the long-term health effects of an incident.

54 PUBLIC HEALTH ENGLAND CENTRE FOR RADIATION, CHEMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS (PHE- CRCE)

The PHE CRCE is responsible for co-ordinating monitoring resources voluntarily made available to it by other organisations. This is to ensure that the most efficient use of available resources is achieved. This co-ordination role does not remove any statutory obligation for monitoring of any organisation involved in the response and is undertaken in accordance with chapter 15 of the NEPLG Consolidation Guidance

On receipt of an alert, PHE-CRCE will determine its appropriate level of response to the emergency. This level of response might include all or some of the following:

- Deployment of senior staff to a number of key locations. These would include The Strategic Co-ordinating Centre, (to provide advice to the Strategic Co-ordinating Group), the Scientific and Technical Advisory Cell, Silver Control, Devonport and the Recovery Co-ordinating Group.
- The Media Briefing Centre.
- The Nuclear Accident Information and Advisory Group.
- The Department of Health Emergency Centre
- SAGE
- Set up an emergency operations centre at Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards HQ. The key functions of this centre will be to gather relevant information (particular radiation monitoring information), to assess this information and to provide expert advice on the basis of this information.
- Deploy radiation-monitoring teams capable of measuring environmental contamination and measurements of radioactivity on or in people. Support will be provided to Radiation Monitoring Units as appropriate and where resources allow.
- Undertake the role of national radiation monitoring co-ordination as described in the “Nuclear Emergency Planning Liaison group Consolidated Guidance chapter 15”.
- Provide expert advice on radiological issues for the recovery phase.

- Liaise effectively with other key stakeholders in the response at a local, regional and national level including the Food Standards Agency, the Environment Agency, Local Authority, Environmental Health Departments and water companies.
- Liaise with Health Physics Advisor within the Military Co-ordinating Authority Cell to co-ordinate the Off-Site monitoring response

55 PLYMOUTH HOSPITALS NHS TRUST

Plymouth Hospitals NHS Trust will provide a safe and secure environment for the assessment and treatment of casualties, whilst maintaining critical functions at Derriford Hospital by:

- Providing a clinical response in support of casualties and responders.
- Providing limited decontamination facilities and personal protective equipment to manage contaminated self-presenting casualties.
- Providing a Medical Incident Officer to the Devonport Accident Control Centre.
- Supporting the Police Hospital Documentation Team, deployed to Derriford Hospital.
- Ensuring that the hospital reviews all its essential functions throughout the incident.
- Liaising with the Ambulance Service, Strategic Health Authority, Primary Care Trusts, Public Health England and other agencies to manage the impact of the incident.

56 PLYMOUTH CITY COUNCIL

The Council will assist the emergency services during both the response and recovery phases. The Council will also act as the lead co-ordinating local authority during the recovery phase.

Plymouth City Council will provide and maintain appropriate signing for those roads, which are impassable, together with the associated diversion routes. They will also arrange to clear and make safe the highway following a major accident. Officers of the Public Protection Unit are responsible for measuring levels of pollution at, and surrounding the scene. The Civil Protection Unit is responsible for initiating the cascade callout of the appropriate council staff during working hours. The Duty Civil Protection Officer will carry out this task out of working hours.

The Civil Protection Unit is also responsible for activating the voluntary organisations and establishing the Emergency Operations Centre. Community Services and Children and Young People's Services are responsible for the efficient running of a Rest Centre and co-ordinating the activities of the voluntary organisations. The Strategic Housing department are also responsible for solving any long-term re-housing issues that may arise.

57 CORNWALL COUNCIL

- I. Cornwall Council Directorates of Adult Care and Support and Children, Schools and Families Responsibilities:

The responsibilities of the Directorates of Adult Care and Support and Children, Schools and Families are to:

- a. Provide care and welfare support as part of Humanitarian Assistance Response Teams.
- b. Support Rest Centres with appropriately qualified staff to deal with victims of an emergency.
- c. Provide qualified staff to manage unaccompanied children.
- d. Assist other agencies in the evacuation of the vulnerable.

- e. Co-ordinate available information on the vulnerable that may be affected by any evacuation.
- f. Provide support to residents remaining in homes affected by the radiation emergency.
- g. Co-ordinate and manage offers of unsolicited help and assistance from the community and representative community groups.

2. Cornwall Council Children, Schools and Families Directorate – Additional Responsibilities:

Additional responsibilities of the Children, Schools and Families Directorate are to:

- a. Provide written advice to schools in the Torpoint area prior to any incident.
- b. Provide on-site liaison if school premises are required in an emergency.
- c. Implement contingencies for disruption or displacement of schooling.
- d. Implement contingencies for evacuation of vulnerable (under 16s) at school.
- e. Implement arrangements for evacuation of schools in the radiation emergency area.
- f. Provide support to Community Services during any evacuation.

3. Cornwall Council Highways Service Responsibilities:

The responsibilities of the Highways Service are to:

- a. Carry out emergency traffic management in conjunction with the Devon & Cornwall Police.
- b. Co-ordinate the signing of road closures, together with associated diversion routes in conjunction with Devon & Cornwall Police.

4. Cornwall Council Principal Public Transport Officer Responsibilities:

The responsibilities of the Principal Public Transport Officer are to:

- a. Co-ordinate private and public transport contractors' services (buses) on behalf of all Council directorates.
- b. Organise transport of people in emergencies.
- c. Provide a Liaison Officer for County Silver if required.
- d. Provide specialist transport for the vulnerable if required.

58 DEVON COUNTY COUNCIL

Devon County Council will support Plymouth City Council during the response and recovery phases of a major accident in accordance with the existing Memorandum of Understanding. In particular they could be called upon to provide "mutual aid".

59 THE ENVIRONMENT AGENCY

The Environment Agency is a non-departmental public body and has responsibilities for protecting the environment as a whole (air, land and water) in England and Wales. We regulate discharges to controlled waters, the disposal and management of waste, major industrial processes and the management and disposal of radioactive substances.

The Environment Agency's role during radiation incidents is to support and advise on environmental issues as part of the multi-agency response.

We will:

Assess the risk posed by the incident to the environment by helping to identify how materials might disperse via environmental pathways and who/what receptors might be at risk;

Prevent or minimise the impact on the environment, by advising on the handling, storage, treatment and disposal of contaminated materials and;

- consider what remedial action is necessary to protect the environment;
- notify/warn/advise relevant stakeholders, for example downstream water users, sewerage undertakers;
- assist hazard and risk assessments by providing staff at the multi-agency response centres;

Where decisions are being made on the decontamination of people or property, advise on the environmental aspects of possible decontamination methods, including locations, and in conjunction with other responders (including Water Company) advise on the relative benefits and risks associated with particular options.

Seek to ensure that remedial actions are optimised and undertaken in an approved, professional and competent manner. The Environment Agency will not undertake remedial work itself.

We will pursue relevant regulatory investigations and enforcement in accordance with our statutory duties as appropriate.

60 FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY

In accordance with the Food Standards Act 1999 the main statutory objective of the Food Standards Agency is "to protect public health from risks which may arise in connection with the consumption of food".

The Food Standards Agency's role in a radiation emergency, will be to ensure that the public is protected from any contaminated foodstuffs. They will:

Take action to ensure that food contaminated to unacceptable levels (as determined by the criteria set in the Council Regulation (EURATOM) No 3954/87 and amendments) does not enter the food chain, including action under the Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA) 1985 where necessary.

Provide advice and information to the public and food producers and processors.

Ensure that food production is taken into consideration when disposing of contaminated foodstuffs.

61 SOUTH WEST WATER

If an accident occurs within the Devonport Site, potentially affecting a 2km radius of the port the only surface infrastructure likely to be affected consists of Camels Head Waste Water Treatment Works and a subsidiary pumping station.

It is extremely unlikely that following an accidental release of radionuclides, drinking water supplies will become contaminated to levels that would pose a significant threat to health. This is because such levels of contamination would require a very large release directly into the treated water reservoir.

Under Section 208 of the Water Industry Act 1991, legislation was adapted to encompass the Security and Emergency Direction 1998 which requires South West Water Limited to keep under review and revise such plans as it considers necessary to ensure the provision of essential water supply or, as the case may be, sewerage services, at all times.

It is the duty of South West Water Limited to supply water that is wholesome and fit for human consumption. The Company also has a duty to ensure that there is no deterioration in the quality of the water, which is drawn for use.

Plans for monitoring and taking water quality samples within the affected area will be developed by South West Water's Incident Management Team once the scale of any incident has been communicated by the relevant body. Plans will be developed using nationally agreed response plans such as the 'Water Industry's Roles and Arrangements for Civil Emergencies Involving Radioactive Substances'.

South West Water have a duty of care under the Health and Safety at Work Act (HASAWA) to ensure that we do not unnecessarily expose our personnel to hazards and as such we would request information relating to any accidental release be communicated as soon as reasonably practicable so that we can advise our personnel on the appropriate actions they should take.

62 MET OFFICE

The Met Office is an executive agency of the Ministry of Defence and (through its Environmental Monitoring and Response Centre - EMARC) has an immediate 24/7 capability to deliver Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling of Chemical, Nuclear and Biological releases to Emergency Services and other agencies. On request the Met Office will identify an individual to attend Strategic Co-ordination Centre to offer Meteorological and atmospheric dispersion advice.

63 HIGHWAYS AGENCY

The Highways Agency (HA) is an Executive Agency of the Department for Transport and is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network ie motorways and trunk roads.

The operational role of the HA on the strategic network that it manages is :-

- Monitor traffic using CCTV, on-road patrols and automated systems.
- Respond to incidents and provide traffic management.
- Remove debris and broken down vehicles from the road.
- Implement diversion routes when roads are closed.
- Set both local and strategic Variable Message Signs (VMS) to provide information to the public.
- Provide travel information for drivers

64 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Lead Government Departments for the response to foreseeable emergencies are nominated by Cabinet Office in accordance with procedures set out in the document "The Lead Government Department and its Role – Guidance and Best Practice". In addition to its operational responsibility, the Ministry of Defence (MOD) is appointed by the Cabinet Office Civil

Contingencies Secretariat as the Lead Government Department (LGD) for emergencies involving Defence Nuclear Assets.

The UK Central Government response to an emergency involving Defence Nuclear Assets will be handled in accordance with the LGD principle. Individual departments and devolved administrations remain responsible for their respective policy areas.

The Central Government strategic objectives in response to a 'serious'¹ (Level 2) or 'catastrophic'² (Level 3) emergency are to:

- a. Protect human life and, so far as possible, property and alleviate suffering.
- b. Support the continuity of everyday activity and the restoration of disrupted services.
- c. Uphold the rule of law and the democratic process.

The MOD and Central Government response to an accident involving defence nuclear assets will be conducted from a number of dedicated emergency operations centres, maintained in a state of constant readiness. At the central government level they consist of:

- Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms (COBR)
- Impact Management and Recovery Group (IMRG)
- The Defence Crisis Management Centre (DCMC) and dedicated meeting rooms in MOD Main Building, Whitehall.

All Other Government Departments, Devolved Administrations, Agencies, Regional and Local Authorities that will be involved in responding to a defence nuclear emergency have developed, and maintain, their operational plans and procedures to ensure that they are able to respond effectively to the requirements identified in the Plan.

¹ Defined as an event that has, or threatens, a wide and prolonged impact requiring sustained central Government co-ordination and support from many Departments or Agencies. The response would be led from COBR.

² Defined as one which has a high and widespread impact and requires immediate Central Government direction and support. The response would be led from COBR.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A CHALETS REPORT

C - Casualties

- Approximate numbers of ALL casualties and where located
- What symptoms are present?
- What percentages are deceased, seriously injured, minor injuries, or trapped.

H – Hazards

- Present and potential.
- Is there any cloud of gas, smoke or fire present?
- Any debris from any explosion if so, how widely spread?
- Any other potential hazards?
- Any environmental hazards or potential pollution?
- If a transport incident, are there any Hazchem markings visible?

A – Access/Egress

- Best access routes for Emergency Vehicles and suitable provisional rendezvous points.
- Is the initial access route safe?
- Are likely access and egress routes congested?
- What resources will potentially be needed to maintain clear access and egress routes?
- Is it necessary to remove parked vehicles?
- What egress routes are available, particularly for the removal of casualties?
- Is it necessary to set up 'Priority' (Red) routes to key locations (e.g Acute Hospitals)?

L – Location

- The exact location of the incident, using map references if possible.
- What is the precise location to include a grid reference?
- How large is the area affected?
- Does it contain residential properties, shops or offices?
- Are there any venues with large numbers of people nearby?
- Are there vulnerable persons involved or nearby?

E – Emergency services and evacuation

- Which Emergency Services are required?

- Is specialist equipment required, eg Urban Search and Rescue?
- Are specialist support organisations required e.g. radiation monitoring
- Is Evacuation necessary, or is shelter a more viable option?
- Will evacuation of people be required, if so approximate numbers?
- To where will they be evacuated?
- Is there an identified safe route to use?
- Where will they be taken & are facilities available to receive them?

T – Type

- Type of incident with brief details of types & numbers of vehicles, trains, buildings, etc.
- Are there any early indications if the incident may be an act of terrorism?

S – Start a log/safety

- Commence Major Incident Log.
- Consider Health & Safety, commence Risk Assessments.

ANNEX B GLOSSARY OF TERMS

* Definitions marked by an asterisk refer to definitions set out in REPIR

Containment

Primary Containment

The compartment surrounding the reactor plant made up of the pressure hull of the submarine and internal bulkheads designed to withstand the build-up of pressure after a severe reactor accident.

Secondary Containment

The compartment within the submarine hull on either side of the primary containment that can prevent internal leakage from primary containment to the atmosphere.

Decay heat

Heat produced by radioactive decay, particularly of fission products, in the reactor fuel. This continues to be produced after the reactor has been shut down. It cannot be shut off, but gradually dies away after the reactor has been shut down.

Decontamination

The removal of radioactive material from a person or surface.

Emergency exposure

The exposure of an employee engaged in an activity of or associated with the response to a radiation emergency or

potential radiation emergency in order to bring help to endangered persons, prevent exposure of a large number of persons or save a valuable installation or goods, whereby one of the individual dose limits referred to in the Ionising Radiation Regulations 1999 could be exceeded. Such exposures require special authorisation as stated in REPIR Regulation 14.

Emergency Reference Levels (ERLS)

A range of intervention levels of averted dose advised by the Public Health England- Centre for Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards to provide guidance on the need for emergency countermeasures following a reactor accident.

Gamma shine

The gamma radiation that would emanate directly from a submarine following a reactor accident

Intervention *

An activity that prevents or reduces the radiation exposure of personnel resulting from a radiation emergency or from an event that could lead to a radiation emergency.

Member of the public *

Any person not being:

- (a) a person for the time being present upon premises where a radiation emergency is reasonably foreseeable or where a radiation emergency has actually occurred, or
- (b) a person engaged in an activity of or associated with the response to a radiation emergency.

Nuclear reactor accident

An unexpected event which is likely to lead to, or has resulted in a release of fission products external to the fuel.

Off-site emergency plan *

Plan prepared by the local authority if there are of responsibility includes premises where it has been assessed as reasonably foreseeable that a radiation emergency might arise.

Operator *

Any reference to an operator is a reference to:

- (a) any premises other than a licensed site, where the person who is, in the course of a trade, business or other undertaking carried on by him, in control of the operation of premises, and
- (b) in the case of a licensed site, is the licensee

Operator's emergency plan

An operator's emergency plan is required for the premises where it is reasonably foreseeable that a radiation emergency might arise.

Potassium iodate tablets

Tablets containing stable Iodine, which would minimise the uptake of radioactive Iodine into the thyroid gland.

Premises *

The whole area under the control of the same person where radioactive substances are present in one or more installations

Radiation accident*

An accident where immediate action would be required to prevent or reduce the exposure to ionising radiation of employees or any other persons and includes radiation emergency.

Radiation emergency *

Any event likely to result in a member of the public exceeding an effective dose of 5 mSv in the following year and for this purpose any health protection measure to be taken during the 24 hours immediately following the event shall be disregarded.

Relocation

The movement of members of the general public away from contaminated areas to avoid chronic long-term radiation dose.

REPPIR

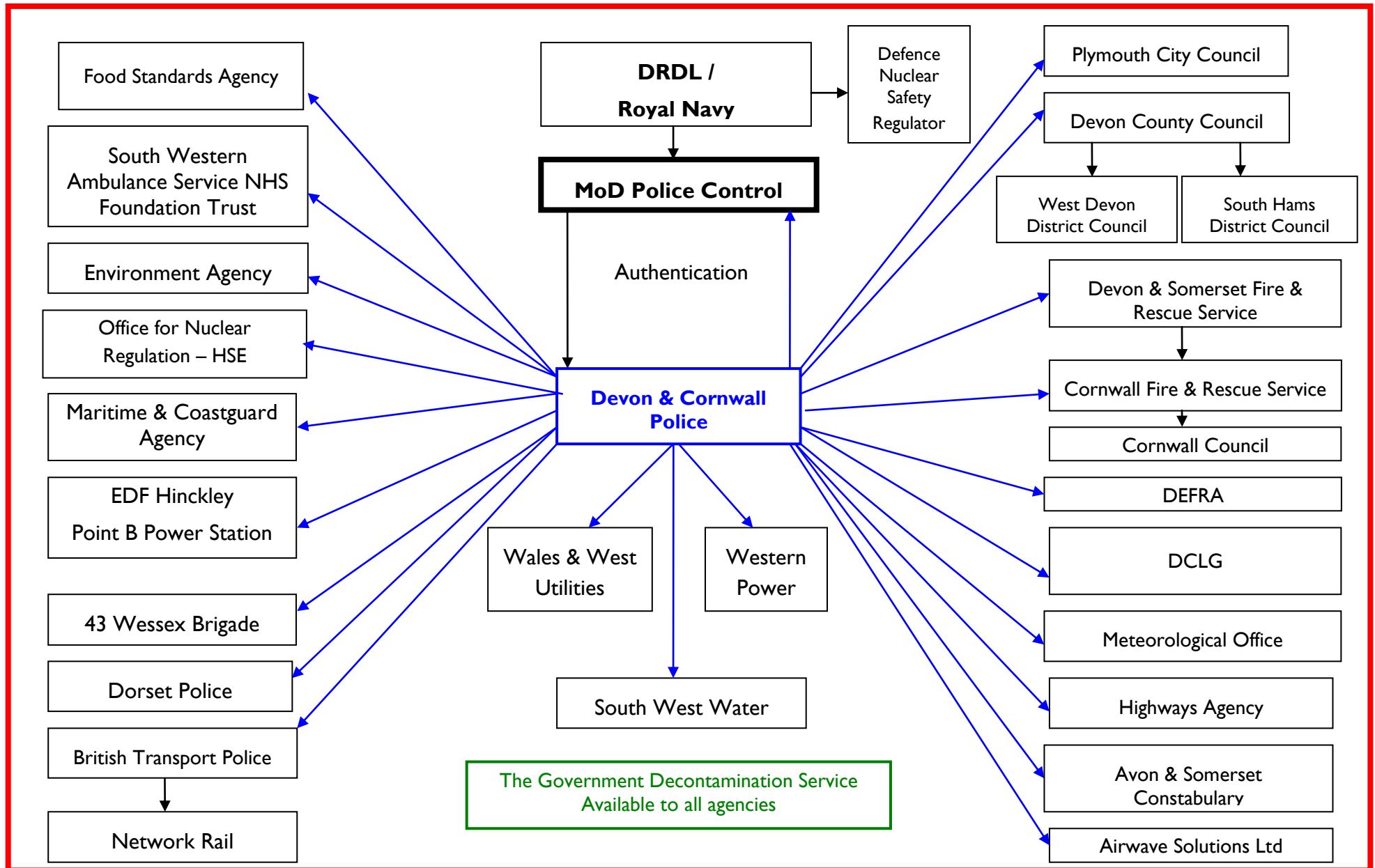
The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2001 Statutory Regulations relating to:

- a) the assessment of risks from installations holding large quantities of radioactive material
- b) the production of emergency plans to mitigate such risks
- c) informing the public about health protection measures to be taken in the event of a radiological emergency and the basic safety standards for the protection of the general public and workers against the dangers of ionising radiation.

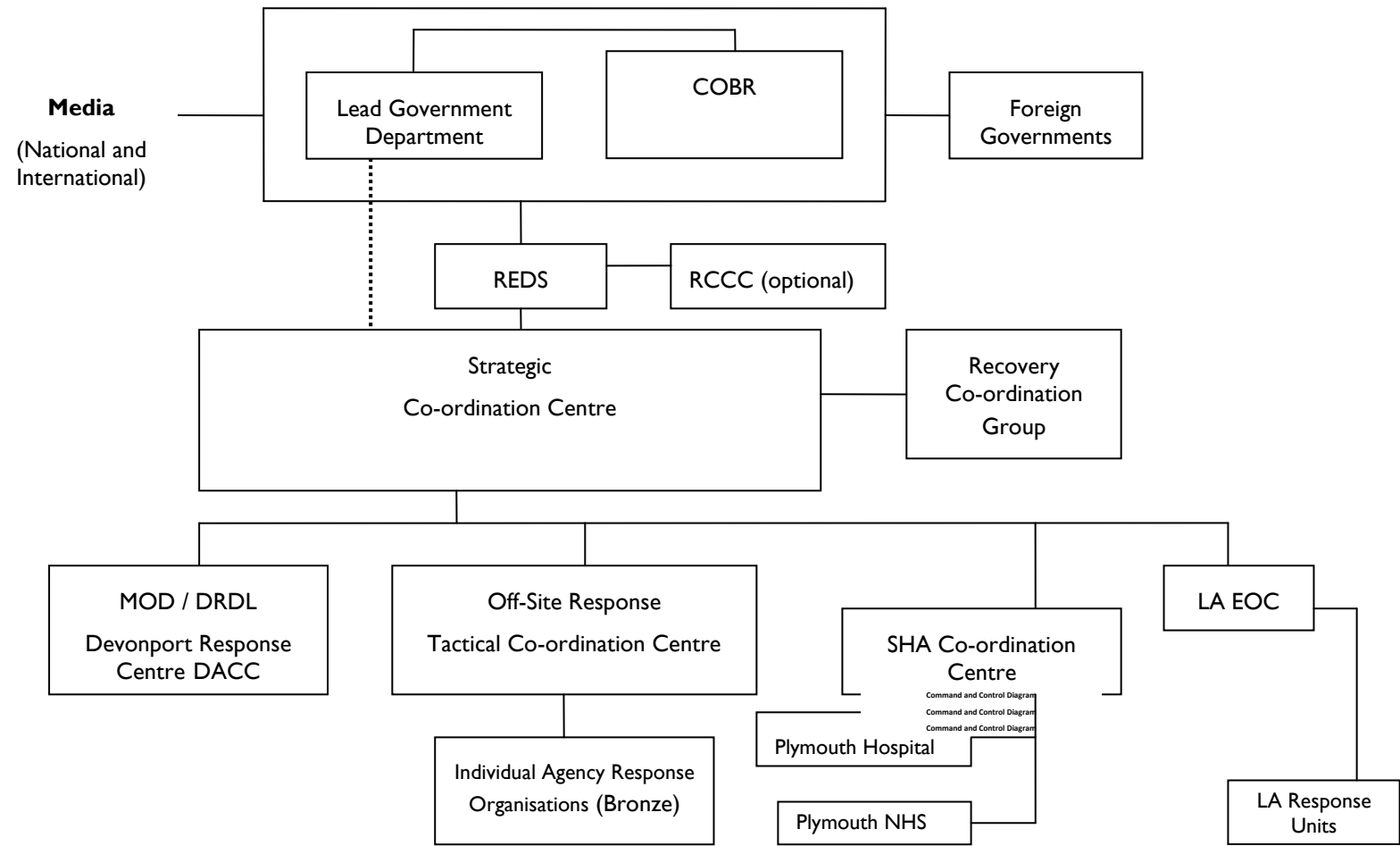
Site specific intervention level

Radiation dose selected from the ERL range at which a particular countermeasure would be implemented. To be expressed as an averted dose defined locally and detailed in local plans

ANNEX C ACTIVATION CALL OUT CASCADE



ANNEX D COMMAND AND CONTROL DIAGRAM

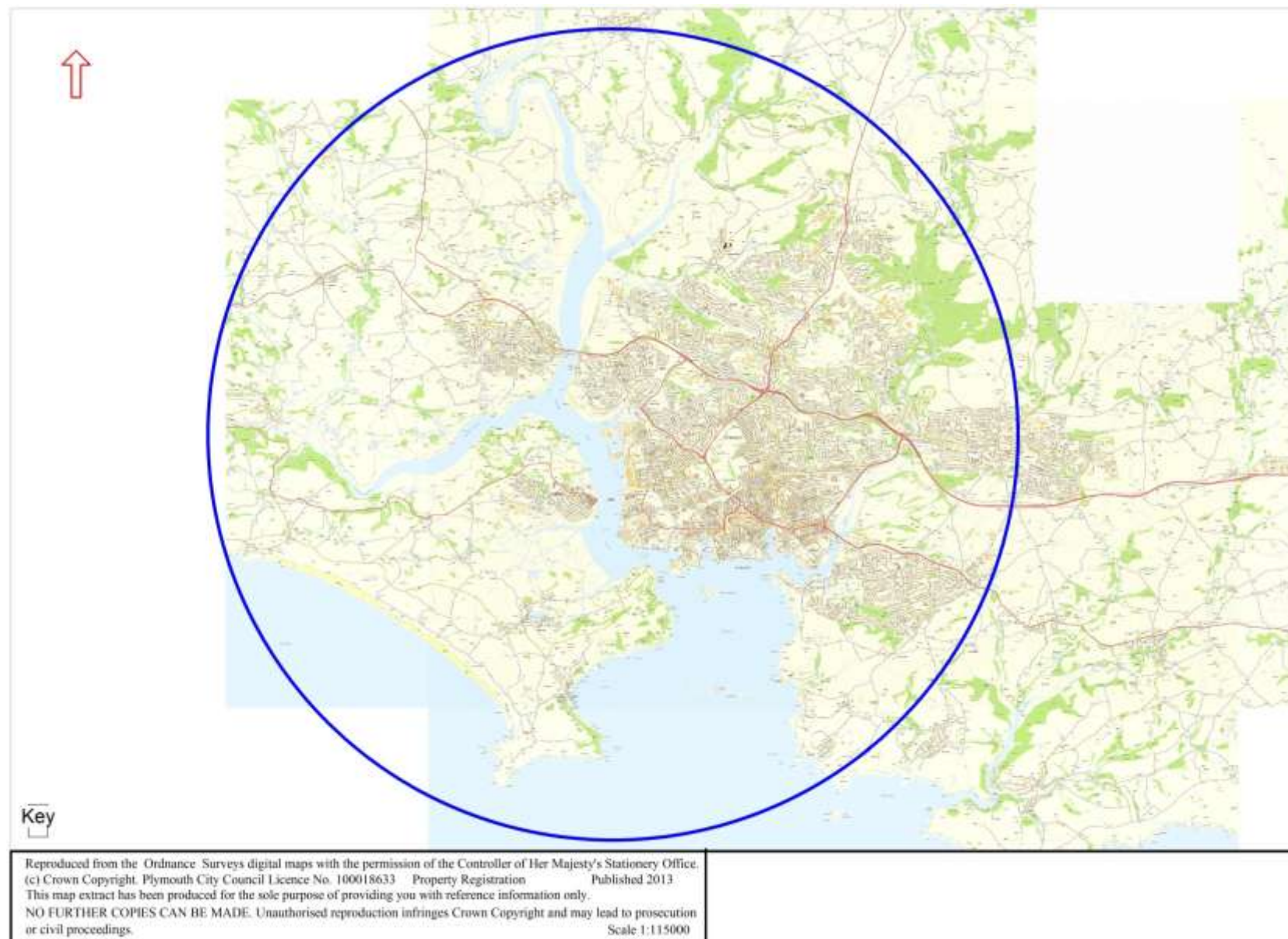


ANNEX E 2KM DETAILED EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE



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Scale 1:23000

ANNEX F 10KM EXTENDIBILITY ZONE



ANNEX G D & E BUOYS



What you should do if there is a NUCLEAR EMERGENCY at the Devonport Site

July 2011



Important Nuclear Safety Advice

- You should read this booklet carefully.
- The advice is summarised on the back page, you should tear off this page and hang it on your notice board or by your front door, so you can find it easily.
- The advice is explained fully on pages 4-7 of this booklet.

These questions will be answered:

■ Why do I need this booklet?	2
■ How will I know if there is a nuclear emergency?	3
■ Why should I follow the advice?	4-7
■ What about food and drink?	7
■ How will my children be cared for at school?	7
■ Radioactivity and Radiation	8-10
■ Who has produced this information?	11
■ Where can I get more information?	11

Why do I need this booklet?

You have been given this booklet because you live in the public information zone around the **Devonport Site**.

‘Devonport Site’ means the areas at Devonport owned by Ministry of Defence and Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited (DRDL). It includes the Dockyard Port of Plymouth.

If there is a nuclear emergency, people could be exposed to gamma radiation (like x-rays) and to beta radiation. In some circumstances radioactive material could escape from the Devonport Site and affect areas close to, or downwind of it. This booklet tells you what to do in the very unlikely event that this happens.

If necessary, the Police will co-ordinate an emergency response plan to protect people. There is no risk of an ‘atom bomb’ type explosion.

In a nuclear emergency, you could be exposed to radiation by:

- Breathing in contaminated air
- Touching contaminated surfaces
- Eating or drinking contaminated food or water
- Direct exposure to radiation

As radiation passes through the body it can damage or kill cells. The risk of an effect from exposure to radiation (e.g. an increased risk of cancer) increases with radiation dose. Only big radiation doses can cause radiation sickness.

If you take the advice given in this booklet, you will reduce the effects of exposure to radiation.

Radioactivity, limits and hazards are explained further on pages 8-10.

How will I know if there is a nuclear emergency?

The Naval Base siren will give the emergency signal - a rising and falling wailing note. The 'All Clear' signal will be given by sounding the siren on a steady note for at least a minute.

The siren is tested on a Monday morning at 11.30am.

The siren is sounded to warn people on the Devonport Site that there is a nuclear emergency. The siren may also be heard off-site in nearby areas. You may also hear that there is a nuclear emergency via announcements on television or radio, or the Informer Emergency Notification System (see page 11 for more details).

Why should I follow the advice?

- 1 You should go indoors and stay there. This is because levels of radiation could be higher outside.**

Staying inside is the most important safety advice.

You should stay inside because levels of radiation will probably be higher outside.

Also keep your pets indoors to stop them bringing in radioactive material from outside.

If you are away from home when there is a nuclear emergency, then go into the nearest building.



- 2 You should close all windows and doors.**

You should close doors and windows to stop radioactive material from outside coming inside.



3 You should put out fires and boilers and you should shut off air conditioning units.

Fans, air conditioning units, boilers, gas fires and heating systems draw in air from outside. You should switch off these things (and damp down open fires) to stop radioactive material from outside coming inside.

4 You should listen to local TV and radio for more instructions.

During a nuclear accident more advice will be given out regularly on local TV and radio:

TV	Radio	
BBC 1	Radio Plymouth	FM 106.7
ITV	Heart	FM 97.0 & 96.6
	BBC Radio Devon	FM 103.4 & 95.7
	BBC Radio Cornwall	FM 95.2 & 103.9
	Pirate FM	Devon (FM102.2) Cornwall (FM102.8)

Announcements will be made about:

- The care of children at school
- Your food and water supply
- The delivery of Potassium Iodate tablets
- Care of farm animals and pets



5

5 You should not make mobile or land line phone calls.

You should not make mobile or land line phone calls because the phone system could become overloaded. If this happens the emergency services will not be able to contact each other.



6 You should not leave the area.

You should not leave the area because roads may become gridlocked and the emergency services will not be able to get through to do their job. It is very unlikely that an evacuation of the area will be needed. If there is any need for an evacuation, details will be given on local TV and radio. They will tell you what to do and when.

7 You should take Potassium Iodate tablets ONLY if you are told to do so.

You might hear an announcement on the TV or radio telling you to take Potassium Iodate tablets. These tablets help to protect the thyroid from harmful effects of radioactive iodine. It is very unlikely that radioactive iodine would be released into the air. However, if this happened then staff from the Devonport Site would come and give the tablets to people in the downwind sectors. This will happen within a few hours of an emergency. You would also get advice on how and when to take them.



You should make sure that everyone in your house knows what to do if there is a nuclear emergency.

What about food and drink?

It is unlikely that tap water will be affected. It is also unlikely that food or drink in your house that is covered or sealed will be affected. If foodstuffs do get contaminated they will be unfit to use. You will be told if this is the case by announcements on local TV and radio. Advice will also be given to farmers, fishermen and other food producers.

How will children be cared for at school?

Children at school will be kept inside to protect them from radiation. Windows and doors will be closed and heating and air-conditioning units will be shut down. Children will be given Potassium Iodate tablets, from the school's supply, if needed.

Do not risk exposing yourself or your children to higher levels of radiation by going outside to collect them. You should tune in to local TV and radio to find out about the care and return of children at school.



Radioactivity and radiation

- Everything is made up of tiny building blocks called atoms.
- Each atom is made up of:
Electrons which orbit around a Nucleus.
This contains Protons and Neutrons.



- Some atoms are unstable. They can become stable by getting rid of some of their protons, neutrons and electrons. They are termed radioactive and give off radiation.
- There are 3 types of radiation: Alpha radiation, Beta radiation and Gamma radiation.

Alpha radiation



Heavy positively charged particles, each made up of 2 protons and 2 neutrons.

Beta radiation



High speed electrons (negatively charged).

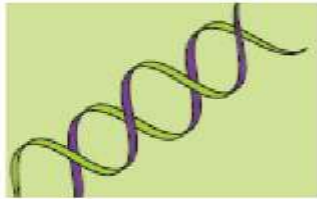
Gamma radiation



Similar to X-Rays. They penetrate further.

- You cannot be contaminated with radiation, but you can become contaminated if you come into contact with radioactive materials.
- The effect remains with you until you are "decontaminated" ie the contamination is removed.

How radiation could affect your body



The DNA helix

- Radiation can cause changes to molecules and tissue in the body. It can also change or affect DNA, the molecule which contains the information used to control our growth and development.
- This can lead to biological effects such as cell changes. It is possible that these changes may not show up until some time after exposure to radiation.
- Different types of radiation can cause different effects and some parts of the body are more sensitive to radiation than others.
- Studies have shown that the risk of an effect from exposure to radiation increases with the radiation dose.

Radiation measurement - quantities and units

- The unit by which the amount of radioactivity is measured is the Becquerel.
- 1becquerel (1 Bq) - 1 atomic disintegration per second.
- The effect of ionising radiation on the body is measured in sieverts.
- The sievert (Sv) is the unit of radiation dose.
- The sievert is a large quantity so often the term millisievert or microsievert is used.

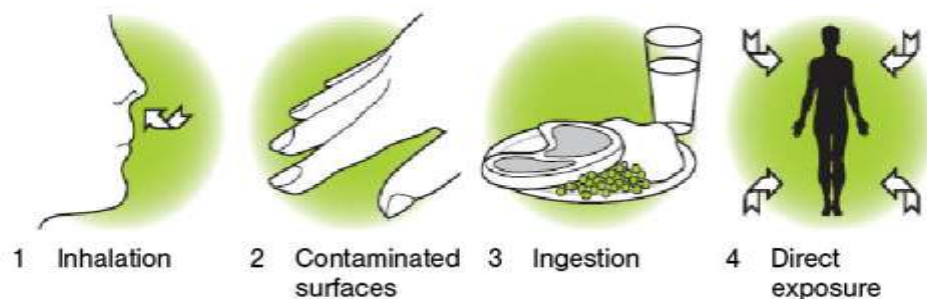
- 1 millisievert (1mSv) = 1/1000 Sv
- 1 microsievert (1μSv) = 1/1000,000 Sv

For comparison 1 millisievert is less than half the average annual dose from natural radiation in the UK. 1 microsievert is approximately equal to a tenth of the dose incurred during a flight from the UK to Spain.

Hazards from a nuclear emergency

In the unlikely event of a nuclear emergency you could be exposed to radiation by:

- Inhaling radioactive contaminated air and gases.
- Having contact with contaminated surfaces.
- Eating or drinking contaminated food or water (ingestion).
- Direct exposure to radiation.



- Countermeasures to protect against these hazards are shown on pages 4-7.

Who has produced this information?

This booklet has been produced by the Ministry of Defence and Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited (DRDL) in consultation with Plymouth City Council and Cornwall Council.

It has been prepared in accordance with the Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001 (REPPIR).

REPPIR requires that the Ministry of Defence and DRDL, as the Devonport on-site operators, have emergency plans in place. They must also provide prior information to people who live or work in the area surrounding the Devonport Site who may be affected by a nuclear emergency. The term 'nuclear emergency' is the same as 'radiation emergency', defined in REPPIR 2001. The term 'nuclear emergency' is used in this booklet.

Where can I get more information?

The off-site emergency plan for the area around the Devonport Site is called the **Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan** (DOSEP). This plan is drawn up by Plymouth City Council as the lead local authority. The plan gives details of the roles to be played by the Ministry of Defence, DRDL, the emergency services, and the other local civil authorities in the event of a nuclear emergency. If you would like to find out more about DOSEP there is a copy in your library and on the Plymouth City Council website.

The Informer Emergency Notification System is a free warning and informing service which has been introduced

for residents and businesses close to the Devonport Site to notify them in the very unlikely event of a nuclear emergency. Registration is via the Plymouth City Council or Cornwall Council websites.

You can get more information on radiation and the **Devonport site** from:

The Captain Base Safety
Business Support Team
Howard Block,
Building B 128,
HM Naval Base, Devonport,
PLYMOUTH PL2 2BG

Telephone: 01752 557235

This information is available in other languages and formats.
Telephone: 01752 307723

Summary Advice

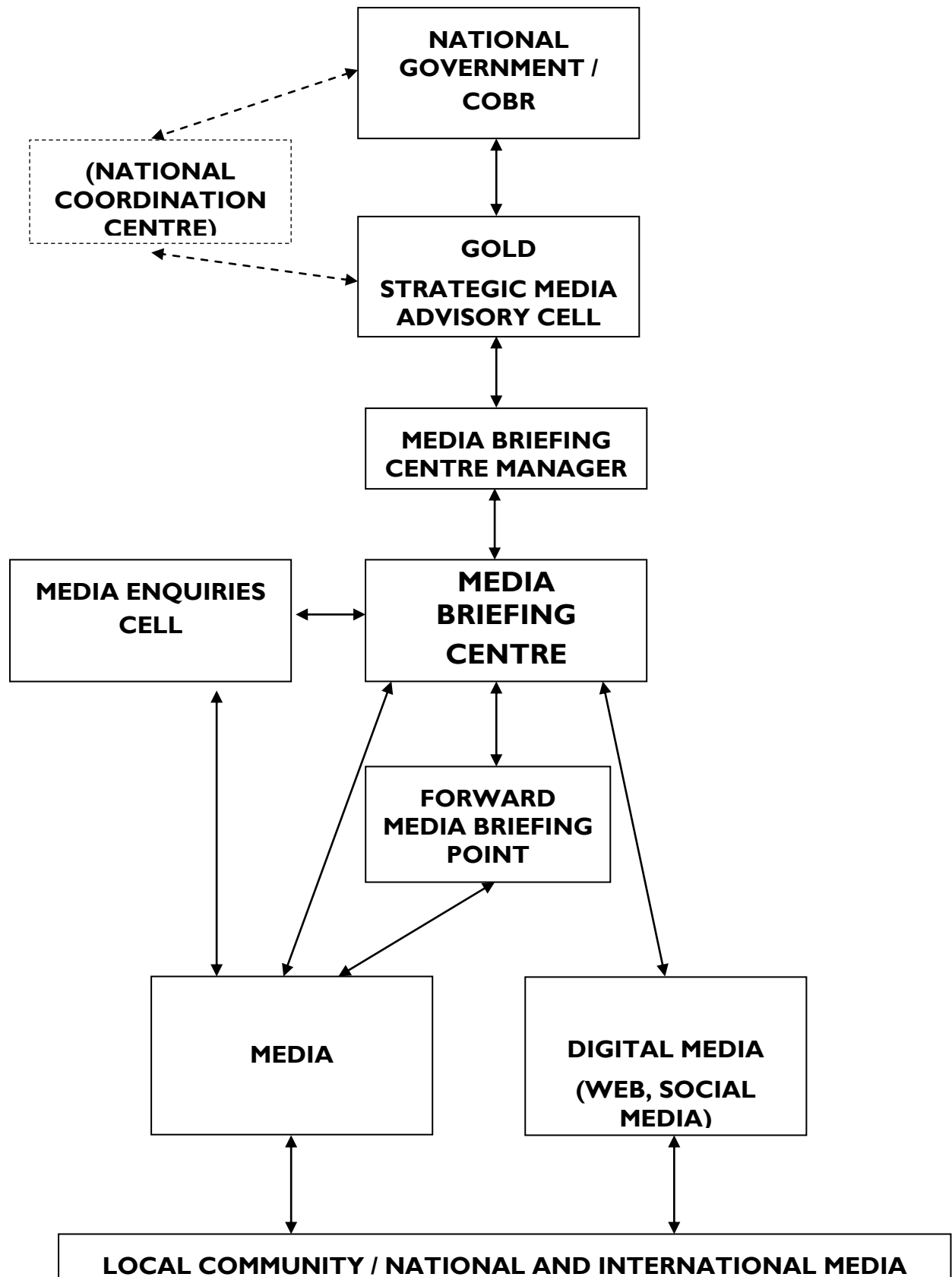
If there is a nuclear emergency, a wailing siren will go off to warn people on the Devonport Site. You may also hear that there is a nuclear emergency via announcements on television or radio, or the Informer Emergency Notification System (see page 11 for more details). Please stay calm and follow this advice:

- You should go indoors and stay there
- You should close all windows and doors
- You should put out fires and boilers and you should shut off air conditioning units
- You should listen to local TV and radio for more instructions

TV	Radio	
BBC 1	Radio Plymouth	FM 106.7
ITV	Heart	FM 97.0 & 96.6
	BBC Radio Devon	FM 103.4 & 95.7
	BBC Radio Cornwall	FM 95.2 & 103.9
	Pirate FM	Devon (FM102.2) Cornwall (FM102.8)

- You should not make mobile or land line phone calls
- You should not leave the area
- You should take Potassium Iodate tablets **if** you are told to

ANNEX I MEDIA BRIEFING CENTRE FLOW OF INFORMATION



ANNEX J GOVERNMENT AGENCIES MEDIA CONTACT LIST

Devon & Cornwall Police

-

Royal Navy Press Office South West

-

Plymouth City Council

-

Cornwall Council

-

NHS South West

-

NHS Plymouth

PHE South West

-

Babcock

-

Environment Agency

-

REFERENCES AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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