

DEVONPORT OFF-SITE EMERGENCY PLAN

OFFICIAL
Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019



PLYMOUTH
CITY COUNCIL



**IF ACTIVATING THIS PLAN FOR
A **RADIATION EMERGENCY** AT
HMNB DEVONPORT,
DEVONPORT ROYAL DOCKYARD,
CHARLIE, DELTA, ECHO BUOYS,
OR 22 & 23 ANCHORAGES**

REFER IMMEDIATELY TO PAGE 29

I PART I - INTRODUCTION

I.1 Foreword

The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019, (REPPiR), place a statutory duty on nuclear site operators, to prepare an on-site emergency plan. This obligation extends to local authorities with nuclear operators in their area to prepare a written document, or suite of documents, which constitute an off-site emergency plan designed to mitigate the consequences of a radiation emergency outside the nuclear site.

The Devonport off-site Emergency Plan details how partner agencies work together during the response and recovery phases of a radiation emergency and also outlines their roles and responsibilities. This ensures, in the event of a radiation emergency, that members of the public are protected from the effects of that emergency and a full range of functions and services are restored off-site in a timely and structured manner.

The Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local Resilience Forum endorse this plan.

(signed on original)
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Chief Executive
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Chair of the Chief Officer Executive Board for the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly Local
Resilience Forum
Devon and Cornwall Police

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John Gane
Managing Director
Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited

1.2 Aim

The aim of the Devonport off-site Emergency Plan and linked documents, is to detail the multi-agency arrangements, designed to protect members of the public, in areas defined by the detailed emergency planning zones, from a radiation emergency at the nuclear facilities provided at His Majesty's Naval Base (HMNB) Devonport or Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited¹.

1.3 Objectives

- To activate the multi-agency response required to mitigate the consequences of a radiation emergency outside the operator's premises.
- To implement the measures necessary to protect members of the public and the environment from the effects of a radiation emergency.
- To communicate all necessary safety information to members of the public before, during and after a radiation emergency.
- To initiate an appropriate structure for community and environmental recovery from a radiation emergency.

1.4 The Devonport Site

The term 'Devonport Site' means those areas at Devonport owned by the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited (DRDL).

The Devonport Site is situated in Plymouth, near the boundaries of Devon and Cornwall. The site extends to an area of approximately 263 hectares and has 6.4km of water frontage.² situated on the east bank of the River Tamar.

The Devonport Site includes the Dockyard Port of Plymouth³, where the Ministry of Defence (MOD) also operates nuclear powered vessel moorings at CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO Buoys along with 22 and 23 Anchorages within Plymouth Sound. For the purposes of this plan, where the term 'Devonport Site' is used, unless clearly stated otherwise, this phrase includes these moorings and anchorages.

¹ REPIR (2019) Reg 11 ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2020/repir-2019-acop.pdf), <https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2020/repir-2019-acop.pdf>) [24.07.24]

² HMNB Devonport (<https://www.royalnavy.mod.uk/our-organisation/bases-and-stations/naval-base/devonport>) [24.07.24]

³ Dockyard Port of Plymouth Order 2020 (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2020/1261/contents/made>) [24.07.24]

1.5 Regulated Nuclear Activity

HMNB Devonport incorporates the maintenance centre for the Royal Navy's operational submarine fleet. The site is equipped to conduct major refitting, refuelling and defuelling of nuclear-powered submarines.

Two principal nuclear operators undertake operations involving ionising radiation at the Devonport Site:

- The Naval Base (Ministry of Defence) under the Naval Base Commander Devonport.
- Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited (DRDL) (a part of the Babcock International Group) under the Managing Director Naval Marine.

The Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator (DNSR) is responsible for regulating nuclear safety across the Defence Nuclear Enterprise. The Naval Base (Ministry of Defence) is authorised to operate its nuclear activities by DNSR.

The Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) is the UK's independent nuclear regulator for safety security and safeguards. DRDL is both licensed to operate by ONR and authorised to operate through DNSR.

CONTENTS

I	PART I - INTRODUCTION	2
I.1	Foreword	2
I.2	Aim	3
I.3	Objectives	3
I.4	The Devonport Site	3
I.5	Regulated Nuclear Activity	4
I.6	Illustrations & Diagrams	12
I.7	Glossary of Terms	13
I.8	List of Acronyms	15
I.9	Plan Production and Maintenance	19
I.9.1	Plan Distribution	19
I.9.2	Updates and Amendments	20
I.9.3	Document Version Control	20
I.10	Reviewing and Testing	21
I.10.1	Activation, Immediate Actions, Command and Control	21
I.10.2	Warning, Informing and Media	22
I.10.3	Public Urgent Protective Actions & Health Protection	22
I.10.4	Recovery	23
I.11	Public Information	24
I.12	Local Liaison Committee (LLC)	25
I.13	Emergency Notification System, Public Alerting and the Devonport siren	25
I.14	The Emergency Notification System (ENS)	25
I.15	Emergency Alerts	25
I.16	The Devonport Sirens	25
I.17	Berthing	26
I.18	Emergency Planning Zones	26
I.19	Site Standby and Devonport Site Accident Arrangements	27
I.19.1	Site Standby and Reactor Safety Alerts	27
I.19.2	Devonport Site Accident	27
I.19.3	Classifying a Devonport Site Accident	27
I.20	Off-site Nuclear Emergency and Declaration Qualifiers	28
I.20.1	Off-site Nuclear Emergency	28
I.20.2	Supplementary Declaration Qualifiers	28
I.21	Activating the Plan	28

2	PART 2 - ACTIVATION, ACTIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL	29
2.1	Plan Activation	29
2.1.1	Full Plan Activation	29
2.1.2	Partial Plan Activation	29
2.1.3	Activation for a false alarm	29
2.2	Collaborative Decision Making	30
2.3	Devonport off-site Nuclear Emergency Escalation	31
2.4	STAGE 1 Incident Alert - Local Response	32
2.4.1	Actions in Response to an Abnormal Event or False Alarm	32
2.5	STAGE 2 Activate the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan	33
2.5.1	Activate the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan	33
2.5.2	Convene a DOSEP Restricted Pre-Event Assessment Teleconference (PEAT)	33
2.5.3	Publish the Resilience Direct Devonport Nuclear Emergency Response Page	34
2.5.4	Restricted PEAT Decisions	35
2.5.5	Convene a DOSEP multi-agency PEAT	35
2.6	STAGE 3 Major Incident Declared	37
2.6.1	Declare a Major Incident and escalate to Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG)	37
2.6.2	Convene the Tactical Coordinating Group	38
2.6.3	Off-site Response - Tactical Coordinating Group	38
2.6.4	Opening the Tactical Coordination Centres and Resilient Locations	39
2.6.5	TCG Support Cells and Working Groups	39
2.6.6	Devonport Accident Control Centre – On-site to Off-site Tactical Link	39
2.6.7	Forward Command Post for Devonport Site	39
2.6.8	Additional Response Centres	39
2.6.9	Convene the Strategic Coordinating Group	40
2.6.10	Multi-agency Off-site Response – Strategic Coordinating Group	40
2.6.11	Preparation for initiating Urgent Protective Actions	41
2.6.12	Emergency Plans Activated in Support of Health Protection	41
2.6.13	Opening the Strategic Coordination Centre	41
2.6.14	SCG Support Cells and Working Groups	42
2.7	STAGE 4 Off-Site Nuclear Emergency Declaration	43
2.7.1	Off-Site Nuclear Emergency	43
2.7.2	Check Major Incident Declaration	43
2.7.3	Implement Urgent Protective Actions	43
2.7.4	Off-site Incident - Strategic Coordinating Group	44
2.7.5	Open the Strategic Coordination Centre	44
2.7.6	Establish Working Groups and Cells in support of SCC	44
2.7.7	Command, Control and Coordination	45
2.8	STAGE 4 Criteria for Handover from Response to Recovery	46

3	PART 3 – HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC	47
3.1	Protective actions	47
3.2	Preparation for initiating Urgent Protective Actions	48
3.3	Protective Actions in the Devonport DEPZ after OSNE	48
3.4	Stable Iodine	48
3.5	Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - On Land - Devonport DEPZ	49
3.6	Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft	51
3.7	Communicating Health Information	51
3.8	Education and Early Years Settings	51
3.9	Population Radiation Monitoring	52
3.10	Health Protection Information	52
3.11	Protective Actions in the Outline Planning Zone	53
3.12	Health Communication Actions beyond the DEPZ but within the OPZ	53
3.13	Preplanning for Protective Actions beyond the DEPZ but within the OPZ	54
3.14	The UK Health Security Agency Role	54
3.15	The Science and Technical Advice Cell	55
3.16	Emergency Plans Activated in Support of Health Protection	55
3A	HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO BUOYS DEPZ	56
3A.1.	Advance Warning for Dispersal from or Evacuate the Bovisand / Staddon Areas	56
3A.2.	Advance Warning to Evacuate Drakes Island	56
3A.3.	Protective Actions in the CHARLIE, DELTA & ECHO Buoy DEPZ after OSNE	56
3A.4.	Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft	58
3A.5.	Stable Iodine Tablet Deliveries	58
3A.6.	Identified Stable Iodine Delivery Locations	58
3B	HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC	
22 & 23	ANCHORAGE DEPZ	60
3B.1.	Advance Warning to Evacuate the Area	60
3B.2.	Protective Actions in the 22 & 23 Anchorage DEPZ after OSNE	60
3B.3.	Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft	61

4.	PART 4 – COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING AND INFORMING	62
4.1.	Information to the Public and Media in the Event of a Radiation Emergency	62
4.2.	Communications and Warning and Informing Objectives	62
4.2.1	Stakeholder and Communication Channels	63
4.3.	Communication Activation	66
4.3.1.	Communication Activation	66
4.3.2.	Activation for a false alarm	66
4.4.	Incident Alert - Local Activity	66
4.4.1.	Actions for Communication Leads	66
4.5.	Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan Activation	66
4.5.1.	Actions for Communication Leads	67
4.6.	Major Incident Declared	68
4.6.1.	Tactical Level	68
4.6.2.	Strategic Level	68
4.6.3.	Template Media Statements	68
4.6.4.	Role of the Communications and Media Cell	68
4.6.5.	Staffing the Communications and Media Cell	69
4.7.	Off-site Nuclear Emergency Declaration	70
4.7.2.	Media Briefing and Interviews	70
4.7.3.	Coordination with National Agencies/Government	70
4.7.4.	Internal Communications	71
4.7.5.	The Emergency Notification System	71
4.7.6.	Emergency Alerts	71
4.7.7.	Emergency Alerts REPIR Request Process	71
4.7.8.	Emergency Alerts SCG Request Process	72
4.7.9.	Actions for Communication Leads	73
4.8.	Pre-prepared Media Statement Templates	74
4.8.1.	Incident Limited to the Devonport Site	74
4.8.2.	A Nuclear Emergency is Declared Affecting Areas Outside the Dockyard	75
4.8.4.	Off-site Nuclear Emergency	79
4.8.5.	Off-site Nuclear Emergency	81

5	PART 5 – EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE MAPS, MAPPING AND THE MAPPING CELL	82
5.1	Mapping to Support a Response to an Off-site Nuclear Emergency at the Devonport Site	82
5.2	Purpose of Mapping	82
5.3	Devonport Detailed Emergency Planning Zone	83
5.4	Devonport Outline Planning Zone	84
5.5	CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO Buoys Detailed Emergency Planning Zone	85
5.6	22 and 23 Anchorage Detailed Emergency Planning Zone	86
5.7	Plymouth Offshore Mooring and Anchorage Outline Planning Zone	87
5.8	Mapping and the Multi-Agency Information Cell	88
5.9	Multi-Agency Mapping Cell	88
5.10	Lead Mapping Officer	88
5.11	Mapping for a Radiation Emergency	88
5.12	Demographic Mapping, Focussed Engagement Areas and SIT Delivery Zones	89
5.13	Pre-prepared Mapping	89
5.14	Further Information Sources	90
5.15	Additional Mapping Layers	90
5.16	Example Map - Focussed Engagement Areas – Schools - Devonport DEPZ	90
5.17	Example Map Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Zones - Devonport DEPZ	91
6	PART 6 – RESPONDING AGENCIES’ RADIATION PROTECTION AND THE ROYG SYSTEM	92
6.1	Radiation Protection Advice	92
6.2	ROYG System: Issuing Radiological Information to Off-site Responders	92
6.3	The ROYG Method	92
6.4	Communicating ROYG	92
6.5	Defining the Off-site Areas	93
6.6	Level of Radiological Hazard	93
6.7	Mapping ROYG Areas	94
6.8	Duration of ROYG	94
6.9	ROYG Chart 1	95
6.10	ROYG Chart 2	96
6.11	ROYG Chart 3	97
6.12	ROYG Chart 4	98
6.13	ROYG Chart 5	99
6.14	ROYG Chart 6	100

7	RESPONDER CAPABILITY ASSURANCE	101
7.1	REPPIR Capability Requirements	101
7.2	Organisational Capabilities	101
7.3	Annual Capability Assurance	101
8	PARTNER AGENCIES ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES	102
8.1	CCA Category 1 Responders	103
8.1.1	British Transport Police	103
8.1.2	Cornwall Council	104
8.1.3	Devon and Cornwall Police	105
8.1.4	Devon County Council	106
8.1.5	Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue	107
8.1.6	Environment Agency	108
8.1.7	Livewell Southwest	109
8.1.8	MCA - HM Coastguard	110
8.1.9	NHS England / NHS Cornwall & Isles of Scilly / NHS Devon (ICB)	111
8.1.10	Plymouth City Council	112
8.1.11	South Hams District and West Devon Borough Councils	113
8.1.12	United Kingdom Health Security Agency - South West	114
8.1.13	United Kingdom Health Security Agency - Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards	115
8.1.14	University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust	116
8.2	CCA Category 2 Responders	117
8.2.1	Met Office	117
8.2.2	National Grid	119
8.2.3	National Highways	120
8.2.4	Network Rail	121
8.2.5	Office for Nuclear Regulation	122
8.2.6	South West Water	123
8.2.7	Wales and West Utilities	124
8.3	Allied Responding Organisations	125
8.3.1	MOD & Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd (Babcock)	125
8.3.2	Food Standards Agency	127
8.3.3	Ministry of Defence HQSW Joint Regional Liaison Officers (MOD JRLO)	129
8.3.4	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	130
8.3.5	Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee (Tamar Crossings)	131

APPENDIX A - COMBINED TACTICAL & STRATEGIC COMMAND RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST	132
A1 STAGE 1 Incident Alert - Local Response	132
A2 STAGE 2 Activate the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan	133
A3 STAGE 3 Major Incident Declared	134
A4 STAGE 4 Off-Site Nuclear Emergency Declaration	137
A5 STAGE 4 Criteria for Handover from Response to Recovery	140
APPENDIX B - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS	141
Table 1 - Sheltering	141
Table 2 – Health and Stable Iodine	142
Table 3 – University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust	143
Table 4 – Children at School and Vulnerable People	143
Table 5 – Pets and Wildlife	144
Table 6 – Water Supplies	144
Table 7 – Waste	145
Table 8 – Gardens, Allotments, Agriculture	146
Table 9 – Food	147
Table 10 – Housing Displacement and Financial Loss	147
Table 11 – Radio and Television Stations Broadcasting Emergency Information	148
Table 12 – Media Messaging	148
Table 13 – Radiation Units	149
APPENDIX C - CALL CASCADE CONTACT DETAILS	150

1.6 Illustrations & Diagrams

Figure 1 Public Information Booklet	24
Figure 2 Easy Read Public Information Booklet	24
Figure 3 JESIP Joint Decision Model	30
Figure 4 Four Stage DOSEP Incident Escalation Path	31
Figure 5 DOSEP / DCP Plan Electron Restricted PEAT Cascade	34
Figure 6 DOSEP / DCP Plan Electron Full Activation Call Cascade	36
Figure 7 JESIP METHANE Reporting Framework	37
Figure 8 DOSEP Command, Control and Coordination Structure	45
Figure 9 DPH Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Authority Letter	50
Figure 10 Emergency Alerts - REPPIR Process	71
Figure 11 Emergency Alerts - SCG Process	72
Figure 12 Devonport Detailed Emergency Planning Zone	83
Figure 13 Devonport Outline Planning Zone	84
Figure 14 CHARLIE, DELTA and Echo Buoys Detailed Emergency Planning Zone	85
Figure 15 22 and 23 Anchorage Detailed Emergency Planning Zone	86
Figure 16 Plymouth Offshore Mooring and Anchorage Outline Planning Zone	87
Figure 17 Example Map showing Focussed Engagement Areas, Schools and DEPZ	90
Figure 18 Example Map Devonport DEPZ and Stable Iodine Delivery Zones	91
Figure 19 ROYG Chart 1	95
Figure 20 ROYG Chart 2	96
Figure 21 ROYG Chart 3	97
Figure 22 ROYG Chart 4	98
Figure 23 ROYG Chart 5	99
Figure 24 ROYG Chart 6	100

1.7 Glossary of Terms

Definitions marked by an asterisk * refer to definitions set out in REPIR 2019.

NOTE: This is not an exhaustive list of terms.

Containment	<p><u>Primary Containment</u></p> <p>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.</p> <p><u>Secondary Containment</u></p> <p>The compartment within the submarine hull on either side of the primary containment that can prevent internal leakage from primary containment to the atmosphere.</p>
Emergency exposure	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ bring help to endangered persons; ▪ prevent exposure of a large number of persons; ▪ or save a valuable installation or goods; <p>whereby one of the individual dose limits referred to in the Ionising Radiation Regulations 2017 could be exceeded.</p> <p>Such exposures require special authorisation as stated in REPIR Regulation 18.</p>
Intervention *	<p>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.</p>
Member of the public *	<p>A member of the public is any person not being;</p> <p>(a) a person for the time being present on premises where a radiation emergency can occur or where a radiation emergency has actually occurred, or</p> <p>(b) a person engaged in an activity of or associated with the response to a radiation emergency.</p>
Off-site emergency plan *	<p>A plan prepared by the local authority if their area of responsibility includes premises where it has been assessed as reasonably foreseeable that a radiation emergency might arise.</p>
On-site emergency plan	<p>An operator's emergency plan is required for the premises where it is reasonably foreseeable that a radiation emergency might arise.</p>

Operator *	<p>Any reference to an operator is a reference to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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 ▪ In the case of a licensed site, is the licensee.
Operator's emergency plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ See on-site emergency plan above
Premises*	The whole area under the control of the same person where radioactive substances are present in one or more installations.
Radiation emergency *	<p>A "radiation emergency" means a non-routine situation or event arising from work with ionising radiation that necessitates prompt action to mitigate the serious consequences—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) of a hazard resulting from that situation or event; (b) of a perceived risk arising from such a hazard; or (c) to any one or more of— <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) human life; (ii) health and safety; (iii) quality of life; (iv) property; (v) the environment <p>NOTE: A radiation emergency may also be referred to as a "nuclear emergency." For this plan, the terms are treated as having the same meaning.</p>
Reactor Safety Alert	An abnormal event which poses a potential threat to, or causes serious concern for, reactor plant safety.
REPPIR	<p>The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 Statutory Regulations relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The assessment of risks from installations holding large quantities of radioactive material. ii. The production of emergency plans to mitigate such risks. iii. 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.
Stable Iodine Tablets	Tablets containing stable iodine, which would minimise the uptake of radioactive iodine into the thyroid gland.

I.8 List of Acronyms

CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear
CCA	Civil Contingencies Act 2004
CFRS	Cornwall Fire and Rescue Service
CHP	Consultant in Health Protection
COBR	Cabinet Office Briefing Rooms
COMAH	Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 1999
COP	Common Operating Picture
DACC	Devonport Accident Control Centre
DCIOS	Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly
DCMO	Defence Crisis Management Organisation
DCP	Devon and Cornwall Police
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEPZ	Detailed Emergency Planning Zone
DEVNUSAFE	Devonport Nuclear Safety Orders
DNSR	Defence Nuclear Safety Regulator
DOSEP	Devonport off-site Emergency Plan
DPH	Director of Public Health
DRDL	Devonport Royal Dockyard Limited
DSA	Devonport Site Accident
DSFRS	Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service
EA	Environment Agency
EC	Emergency Controller
EMARC	Environment Monitoring and Response Centre
ENS	Emergency Notification System
ERL	Emergency Reference Level
ERP	Emergency Response Protocol
ESLO	Emergency Services Liaison Officer

FCP	Forward Command Post
FEA	Focussed Engagement Area
FIM	Force Incident Manager
FSA	Food Standards Agency
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress and Safety System
HART	Hazardous Area Response Team
HMEPA	Hazardous Material and Environmental Protection Advisor
HMNB	His Majesty's Naval Base
HMNB(D)	His Majesty's Naval Base (Devonport)
HPSG	Health Physics Support Group
HSE	Health and Safety Executive
JDM	Joint Decision Model
JRCC	Joint Rescue Coordination Centre
LA	Local Authority
LHRP	Local Health Resilience Partnership
LLC	Local Liaison Committee
LRF	Local Resilience Forum
LSW	Livewell Southwest
MACR	Major Accident Control Regulations 2004
MAIC	Multi-Agency Information Cell
MCA	Ministry of Defence Coordinating Authority
MCGA	Maritime and Coastguard Agency
MDP	Ministry of Defence Police
M/ETHANE	Reporting Framework (Major Incident / Exact Location, Type of Incident, Hazards, Access, Number of Casualties, Emergency Services)
MHCLG	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
MOD	Ministry of Defence
MRCC	Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre

NAIR	National Arrangements for Incidents Involving Radioactivity
NCC	News Coordination Centre
NEPC	Nuclear Emergency Procedures Course
NERO	Nuclear Emergency Response Organisation
NHS	National Health Service
NILO	National Inter-Agency Liaison Officer
NPCC	National Police Chiefs' Council
ONR	Office for Nuclear Regulation
OPZ	Outline Planning Zone
OSNE	Off-Site Nuclear Emergency
PACRAM	Procedures and Communications in the event of a release of Radioactive Material
PCC	Plymouth City Council
PEAT	Pre-Event Assessment Teleconference
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
RCE	Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards Directorate
RCG	Recovery Coordinating Group
RD	Resilience Direct
RED	Resilience and Emergencies Directorate
REPPIR	Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019
RMU	Radiation Monitoring Unit
ROYG	Red Orange Yellow Green
RPA	Radiation Protection Adviser
RREMS	Radiological Response and Emergency Management System
RSA	Reactor Safety Alert
SC	Strategic Commander
SCC	Strategic Coordination Centre
SCG	Strategic Coordinating Group

SDO	Station Duty Officer
SIT	Stable Iodine Tablet
SMCC	Strategic Media Coordination Centre
SMS	Short Messaging Service (text message)
SNI	Site Nuclear Incident
SQEP	Suitably Qualified and Experienced Person
SRN	Strategic Road Network
SSIL	Site Specific Intervention Levels
STAC	Science and Technical Advice Cell
SWASFT	South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust
SWN	Send Word Now
TC	Tactical Commander
TCC	Tactical Coordination Centre
TCG	Tactical Coordinating Group
TTX	Tabletop Exercise
UKHSA	UK Health Security Agency
VMS	Variable Message Signs

1.9 Plan Production and Maintenance

Plymouth City Council is the local authority responsible for this off-site emergency plan.

This plan sets out specific arrangements required to implement responding organisations' activities to effect prompt protection for members of the public who may be affected by a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site. Plymouth City Council collaborates with the nuclear operators and relevant responding agencies to produce and maintain the plan.

This plan forms one element of the suite of documents specifically activated in the event of a radiation emergency at the Devonport site. The list below details the associated plans, frameworks and guidance:

- Devon & Cornwall Police Contingency Plan ELECTRON
- Devon, Cornwall & Isles of Scilly LRF Emergency Response Protocol
- Devonport Site Staff Dispersal Plan
- Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan (MOD & PCC, 2024)
- Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan for the Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) in the South West (SW-LRF STAC PLAN v04.00, UKHSA, 2022)
- Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies: South-West Radiation Monitoring Unit Framework
- Plymouth Radiation Monitoring Unit Deployment Plan (PCC, 2024)
- Guidance for Schools, Colleges, and Early Years Settings, in the Event of a Radiation Emergency at HMNB Devonport
- UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents 2024⁴
- Devon, Cornwall & Isles of Scilly LRF Strategic Recovery Guidance
- Plymouth City Council Major Incident Recovery Plan

In addition, should a false alarm sound, the following protocol is initiated:

- Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm - False Alarm Communication Protocol

This plan highlights references to multi-agency and single agency emergency plans activated as part of generic emergency response arrangements. Those agencies activate emergency arrangements in conjunction with this document and its subsidiary plans. The partner agencies, maintain these plans in consultation with Plymouth City Council.

1.9.1 Plan Distribution

This plan is available to Category 1 and 2 responders as defined by the Civil Contingencies Act (2004)⁵, and other responding agencies via Resilience Direct at:

<https://collaborate.resilience.gov.uk/RDService/home/54743/REPPIR>

An OFFICIAL version of the plan, with redacted appendices, is available through Plymouth City Council's website.

⁴ UK Recovery Handbook for Radiation Incidents 2024 (Version 5) (<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-recovery-handbook-for-radiation-incidents-2024>) [08.08.24]

⁵ Civil Contingencies Act (2004) (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/contents>) [24.07.24]

1.9.2 Updates and Amendments

Plan amendments should be sent via e-mail to Plymouth City Council’s Civil Protection Service:
civil.protection@plymouth.gov.uk

1.9.3 Document Version Control

The table below details the publication date and document version number following plan v.8.0 publication in November 2024.

Version	Updated by	Date Published
8.0	Civil Protection Service	November 2024

1.10 Reviewing and Testing

Regulation 12 of REPPiR requires the off-site emergency plan to be reviewed and evaluated at suitable intervals, not exceeding three years, unless the regulator agrees otherwise.

The arrangements in this plan are validated through exercise. All exercises are planned in consultation with the regulator, the operators, and relevant multi-agency partners.

Distinct exercise modular areas have been drawn from the off-site emergency plan. When these significant elements are validated successfully the combined result constitutes a test of the off-site emergency plan.

An exercise cycle is set to run over a three-year period. The whole plan is validated as a single live-play test once every six years⁶.

Indicative exercise modules are listed below:

1.10.1 Activation, Immediate Actions, Command and Control

Module 1	Responder call cascade	Aim	To validate the police contingency plan ELECTRON call cascade to responder agencies
Method	Live play in real-time	Exercise type	Communications exercise
Exercise frequency		Annual	

Module 2	Escalation Path	Aim	To validate the stepped escalation path in anticipation of an off-site nuclear emergency
Method	Live play in real-time	Exercise type	Command, control & communication
Exercise frequency		Three-yearly	

Module 3	Full Command Structure	Aim	To validate the full command, control, coordination, and communication in response to an off-site nuclear emergency
Method	Live play in real-time	Exercise type	Command, control, communication & coordination
Exercise frequency		Three-yearly	

⁶ REPPiR (2019) Reg 12 ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\), https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2020/reppir-2019-acop.pdf](https://www.onr.org.uk/documents/2020/reppir-2019-acop.pdf)) [24.07.24]

1.10.2 Warning, Informing and Media

Module 4	Emergency notification system activation	Aim	Test of public warning and informing via ENS
Method	Practical demonstration	Exercise type	Communications exercise
Exercise frequency		Annual	

Module 5	Media engagement	Aim	Test of mainstream and social media communications pathways linked to ENS test
Method	Practical demonstration	Exercise type	Media management within a command structure
Exercise frequency		Annual	

Module 6	Full media structure	Aim	Validation of media engagement and communication in response to an off-site nuclear emergency
Method	Live play in real-time	Exercise type	Communications exercise linked to module 2 or 3
Exercise frequency		Three-yearly optional module, six-yearly with full test	

1.10.3 Public Urgent Protective Actions & Health Protection

Module 7	Stable iodine distribution	Aim	Validation of stable iodine tablet delivery routes
Method	Live play in real-time	Exercise type	Live play
Exercise frequency		Annual	

Module 8	STAC	Aim	STAC Exercise for SW Region
Method	Live play in real-time	Exercise type	Live play
Exercise frequency		UKHSA Exercise STAC across SW England within partner agency exercises	

Module 10	Population radiation monitoring	Aim	Validation of radiation monitoring unit deployment plan annex
Method	TTX / Live play	Exercise type	Plan walk-through / Live play
Exercise frequency		Three-yearly plan walkthrough / TTX. Six-yearly live play with full test	

I.10.4 Recovery

Module 11	Recovery	Aim	Validate coordination work by the RCG
Method	TTX	Exercise type	Plan walk-through / TTX
Exercise frequency		Three-yearly plan walkthrough. Six-yearly table-top exercise.	

1.11 Public Information

Regulation 21 of REPIR requires Plymouth City Council, in cooperation with the Devonport Site nuclear operators, to provide members of the public in the detailed emergency planning zone with prior information so they are suitably informed and prepared in the unlikely event of a radiation emergency. In addition, members of the public in the outline planning zone should have access to information if they so require.

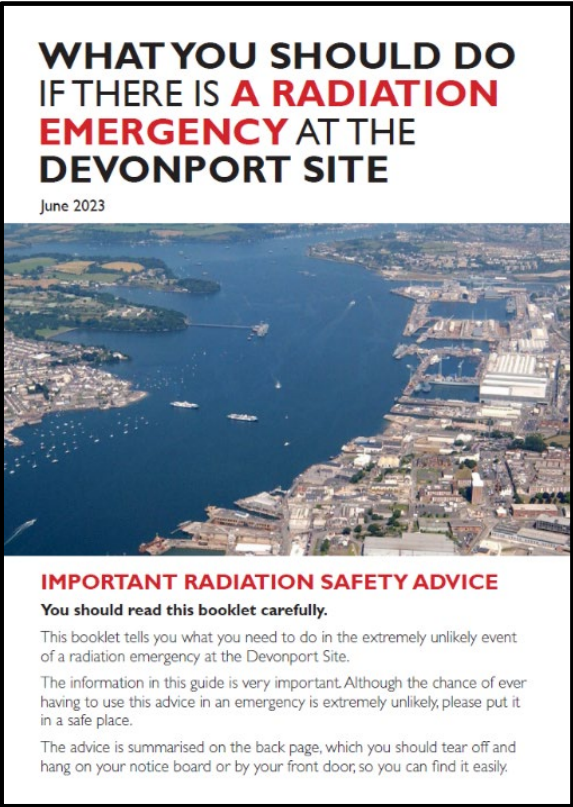


Figure 1 Public Information Booklet

In addition, Plymouth City Council provides an Easy Read version “What to do if there is a radiation emergency at Devonport,” to enable the written information to be easily understood (fig. 2).

The Easy Read version helps people who have a learning disability and can also assist people for whom English is not their main language or people who may have memory issues⁷.

The Easy Read version of the public information is available on request and supplied in hard-copy or downloadable form as appropriate.

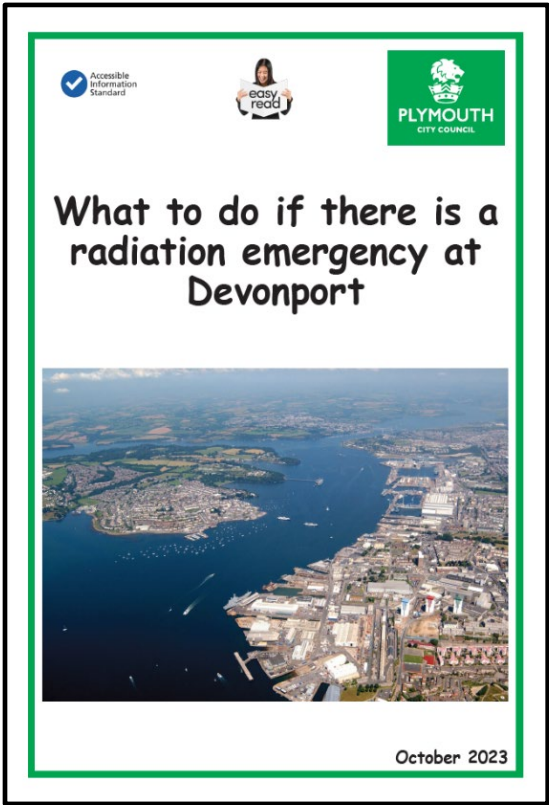


Figure 2 Easy Read Public Information Booklet

Both booklets are available for download though Plymouth City Council’s website⁸.

⁷ What is Easy Read? (<https://abilitynet.org.uk/factsheets/what-easy-read#simple-table-of-contents-1>) [24.07.24]

⁸ Plymouth City Council (<https://www.plymouth.gov.uk/devonport-offsite-emergency-plan>) [24.07.24]

1.12 Local Liaison Committee (LLC)

In applying for a nuclear site licence, through public body notification, the site operator must outline the proposed arrangements for local community liaison for the licenced site⁹.

At Devonport, the LLC meets twice per year. It provides a forum for the site operators, and other relevant agencies, to communicate and discuss radiation safety issues with members of the public. The LLC chair alternates between the Naval Base Commander (Devonport) and the Managing Director of Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd (DRDL).

1.13 Emergency Notification System, Public Alerting and the Devonport siren

Regulation 22 of REPIR requires every local authority to make, and keep up to date, arrangements to supply information and advice to the public in the event of a radiation emergency likely to affect members of the public in its area at the time¹⁰.

The purpose of this regulation is to ensure that members of the public affected are informed promptly of the facts about the radiation emergency and any measures that are to be taken for their health protection. Part 3 of this plan details the activation of the warning, informing and media elements.

1.14 The Emergency Notification System (ENS)

Plymouth City Council maintains an ENS. In the unlikely event of a radiation emergency, the ENS is used to send SMS text messages and voice messages to people who choose to register their phones with the system. This is a free service, and the public can register for the system via the Council's website¹¹.

It is the responsibility of Plymouth City Council to activate the ENS in the unlikely event of an off-site radiation emergency at the Devonport Site.

1.15 Emergency Alerts

The UK Government's Emergency Alerts is used to provide warning and informing information to people in the area likely to be affected by a radiation emergency. Emergency Alerts can send a message to mobile phones or tablets to warn people if there is a danger to life nearby. The message will include details of how to search for more information.

1.16 The Devonport Sirens

The Devonport Site sirens warn personnel at the site that an off-site nuclear emergency has occurred. The sirens are tested every Monday at 1130 hrs.

⁹ Office for Nuclear Regulation – Licensing Procedures – Public Body Notification (<https://www.onr.org.uk/publications/regulatory-guidance/regulatory-assessment-and-permissioning/assessment/permissioning-inspection-assessment-full-list/>) [15.07.24].

¹⁰ REPIR 2019 – Approved Code of Practice (<https://www.onr.org.uk/reppir-2019-update.htm>) [15.07.24]

¹¹ Plymouth City Council - Sign up to the Emergency Notification System [Sign up to the Emergency Notification System | PLYMOUTH.GOV.UK](https://plymouth.gov.uk/sign-up-to-the-emergency-notification-system/) [31.07.24].

1.17 Berthing

Berths cleared for use by nuclear powered warships and submarines, are categorised according to the frequency of occupation, and the type of operation undertaken while the vessel is berthed.

- a. Berths in the DNSR authorised or ONR licenced sites are cleared for 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.
- b. CHARLIE, DELTA, and ECHO Buoys in Plymouth Sound are cleared for operational or recreational visits by nuclear powered warships or submarines. These moorings are not cleared for maintenance or repair of the nuclear plant. The primary hazards associated with the movement and mooring operations are from collision or grounding.
- c. 22 and 23 Anchorages are cleared for anchoring nuclear-powered warships or submarines. No repairs or maintenance of these vessels is conducted at an anchorage.

1.18 Emergency Planning Zones

The Devonport Nuclear Safety Orders (DEVNUSAFE) and the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan (DOSEP) outline the emergency responses for all partner agencies as applied to both on and off-site radiation emergencies.

There are four areas designated as planning zones for the combined emergency response:

a. The Exclusion Zone (on site)

An area around a nuclear submarine, including the vessel itself, in which people would be at greatest risk from the hazards of a radiation emergency.

b. On-site Control Zone

Beyond the exclusion zone and is an area surrounding an accident where actions are taken to protect people on the site from the effects of the emergency.

c. Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)

The DEPZ is an area extending to a minimum distance of 1.5km from the operational nuclear submarine berths and anchorages.

d. Outline Planning Zone (OPZ)

The OPZ is an area extending to 5km from the centre of 5 Basin on the Devonport Site and 5km from CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO buoys and 22 & 23 Anchorages.

For off-site emergency planning purposes, the extents of the DEPZs were determined by Plymouth City Council in consultation with Cornwall Council, South Hams District Council and Devon County Council. The OPZs were set by the Secretary of State for Defence.

Part 5 of this plan contains maps of each DEPZ and both OPZs.

1.19 Site Standby and Devonport Site Accident Arrangements

There are arrangements on the Devonport Site for responding to any radiological or conventional incident.

1.19.1 Site Standby and Reactor Safety Alerts

A site standby is declared in the event of:

- a reactor safety alert (RSA); or
- a large conventional accident (or potential for such an accident); or
- a radiological event within the Devonport Site; or
- where there is cause for concern for the safety of a large number of persons.

Such incidents may cause concern for nuclear or radiological safety as the circumstances develop toward a condition when a Devonport site accident may be declared.

1.19.2 Devonport Site Accident

A Devonport Site Accident (DSA) is extremely unlikely but could occur because of an emergency onboard a nuclear-powered submarine or in connection with other nuclear or radiological operations conducted on the site.

NOTE: As with the site standby above, the arrangements for managing a DSA can be activated for a serious, non-radiological accident.

1.19.3 Classifying a Devonport Site Accident

There are two categories of DSA, which depend on the severity of the incident:

i. On-site Incident (Site Nuclear Incident)

An on-site incident (OSI) is an event where the radiological consequences are confined to the Devonport Site. This may require the site/operators response plan, or parts thereof, to be implemented.¹²

In the event of an OSI, non-essential personnel evacuate from areas of the site. A clearly defined on-site control zone will be set up around the accident.

ii. Off-site Nuclear Emergency

An off-site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) is declared immediately if an accident develops to the extent that it may, or does, give rise to radiological hazards which require protective measures for members of the public. It will be necessary to evacuate non-essential personnel from a defined area of the Devonport Site and establish an on-site control zone.

¹² JSP471 p33 definition of SNL: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/jsp-471-defence-nuclear-accident-response> [13.08.24].

1.20 Off-site Nuclear Emergency and Declaration Qualifiers

1.20.1 Off-site Nuclear Emergency

An off-site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE) is a hazardous condition which results, or is likely to result, in the need to implement protective action to protect members of the public beyond the site boundary from a radiological hazard¹³.

There is potential for a reactor safety alert to progress through to OSNE without a separate SNI. In this event, both the on-site plan (DEVNUSAFE) and off-site planning arrangements can be activated simultaneously.

1.20.2 Supplementary Declaration Qualifiers

The MOD Defence Nuclear Emergency Response Directive provides the following additional OSNE Declaration Qualifiers¹⁴.

Qualifier	Radiation Hazard Confirmed
	An OSNE in which a radiation hazard has been detected.
	Release of Radioactive Material Confirmed
	An OSNE in which a release of radioactive material to the environment has been detected.

In addition, DOSEP considers an additional qualifier, in respect of recovery from the OSNE declaration.

Qualifier	Recovery
	OSNE response has transitioned into the recovery phase.

1.21 Activating the Plan

REPPIR indicates that a local authority which has prepared an off-site emergency plan must take reasonable steps to either activate the whole, or parts of the plan, as necessary without delay if the operator(s) inform them that:

- a. a radiation emergency has occurred, or:
- b. an event has occurred which could give rise to a radiation emergency¹⁵.

On receiving the relevant information relating to a radiation emergency, DOSEP is activated, as outlined in the REPPIR Approved Code of Practice and associated guidance.

Part two of this document (Activation, Immediate Actions, Command and Coordination) details the activation process.

¹³ REPPIR 2019 – Approved Code of Practice para. 489 (<https://www.onr.org.uk/reppir-2019-update.htm>) [24.07.24].

¹⁴ JSP471 p34 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/jsp-471-defence-nuclear-accident-response> [24.07.24].

¹⁵ REPPIR 2019 Reg 17(3) (<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2019/703/regulation/17/made>) [13.08.24].

2 PART 2 - ACTIVATION, ACTIONS, COMMAND AND CONTROL

Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance published in 2015 indicates that emergency management structures should be operational and staffed by trained people within one to two hours of a radiation emergency being declared¹⁶. In addition, International Atomic Energy Agency guidance outlines the importance of acknowledging a variation in timescale for partner consultation during an evolving emergency¹⁷.

The activation and escalation process defined in this plan operates in parallel with the Devonport Site operators' on-site emergency arrangements¹⁸. The Devonport Emergency Response Arrangements (on-site) provide a process for a proportionate response for a wide range of initiators.

2.1 Plan Activation

The DOSEP escalation path recognises that the on-site emergency response arrangements provide mechanisms to resolve local incidents without activation of an off-site response. However, the escalation pathway permits progression to a major emergency declaration should the operators move swiftly to declaring an off-site nuclear emergency.

2.1.1 Full Plan Activation

The plan is activated in full if:

- A radiation emergency has occurred
- An event has occurred which could give rise to a radiation emergency

2.1.2 Partial Plan Activation

Partial plan activation is considered if:

- An event occurs which could be perceived as a radiation emergency off-site, but will not result in irradiation or a release of radiation¹⁹

2.1.3 Activation for a false alarm

If a false alarm sounds at the Devonport Site, refer to the *Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm – False Alarm Communication Protocol*. Actions listed in the false alarm protocol provide clear and appropriate reassurance for members of the public.

¹⁶ Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance, Concept of Operations, October 2015

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-nuclear-emergency-planning-and-response-guidance>) [24.07.24]

¹⁷ Considerations in the Development of a Protection Strategy for a Nuclear or Radiological Emergency,

(<https://www.iaea.org/publications/14801/considerations-in-the-development-of-a-protection-strategy-for-a-nuclear-or-radiological-emergency>) [24.07.24]

¹⁸ REPIR (2019) Reg 13 (*The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance (onr.org.uk)*) [24.07.24]

¹⁹ REPIR (2019) Reg 17 ACOP Para 490 (*The Radiation (Emergency Preparedness and Public Information) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance (onr.org.uk)*) [24.07.24]

2.2 Collaborative Decision Making

The DOSEP escalation path extends across four distinct stages. Each stage allows the level of response activity to increase in line with the likelihood of the radiation emergency evolving into an off-site nuclear emergency declaration by the site operators. The incident escalation path is illustrated at section 2.3 below.

Progress through the four stages allows partner agencies to apply the JESIP Joint Decision Model (JDM), to evaluate available information, establish objectives and make the collaborative decision to advance the incident response.

The staged approach mirrors the application of a rising tide incident management process in which the emergency progresses from normal operation to an emergency or major incident over an extended period.

This requires a thorough understanding of risk and potential hazard to ensure that the nature of that incident is properly understood, and a proportionate response applied.

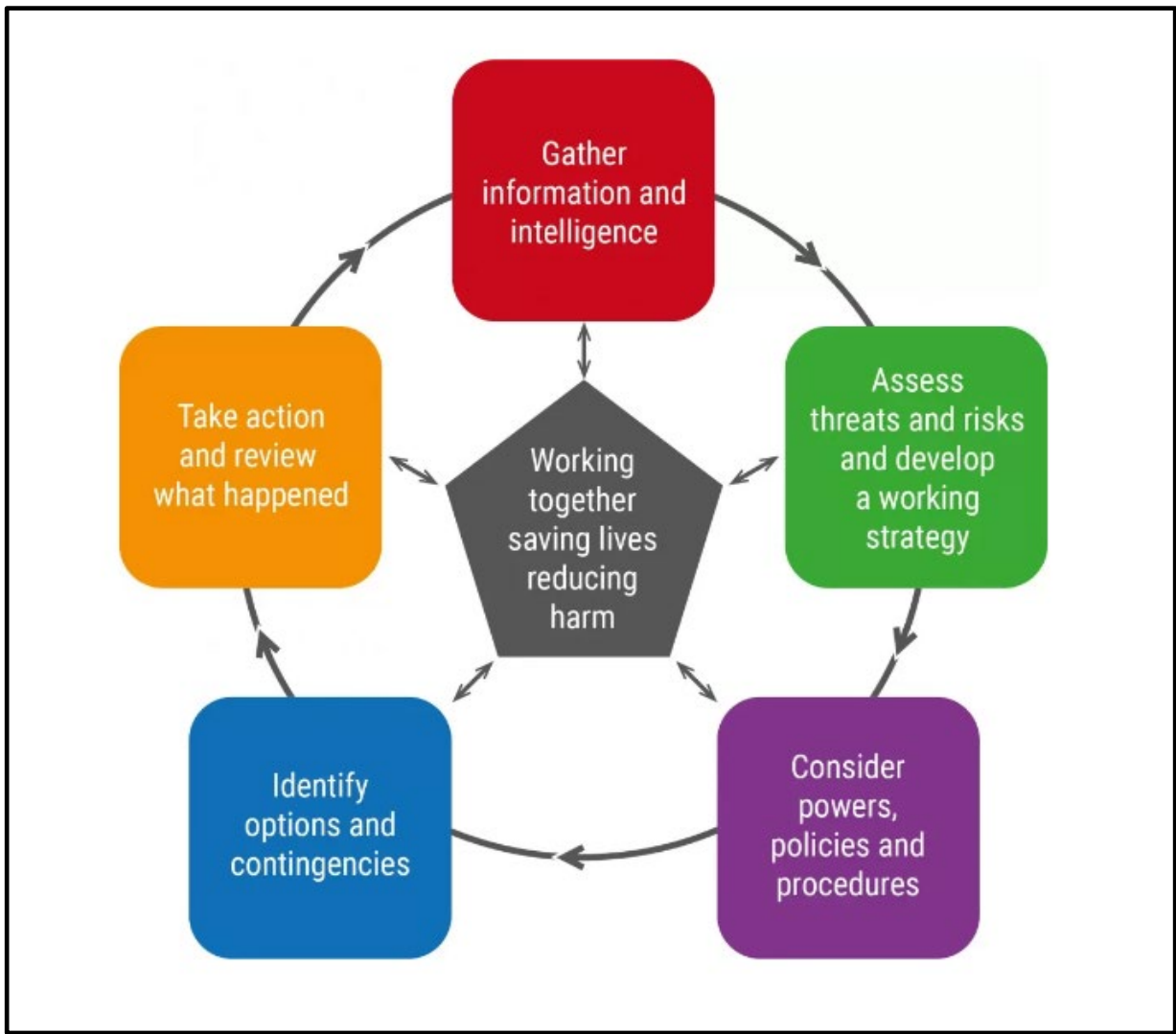


Figure 3 JESIP Joint Decision Model

2.3 Devonport off-site Nuclear Emergency Escalation

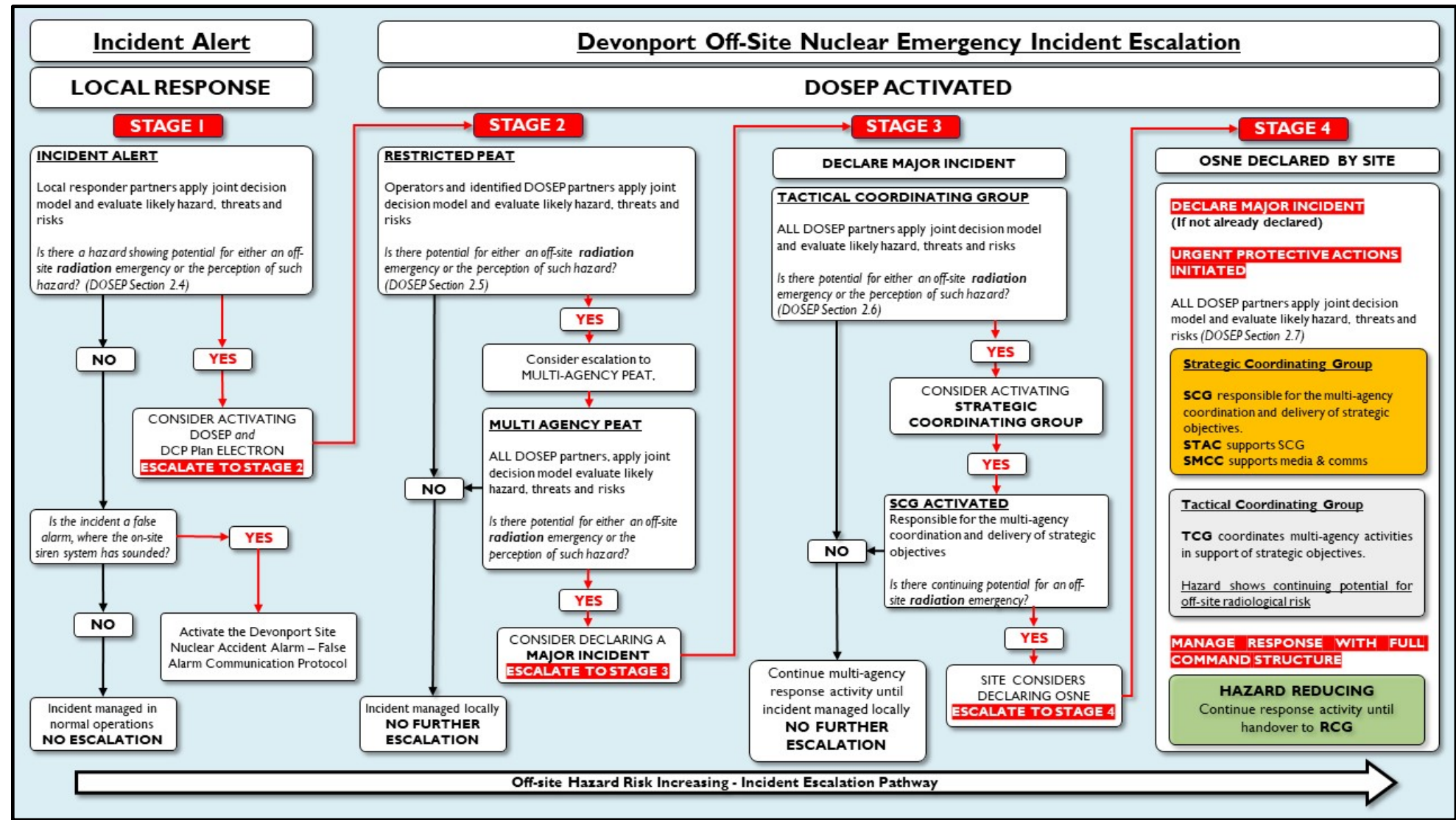


Figure 4 Four Stage DOSEP Incident Escalation Path

2.4 **STAGE 1** Incident Alert - Local Response

If an incident occurs on the Devonport Site, the on-site duty manager determines the appropriate declaration state.

The Devonport Site operators verify if the incident is:

- An abnormal event with potential for an off-site radiological hazard, the perception of such a hazard, or:
- A false alarm

If neither situation is true, then DOSEP is not activated, so no off-site action is taken. The operators liaise with relevant local responder partners and make a decision as to the local contingency planning arrangements to be activated.

2.4.1 Actions in Response to an Abnormal Event or False Alarm

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 1	Devonport Duty Manager	Arrange a meeting with relevant local responder partners	
ACTION 2	Operators and relevant responders	The operators meet local responders and make a decision	

Stage 1 Decision Considerations			
Consideration	Decision to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	No escalation. The incident is managed in normal operations	No further off-site action	N/A
B	There is a false alarm	Activate the <i>Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm – False Alarm Communication Protocol</i>	Plymouth CC ACTION 3
C	There is an abnormal event with potential for a radiological hazard (or the perception of such a hazard)	Consider activation of the <i>Devonport off-site Emergency Plan</i> Escalate to STAGE 2	MOD Police ACTION 4

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 3	Plymouth City Council	Activate the <i>Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm – False Alarm Communication Protocol</i>	
ACTION 4	MOD Police	Activate the <i>Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan</i> - Contact Devon & Cornwall Police - Request DOSEP is now activated - Ask Force Incident Manager (FIM) to Convene RESTRICTED PEAT Escalate to STAGE 2	

2.5 **STAGE 2** Activate the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan

2.5.1 Activate the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan

The Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan is activated if there is an abnormal event with either potential for an off-site radiological hazard, or the perception of such a hazard.

Following the DOSEP activation, the off-site responders follow the processes for emergency response outlined in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol (ERP) considering the hazards and risks associated with the potential consequences of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site.

Following the plans activation, **STAGE 2** of the escalation path corresponds to the “*Rising Tide – The PEAT and Information Sharing*” process outlined in the ERP. This allows for informal discussion between the police and a small group of relevant partners appropriate to the incident. For DOSEP purposes the first PEAT is restricted to key agencies.

2.5.2 Convene a DOSEP Restricted Pre-Event Assessment Teleconference (PEAT)

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 5	DCP FIM	Activate Contingency Plan ELECTRON Convene a restricted PEAT	

Devon & Cornwall Police activate contingency plan ELECTRON and convene a DOSEP restricted PEAT²⁰. The PEAT enables shared understanding of the likely progression towards a radiation emergency.

Attendance at the DOSEP restricted PEAT is limited to the following organisations:

- Devon and Cornwall Police (DCP)
- Ministry of Defence Police (MDP)
- Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service (DSFRS)
- The Devonport Site operators (MOD & Babcock International)
- UK Health Security Agency, Radiation, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (UKHSA RCE)
- UK Health Security Agency, South West (UKHSA SW)
- Plymouth City Council
- Cornwall Council
- Devon County Council (ONLY for incidents at CHARLIE, DELTA, and ECHO buoys and 22 & 23 Anchorages)

²⁰ DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol – Section 34

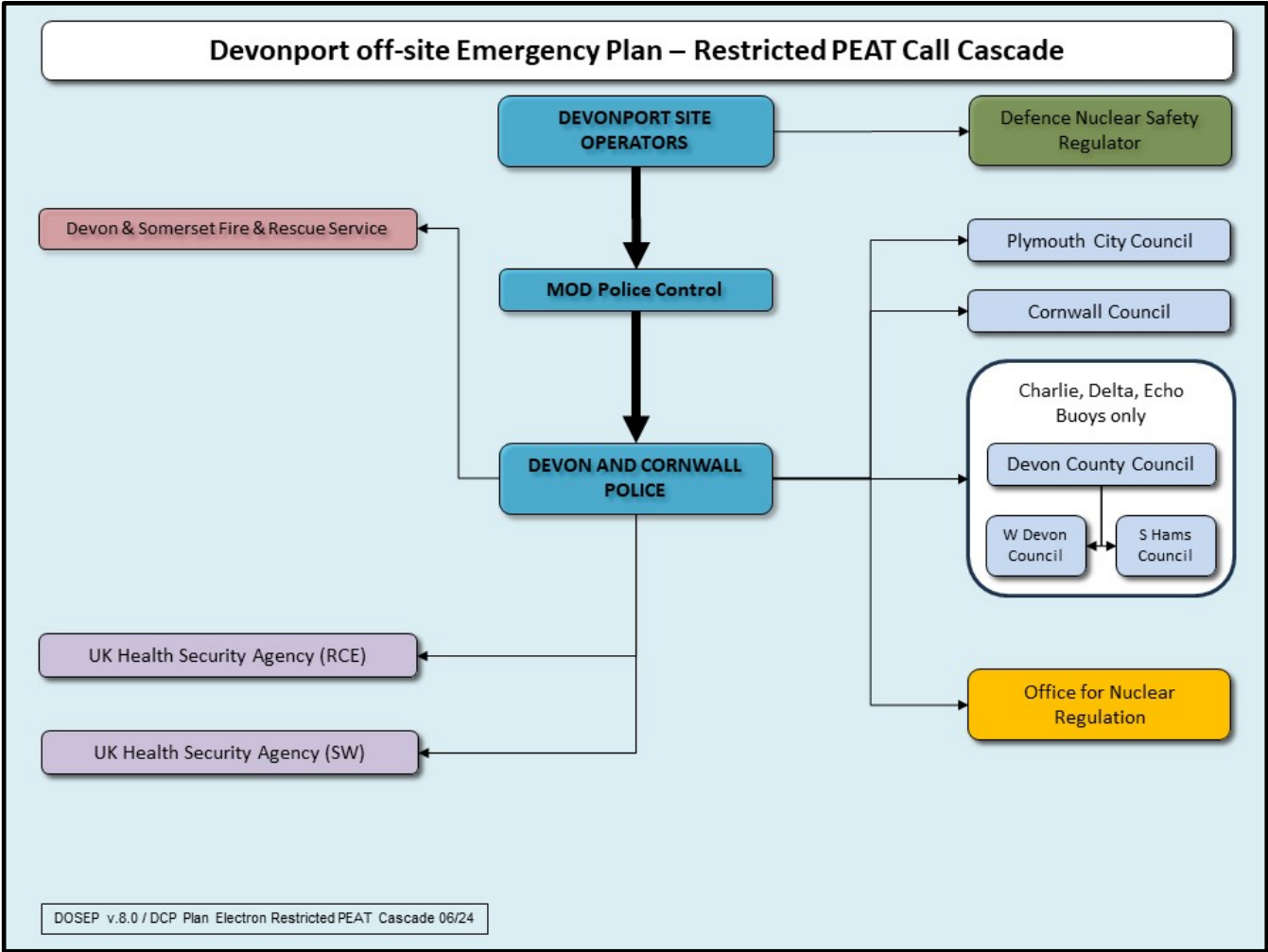


Figure 5 DOSEP / DCP Plan Electron Restricted PEAT Cascade

2.5.3 Publish the Resilience Direct Devonport Nuclear Emergency Response Page

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 6	PLYMOUTH CC	Publish the RD Devonport Off-site Nuclear Emergency Response Page	

The dedicated Resilience Direct (RD) Devonport Nuclear Emergency response page is published and made available to relevant DOSEP responder agencies.

The call cascade refers the restricted PEAT partner agencies to the DCIOS Resilience Direct Devonport Off-site Nuclear Emergency response page.

The Devonport Off-site Nuclear Emergency response page is used to disseminate information including meeting timings, on-line links and telephone details of all subsequent coordination meetings²¹.

²¹ DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol – Section 30
DOSEP v8.0. Page 34

2.5.4 Restricted PEAT Decisions

The LRF ERP suggests that where there is insufficient information available during the PEAT meeting to move to a formal stance (i.e. a formal TCG or even SCG) then a further PEAT can be scheduled. In the event an additional PEAT is required, this will escalate and include all DOSEP responders.

If clear information is available about an increasing radiation hazard with potential for off-site consequences at the Devonport Site, declare a major incident and escalate to a TCG.

Stage 2 <u>Restricted PEAT</u> Decision Considerations			
Consideration	Decision to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing. No further escalation. The incident is managed in normal operations	No further off-site action	N/A
B	Hazard not reducing, but insufficient information to declare a major incident. Potential off-site impact requires monitoring	Consider escalation to multi-agency DOSEP PEAT. ACTION 7	PEAT Chair
C	Hazard shows increasing potential for off-site radiological risk	Consider major incident declaration and escalate to TCG STAGE 3 ACTIONS 8 & 9	PEAT Chair

2.5.5 Convene a DOSEP multi-agency PEAT

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 7	DCP	Convene a DOSEP multi-agency PEAT	

Devon & Cornwall Police escalate the incident to a DOSEP multi-agency PEAT²². The PEAT enables shared understanding among all the DOSEP responders of the likely progression towards a radiation emergency.

The police contingency plan ELECTRON, call cascade is used to contact all DOSEP partners via the OP LINK process and the ELECTRON callout cascade (see fig 6 below).

The call cascade message refers agencies to the DCIOS Resilience Direct Devonport Off-site Nuclear Emergency response page.

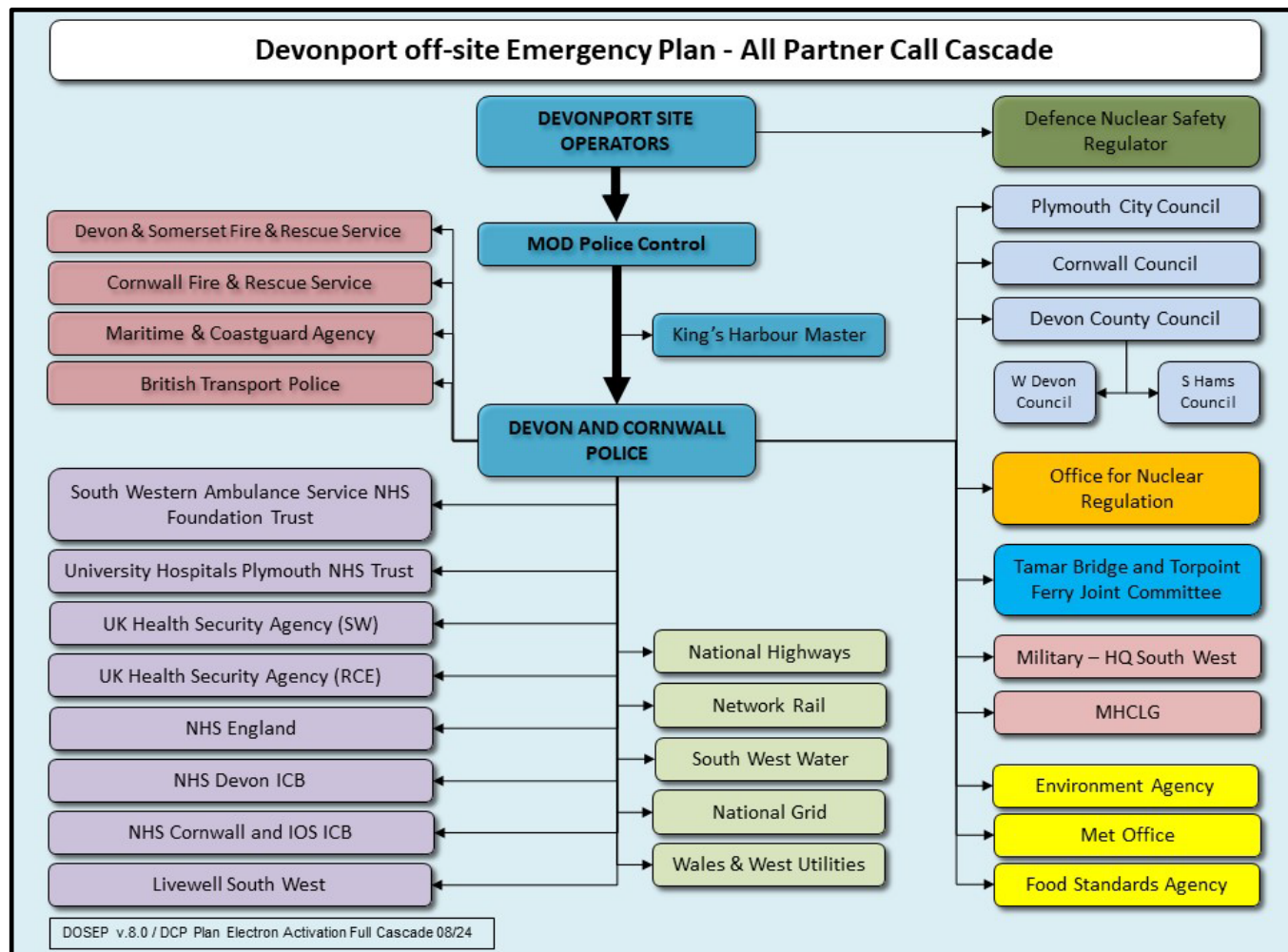


Figure 6 DOSEP / DCP Plan Electron Full Activation Call Cascade

The police coordinate the multi-agency PEAT, enabling shared understanding of the likely progression towards a radiation emergency. Responders are briefed by the site operators as to the likely evolution of the abnormal event at the Devonport Site.

Stage 2 Multi-agency <u>PEAT</u> Decision Considerations			
Consideration	Decision to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing. No further escalation. The incident is managed in normal operations	No further off-site action	N/A
B	Hazard not reducing, but insufficient information to declare a major incident. Potential off-site impact requires monitoring.	Consider further multi-agency DOSEP PEAT. ACTION 7	PEAT Chair
C	Hazard shows increasing potential for off-site radiological risk.	Consider major incident declaration and escalate to TCG STAGE 3 ACTIONS 8 & 9	PEAT Chair

2.6 **STAGE 3** Major Incident Declared

2.6.1 Declare a Major Incident and escalate to Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG)

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 8	PEAT Chair	Declare Major Incident	
ACTION 9	PEAT Chair	Request TCG convenes Consider opening TCC	

NOTE: A M/ETHANE report is required

The M/ETHANE model²³ is an established reporting framework which provides a common structure for responders and their control rooms to share incident information.

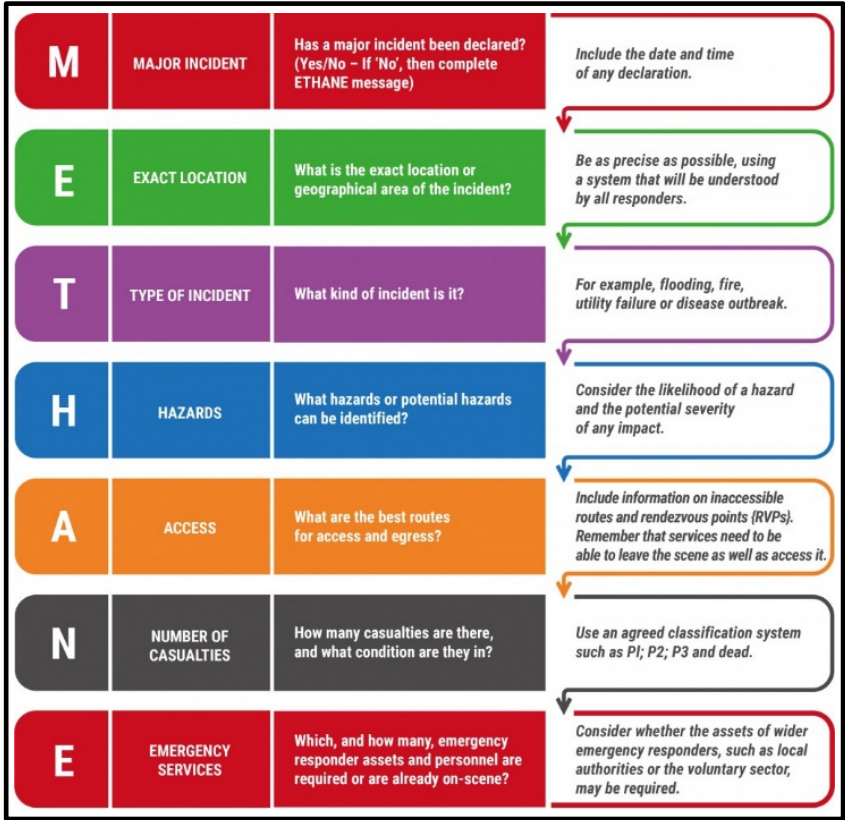


Figure 7 JESIP METHANE Reporting Framework

The M/ETHANE report is compiled by Devon and Cornwall Police using information supplied by the site operators and the MOD Police.

²³ JESIP M/ETHANE full version August 2023 (<https://www.jesip.org.uk/downloads/m-ethane-full-version/>) [24.07.24]
DOSEP v8.0.

2.6.2 Convene the Tactical Coordinating Group

Tactical command is instigated at **STAGE 3** of the emergency escalation to consider the response to potential off-site consequences. This is linked via the Police and Fire Liaison Officers to the on-site response coordinated at the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC).

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 10	DCP	Send first TCG details to DOSEP responders	

2.6.3 Off-site Response - Tactical Coordinating Group

The TCG is the main off-site decision-making body at a tactical level. The multi-agency TCG is held to advise all DOSEP responders about the developing on-site incident and potential progression towards an off-site nuclear emergency.

The TCG is formed by the multi-agency representatives able to make tactical decisions on behalf of their organisations. The TCG will be limited to response organisations listed in DOSEP and DCP Contingency Plan ELECTRON.

Where an on-site incident occurs, there is significant potential for there to be a perception of an off-site radiological emergency, even though there may be no release of radiation.

The TCG is convened to support multi-agency coordination ahead of the incident's escalation to an off-site nuclear emergency (OSNE).

If the incident escalation is likely to result in OSNE declaration, the TCG requests a strategic coordinating group (SCG) convene. Following this request the TCG also considers colocation, activating the appropriate tactical coordination centre(s)²⁴, in Plymouth and Cornwall.

Consideration	Decisions to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing	Continue multi-agency response activity until incident managed locally No further escalation	N/A
B	Hazard shows continuing potential for radiological risk or the perception of such risk. Activate the appropriate TCC(s)	Convene a further TCG ACTION 9	TCG Chair
C	The nature and likely scale of the situation is such that responder agencies require the activation of an SCG to provide direction in managing the potential off-site consequences	Escalate to ACTION 11	TCG Chair

2.6.4 Opening the Tactical Coordination Centres and Resilient Locations

If, when consideration is given to opening the TCCs, the principal locations in Plymouth and Truro are unavailable, a resilient secondary location in the appropriate area should be identified and activated.

2.6.5 TCG Support Cells and Working Groups

During the incident escalation, the TCG should consider activating local partner organisation's relevant capabilities to support working groups and cells at the tactical level. Cells activated should include:

- Mapping Cell (Resilience Direct and other mapping)
- Logistics Cell
- Vulnerable Persons Coordination Cell

Other cells or working groups will be established as outlined in the LRF Emergency Response Protocol and supporting guidance.

2.6.6 Devonport Accident Control Centre – On-site to Off-site Tactical Link

When the major incident is declared Devon and Cornwall Police (DCP) and Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service (DSFRS) allocate liaison officers to function as the link between the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC) and the off-site TCG.

The DCP liaison officer will be an inspector rank or above, who has attended the Nuclear Emergency Procedures Course (NEPC) and is accompanied by a support officer.

DSFRS send two officers. One will be a group manager rank or above, the other a station manager rank or above, qualified as a Hazardous Material and Environmental Protection Advisor (HMEPA).

The DCP and DSFRS liaison officers are the link between the DACC and the TCG.

2.6.7 Forward Command Post for Devonport Site

A forward command post (FCP) will be established on site for the site operators and the emergency responders dealing directly with the incident.

Other FCPs may be established dependent on the area of operations required by the tactical plan devised by the TCG.

2.6.8 Additional Response Centres

DOSEP partner agencies may establish their own response centres to manage their own operations. These centres must be in close liaison with their agency's representative at the TCC to support all tactical commanders with a shared situational awareness of the multi-agency response activity.

2.6.9 Convene the Strategic Coordinating Group

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 11	TCG Chair	Request SCG convene	
ACTION 12	TCG Chair	If TCCs not activated, open Plymouth TCC (and Truro TCC if required)	

At the strategic level, a major incident requiring a multi-agency response is coordinated through the SCG which can meet online or in person.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 13	DCP	Send first SCG details to DOSEP responders	

2.6.10 Multi-agency Off-site Response – Strategic Coordinating Group

Devon and Cornwall Police are the lead coordinating authority. A strategic police commander of NPCC rank chairs the SCG. Before declaration of OSNE, colocation of strategic command is likely to be via MS Teams.

As a minimum the SCG should include:

- The MOD Coordinating Authority
- DRDL Strategic Commander
- Plymouth City Council Strategic representative
- Cornwall Council Strategic representative
- The chairs (or nominated deputies), of the working groups or cells
- Devon County Council and South Hams District Council (in the event of an offshore incident at CHARLIE, DELTA, or ECHO Buoys)

The SCG takes overall responsibility for the multi-agency management of the off-site response to the radiation emergency through a framework within which the tactical and operational response levels operate.

At the on-site stage, there is significant potential for the event to be perceived as a radiation emergency off-site, even though there may be no radiation released. The SCG should consider the requirements of the strategic framework and activity coordination in anticipation of the declaration of an off-site nuclear emergency.

2.6.11 Preparation for initiating Urgent Protective Actions

The SCG must confirm adequate and proportionate preparation is in place for the delivery of public protective actions in the detailed emergency planning zone (DEPZ) appropriate for the declaration of the off-site nuclear emergency (OSNE) **ACTION 14**.

The declaration of an OSNE includes the declaration of a radiation emergency. This requires strategic command to implement urgent protective actions for members of the public. Protective actions include sheltering and stable iodine tablet (SIT) distribution.

Stable Iodine Tablet distribution has been pre-authorised, in writing, by Plymouth's Director of Public Health.

Details of urgent protective actions to be implemented are contained in Part 3, Health Protection and Protection of the Public, on page 46.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 14	SCG Chair and Director of Public Health	Confirm preparation for Urgent Protective Actions	

2.6.12 Emergency Plans Activated in Support of Health Protection

The following emergency plans are activated in support of health protection in the event of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site:

- Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan for the Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) in the South West
- Devonport Off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan
- Plymouth Radiation Monitoring Unit Deployment Plan
- South West LRF'S Radiation Monitoring Unit Framework

2.6.13 Opening the Strategic Coordination Centre

Consideration should also be given to opening the SCC, to enable agencies to collocate.²⁵ Other than in exceptional circumstances, the SCC is situated at Police Headquarters, Middlemoor, Exeter²⁶.

²⁵ DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol (ERP) – Section 32

²⁶ DCIOS LRF Strategic Coordination Centre (SCC) Plan

2.6.14 SCG Support Cells and Working Groups

If the incident escalation is likely to result in an OSNE declaration, the SCG should consider activating lead government departments and relevant supporting working groups or cells.

- Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC)²⁷
- Local Authority Cell
- Government Liaison Team
- Infrastructure and Utilities Group
- MOD Coordinating Authority
- Media Coordination Centre (Media Cell)²⁸
- Multi-agency Information Cell²⁹

Consideration	Decisions to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing. Continue response activity until incident managed in normal operation.	SCG consider handing back to TCG	SCG Chair
B	Hazard shows continuing potential for radiological risk or the perception of such risk.	Convene a further SCG	SCG Chair
C	The nature and likely scale of the radiation emergency is such that responder agencies require the activation of an SCC to provide the facilities required to managing the potential off-site consequences	ACTION 15	SCG Chair

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 15	SCG Chair	Confirm activation of SCC	

²⁷ Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan for the Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) in the South West

²⁸ LRF Communicating with the Public in an Emergency Plan

²⁹ JESIP Multi-Agency Information Cell (MAIC) Guidance

2.7 **STAGE 4** Off-Site Nuclear Emergency Declaration

2.7.1 Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

DEVNUSAFE indicates that should an event occur whereby the radiological consequences of the on-site event extend or have the potential to extend outside the Devonport Site, and which require the implementation of urgent protective actions for members of the public then an OSNE is declared. The OSNE declaration is made by the Devonport Site Emergency Controller (EC)

(Note: If the EC is not immediately available, the Duty Manager has the authority to act as the EC. In addition, the submarine commanding officer or officer of the day can also declare OSNE)

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 16	Devonport Site	Declare OSNE	

2.7.2 Check Major Incident Declaration

If there has been a rapid escalation to **STAGE 4** declare a major incident if this has not already been done.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 17	DCP	Check a major incident has been declared. If not, then declare a major incident	

2.7.3 Implement Urgent Protective Actions

The declaration of an OSNE includes the declaration of a radiation emergency. This requires strategic command to implement urgent protective actions for members of the public in the DEPZ. Protective actions include sheltering and stable iodine tablet (SIT) distribution.

Stable Iodine Tablet distribution has been pre-authorised by Plymouth's Director of Public Health

Details of urgent protective actions to be implemented are contained in Part 3, Health Protection and Protection of the Public, on page 46.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 18	SCG Chair and Director of Public Health	Confirm implementation of Urgent Protective Actions	

2.7.4 Off-site Incident - Strategic Coordinating Group

Hold an SCG no later than one hour after the off-site nuclear emergency (OSNE) declaration.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 19	DCP	Send SCG details to DOSEP responders	

2.7.5 Open the Strategic Coordination Centre

When Devon and Cornwall Police are notified about the OSNE declaration, the duty chief officer should be informed. The duty chief officer will consult with the chair of the SCG and, if required, open the SCC following the consideration at paragraph 2.6.5 and **ACTION 15**

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 20	DCP	Confirm SCC Open	

2.7.6 Establish Working Groups and Cells in support of SCC

If not already operating, establish all working groups and cells to support SCG.

- Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC)³⁰
- Local Authority Cell
- Government Liaison Team
- Infrastructure and Utilities Group
- MOD Coordinating Authority
- Media Coordination Centre (Media Cell)³¹
- Multi-agency Information Cell³²

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 21	DCP	Confirm Working Groups and Cells are supporting DCG	

Consideration	Decisions to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	The nature and scale of the radiation emergency is such that responder agencies require the full command and coordination structure to manage the potential off-site consequences	Manage at STAGE 4	SCG Chair
B	Hazard reducing. Continue response activity until handover to RCG	SCG handover to RCG	SCG Chair

³⁰ Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan for the Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) in the South West

³¹ LRF Communicating with the Public in an Emergency Plan

³² JESIP Multi-Agency Information Cell (MAIC) Guidance

2.7.7 Command, Control and Coordination

The structure for the command, control and coordination of an off-site nuclear emergency follows the strategic, tactical and operational format used for major incidents. This is familiar to category 1 and 2 responders as defined in the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. In addition, support may be provided via lead government departments. This is coordinated via the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Resilience and Emergencies Directorate (MHCLG RED) and the Defence Crisis Management Organisation (DCMO). The structure is illustrated in figure 5 below.

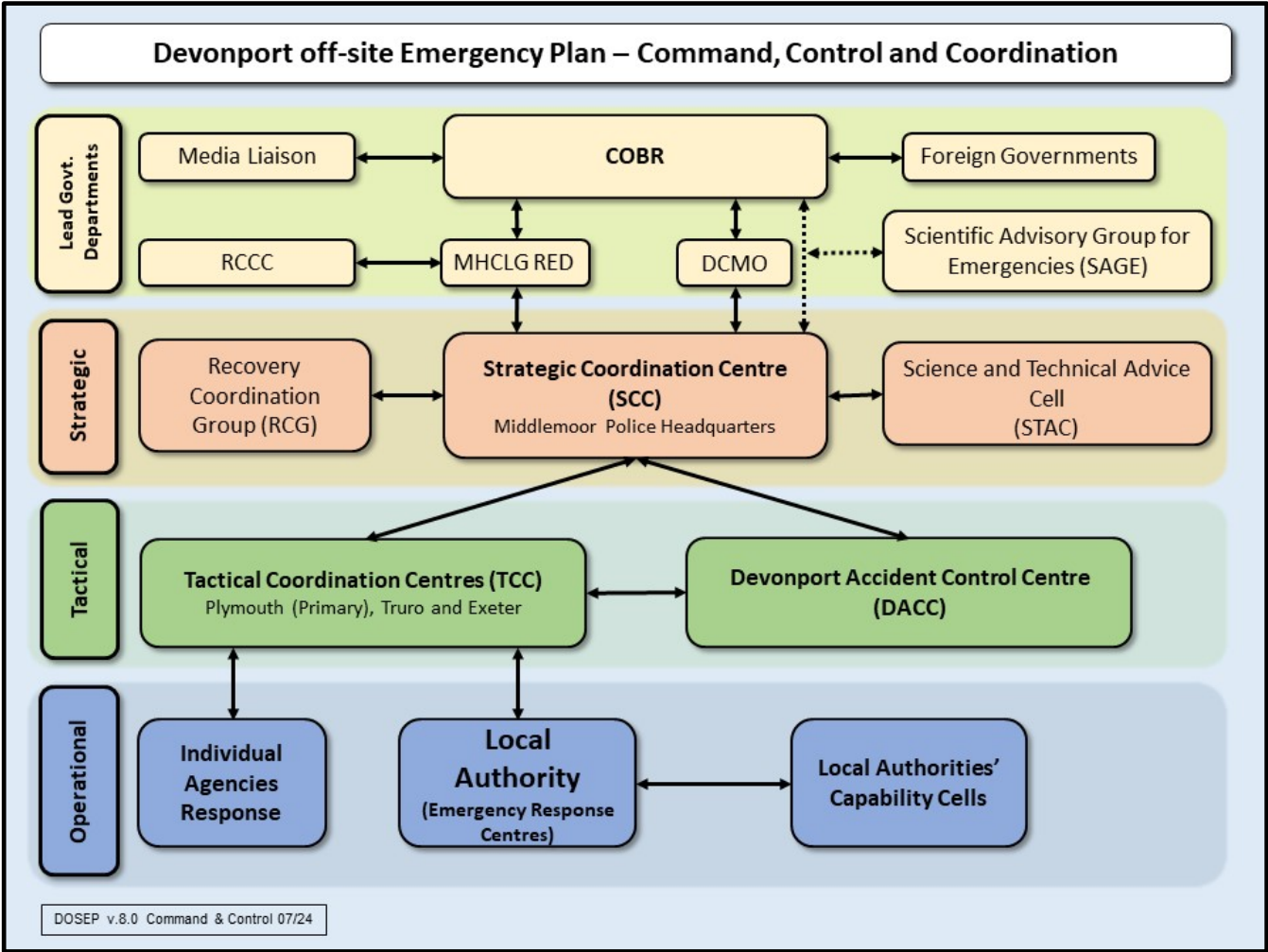


Figure 8 DOSEP Command, Control and Coordination Structure

2.8 **STAGE 4** Criteria for Handover from Response to Recovery

To ensure all agencies are aware of the implications and arrangements for handover from the response to recovery phase, the SCG will meet as soon as possible after the emergency’s containment, when it meets these nuclear emergency specific criteria:

- The on-site incident is contained
- There is no significant risk of further radiological release
- Public safety measures are in place and working effectively

In addition:

- Plymouth City Council (and other LAs) convene the recovery coordinating group (RCG)
- Sub-groups supporting the RCG are meeting
- Individual organisations are functioning effectively with adequate resources

Local authority recovery plans are activated in support of community recovery in the event of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site.

A formal handover process to local authorities is followed. The DCIOS LRF handover certificate will be completed³³.

Once complete, the handover is communicated to other responding agencies and the community.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 22	DCP & Local Authority	Activate handover to recovery	

NOTE: The handover to recovery may be a phased event depending on the emergency. For example, if multiple sites are affected they may be released to the RCG over a period of time.

³³ DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol (ERP) – Section 70
DOSEP v8.0. Page 46

3 PART 3 – HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC

3.1 Protective actions

The risk to people from a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site can be prevented or reduced by swift implementation of protective actions.

REPPIR³⁴ outlines a protective action as:

“...action that is taken to prevent or reduce radiation exposure of workers, members of the public, environment and contamination of property in the event of a radiation emergency.”

REPPIR guidance also defines urgent protective action (UPA) aimed at reducing exposure to people prior to and during the early phase of a radiation emergency. This includes:

- sheltering-in-place
- administration of stable iodine
- evacuation
- restrictions on food and water supplies

Some of this action may be taken on a precautionary basis.

Other urgent protective actions, such as:

- personal decontamination
- medical intervention and reassurance monitoring

may be required by one or more people depending on the outcome and spread of the radiation emergency.

Over a longer period, protective actions may be needed which help reduce exposure from surroundings which may have become contaminated and are in the intermediate time where a response activity transitions through the immediate remediation toward longer term recovery.

Longer term protective actions could, for example, include:

- continuing restrictions on food and water supplies
- temporary and permanent relocation
- recovery action

Recovery action is designed to protect people from longer-term exposures from environmental contamination and food. Some individuals may benefit from continued precautionary health checks.

³⁴ REPPIR (2019) Reg 2(1) Guidance para 65 ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](#)) [01.02.24].

3.2 Preparation for initiating Urgent Protective Actions

At **STAGE 3** response **ACTION 14**, the SCG requests confirmation from the DPH that adequate and proportionate preparation is in place for the delivery of UPAs in the detailed emergency planning zone (DEPZ) appropriate for the declaration of the off-site nuclear emergency (OSNE)

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 1	Director of Public Health and SCG Chair	Confirm preparation for Urgent Protective Actions	

3.3 Protective Actions in the Devonport DEPZ after OSNE

NOTE 1 - SEE PART 3A on page 56 for alternative information relating to protective actions for an off-site nuclear emergency in the off-shore DEPZ for CHARLIE DELTA and ECHO Buoys.

NOTE 2 - SEE PART 3B on page 60 for alternative information relating to protective actions for an off-site nuclear emergency in the off-shore DEPZ for 22 & 23 ANCHORAGES

The declaration of an OSNE at response at response **STAGE 4** includes the declaration of a radiation emergency. This requires strategic command to implement urgent protective actions for members of the public. Protective actions include sheltering and stable iodine tablet (SIT) distribution

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 2	Director of Public Health and SCG Chair	Confirm implementation of Urgent Protective Actions	
UPA 3	Comms & Media Cell	Issue advice to the population in the DEPZ to “Go In, Stay In and Tune In”.	
UPA 4	Plymouth City Council	Activate the Plymouth Emergency Notification System for Devonport	
UPA 5	Comms & Media Cell	Consider activating UK Government Emergency Alerts	

3.4 Stable Iodine

UK Government guidance³⁵ issued in 2023 indicates that radiation emergencies at nuclear reactors that are operational, or have recently shut down, may result in releases of radioactive forms of iodine which can accumulate in the thyroid gland. Administration of stable iodine at the right time blocks the absorption of radioactive iodine by the thyroid gland and speeds up the body’s ability to remove radioactive iodine. This reduces the risk of harm from radioactive iodine exposure to the thyroid.

³⁵ What to do in a radiation emergency published 30 November 2023

(<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/radiation-emergencies-information-for-the-public/what-to-do-in-a-radiation-emergency>) [26.07.24].

3.5 Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - On Land - Devonport DEPZ

Plymouth City Council (PCC) has developed a subsidiary document, the Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan, in partnership with the operators, MOD & DRDL. The plan sets out the arrangements for the delivery of stable iodine tablets (SITs), by military personnel, to members of the public outside the Devonport Site and within the DEPZ.

The plan details actions required by on-site staff to undertake the off-site distribution on behalf of the relevant Director of Public Health. Arrangements for the on-site distribution of SITs are detailed within DEVNUSAFE and local cell orders/check log of actions

Following the OSNE declaration, SITs are delivered in the downwind (45 degree) sector of the accident submarine. Tablets are distributed within identified SITs delivery zones to the extent of the geographic limit defined by the DEPZ.

Distribution of SITs is pre-authorised. However, where possible, a conversation to confirm the distribution should take place. The SITs Distribution Coordinator (a nominated manager in HMNB(D)) will contact Plymouth City Council's Director of Public Health, to obtain verbal authority to start tablet deliveries.

If contact with the DPH (or nominated deputy) is not achieved, the DPH has pre-authorised SITs distribution on declaration of OSNE. A copy of the pre-authorisation letter is shown at figure 9

NOTE: The SITs Distribution Coordinator uses best endeavours to contact the DPH (or nominated deputy), to obtain the verbal authority for SITs distribution. If contact is not achieved, the letter confirming the prior authority to distribute tablets endorses the decision to start deliveries.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 6	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Attempts contact with DPH requesting authority to distribute.	
UPA 7	DPH	Grants authority to distribute tablets	
UPA 8	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Records outcome of DPH Contact.	
UPA 9	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Confirms DPH authority to distribute, either through verbal contact or via the prior confirmation letter.	
UPA 10	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Mobilises SITs delivery teams following instructions in the Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan	

OFFICIAL



Office of the Director
of Public Health

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T: 01752 307835
E: ruth.harrell@plymouth.gov.uk
www.plymouth.gov.uk

SITs Distribution Coordinator
HM Naval Base
Plymouth

Via email

Date: 27 March 2024

My Ref: RH/JS

Your Ref:

Dear Sir

Devonport off-site Emergency Plan

The authority to issue stable iodine tablets (SITs) to the public in the event of a reactor accident on the Devonport site, rests with the Director of Public Health (DPH). In the event the site operators are unable, following best endeavours, to contact the DPH or nominated deputy, a pre-authorisation to issue and take the tablets when instructed has been agreed.

In addition, Plymouth City Council has consulted the Directors of Public Health for the adjacent areas of Devon and Cornwall. They confirm:

- The Plymouth DPH has the authority to pre-authorise distribution and use of these tablets, including their populations,

and;

- The Plymouth DPH has the authority to direct the distribution and use of these tablets, to include their populations.

Therefore in relation to the above plan:

On declaration of the off-site nuclear emergency, I hereby authorise on behalf of Plymouth, Devon and Cornwall DPHs, the site operators to commence issuing of SITs to defined members of the public in the Strategic Coordinating Group (SCG) recommended sector of the Detailed Emergency Planning Zone. The advice to members of the public is to take the tablets when instructed, in accordance with the directions in the accompanying leaflet.

Yours faithfully

Ruth Harrell
Director of Public Health
Plymouth City Council

Figure 9 DPH Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Authority Letter

3.6 Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft

Following the OSNE declaration, arrangements must be considered to enable people on watercraft located in the downwind sector of the accident submarine, to the extent of the geographic limit defined by the DEPZ.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 11	DPH	Consider arrangements to enable SITs to be obtained by people on watercraft inside the DEPZ and located in downwind sector of the accident submarine.	

3.7 Communicating Health Information

Radio, television, news and social media announcements are used by Plymouth City Council's Director of Public Health and the UK Health Security Agency to provide further advice to the population concerning:

- The importance of shelter
- How they will receive stable iodine tablets
- Taking the stable iodine tablets in accordance with instructions given on delivery

Communication, warning and informing is coordinated by partner agencies communication teams working together, as outlined in **Part 4** of this plan.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 12	DPH / UKHSA	Activate warning and informing channels to provide advice to the population concerning, sheltering and obtaining SITs, with information about when to take SITs.	

3.8 Education and Early Years Settings

Issuing SITs administration instructions to Education & Early Years settings

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 13	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council	Consider issuing SITs administration instruction to education and early years settings by local authorities ³⁶	

³⁶ Devonport off-site Emergency Plan Appendix 5 Education and Early Years' Settings
DOSEP v8.0.

3.9 Population Radiation Monitoring

Activation of population radiation monitoring unit(s)

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 14	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC / UKHSA / UKHSA RCE	Consider activating population radiation monitoring arrangements for Plymouth, Cornwall and Devon.	
UPA 15	UKHSA SW / UKHSA RCE	Activate South-West Radiation Monitoring Unit Framework	
UPA 16	PCC / CC / DCC	Activate local monitoring unit (RMU) deployment plans / arrangements	

3.10 Health Protection Information

During a radiation emergency, local authorities are required to provide information about the emergency, what is being undertaken to manage the emergency and any relevant health protection measures.

The communication and information dissemination is coordinated by partner agencies communication teams working together, as outlined in **Part 4** of this plan.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 17	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Provide at regular intervals, and in an appropriate manner, information and advice about the facts of the emergency, the steps being taken and, as appropriate, the health protection measures.	
UPA 18	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Information to be relevant to members of the public in the local authority area. Information should detail health protection advice such as recommendations to shelter, SITs administration, restrictions on food consumption, hygiene and decontamination	

3.11 Protective Actions in the Outline Planning Zone

The protective actions identified above may be extended to an OPZ following analysis of radiological monitoring data compared against the set of site-specific intervention levels (SSIL) determined for Devonport. The STAC will provide further advice.

Shelter SSIL	= 3 mSv	Whole body dose	Lower Emergency Reference Level
SITs SSIL	= 100 mSv	Thyroid dose	Upper Emergency Reference Level
Evacuation SSIL	= 300 mSv	Whole body dose	Upper Emergency Reference Level

Table 1 Emergency Reference Levels³⁷

However, there is 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 emergency reference level (ERL) values for extension of SITs distribution and evacuation protective actions remains justified.

3.12 Health Communication Actions beyond the DEPZ but within the OPZ

People outside the DEPZ will be advised to monitor radio, television, news and social media announcements. Local radio and TV stations will broadcast further advice. However, no special action need be taken unless informed otherwise by the DPH and /or UKHSA.

TV	Radio	FM/DAB
BBC 1	BBC Radio Devon	- 103.4
ITV	Heart	- 88 – 108 (Varies)
Sky News	Radio Plymouth	- 106.7
	BBC Radio Cornwall	- 95.2
	Hits Radio Cornwall	-102.2

Table 2 TV and Radio Stations

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 19	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Provide at regular intervals, and in an appropriate manner, information and advice about the facts of the emergency, the steps being taken and, as appropriate, the health protection measures.	

³⁷ Public Health Protection in Radiation Emergencies ([Radiation emergencies: public health protection 2019 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/radiation-emergencies-public-health-protection-2019)) [13.03.24].

3.13 Preplanning for Protective Actions beyond the DEPZ but within the OPZ

Preplanning for the OPZ does not include urgent protective actions such as sheltering in place as the population is further away from the site. Therefore, any release allows for a greater time to implement protective actions and/or take decisions about further actions. If protective actions are implemented, vulnerable communities, food, water, and all farming practices should be considered immediately.

Local authorities to gather data for the protective actions required in the OPZ, for residential areas, education, care, nursing, residential and health settings and other vulnerable communities.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 20	PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Consider protective actions which may be required beyond the DEPZ but inside the OPZ. Gather data to inform necessary protective actions	

3.14 The UK Health Security Agency Role

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) is responsible for providing leadership in public health emergency preparedness, resilience, response and recovery and scientific and technical advice at all organisational levels, working in partnership with other organisations to protect the public. UKHSA is a Category 1 responder with responsibility for all duties under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004. In this role we will provide the expert health protection advice to local authority Directors of Public Health, the local NHS and to LRF/LHRP structures and their programmes. In fulfilling these responsibilities UKHSA will:

- Provide specialist services (inc. Health Protection, Field Services, Radiation Chemical and Environment, Communications & Emergency Preparedness Resilience & Response) in provision of public health advice and support relating to the health aspects of the incident (including any necessary public protection measures), and act as a gateway to national sources of specialist health protection advice,
- Activate and coordinate the provision of a Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC), during relevant responses, including arranging a Chair, Deputy, Manager, Loggist and administrative support. If required this includes ensuring the transition of STAC support from the SCG to the recovery working group during the recovery phase,
- Support the development of public health messages during the response and recovery,
- Provide advice and support regarding monitoring impacts on public health and longer-term surveillance,
- Deploy suitable representatives to SCG, TCG, Communications and Recovery Group as required,
- Provide suitable representatives to an Air Quality Cell if convened and support with analysing any monitoring data.

3.15 The Science and Technical Advice Cell

The Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) is activated because of the potential for significant health and environmental consequences as a result of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site. This reflects the need for scientific and technical advice beyond any initial front-line response.

The STAC brings together technical experts from those agencies involved in the response who can provide scientific and technical advice to the SCG Chair.

During the escalation process for response to the radiation emergency, an SCG is convened. The chair requests a STAC be formed by contacting the UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) South West (SW) Region Duty Consultant in Health Protection (CHP).

Should an incident at Devonport be deemed likely to have an impact on the health of the local population, the STAC will be recommended to the SCG chair by senior public health professional such as:

- Local Authority Director of Public Health
- Consultant in Health Protection
- UKHSA SW Region Centre Director

In the initial stages of any emergency, the immediate concern is likely to be the risk to human health from the substances involved and any possible mitigation measures required.

3.16 Emergency Plans Activated in Support of Health Protection

The following emergency plans are activated in support of health protection in the event of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site:

- Science and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) Plan for the Local Resilience Forums (LRFs) in the South West (SW-LRF STAC PLAN v04.00, UKHSA, 2022)
- Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan (MOD & PCC, 2024)
- Plymouth Radiation Monitoring Unit Deployment Plan (PCC, 2024) informed by Nuclear and Radiological Emergencies: South-West Radiation Monitoring Unit Framework

3A HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO BUOYS DEPZ

3A.1. Advance Warning for Dispersal from or Evacuate the Bovisand / Staddon Areas

If sufficient warning is given of a declaration of an emergency, or if the situation favours the controlled dispersal or evacuation of the population, police and other emergency responders will be allocated to the Bovisand/Staddon Height areas to warn and advise the public/residents to evacuate the area.

- The Police will deploy officers to control traffic flow at the following locations to allow efficient clearance of the area: -

- (1) Hooe Hill and Staddon Lane
- (2) Jennycliff Lane and Staddon Lane
- (3) Renney Road and Bovisand Lane

As a precaution an evacuation assembly point (EAP) will be identified during the incident. Immediate assistance and/or onward travel will be arranged for displaced people, where there is either no suitable shelter available, or they have no means of transport.

- The police can request resources from Devon County Council (DCC) to support the evacuation.

3A.2. Advance Warning to Evacuate Drakes Island

Drakes Island is uninhabited. Organisers of visits and events consider evacuation from the island in an emergency

If sufficient warning is given of a declaration of an emergency, the police will request activation of the emergency notification Drakes Island SMS group to advise event organisers to evacuate.

3A.3. Protective Actions in the CHARLIE, DELTA & ECHO Buoy DEPZ after OSNE

The declaration of an OSNE at response at response **STAGE 4** includes the declaration of a radiation emergency. This requires strategic command to implement urgent protective actions for members of the public. Protective actions include sheltering and stable iodine tablet (SIT) distribution

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 2	Director of Public Health and SCG Chair	Confirm implementation of Urgent Protective Actions	
UPA 3	Comms & Media Cell	Consider activating messaging to evacuate Bovisand, Staddon and Drake's Island	
UPA 4	Plymouth City Council	Issue advice to the population in the CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO Buoys DEPZ to "Go In, Stay In and Tune In". Activate the Emergency Notification System for CHARLIE, DELTA & ECHO Buoys	
UPA 5	Comms & Media Cell	Consider activating UK Government Emergency Alerts	

Plymouth City Council (PCC) has developed a subsidiary document, the Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan, in partnership with the operators, MOD & DRDL. The plan sets out the arrangements for the delivery of stable iodine tablets (SITs), by military personnel, to members of the public in the CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO Buoys DEPZ.

Following the OSNE declaration, SITs are delivered in the downwind sector of the accident submarine. Tablets are distributed to identified SITs delivery locations.

Distribution of SITs is pre-authorised. However, where possible, a conversation to confirm the distribution should take place. The SITs Distribution Coordinator (a nominated manager in HMNB(D)) will contact Plymouth City Council's Director of Public Health, to obtain verbal agreement to start tablet deliveries.

If contact with the DPH (or nominated deputy) is not achieved, the DPH has pre-authorised SITs distribution on declaration of OSNE. A copy of the pre-authorisation letter is shown at figure 9

NOTE: The SITs Distribution Coordinator uses best endeavours to contact the DPH (or nominated deputy), to obtain the verbal authority for SITs distribution. If contact is not achieved, the letter confirming the prior authority to distribute tablets endorses the decision to start deliveries.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 6	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Attempts contact with DPH requesting authority to distribute.	
UPA 7	DPH	Grants authority to distribute tablets	
UPA 8	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Records outcome of DPH Contact.	
UPA 9	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Confirms DPH authority to distribute, either through verbal contact or via the prior confirmation letter.	
UPA 10	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Initiate the distribution of stable iodine tablets in the downwind sector of the accident submarine. Tablets are distributed to locations listed in section 3A.6. following instructions in the Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan	

3A.4. Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft

Following the OSNE declaration, arrangements must be considered to enable people on watercraft located in the downwind sector of the accident submarine, to the extent of the geographic limit defined by the DEPZ.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA II	DPH	Consider arrangements to enable SITs to be obtained by people on watercraft inside the DEPZ and located in downwind sector of the accident submarine.	

3A.5. Stable Iodine Tablet Deliveries

If the emergency involves a submarine on CHARLIE, DELTA or ECHO Buoys and the wind is blowing from between 235 degrees and 300 degrees, then SITs deliveries are required inside the DEPZ to properties in the vicinity of Bovisand and Staddon Heights.

3A.6. Identified Stable Iodine Delivery Locations

i. Staddon Heights residents & Staddon Heights Golf Club

- Residents located in the Staddon Heights area and visitors to the Staddon Heights Golf Club will be advised to “Go In, Stay In and Tune In”, in their properties or the Staddon Heights Golf Club House until further advised or evacuated
- The Director of Public Health will advise people about the importance of shelter and the distribution of SITs via radio, social media and television announcements
- A leaflet delivered with the SITs advises that instructions as to when the tablets should be taken, will be broadcast through radio, social media or television.

ii. Bovisand Diving Centre

- Divers at the Bovisand Diving Centre or visitors to the marina associated with the diving centre, will be advised to take shelter in the diving school through the “Go In, Stay In and Tune In” announcement until further advised or evacuated
- The Director of Public Health will advise people about the importance of shelter and distribution of SITs via radio, social media and television announcements
- A leaflet delivered with the SITs advises that instructions as to when the tablets should be taken, will be broadcast through radio, social media or television

iii. Bovisand Lodge Estate

- Residents, holiday makers, staff and visitors to the Bovisand Lodge Estate will be advised to take shelter. They will be directed by the management to shelter in the private houses, following the “Go In, Stay In and Tune In” announcement, until further advised or evacuated

- The Director of Public Health will advise people about the importance of shelter and distribution of SITs through radio, social media and television announcements
- A leaflet delivered with the SITs advises that instructions as to when the tablets should be taken, will be broadcast through radio, social media or television

iv. Bovisand Park and Cedar Park

- Residents, holiday makers, staff and visitors to either Bovisand Park or Cedar Park will be advised to take shelter. They will be directed to “Go In, Stay In and Tune In”, until further advised or evacuated
- The Director of Public Health will advise people about the importance of shelter and distribution of SITs through radio, social media and television announcements
- A leaflet delivered with the tablets advises that instructions as to when the tablets should be taken, will be broadcast through radio, social media or television

v. Transient Population and Beach Goers

- On receiving the major incident declaration, and if it is safe to do so, police and other emergency responders will be allocated to these areas to advise transient population and beach goers to evacuate the area unless circumstances dictate finding suitable shelter.
- The Director of Public Health will advise people about the importance of shelter and distribution of SITs through radio, social media and television announcements
- A leaflet delivered with the tablets advises that instructions as to when the tablets should be taken, will be broadcast through radio, social media or television

vi. Transport Routes & South West Coast Path

Devon & Cornwall Police will implement cordons around the DEPZ to stop commuters and walkers from entering the zone. All non-emergency personnel will be directed away from the area.

3B HEALTH PROTECTION AND PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC 22 & 23 ANCHORAGE DEPZ

3B.1. Advance Warning to Evacuate the Area

The 22 & 23 Anchorage DEPZ is entirely over water.

If sufficient warning is given of a declaration of an emergency, or if the situation favours the controlled evacuation of the area, HM Coastguard, the King's Harbour Master and the police will warn and advise members of the public and watercraft to evacuate the area.

3B.2. Protective Actions in the 22 & 23 Anchorage DEPZ after OSNE

The declaration of an OSNE at response at response **STAGE 4** includes the declaration of a radiation emergency. This requires strategic command to implement urgent protective actions for members of the public. Protective actions include sheltering and stable iodine tablet (SIT) distribution

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 2	Director of Public Health and SCG Chair	Confirm implementation of Urgent Protective Actions	
UPA 3	Comms & Media Cell	Consider issuing advice to the members of the public and watercraft to evacuate the 22 & 23 Anchorage DEPZ.	
UPA 4	Comms & Media Cell	Consider additional communication channels for warning and informing in the 22 & 23 Anchorage DEPZ.	
UPA 5	Comms & Media Cell	Consider activating UK Government Emergency Alerts	

Plymouth City Council (PCC) has developed a subsidiary document, the Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan, in partnership with the operators, MOD & DRDL.

Distribution of SITs is pre-authorised. However, where possible, a conversation to confirm the distribution should take place. The SITs Distribution Coordinator (a nominated manager in HMNB(D)) will contact Plymouth City Council's Director of Public Health, to obtain verbal agreement to start tablet deliveries.

If contact with the DPH (or nominated deputy) is not achieved, the DPH has pre-authorised SITs distribution on declaration of OSNE. A copy of the pre-authorisation letter is shown at figure 9

NOTE: The SITs Distribution Coordinator uses best endeavours to contact the DPH (or nominated deputy), to obtain the verbal authority for SITs distribution. If contact is not achieved, the letter confirming the prior authority to distribute tablets endorses the decision to start deliveries.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 6	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Attempts contact with DPH requesting authority to distribute.	
UPA 7	DPH	Grants authority to distribute tablets	
UPA 8	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Records outcome of DPH Contact.	
UPA 9	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Confirms DPH authority to distribute, either through verbal contact or via the prior confirmation letter.	
UPA 10	Not Applicable	Not applicable as DEPZ is over water	

3B.3. Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft

Following the OSNE declaration, arrangements must be considered to enable people on watercraft located in the downwind sector of the accident submarine, to the extent of the geographic limit defined by the DEPZ.

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 11	DPH	Consider arrangements to enable SITs to be obtained by people on watercraft inside the DEPZ and located in downwind sector of the accident submarine.	

4. PART 4 – COMMUNICATIONS AND WARNING AND INFORMING

Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance issued in 2015 indicates that agencies involved in response to a radiological incident at the Devonport Site, should consider appropriate warning and informing preparation is in place ahead of any reasonably foreseeable radiation emergency³⁸.

DOSEP supplements the Devon, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly LRF document *Communicating with the Public in an Emergency Plan*. This plan outlines communication activity delivered for all emergencies. Lead agencies may vary dependent on the type of incident.

4.1. Information to the Public and Media in the Event of a Radiation Emergency

A radiation emergency at the Devonport Site will create immediate and sustained demand for information from the media and members of the public, as well as widespread sharing of information on social media platforms.

This means all agencies need to work together to ensure accurate, authoritative and timely information is provided to the public and the media throughout the incident.

This will involve the proactive use of official communication channels such as council and police websites and social media platforms, television, radio and news websites and email and text message alerts.

Significant media and social media activity will likely continue through the incident response and recovery phases.

4.2. Communications and Warning and Informing Objectives

- To provide authoritative and timely information to all incident stakeholders to ensure they can take the right actions to stay safe, minimise the risk of alarm and confusion and prevent inaccurate information being shared by the media and on social media
- To coordinate all communication activity and public messages from the responding agencies and work with the Cabinet Office and other Government agencies to ensure authoritative and accurate information is shared
- To provide regular updates to all stakeholders using the full range of communication platforms
- To make effective use of all communication tools to reassure the wider community across Plymouth, Devon and Cornwall that plans to manage a radiation incident at the Devonport Site and maintain public safety are being implemented
- To ensure employees of all responding agencies are kept fully informed through regular internal briefings and updates

³⁸ Nuclear Emergency Planning and Response Guidance – Part 2 - https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5a7f5e6ee5274a2e87db56f1/NEPRG02_-_Response.pdf [02.05.24]
DOSEP v8.0. Page 62

4.2.1 Stakeholder and Communication Channels

A radiation incident on the Devonport Site will require communication with a wide range of stakeholders. See tables below:

i. On the Devonport Site

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
All staff based at / working on the Devonport Site	Actions to take	MoD and Babcock internal channels

ii. Partner Agencies

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
All partner agencies	Actions to take	Partner agency internal channels

iii. Residents Outside the Devonport Site – Detailed Emergency Planning Zone (DEPZ)

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
<p>People living and staying in the Devonport DEPZ</p> <p>To include:</p> <p>Plymouth: Morice Town, Devonport, Ford, Keyham, North Prospect, Ham, Camel's Head, Weston Mill, St Budeaux and Barne Barton</p> <p>Cornwall: Torpoint and Wilcove</p> <p>Devon:</p> <p>People living and staying in the CHARLIE DELTA and ECHO Buoys DEPZ</p> <p>Bovisand and nearby Caravan and Camping Parks</p>		<p>Send Word Now text alert</p> <p>Cabinet Office Emergency Alert message</p> <p>Police / Council Twitter (X)</p> <p>Council Facebook</p> <p>Council Next Door</p> <p>Council email bulletins</p> <p>Council WhatsApp</p> <p>Media: including BBC Radio Devon, Greatest Hits Radio, ITV Westcountry, Plymouth Live</p> <p>Door knocking (if activated)</p> <p>Leaflet drop (if activated)</p>

iv. **Residents Outside the DEPZ but inside the OPZ**

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
People living and staying <i>outside</i> the Devonport DEPZ but <i>in</i> the OPZ To include: Plymouth inside OPZ Cornwall inside OPZ Devon: People living and staying <i>outside</i> the CHARLIE DELTA and ECHO Buoys DEPZ but <i>in</i> the OPZ		Send Word Now text alert Cabinet Office Emergency Alert message Police / Council Twitter (X) Council Facebook Council Next Door Council email bulletins Council WhatsApp Media: including BBC Radio Devon, Greatest Hits Radio, ITV Westcountry, Plymouth Live

v. **Education and Early Years Settings – Detailed Emergency Planning Zone and All Locations in OPZ where SITs are pre-distributed**

(Note – a specific Devonport addendum for the “*Managing a School Emergency Practical Guide*” is issued to all education and early years settings where SITs are distributed)

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
Education and early years settings where SITs are pre-distributed	Actions to take What to tell parents	Send Word Now text alert to designated contacts / service managers Phone calls Council email to principals and service managers
Nurseries in the detailed emergency planning zone without pre-distributed SITs	Actions to take. What to tell parents	Phone calls Council email to managers
Parents	Action to take concerning their children in school or nursery, including the nursery facility on the Devonport Site	In addition to ‘residents’ – direct contact from providers

vi. **Businesses Outside the Devonport Site – Detailed Emergency Planning Zone**

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
Businesses	Action to take about staying open or closing	Phone calls (in addition to channels outlined in ‘residents’) After OSNE visits by responding SITs distribution teams, downwind sectors only

vii. **Vulnerable Persons Settings – Detailed Emergency Planning Zone**

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
Care homes within DEPZ	Actions to take	Phone calls (in addition to channels outlined in 'residents') After OSNE visits by responding SITs distribution teams, downwind sectors only
Supported housing schemes within DEPZ	Actions to take	Phone calls (in addition to channels outlined in 'residents') After OSNE visits by responding SITs distribution teams, downwind sectors only

viii. **Transport and Marine Traffic**

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
Transport providers – bus, rail and ferry services	Actions to take re services and information to share on their communication channels	Phone calls and direct messages
Boat and watercraft users on River Tamar / Hamoaze / Plymouth Sound		Radio messages via KHM / MCGA

ix. **Elected Representatives Parliament and Local Government**

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
Members of Parliament <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plymouth Sutton and Devonport ▪ Plymouth Moor View ▪ South West Devon ▪ Torridge and Tavistock ▪ South East Cornwall 	Regular updates and information they can share with constituents	Phone briefings Email updates
Local Authority Elected Members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plymouth ▪ Cornwall ▪ Devon, West Devon & S Hams 	Regular updates and information they can share with constituents	Phone briefings Email updates

x. **Assistance Centres**

STAKEHOLDER	INFORMATION NEEDED	CHANNEL / PLATFORM
Potential rest and assistance centre locations	Regular updates and information for people accommodated at the centres	Via rest / assistance centre management team

4.3. Communication Activation

Following the activation of DOSEP, communication leads for all responding agencies will follow the procedures set out in this section. However, some communication activity may be required before formal activation of the plan to respond to social media or media activity.

4.3.1. Communication Activation

DOSEP will be implemented if:

- A radiation emergency has occurred
- An event has occurred which could give rise to a radiation emergency
- An event occurs which could be perceived as a radiation emergency off-site, but will not result in irradiation or a release of radiation³⁹

4.3.2. Activation for a false alarm

If a false alarm sounds at the Devonport Site, refer to the *Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm – False Alarm Communication Protocol*. Actions listed in the false alarm protocol provide clear and appropriate reassurance for members of the public.

4.4. Incident Alert - Local Activity

If the Devonport Site operators identify that there has been an abnormal event with potential for an off-site radiological hazard, the perception of such a hazard, or a false alarm, MOD, DRDL, PCC and DCP communications leads should be notified immediately.

If the Dockyard siren is sounded then a holding statement must be issued as soon as possible.

4.4.1. Actions for Communication Leads

- Communications leads for the MOD and Babcock should liaise with communication leads from other partner agencies at an early stage and agree public and internal holding statements for media and social media
- Ensure communications staff are on standby to join a communications and media call
- Identify who will attend SCG and TCG meetings if instigated
- Ensure wider partner communications leads are briefed
- Monitor the media and social media for any relevant activity.

4.5. Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan Activation

DOSEP is activated if there is an abnormal event with either:

Potential for an off-site radiological hazard

or

The perception of such a hazard

³⁹ REPPiR (2019) Reg 17 ACOP Para 490 ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](#)) [19.01.24]

Devon & Cornwall Police will hold a PEAT, which should be attended by communications leads from these agencies:

- Devon & Cornwall Police (DCP)
- Ministry of Defence Police
- The Devonport Site operators (MOD & Babcock International)
- UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA)
- Plymouth City Council
- Cornwall Council
- Devon County Council (ONLY for incidents at CHARLIE, DELTA, and ECHO buoys)

The PEAT will identify a communications lead, who will be responsible for preparing to implement the multi-agency communication, warning, informing and media strategy in line with the DCIOS LRF document *Communicating with the Public in an Emergency Plan*.

The lead will be responsible – alongside responders from each agency – for ensuring communications officers from all relevant agencies are kept informed and begin preparing for a potential further escalation of the incident.

At this stage it may not be clear what the incident involves and how it may develop but it is essential that there is not a delay in acknowledging to the public that there has been an incident, the full details are not known yet and that information will be shared as soon as they are known.

4.5.1. Actions for Communication Leads

- Issue holding statements if the Devonport nuclear siren has been sounded – these can be shared by key agencies
- Attend the PEAT meeting
- Agree a plan for communicating with media as soon as possible
- Decide text and email alert messages – and be prepared to implement
- Agree holding lines for media, social media and internal communications
- Allocate senior staff to attend SCG, tactical and other meetings
- Set up regular communication staff briefings
- Identify and brief talking heads able to carry out interviews
- Identify the potential locations for a forward media briefing point
- Put talking head up for interview if necessary
- Draft – and issue as necessary – internal communications messages
- Ensure there running updates are published on the Council's website – and this is promoted as a definitive source for latest updates

4.6. Major Incident Declared

4.6.1. Tactical Level

If a major incident is declared the TCG is formed to make decisions to ensure public safety outside of the Devonport Site.

While the incident may only be affecting the Devonport Site and no radiation released, there will be significant potential for public concern about safety outside the site.

A senior communications lead will be assigned to the TCC, attending either in person or on-line to ensure all media and communication activity is coordinated and that communications leads for each partner organisation are kept fully informed of actions they need to take.

4.6.2. Strategic Level

An SCG will be formed, and a dedicated, multi-agency Communications and Media Cell will also be formed, led by a senior communications manager from Devon and Cornwall Police, who will report to the SCG and attend meetings.

The Communications and Media Cell is likely to convene on-line, though it may be necessary for communication leads to attend in person.

4.6.3. Template Media Statements

To assist the rapid agreement of key messages for public information statements and media releases, a series of template media releases are detailed in section 4.8. These template statements must be amended as appropriate, and the information verified by the Communications and Media Cell lead before publication.

4.6.4. Role of the Communications and Media Cell

A Devon and Cornwall Police communications manager is likely to chair the Communications and Media Cell in the first instance, but consideration will be given to another organisation chairing the cell if that agency's expertise aligns with the likely impact of the incident.

The lead agency chairing the media cell is responsible for managing information released to the public and the media where it concerns activity outside the Devonport Site.

Partner agencies can release pre-agreed statements, background information, practical information which relate specifically to their own responsibilities but must coordinate this activity through the cell lead.

4.6.5. Staffing the Communications and Media Cell

Communications staff from the following agencies will form the Communications and Media Cell:

- Devon and Cornwall Police
- Ministry of Defence
- Babcock International (Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd)
- Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue Service
- South Western Ambulance Service NHS Foundation Trust
- University Hospitals Plymouth NHS
- UK Health Security Agency
- NHS England
- Plymouth City Council
- Cornwall Council
- Devon County Council
- South Hams District Council
- Environment Agency
- Food Standards Agency

Other responding agencies may be asked to contribute to the Communications and Media Cell.

4.7. Off-site Nuclear Emergency Declaration

The Devonport Site Emergency Controller (EC) declares an OSNE when the consequences of the on-site event extend, or have the potential to extend, outside the Devonport Site. This will lead to a greater focus on the actions and information from the Police and local authorities in ensuring public safety.

4.7.1. The Devonport Site Siren

The Devonport Siren is not part of the public warning and informing infrastructure.

The activation of the siren(s) notifies personnel on-site that an OSNE has been declared. Members of the public in the surrounding area can hear this siren and may assume that a radiation emergency is unfolding.

The media cell should consider aligning any external communication with internal messaging issued by the Devonport Site operators.

NOTE - If the Devonport Siren is sounded outside of its normal test routine and no radiation emergency is signalled, the Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm - False alarm communication protocol is activated

4.7.2. Media Briefing and Interviews

An OSNE at the Devonport Site will result in significant and sustained interest from national media organisations. They are likely to try to seek access to information, interviews and imagery from the scene.

It is essential that senior representatives from the key responding organisations talk to the media at an early stage, providing what information has been confirmed so far, and continue to be available at regular intervals throughout the incident.

The media cell chair should agree who will conduct this role and where a forward media briefing point should be set up. This should be outside of any emergency cordon and away from operational locations. It is important to consider whether the location will remain available for a number of days and what facilities are available for both interviewees and media representatives.

4.7.3. Coordination with National Agencies/Government

Once the emergency has attracted national and international media interest, a News Coordination Centre, (NCC), may be put into place by the UK Government. The NCC will normally be activated when COBR is convened for an emergency but may also be stood-up if required by a particular government department.

The NCC advises the lead government department on media handling and also assists with national messages being released by agencies. The NCC also ensures consistency with messages from the government in relation to a local emergency, or if the emergency is cross-department.

It is essential that the local media cell has a close working relationship with the NCC to ensure local and national messages are clear and consistent. The media cell will designate a single point of contact for the NCC to liaise with. This liaison officer will usually be a senior communications officer from either Police, the MOD or Local Authority.

4.7.4. Internal Communications

It is essential that employees of all responding agencies are provided with regular updates covering the facts about the incident and actions they need to take. These messages should reflect the public information and be coordinated and consistent. All internal messages should be considered to be in the public domain as they may be shared on social media and picked up by the media organisations.

4.7.5. The Emergency Notification System

Plymouth City Council maintains an emergency notification system (ENS) for use in the unlikely event of a radiation emergency. The ENS is used to send SMS text messages, voice messages and emails to people who choose to register their details on the system.

Plymouth City Council activates the ENS at the declaration of an OSNE.

The agreed message states:

“There has been a radiation emergency at Devonport Dockyard. Go inside, close all windows and doors. Check local TV, radio and social media for more information.”

4.7.6. Emergency Alerts

The UK Governments Emergency Alerts system is used to provide warning and informing information to people in the area likely to be affected by a radiation emergency. Emergency Alerts can send a message to mobile phones or tablets to warn people if there is a danger to life nearby. The message will include details of how to search for more information.

For designated nuclear sites such as Devonport there are two routes to activating the Emergency Alerts system.

A decision to request an emergency alert via either the REPIR or the SCG process, should be considered at an early stage.

4.7.7. Emergency Alerts REPIR Request Process

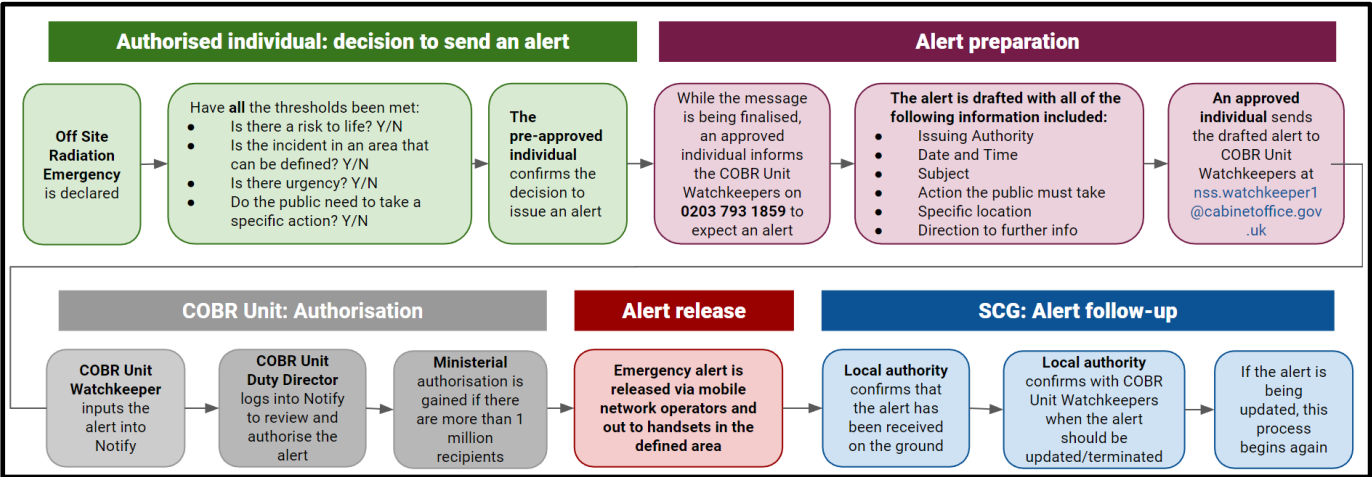


Figure 10 Emergency Alerts - REPIR Process

The Cabinet Office has agreed that REPPiR regulated nuclear sites can request an Emergency Alert in the event of an OSNE. This agreement recognises that, in this type of emergency, there may not be sufficient time to convene an SCG, therefore, the Cabinet Office is content for police gold or silver to request an alert.

Emergency Alert messages must contain:

- The subject
- Time and date
- A specific location
- The authorising authority
- Clear action for the public to take
- A website where the public can receive more information

The current Cabinet Office capability can push alerts to electoral wards or local authority boundaries

The suggested message states:

This is an emergency alert issued by [x].

An Offsite Nuclear Emergency has occurred at [site name] on [date / time].

Please get inside and stay inside. Shut all windows and doors.

For further information, tune into [local radio station], or search for [local authority website] and gov.uk/alerts.

4.7.8. Emergency Alerts SCG Request Process

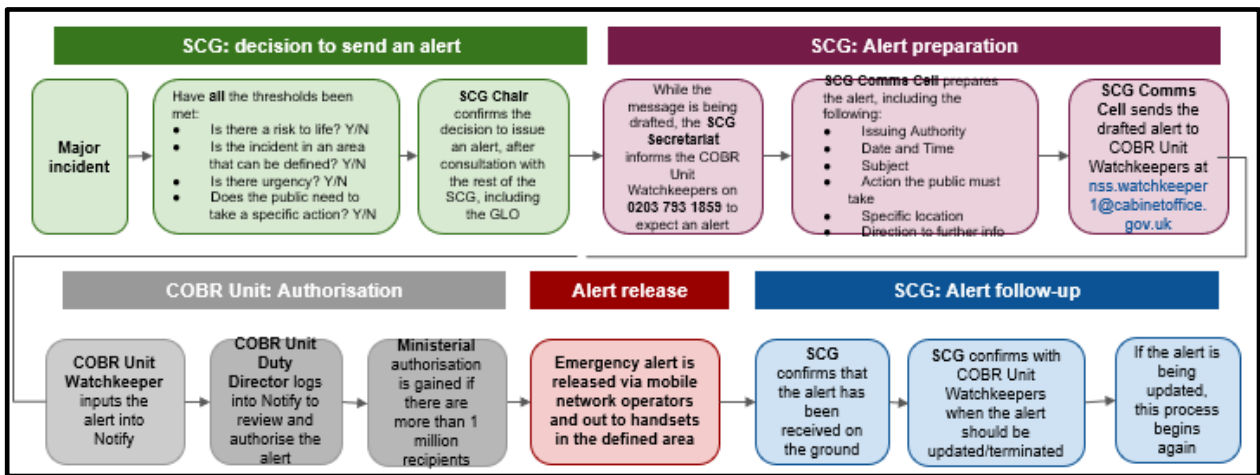


Figure 11 Emergency Alerts - SCG Process

Following a major incident, if all the ‘thresholds for use’ are met and an SCG has been formed, the following steps can be taken:

The Chair of the SCG confirms the decision to request the release of an alert, having assessed all potential local impacts with local partners.

Wherever possible, all communications leads from the key agencies contributing to the response should be notified in advance about:

- The decision for the need to send an alert
- The alert's content
- Timing
- Geographic coverage

The Communications and Media Cell lead is responsible for the Emergency Alert message, alongside supporting communications.

Following approval of the alert by the SCG Chair, the nominated representative from the Communications and Media Cell emails the COBR Unit Watchkeepers with the alert message, this is followed up with a telephone call.

The SCG must consider when they want the alert to cease transmitting.

Following the release of an emergency alert, the SCG/TCG should attempt, where possible, to validate via local personnel, that the message has been received on the ground. This is important because some crises may impact the phone signal across the affected area and if the SCG expects members of the public to respond to an alert, they must have confidence that the message has been seen by the public.

4.7.9. Actions for Communication Leads

- Ensure spokespersons provide interviews at regular intervals
- Allocate someone to liaise with the News Coordination Centre (NCC), if set up
- Ensure Send Word Now emergency text messages are sent, if they have not already been issued. If so, consider the need for further messages.
- Ensure emergency alert message is followed up with a call to COBR Unit Watchkeepers
- Brief all members of the Communications and Media Cell
- Allocate communications officers to support a recovery group
- Ensure staff are available to relieve cell members if the event is likely to be prolonged
- Ensure leads are dedicated to monitoring posts and questions on social media and preparing answers to a Q&A section on the Plymouth City Council website
- Ensure all media enquiries are being logged and responded to
- Check any arrangements for rest centres and allocate communication leads to attend to manage media interest
- Ensure regular internal communications updates are being issued
- Check MPs and Elected Members are being briefed

4.8. Pre-prepared Media Statement Templates

These draft statements can be used as prompts for issuing timely media statements. It is important that there are no delays in communicating important updates so the communication lead should not wait for full statements if all the information is not known.

4.8.1. Incident Limited to the Devonport Site

Incident at HM Naval Base Devonport/Devonport Royal Dockyard

News release 1

An incident occurred at ##### today on board the nuclear-powered submarine HMS which is alongside at Devonport Naval Base.

Insert confirmed details of incident including any casualties.

The Devonport Emergency Response Organisation has been called into action to deal with the incident and all non-essential personnel have been evacuated from the submarine.

An exclusion zone has been established around the submarine but there is no identifiable risk to the public outside of the Naval Base or to the workforce on the site.

The health and safety of the public and our own personnel is our number one priority, and we will provide further information on this incident as soon as it becomes available.

If you live near the Devonport Site you do not need to take any special safety precautions, but we ask that other members of the public stay away from the area to keep roads clear to allow easy access for emergency vehicles.

NOTES TO EDITORS

Please use **(insert numbers)** when calling about information relating to this incident.

4.8.2. A Nuclear Emergency is Declared Affecting Areas Outside the Dockyard

Incident at HM Naval Base Devonport/Devonport Royal Dockyard

News release 2

The incident involving the nuclear-powered submarine HMS this morning, date, at location, has developed and an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency has been declared by the Devonport Emergency Response Organisation.

There is no hazard external to the submarine but, as a **precautionary** measure, the emergency services, the Ministry of Defence, Babcock, Plymouth City Council and the UK Health Security Agency have put their safety plans into operation. This means that everyone working on the Devonport site (excluding those dealing with the incident) are being looked after in our on-site shelter stations and members of the public living in the following areas (define areas) are advised to:

- GO IN** - Go indoors and stay there.
- Shut all windows and doors – shut down fans, fires, ventilators or any air conditioning system drawing air from outside the building.
- If people are away from their home they should go into the nearest building.
- STAY IN** - Please do not go outside until advised to do so.
- Do not collect your children from school until you are asked to do so – the school will take care of them until then.
- TUNE IN** - Listen out for emergency text notifications
- Look for updates on official Plymouth City Council and Police social media platforms
- Visit the Plymouth City Council website for the latest updates
- www.plymouth.gov.uk
- Listen to local radio and TV news bulletins

Stable iodine tablets are currently being distributed to people working and living in the defined areas. We are now advising anyone who has received stable iodine tablets through their door to take them in accordance with instructions broadcast by radio, social media, and television or police announcements in the street.

If you live outside the areas listed above, you do not need to take any special safety precautions, but we ask that you stay away from the area to keep roads clear to allow easy access for emergency vehicles.

Employees, including all contractors and military personnel, who are due to arrive on shift today are to remain at home. Essential personnel who are required to deal with the incident will be contacted separately.

The health and safety of the public and our own personnel is our number one priority, and we will provide further information on this incident as soon as it becomes available.

NOTE TO EDITORS:

During the incident at the Devonport site there is a single point of contact provided to the media for all agencies. The number to call is: *add number*.

The incident team includes press officers and spokespeople from Devon & Cornwall Police, the Royal Navy, Babcock, Plymouth City Council and health agencies and services.

4.8.3. Update on Off-Site Nuclear Emergency

Nuclear Emergency, Devonport, Plymouth

News Release 3.

The incident involving the nuclear-powered submarine **xx** this morning, **date**, at **location** has developed further and despite every effort to isolate and contain the incident a release of radioactive material has now been detected outside of the submarine.

This is radiation emanating from the submarine and not a release of radioactive material into the atmosphere. The hazard is contained within the exclusion zone in the dockyard.

Radiation monitoring personnel and equipment have been in place since the start of the incident and are continuing to monitor the situation.

The incident is being managed by a highly experienced, multi-agency team who have emergency plans to deal with such an incident and they continue to make every effort to isolate and contain the source of the hazard.

We remind anyone in **location** and **location** who has received stable iodine tablets through their door to take them, in accordance with the accompanying information leaflet and the instructions broadcast by radio, social media, and television or police announcements in the street. If you are located in the areas listed below and have not received tablets, please call the emergency help line number (0800 700 500).

We are also advising members of the public in the **location** and **location** areas to continue to:

- GO IN** - Go indoors and stay there.
Shut all windows and doors – shut down fans, fires, ventilators or any air conditioning system drawing air from outside the building.
If people are away from their home they should go into the nearest building.
- STAY IN** - Please do not go outside until advised to do so.
Do not collect your children from school until you are asked to do so – the school will take care of them until then.
- TUNE IN** - Listen out for emergency text notifications

Look for updates on official Plymouth City Council and Police social media platforms

Visit the Plymouth City Council website for the latest updates

www.plymouth.gov.uk

Listen to local radio and TV news bulletins

Anyone outside the affected area should stay away, including site workers, contractors and staff who are not already at the dockyard. Care workers and essential public health workers will be further advised by their employer regarding access to **location**.

The health and safety of the public and our own personnel is our number one priority, and we will provide further information and guidance as soon as possible.

4.8.4. Off-site Nuclear Emergency

Nuclear Emergency, Devonport, Plymouth

Radioactive material release confirmed

News Release 4.

This text assumes that an earlier statement has been issued. If this has not happened then modifications incorporating appropriate text from the earlier statements will be necessary

The incident involving the nuclear-powered submarine HMS this morning has developed further and despite every effort to isolate and contain the incident a radiation hazard has now been detected outside of the submarine.

Advice still remains that the best way to protect yourself is to stay indoors and within shelter.

Radiation monitoring personnel and equipment have been in place since the start of the incident, and they are now working to establish the extent of the release of radioactive materials. However, we believe this to be low/medium/high level in nature.

The incident is being managed by a highly experienced, multi-agency team who have emergency plans to deal with such an incident and they continue to make every effort to isolate and contain the source of the hazard.

We would stress that there is no danger whatsoever of a nuclear explosion at the submarine.

If you have been issued stable iodine tablets (SITs) and have not already taken them – then please take them now. If you are located in the areas listed below and have not received tablets, please call the emergency help line number (insert number).

List affected areas.

We are also advising members of the public in the areas listed to continue to:

- GO IN** - Go indoors and stay there.
Shut all windows and doors – shut down fans, fires, ventilators or any air conditioning system drawing air from outside the building.
If people are away from their home they should go into the nearest building.
- STAY IN** - Please do not go outside until advised to do so.
Do not collect your children from school until you are asked to do so – the school will take care of them until then.
- TUNE IN** - Listen out for emergency text notifications
Look for updates on official Plymouth City Council and Police social media platforms
Visit the Plymouth City Council website for the latest updates
www.plymouth.gov.uk
Listen to local radio and TV news bulletins

Anyone outside the affected area should stay away, including site workers, contractors and staff who are not already at the dockyard.

The health and safety of the public and our own personnel is our number one priority, and we will provide further information and guidance as soon as possible.

Guidance Note to Editors

During the incident at the Devonport site there is a single point of contact provided to the media for all agencies. The number to call is: *add number*.

The incident team includes press officers and spokespeople from Devon & Cornwall Police, the Royal Navy, Plymouth City Council and health agencies and services.

4.8.5. Off-site Nuclear Emergency

Nuclear Emergency, Devonport, Plymouth

No Longer a Risk to Public Safety

News Release 5

Environmental monitoring has **confirmed that there is no longer a risk** to public safety following the incident on board a nuclear-powered submarine at Devonport Dockyard this morning, **date**.

The advice for people to stay indoors has been lifted and people in the **location** and **location** areas can now safely return to their normal routines, including collecting children from schools.

Devon and Cornwall Police are advising that there may be some congestion while people return to normal routines and thank everyone for their continuing co-operation and understanding.

A multi-agency response was launched after the incident on the submarine alongside at **time and location of incident**.

A full investigation into the incident is now underway.

Ends

Date, time

Press release 5

Notes to editors

Please contact the press office on **add number** for further information.

The incident team includes press officers and spokespeople from Devon & Cornwall Police, the Royal Navy, Plymouth City Council, and health agencies and services.

5 PART 5 – EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONE MAPS, MAPPING AND THE MAPPING CELL

The aim of the Mapping Cell is to provide a single mapping source available to responder agencies to show their movements, activities and hazards, to assist the response to a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site.

5.1 Mapping to Support a Response to an Off-site Nuclear Emergency at the Devonport Site

REPIR indicates the importance attached to mapping in support of a multi-agency response to an OSNE at the Devonport Site. Mapping illustrated in this section shows the extent of the DEPZs and OPZs, accompanied by a narrative description⁴⁰.

In addition, REPIR outlines the importance of assessing and mapping the demography of the DEPZ and the OPZ population. Guidance for the DEPZs indicates that the population can be identified in detail to show the number of people who live in the area, more vulnerable locations, for example schools, care settings, or the travelling community⁴¹.

5.2 Purpose of Mapping

The mapping to support a response to a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site is intended to:

- Provide an early decision-making tool
- Help with shared situational awareness by providing an overall picture of the incident

The mapping is available for viewing by:

- The SCG and supporting cells including STAC, SMCC and MAIC
- The TCG
- Operational responding agencies
- Individual responders on the ground

⁴⁰ REPIR (2019) Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 3 Guidance ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](#)) [01.02.24]

⁴¹ REPIR (2019) Schedule 6, Part 2, Chapter 2 Guidance ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](#))

5.3 Devonport Detailed Emergency Planning Zone



Figure 12 Devonport Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

The Devonport DEPZ extends to a minimum of 1.5km from the operational submarine berths and submarine maintenance facilities at the Devonport Site. The DEPZ includes densely populated urban areas of Plymouth, a section of the estuarine River Tamar (the Hamoaze), and part of the town of Torpoint in Cornwall.

To the north of Torpoint is a more rural area around the Wilcove hamlet. The DEPZ population is estimated to be approximately 45,000 across both Plymouth and Cornwall.

The Torpoint Ferry, operated by Tamar Crossings, is a car and pedestrian chain ferry which connects the A374 between Devonport and Torpoint, crossing the Hamoaze. Each of three ferry craft can carry over 70 vehicles.

The Thanks Oil Fuel Depot is operated by the Oil and Pipelines Agency. The depot is on a peninsula on the west bank of the Hamoaze, just north of Torpoint, Cornwall. The site is regulated by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Environment Agency (EA) under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 1999 (COMAH). Fuel is stored in large tanks and is supplied to the Royal Navy and defence customers.

5.4 Devonport Outline Planning Zone

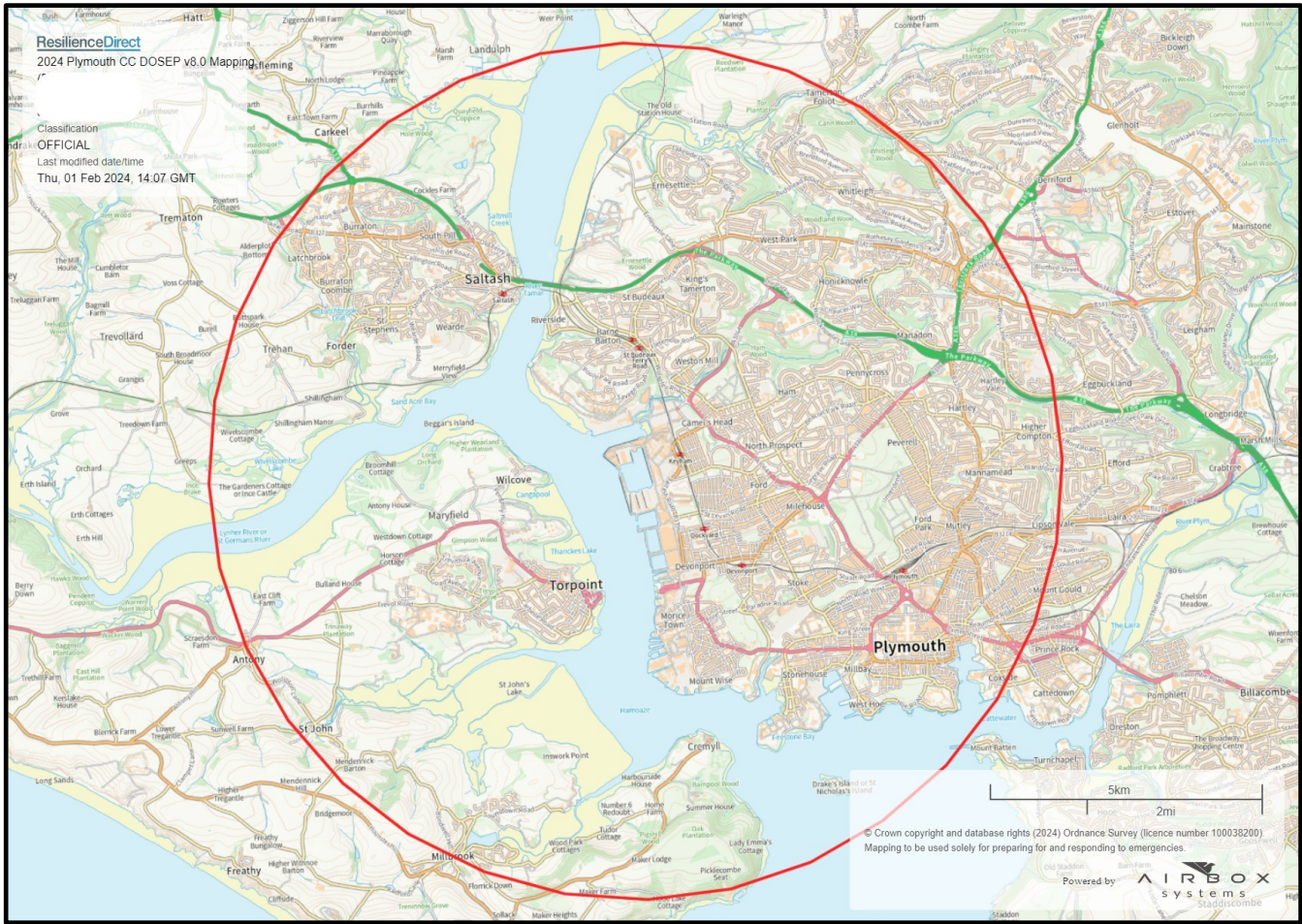


Figure I3 Devonport Outline Planning Zone

The Devonport OPZ extends beyond the DEPZ to 5km from the operational submarine berths and submarine maintenance facilities at the Devonport Site. Similar to the DEPZ, the area includes densely populated urban areas of Plymouth, sections of the estuarine Rivers Tamar, Tavy & Lynher and their confluence in the Hamoaze.

The Tamar Bridge, a toll bridge operated by Tamar Crossings is to the north of the OPZ. The bridge connects the main A38 between Plymouth and Saltash in Cornwall. The A38 is part of the strategic road network (SRN) maintained by National Highways.

The OPZ extends over the Defence Munitions Plymouth site, situated on the east bank of the River Tamar between the Tamar Bridge and Ernesettle. A range of non-nuclear military explosives are held at the munitions depot, in support of the country's armed forces. Defence Munitions is covered by the Major Accident Control Regulations 2004 (MACR).

The urban areas of Torpoint and Saltash fall into the OPZ in Cornwall. Rural areas around Torpoint and Saltash have smaller settlements at St John, Anthony and Millbrook, along with agricultural land and wooded areas.

The north of the OPZ spreads into rural areas. The OPZ population is estimated to be approximately 200,000 across Plymouth, Cornwall and Devon.

5.5 CHARLIE, DELTA and ECHO Buoys Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

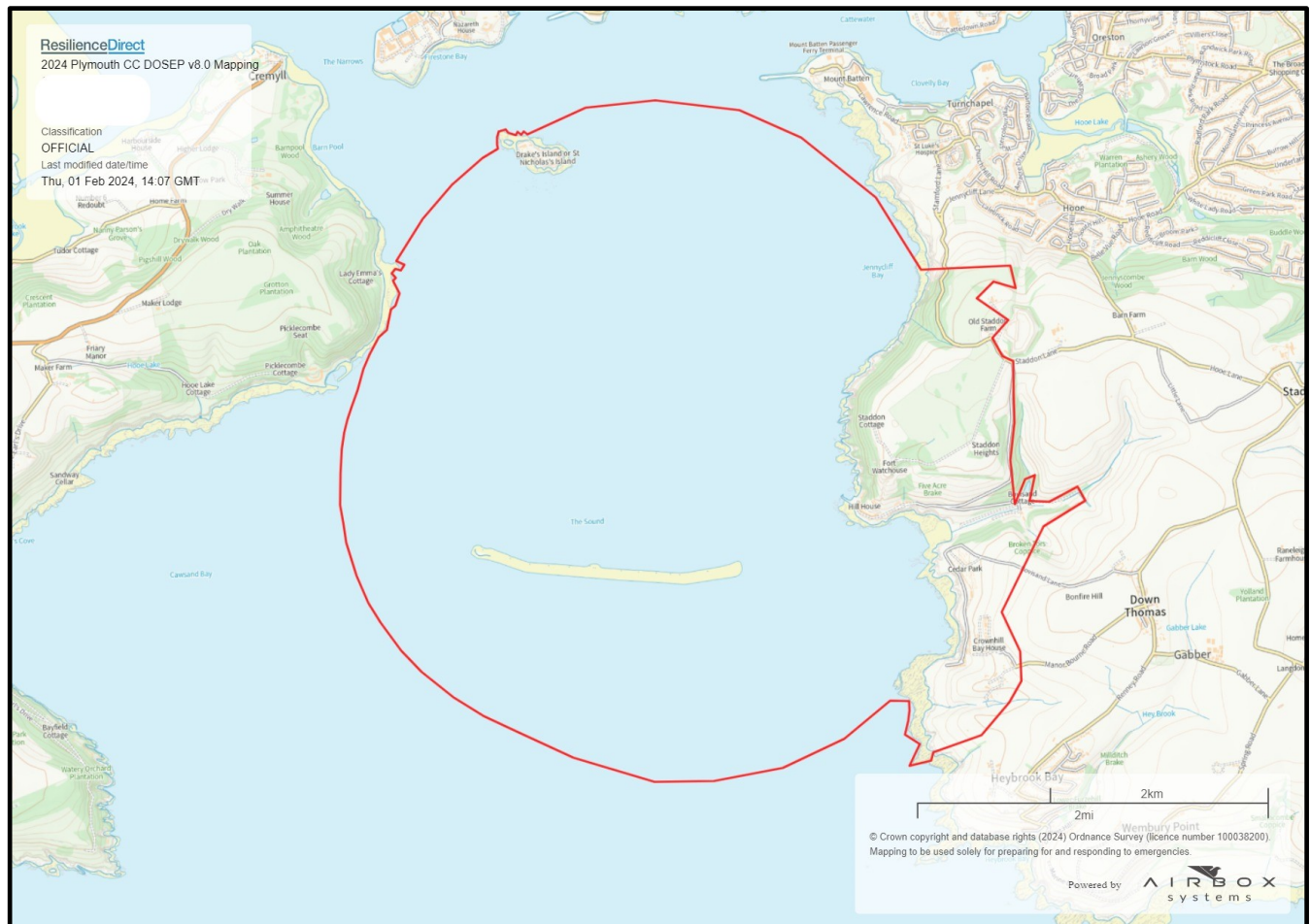


Figure 14 CHARLIE, DELTA and Echo Buoys Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

The CHARLIE DELTA and ECHO Buoys DEPZ extends to a minimum distance of 1.5km from the operational moorings located north of the breakwater in Plymouth Sound. The DEPZ extends mainly over the marine environment, including the uninhabited Drake's Island in the north, with a coastal rural area of Devon to the east.

Drake's Island:

Drake's Island is uninhabited, but organised visits and events are held for members of the public

Bovisand and Staddon Area

The permanent population of the area is limited to a small number of properties in the Bovisand and Staddon area. There are holiday homes at the Bovisand Estate and Cedar Park where the population varies according to the season.

Plymouth Breakwater

The breakwater is uninhabited, but members of the public occasionally visit. The breakwater and fort are MOD property. Access to is closely controlled by the King's Harbourmaster.

Marine Traffic

Marine traffic associated with the Royal Navy, passenger car ferries to and from continental Europe, freight, the fishing industry, leisure and tourism passes through the shipping lanes in the area.

5.6 22 and 23 Anchorage Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

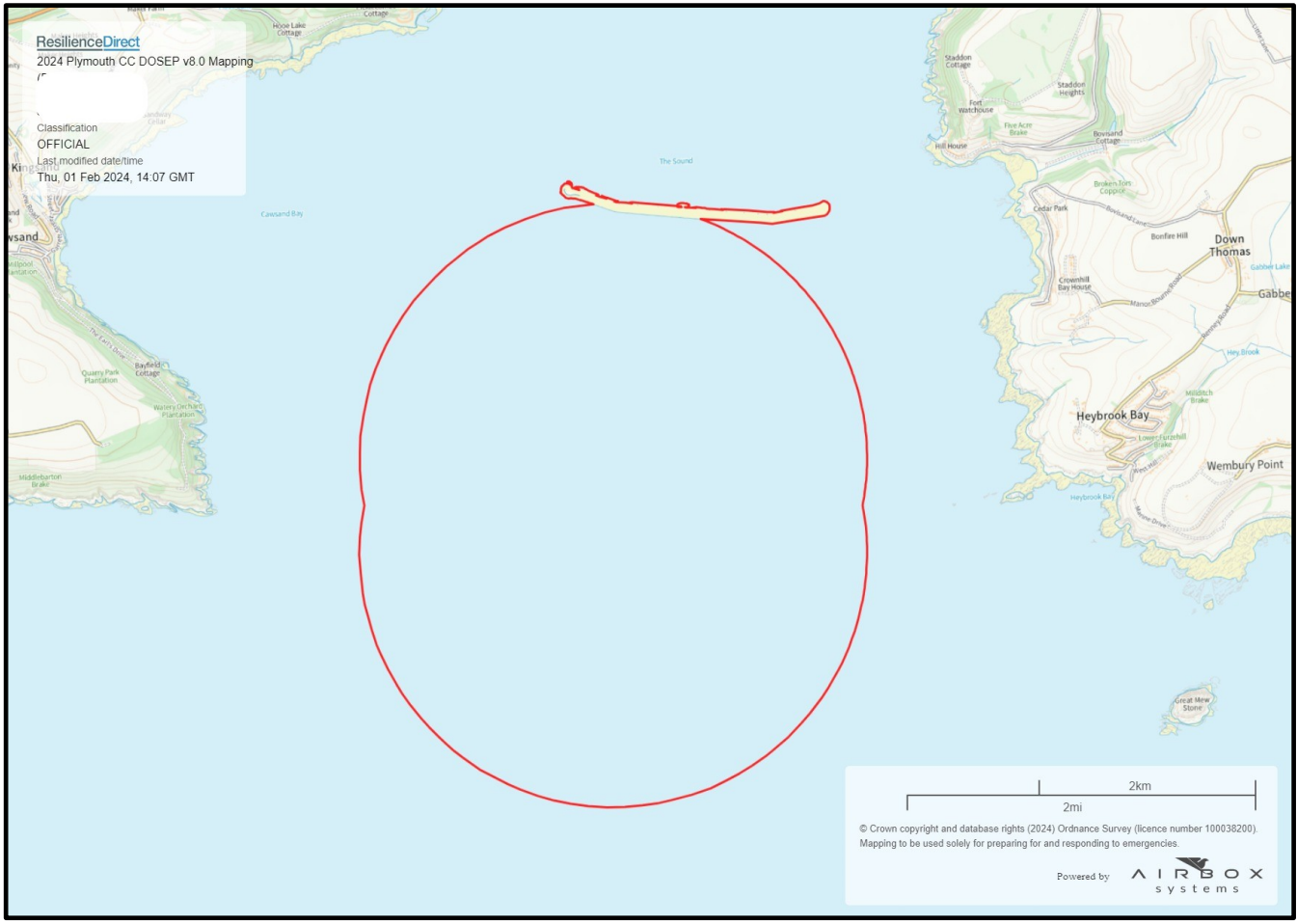


Figure 15 22 and 23 Anchorage Detailed Emergency Planning Zone

The 22 and 23 Anchorage DEPZ extends to a minimum distance of 1.5km from operational anchorages located south of the breakwater in Plymouth Sound. The DEPZ extends over the marine environment and includes the uninhabited Plymouth Breakwater.

Plymouth Breakwater

The breakwater is uninhabited, but members of the public occasionally visit. The breakwater and fort are MOD property. Access to is closely controlled by the King’s Harbourmaster.

Marine Traffic

Marine traffic associated with the Royal Navy, passenger car ferries to and from continental Europe, freight, the fishing industry, leisure and tourism passes through the shipping lanes in the area.

5.7 Plymouth Offshore Mooring and Anchorage Outline Planning Zone

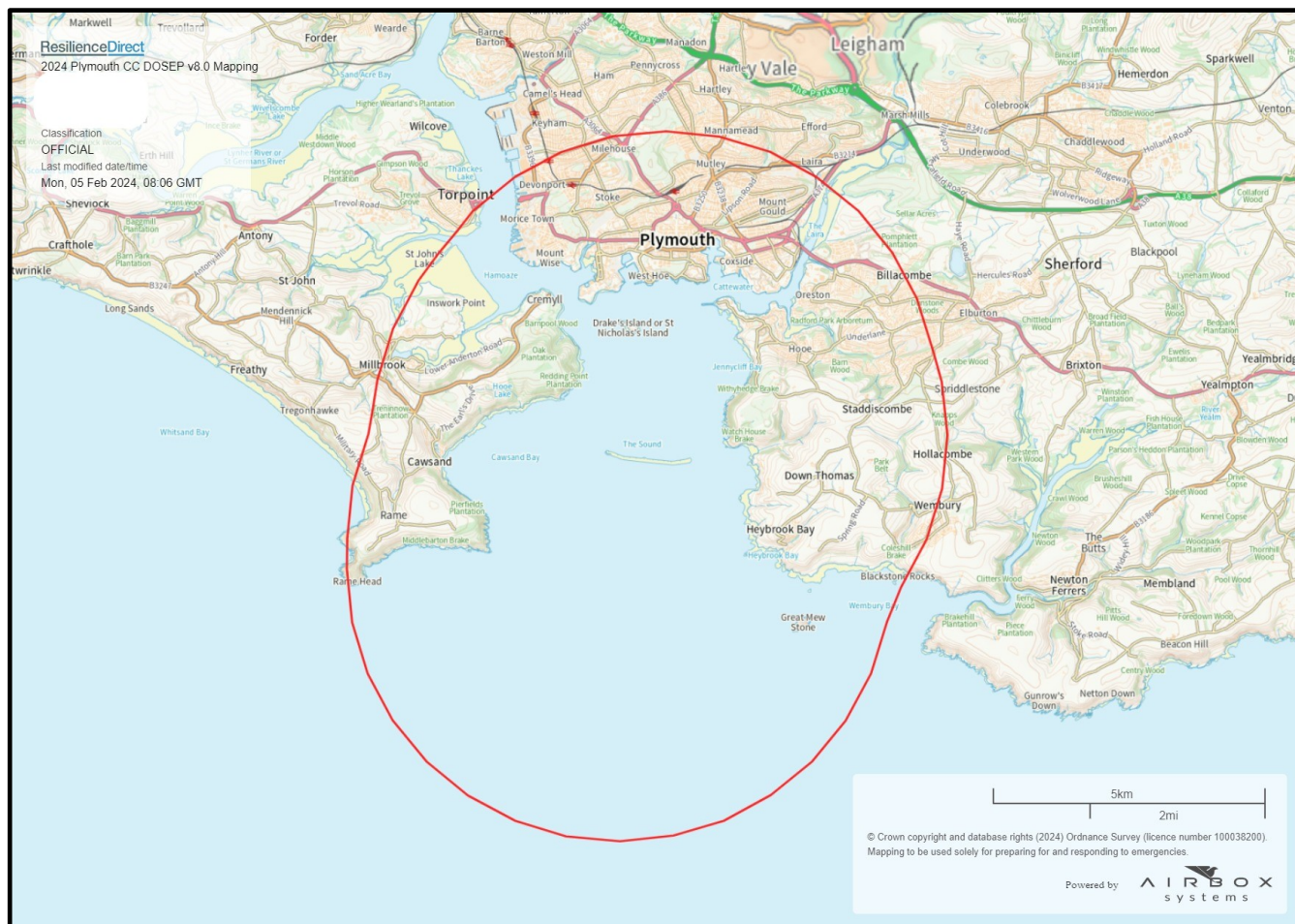


Figure 16 Plymouth Offshore Mooring and Anchorage Outline Planning Zone

The Plymouth offshore mooring and anchorage OPZ extends beyond both DEPZs to 5km from the nuclear-powered vessel mooring buoys and anchorages to the south of the breakwaters.

The area includes densely populated urban areas of Plymouth, and rural parts of Cornwall and the South Hams in Devon, with some isolated communities. Sections of the Rivers Tamar, via the Hamoaze and the Plym via the Cattewater meet in Plymouth Sound.

The OPZ extends over the upper and lower tier COMAH sites in the Cattedown area of Plymouth. These are located on the northern side of the Cattewater. A COMAH lower tier site is also found at the Millbay Ferry Terminal.

Rural areas to the south of Torpoint and the west of Plymouth Sound fall into the OPZ in Cornwall, including agricultural land, wooded areas, smaller settlements at Millbrook, Rame and the twin villages of Cawsand and Kingsand. The east of the OPZ extends over the South Hams area of Devon, including the villages of Heybrook Bay, Down Thomas and part of Wembury.

The OPZ population is estimated to be approximately 180,000 across Plymouth, Cornwall and Devon. Marine traffic associated with the Royal Navy, passenger car ferries to and from continental Europe, freight, the fishing industry, leisure and tourism passes through the shipping lanes in the area.

5.8 Mapping and the Multi-Agency Information Cell

JESIP guidance for a Multi-Agency Information Cell (MAIC)⁴² outlines the potential for mapping capability to benefit the response and the relevance for shared mapping. Such maps can be included within the common operating picture (COP) or available separately to inform the COP.

For a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site, the MAIC will be supported by a multi-agency mapping cell formed by appropriately trained staff drawn from DOSEP responder agencies. The MAIC manager will link to the mapping cell via the lead mapping officer (see 5.9 below)

5.9 Multi-Agency Mapping Cell

For a Devonport Site response, the Mapping Cell is established at the tactical level. The cell is either on-line, to support virtual TCGs, or as a physical set-up split between the Plymouth and Cornwall TCCs. Maps are produced using a common Resilience Direct base map shared to multiple locations.

The Mapping Cell coordinates, updates and edits the incident maps. Responder agencies view relevant mapping through the Resilience Direct mapping function. Where suitable printing facilities are available, paper maps can be provided.

Staff drawn from DOSEP partner agencies form the mapping cell:

Agency	Role	Location
Plymouth City Council	Lead Mapping Officer	Plymouth TCC
Plymouth City Council	Mapping Officer	Plymouth City Council EOC
Devon County Council	Mapping Officer	Exeter (Remote via Teams)
Cornwall Council	Mapping Officer	Truro TCC
MOD / DRDL	Mapping Officer	Devonport Accident Control Centre

Table 3 Agencies Staffing the Mapping Cell

5.10 Lead Mapping Officer

A lead mapping officer coordinates the cell's activity. Plymouth City Council provide the lead mapping officer, based at the TCC. The lead officer attends TCG meetings to ensure available mapping is current, accurate and reflects all agencies requirements for shared situational awareness.

5.11 Mapping for a Radiation Emergency

In addition to mapping provided for a conventional incident, specific mapping layers relating to a Devonport Site radiation incident will be required:

- The expected direction of travel for any pollutant plume
- The mapped zones where SITs are expected to be delivered
- The likely population who may require radiation monitoring

⁴² Multi-Agency Information Cell (MAIC) Guidance JESIP ([Multi-Agency Information Cell \(MAIC\) Guidance - JESIP Website](#)) [21.03.24]

5.12 Demographic Mapping, Focussed Engagement Areas and SIT Delivery Zones

REPPiR guidance recognises there is no difference in the types of response activity that are needed to support the population in both the DEPZ and OPZ areas. However, the level of planning does differ.

For emergency planning purposes, the area within the Plymouth City boundary is mapped to a level of a Royal Mail postcode sector. This sector is further subdivided into discrete Focussed Engagement Areas (FEAs). Each postcode-based FEA allows early identification of a particular district in the city, which could be affected by any emergency. Population and demographic data applicable to an FEA is used to support the emergency response and associated public information and media messaging.

SITs delivery zones are mapped against the FEAs to ensure a consistency in the shared situational awareness.

Demographic data drawn from the National Population Database overlaid on the common map show locations of:

- Schools and colleges
- Care homes
- Hospitals
- Railway stations

These sites can therefore also be mapped against the FEAs to show where resources and response activity will be focussed.

This information contributes to:

- The understanding of potential impact on the population
- Transport access management
- Affected rail links

5.13 Pre-prepared Mapping

A map of the Devonport Site with initial mapping layers is available via Resilience Direct. The pre-prepared mapping shows:

Layer Group	Map Layers
HMNB Devonport DEPZ & OPZ	HMNB Devonport DEPZ
	HMNB Devonport OPZ
HMNB(D) Offshore DEPZs & OPZ	DEPZ CHARLIE, DELTA, ECHO Buoys
	DEPZ 22 & 23 Anchorages
	5km OPZ from CDE and 22&23 Anchorages
Stable Iodine Tablet (SIT) Delivery Zones	SIT Areas A – G
Cornwall (Torpoint) FEA	PL1 I Torpoint FEA
Plymouth FEAs	PL1 4, PL1 5, PL2 1, PL2 2, PL2 3, PL5 1 & PL5 2
Local Authority Boundaries	Cornwall, Devon, Plymouth

Table 4 Master Mapping Layers

Example mapping is shown in sections 5.14 & 5.15

5.14 Further Information Sources

- RREMS (Radiological Response and Emergency Management System) application⁴³
- Sitrep / Partner Agency Reports
- TCG meetings
- SCG meetings
- Marine Traffic

5.15 Additional Mapping Layers

A list of standard mapping layers and overlays produced by partner agencies is available via the DCIOS LRF REPIR pages on Resilience Direct.

5.16 Example Map - Focussed Engagement Areas – Schools - Devonport DEPZ

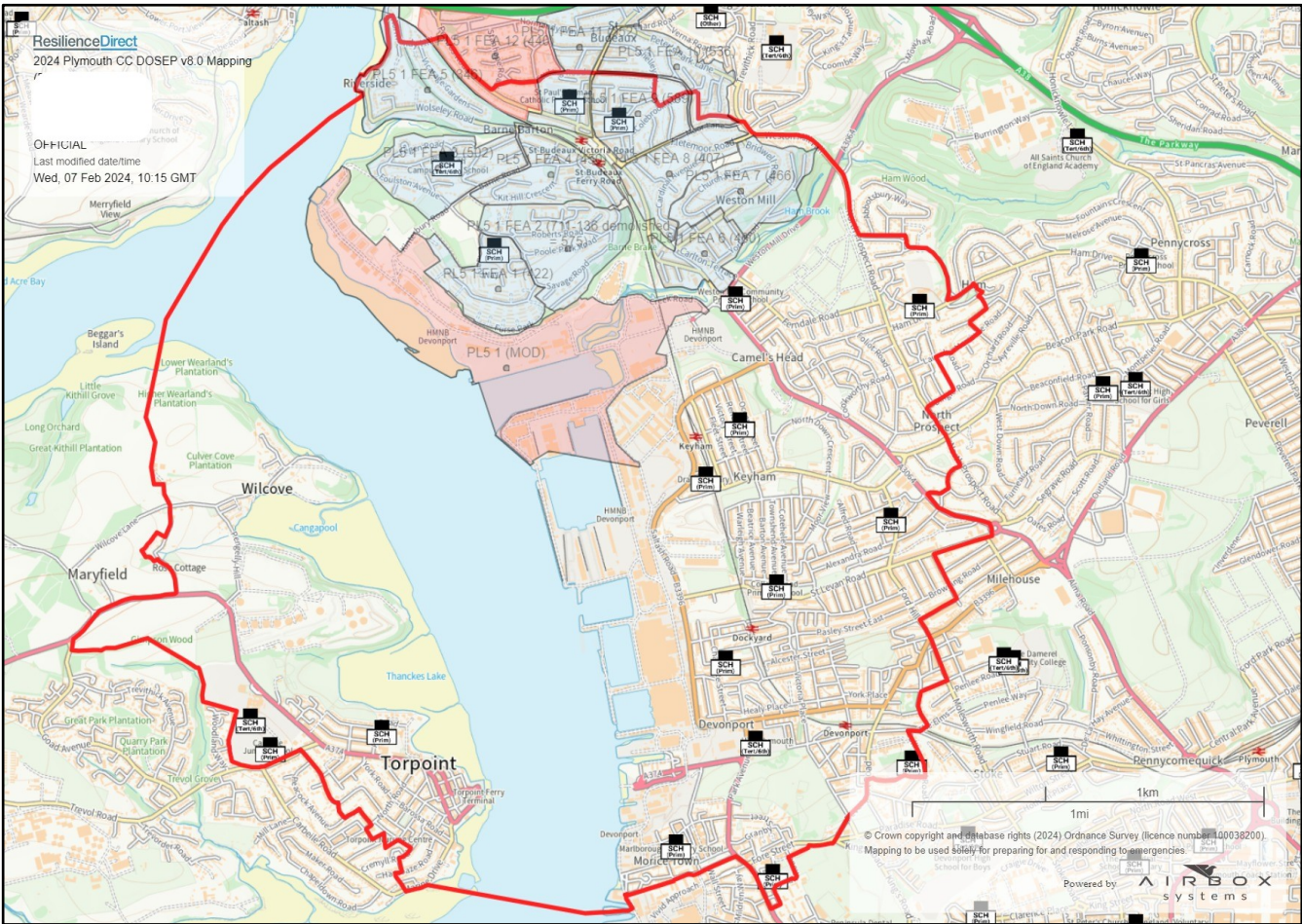


Figure 17 Example Map showing Focussed Engagement Areas, Schools and DEPZ

Figure 17 above, illustrates an example of the data available to emergency responders via the pre-prepared Resilience Direct mapping. This map shows the distribution of schools inside and near the Devonport DEPZ, the locations of schools to the north of the Devonport Site and their relation to Plymouth’s postcode linked FEAAs.

⁴³ Radioactive incident monitoring (UK Gov) <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/radioactive-incident-monitoring> DOSEP v8.0.

5.17 Example Map Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Zones - Devonport DEPZ

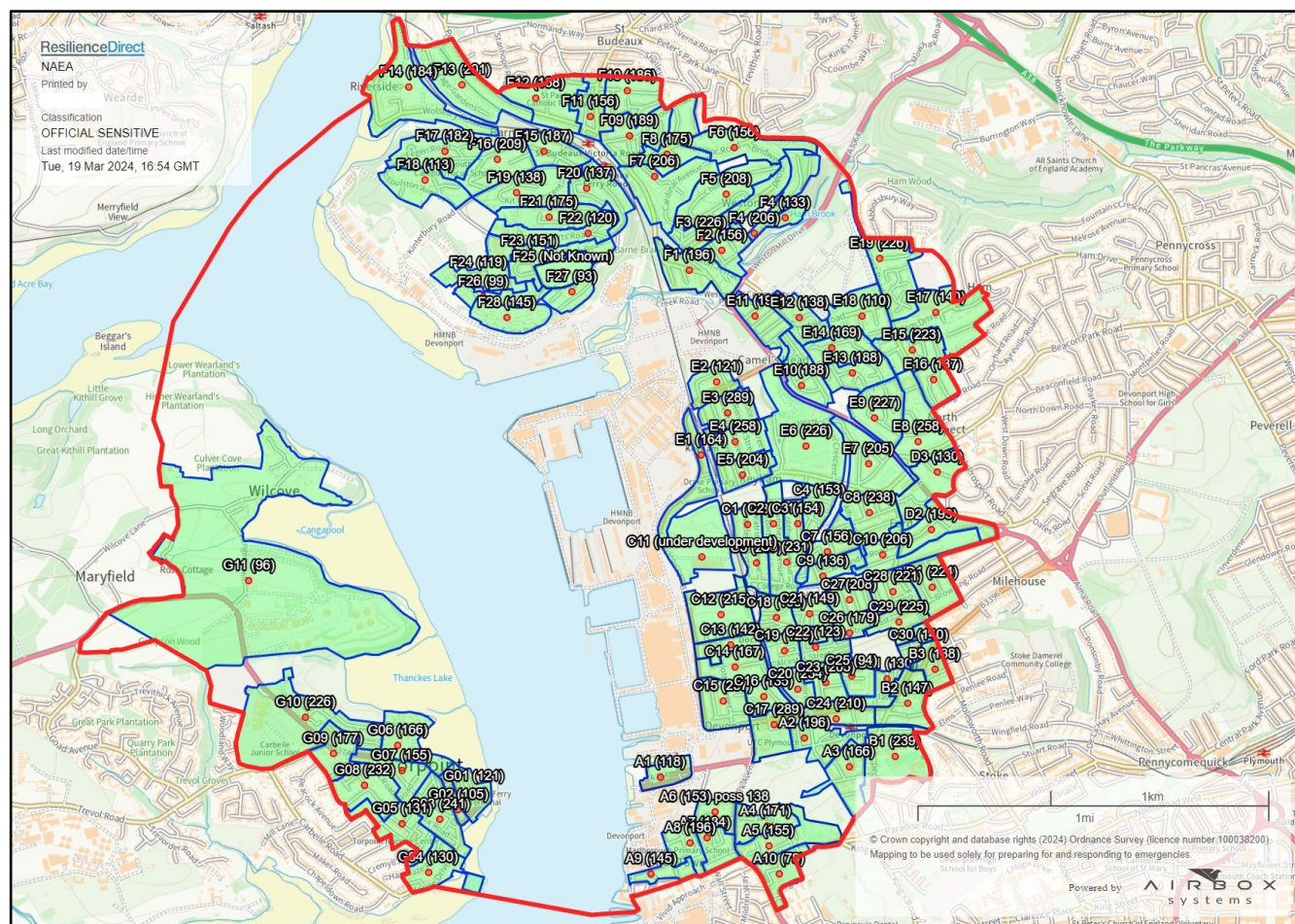


Figure 18 Example Map Devonport DEPZ and Stable Iodine Delivery Zones

Figure 18 above, shows the SITs distribution areas with the Devonport DEPZ.

6 PART 6 – RESPONDING AGENCIES’ RADIATION PROTECTION AND THE ROYG SYSTEM

6.1 Radiation Protection Advice

REPPIR states an employer, who requires staff to respond during a radiation emergency, needs to ensure appropriate radiation protection advice is available. Where an employer engages a radiation protection adviser (RPA), this should be recognised with a written appointment which covers the scope of the advice to be provided⁴⁴.

6.2 ROYG System: Issuing Radiological Information to Off-site Responders

The ROYG (Red, Orange, Yellow and Green) chart system provides easily interpreted information about potential radiological hazards. The charts are intended for use by responding agencies who may need to work in the vicinity of the Devonport Site following the declaration of an OSNE.

The charts are supplied to the TCCs and SCC, to support operational commanders with responder tasking. They are intended to supplement incident commanders’ shared situational awareness and to jointly understand risk as outlined in JESIP. This approach supports single and multi-agency command decision making ahead of the availability of advice from a responder organisation’s dedicated RPA.

6.3 The ROYG Method

ROYG consists of a series of six standard charts. Each chart supplies a summary of radiological conditions outside the Devonport Site.

A member of the Health Physics Support Group (HPSG), based at the Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC) decides which ROYG chart represents current radiological conditions. The HPSG member supplies the chart information to an emergency services liaison officer (ESLO), based in the DACC. The HPSG member also advises when the next update will be provided.

The ESLOs based at the DACC are allocated by Devon and Cornwall Police and Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue. Each is a suitably qualified and experienced person (SQEP).

NOTE

Charts 1 and 2 relate to events with **no off-site consequences**. They are shown for information only.

6.4 Communicating ROYG

The ROYG chart level, as it applies to the radiological hazard outside the Devonport Site, is provided by the ESLOs to the TCC.

⁴⁴ REPPIR (2019) Reg 24 ACOP Guidance Para 650 – 658 ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](#)) [26.01.24]

6.5 Defining the Off-site Areas

Each ROYG chart illustrates the potential level of radiological hazard as it may affect one of three areas outside the Devonport Site. These area descriptions in themselves do not define a specific geography. They are used, in conjunction with geographical data and mapping to help decide extra precautions agencies may need to take in responding to an incident in the affected neighbourhood.

The three areas are defined as:

Area A: Downwind from the Devonport Site Accident (DSA) location. This is the area where SITs are issued to members of the public.

Area B: Downwind from the Devonport Site Accident (DSA) location and beyond the SITs distribution zones.

Area C: Any other area off the Devonport Site which is not downwind of the Devonport Site Accident (DSA) location.

6.6 Level of Radiological Hazard

Each ROYG chart denotes the potential radiological hazard across the three areas described above. The **Red**, **Orange**, **Yellow** and **Green** system indicates the level of the hazard and precautions required to support an agency's tasking in the affected area. The **Green** category applies when the hazard does not extend beyond the Devonport Site.

	Level of Hazard	Precautions
Green	No off-site radiological hazard. Event limited to the Devonport Site.	No precautions necessary.
Yellow	No or very low levels of radiation detected. Deployment in this area (over next 4 hrs) will not exceed 5 mSv * exposure	No special precautions required. Use dose meters if available for reassurance.
Orange	Increasing levels of radiation detected or anticipated soon but deployment in this area (over next 4 hrs) not expected to exceed 5 mSv* exposure	Continue tasking – seek advice from Radiation Protection Adviser and monitor dose meter if supplied. <i>If in Area A - Take stable iodine tablets and use dose meters if supplied. Do not eat, drink, or smoke outside.</i>
Red	Significant levels of radiation detected or anticipated soon. Deployment in this area (over next 4 hrs) may exceed 5 mSv* exposure	Complete essential tasking then seek advice from Radiation Protection Adviser before undertaking new tasks.

* 5 mSv whole body dose, assuming stable iodine tablets **not** taken.

NOTES

If the accident is predicted to be bounded by the planning assumptions made during this plan's production, the only area likely to become **Orange** is **Area A**.

The standard charts are limited to supplying general information only for all responders. If more detailed advice is needed, it should be requested from the organisation's own RPA.

6.7 Mapping ROYG Areas

A link to the incident mapping will be available via the Resilience Direct response page.

Mapping layers will be created and coloured according to the ROYG Chart hazard level identified.

ROYG Area A

Area A is defined as downwind from the Devonport Site Accident (DSA) location and is the area where SITs are issued to members of the public.

SITs are issued in the downwind (45 degree) sector extending towards the boundary of the DEPZ (See Devonport SITs Distribution Plan) The areas where SITs are delivered are discrete defined zones and are identified on the incident mapping generated by the Mapping Cell.

ROYG Area B

Area B is defined as downwind from the Devonport Site Accident (DSA) location and beyond the SITs distribution zones.

This is outside the DEPZ but is inside the OPZ extending the 45-degree downwind sector. It is therefore an area where should detailed or generic arrangements prove insufficient, strategic decision makers should consider identifying appropriate protective actions and from where capabilities may be obtained.

ROYG Area C

Area C is defined as any other area outside of the Devonport Site which is not downwind of the Devonport Site Accident (DSA) location.

Responders should consult relevant mapping to check if an incident requiring a response is located in this area. This is because the incident site may be affected by future wind direction changes, and its location could be redesignated as an area A or B for ROYG purposes.

6.8 Duration of ROYG

Once a ROYG chart is issued for a particular area, it remains at that level unless it is raised because the hazard risk increases. A ROYG chart does not decrease during the response phase of an OSNE at the Devonport Site.

Dependent on the duration of the hazard, and changes in the wind direction, it is probable that significant areas in the DEPZ will be subject to a ROYG chart increase.

ROYG Charts are not a substitute for a responder agency to obtain their own advice from their dedicated RPA.

6.9 ROYG Chart I

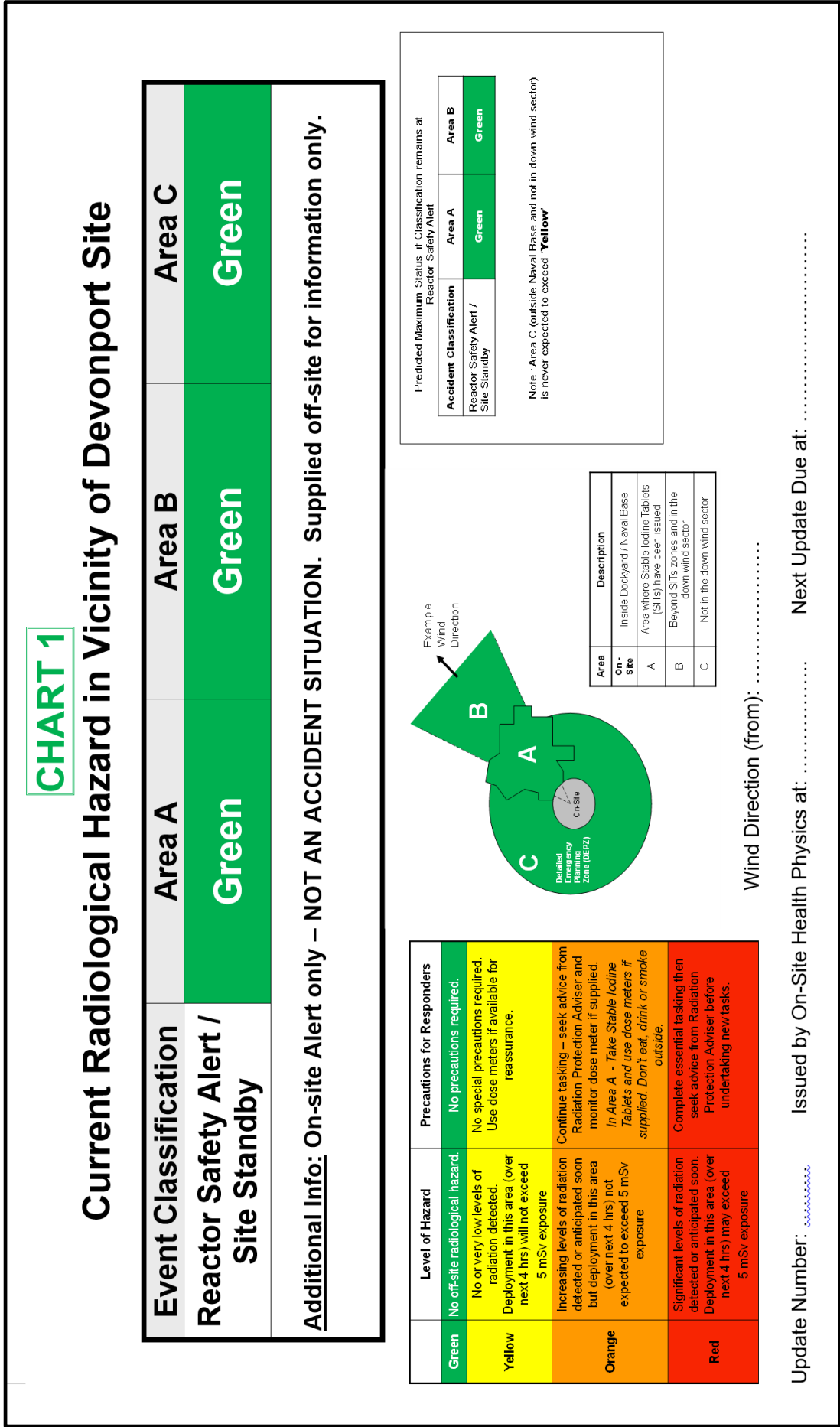
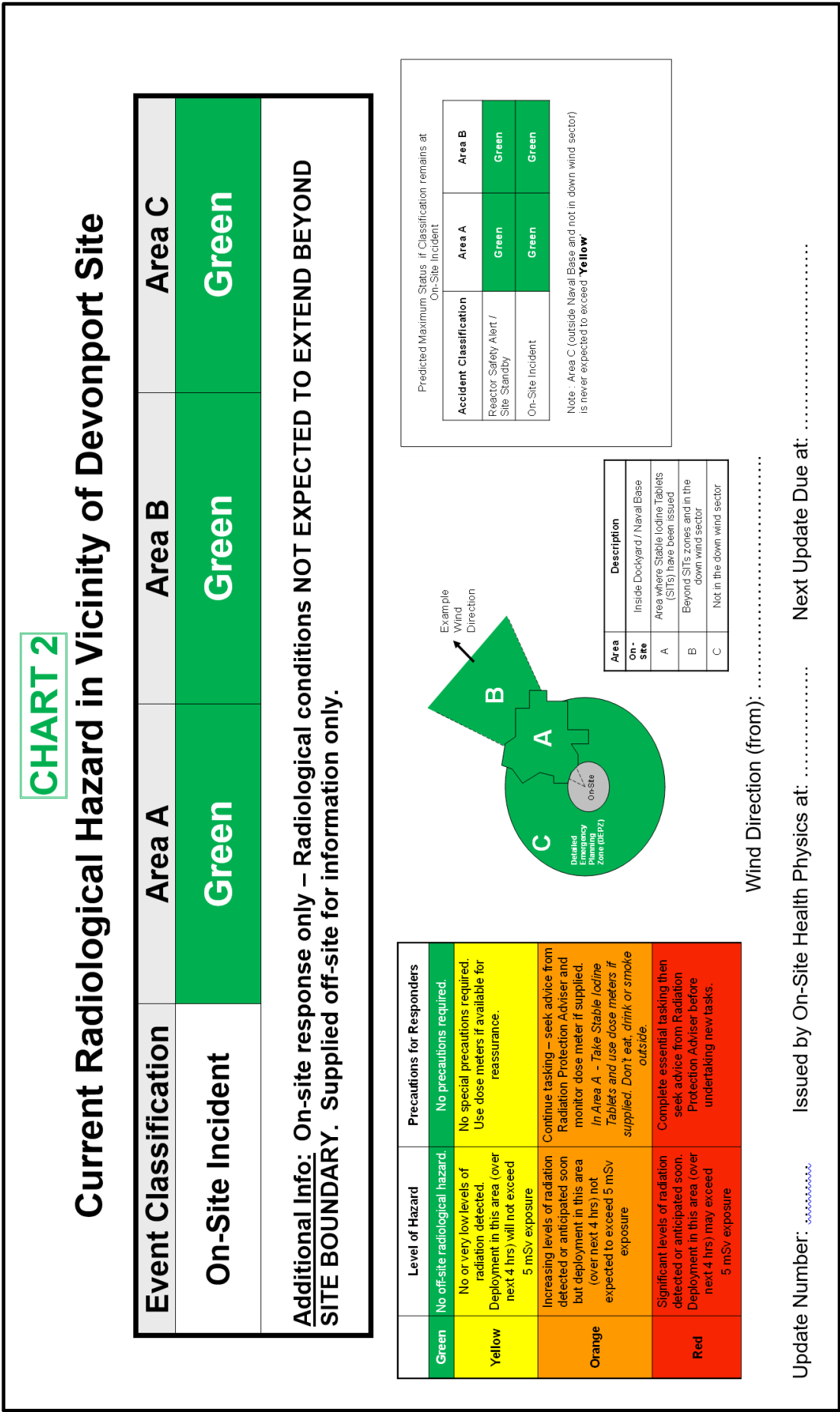
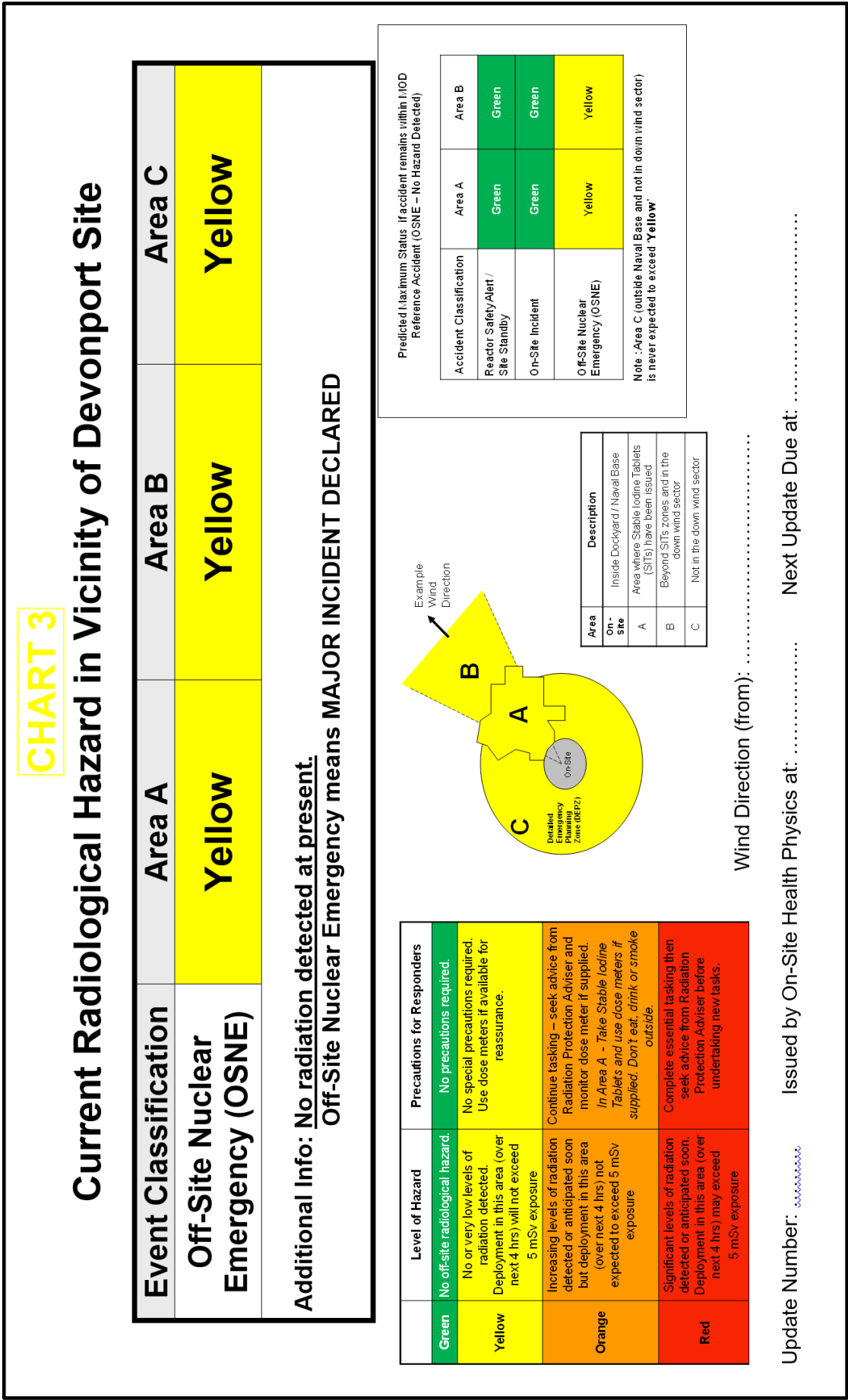


Figure 19 ROYG Chart I
DOSEP v8.0.

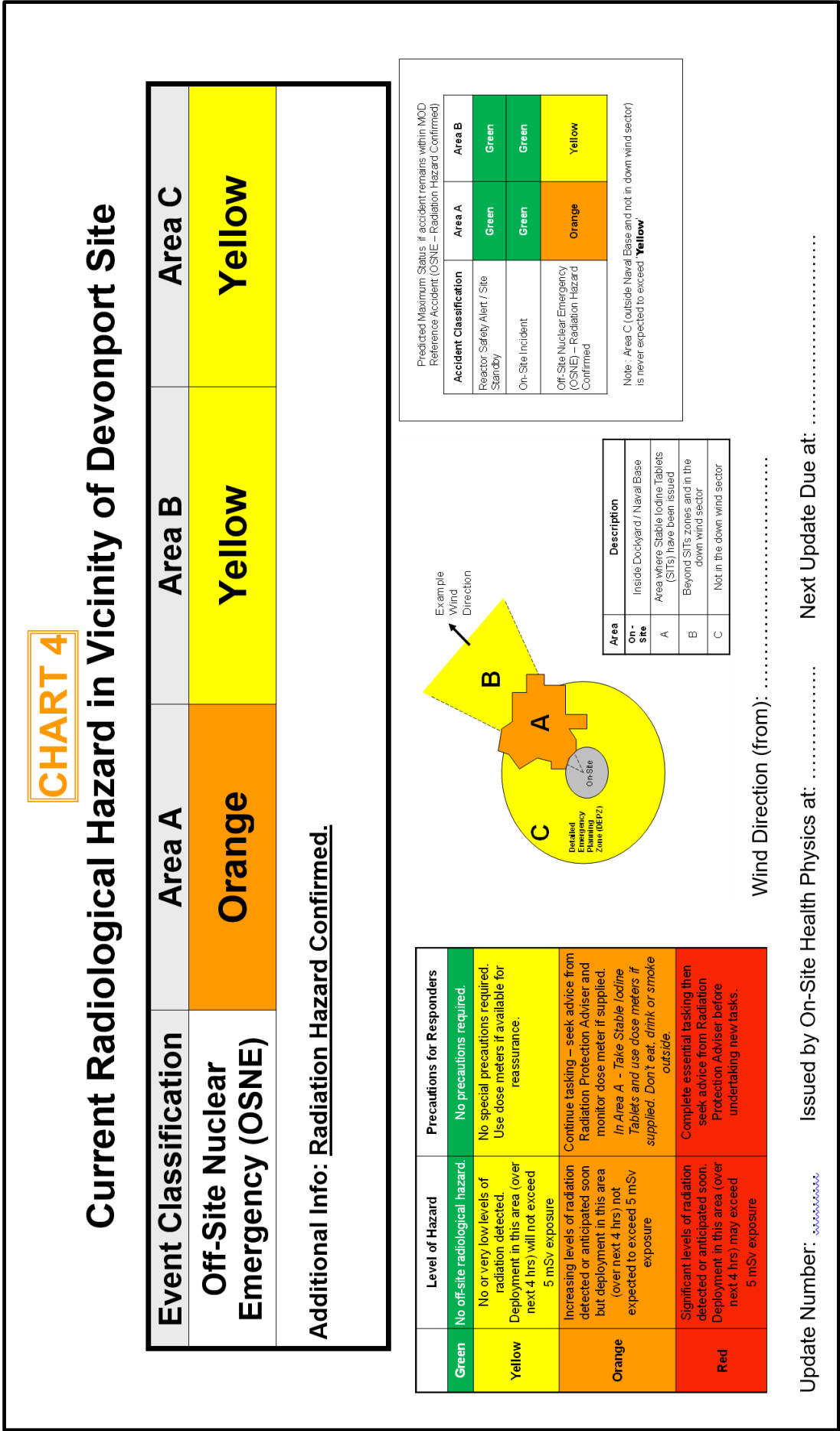
6.10 ROYG Chart 2



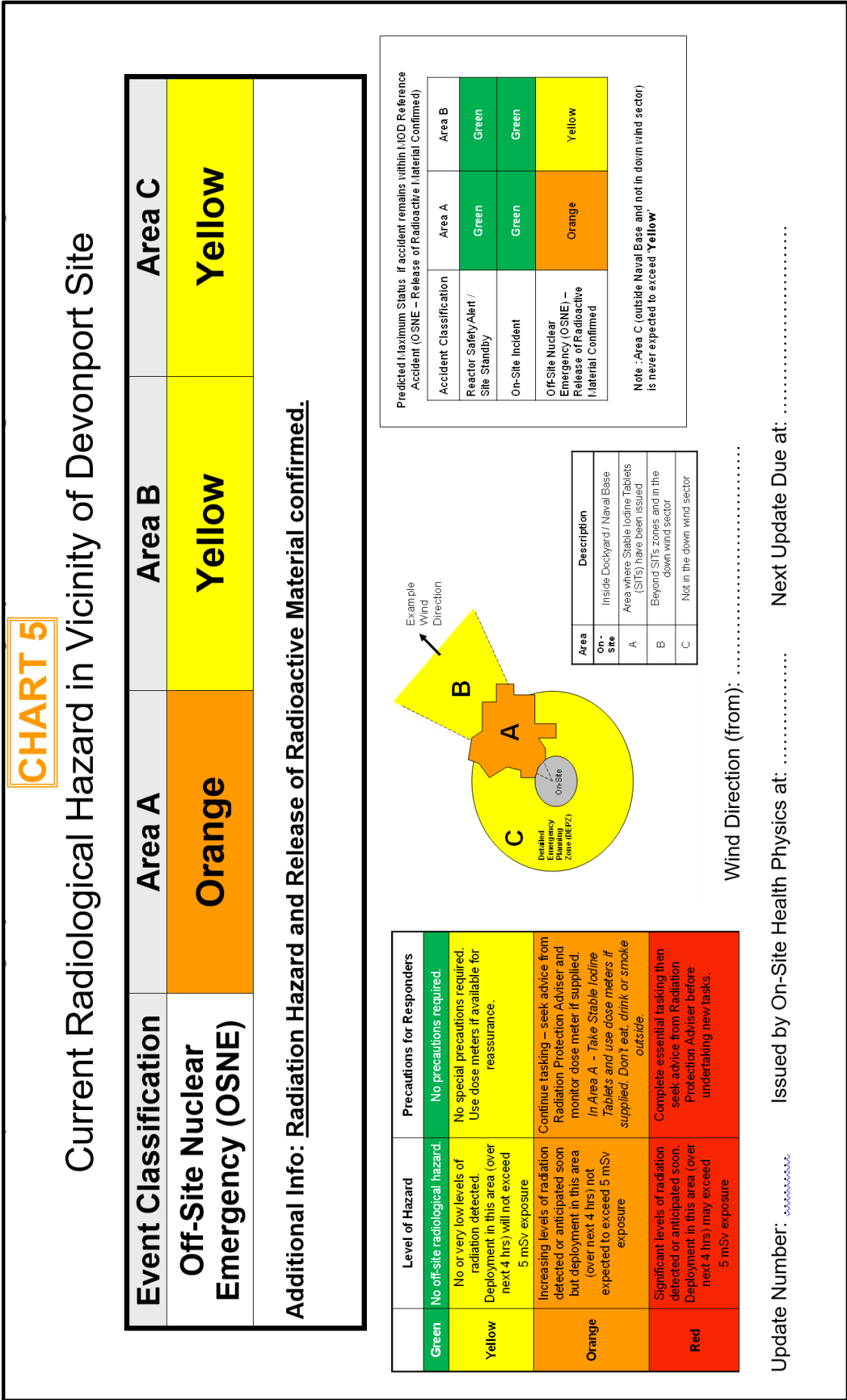
6.11 ROYG Chart 3



6.12 ROYG Chart 4



6.13 ROYG Chart 5



6.14 ROYG Chart 6

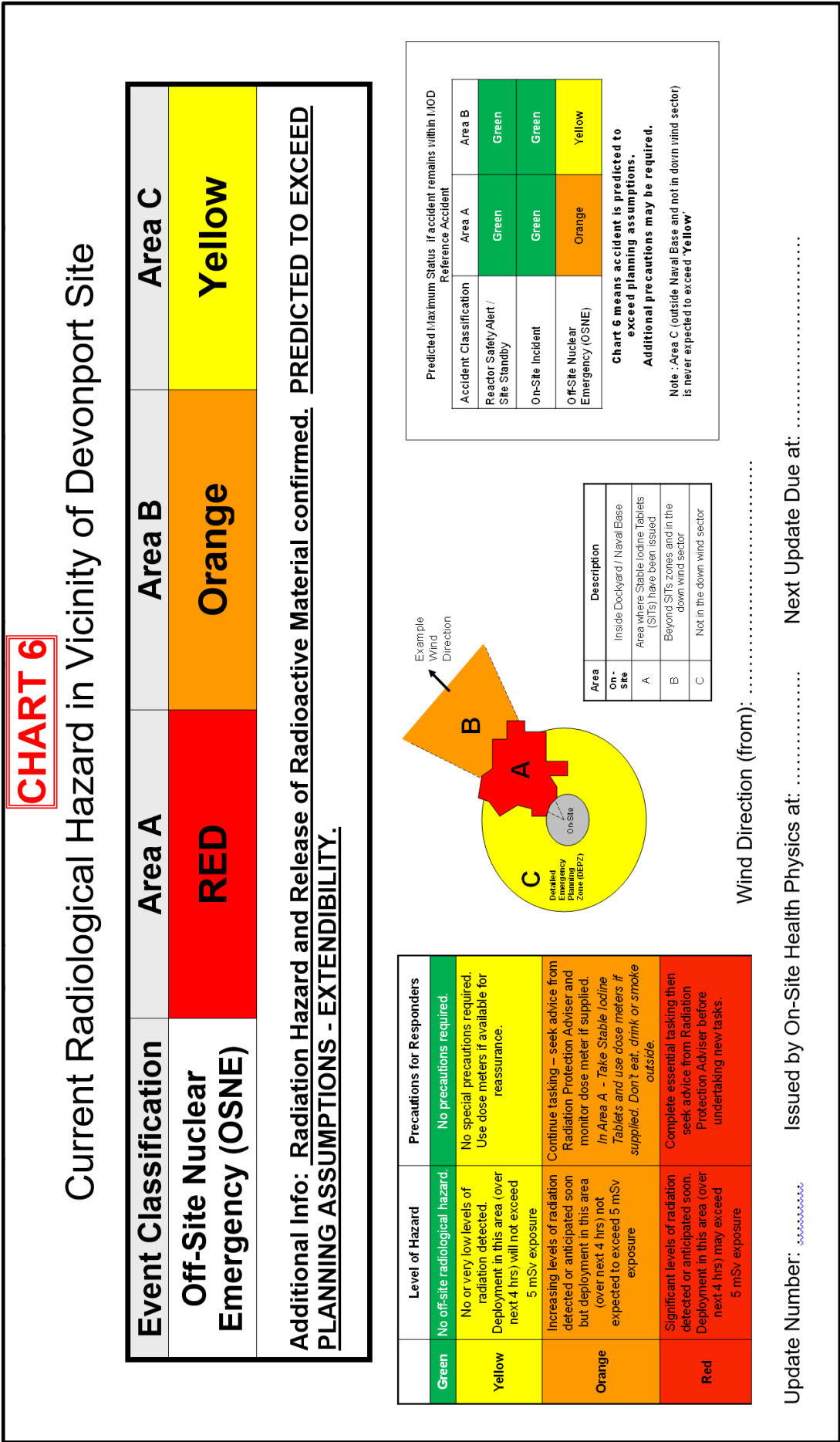


Figure 24 ROYG Chart 6

7 RESPONDER CAPABILITY ASSURANCE

7.1 REPPiR Capability Requirements

Guidance to REPPiR Regulation 11 indicates that responder organisations with staff who may be required to participate in the implementation of the off-site emergency plan must ensure that each emergency worker is provided with necessary information, instruction, and training to perform their role⁴⁵.

In addition, the employer should ensure any staff member deployed to the affected area is provided with equipment necessary to restrict exposure to ionising radiation. This could include PPE and the issue of suitable dosimeters or other devices.

7.2 Organisational Capabilities

All DOSEP responder agencies must ensure that any member of staff they deploy in response to a radiation incident at the Devonport Site, is a suitably qualified and experienced person (SQEP).

This SQEP requirement includes all who directly carry out response operations and extends to others, such as commanders, directors and managers, whose roles, if inadequately conceived or executed, may affect the safety of responding staff and members of the public.

The response organisation should have arrangements for identifying its competence needs and mechanisms to ensure these are met and maintained.

All DOSEP responders should ensure appropriate levels of training are provided such that their staff acquire and maintain the skills and knowledge needed to perform a role to defined standards.

7.3 Annual Capability Assurance

REPPiR guidance suggests that local authorities confirm that responder agencies maintain their underpinning capabilities for the purposes of the response to a radiological emergency.

As the lead local authority, Plymouth City Council, undertakes an annual check of partners capabilities, in April each year.

This check is carried out using an on-line survey, via Microsoft Forms. By submitting the on-line form, DOSEP responder partners confirm their agency's competence for the purpose of responding to a radiation emergency.

⁴⁵ REPPiR (2019) Regulation 11 Guidance ([The Radiation \(Emergency Preparedness and Public Information\) Regulations 2019 Approved Code of Practice and guidance \(onr.org.uk\)](#)) [20.06.24]

8 PARTNER AGENCIES ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The roles and responsibilities of key partner agencies likely to be involved in a response to a radiation emergency are listed below. This section refers to agencies who have a duty under the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 as a Category 1 or 2 responder, alongside other agencies which have no CCA obligation, but whose capabilities are vital to the local response effort.

To avoid duplication with other emergency plans, and a consequent risk of obsolescence in agency detail, each plan section outlines the agency's generic emergency response and communication role. In addition, each agency has detailed their additional capabilities for a specific response to a radiation emergency.

Agencies are listed in alphabetical order, classified according to either their CCA 2004 Category 1, Category 2 status, or an allied responding organisation.

8.1 CCA Category I Responders

8.1.1 British Transport Police

British Transport Police jurisdiction covers the railway line passing over and through the Devonport Site. Jurisdiction also covers the dockyard branch line up to the dockyard Rail Gates.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON cascade notification to Force Incident Manager (FIM) of Force Control Room in Birmingham
- Calls to Station Duty Officer (SDO)
- 999 calls
- Notification by other emergency services

Standard emergency response

- As described in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol document

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

1. If not already informed, the FIM to notify SDO
2. Contact CBRN Tac Ad
3. Inform Duty NILO
4. If requested and have capacity we will assist implementing the outer cordon
5. If requested and have capacity we will assist in transporting people to assistance centres
6. BTP Commanders will attend any relevant TCG & SCG

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Part of TCG/SCG warning and informing cell, providing consistent messaging with all partners (if implemented)
- Information will also be monitored from Resilience Direct via D&C Police

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.2 Cornwall Council

Parts of south-east Cornwall could be affected by a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site. As a CCA category one responder Cornwall Council supports the response to and recovery from a major incident.

Activation

- Notification via CFRS Critical Control Room as part of Devon & Cornwall Police Op LINK / ELECTRON cascade
- Notification will go to the on-call duty officer who is part of a 24/7 365 rota

Standard emergency response

- As described in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- a. Provide detail of known vulnerable people within the DEPZ/OPZ
- b. The following responders will be deployed as departmental representatives
 - Duty Emergency Management Officer
 - Duty Senior Officer
 - Communications Officer
 - Contact Centre Supervisor
 - Health Safety and Well-Being Officer
 - Adult Social Care
 - Children's Social Care
 - CORMAC
 - Schools Team
 - Localism Officer
 - Public Health Officer
 - Waste & Environment
 - Public Protection

The Duty Senior Officer activates the Cornwall Council Emergency Management and Business Continuity Plan

Cornwall Council will provide assistance to schools and students as requested by the appropriate Duty Senior Officer

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Part of TCG/SCG media, warning and informing cell, providing consistent messaging with all partners (if implemented)
- Information will also be monitored from Resilience Direct via Devon and Cornwall Police

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.3 Devon and Cornwall Police

Devon and Cornwall Police coordinate the response phase of the incident. They coordinate the emergency services, local authorities, and other supporting organisations, both at the scene of the incident and elsewhere, this includes activation of the tactical and strategic coordination groups.

Activation

- MOD Police inform DCP Force Incident Manager (FIM) commencing activation
- Follow Op ELECTRON which includes notification options of Initiating a 'restricted PEAT' or initiating a 'DOSEP TCG', SCG as well as below additional arrangements

Standard emergency response

- As described in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Implement the call cascade (for 'Restricted PEAT, DOSEP TCG, SCG) with reference to Op Electron
- Dispatch a Police Inspector (Nuclear Emergency Procedures Trained on GRS) to the DACC as Liaison Officer with support officer if required.
- Liaise with the force Radiation Protection Supervisor (RPS) and notify Radiation Protection Advisor (RPA at AWE) with regards to informing and equipping police personnel responding (only to emergencies) within the DEPZ to minimise potential risks from radiation and any specific required PPE required / Dosimetry.
- Appointment of CBRN Tactical Adviser, available to Tactical Commander
- Notify Police National CBRN Centre for info only
- Liaise with National Arrangements for incidents involving Radioactivity (NAIR)
- Establish Science & Technical Advice Cell (STAC)
- Support the Communications and Media Plan of DOSEP and Cell activity.
- Initiate the Traffic Management Plan as per Op Electron

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- As per the DCIOS Local Resilience Forum Warning and Informing plan. Warning and Informing cell to provide consistent messaging with partners

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Communication lead will follow the procedures set out in the DOSEP plan following its activation

8.1.4 Devon County Council

The Council is a category one responder supporting responses to major emergencies, as well as information and advice to residents and businesses before, during and after an emergency.

Activation

- OP ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade,
- Notification via other local authorities

Standard emergency response

- In accordance with the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- In the event of the radiation emergency in the offshore moorings at Charlie Delta and Echo Buoys, Devon County Council will align its response with Part 3, Health Protection And Protection Of The Public

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Council will link in with the warning and informing arrangements in the SCG/TCG and has its own communication plan for warning and informing local contacts (such as Elected Members)

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.5 Devon and Somerset Fire and Rescue

Activation

- MOD Police inform Fire Control commencing activation
- Follow Op ELECTRON which includes notification options of Initiating a 'restricted PEAT' or initiating a 'DOSEP TCG', SCG as well as below additional arrangements

Standard emergency response

- As described in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol
- DSFRS Devonport Off-Site Emergency Plan

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Implement the call cascade (for 'Restricted PEAT, DOSEP TCG, SCG) with reference to Op ELECTRON
- Fire Control to notify Plymouth Stations to issue Potassium Iodate Tablets (2 per person) and instructed not to take until advised
- Fire Control to mobilise 1x Level 3 supervisory officer and 1x Level 2 supervisory officer to the DACC (Devonport Accident Control Centre)
- Fire Control to mobilise 1x Level 3 Supervisory officer, 1x Level 2 Supervisory officer, 1x HMEPA (Hazardous Materials and Environment Protection Advisor) and 1x Radiological Protection Officer from Bureau Veritas to TCG at Crownhill Police station
- Support the Communications and Media Plan of DOSEP and Cell activity

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- As per the DCIOS Local Resilience Forum Warning and Informing plan. Warning and Informing cell to provide consistent messaging with partners

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Communication lead will follow the procedures set out in the DOSEP plan following its activation

8.1.6 Environment Agency

The Environment Agency (EA) is at the core of planning for, responding to and recovering from many emergencies in England as a category 1 responder. The EA works to keep people safe, minimising serious and lasting damage to the environment and the wider community.

Activation

- OP ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade,
- Call from Devonport to Incident Communication Service Radiation Hotline
- Notification via other emergency services

Standard emergency response

- As described in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol and internal documents

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- The EA National Radiation Assessment Cell will be scaled in response to an off-site nuclear emergency
- Radiation Assessment Cell members will be available both remotely and physically at SCG & STAC
- The National Air Quality Cell will be active
- EA waste specialists along with the Radiation Assessment Cell will be present at the Recovery Coordinating Group

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Part of SCG warning and informing cell, providing consistent messaging with all partners

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Part of the SCG STAC, providing additional guidance and messaging with partners

8.1.7 Livewell Southwest

Livewell Southwest (LSW) is an independent, social enterprise providing integrated health and social care services for people across Plymouth, South Hams and West Devon.

Activation

- Devon and Cornwall Police OP ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade
- On-call director informed of incident via NHS England.
- LSW may also receive a cascade call from Plymouth City Council if social care functions are required.

Standard emergency response

- As outlined in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol document
- LSW response will include:
 1. Activation of LSW Incident Control Centre to co-ordinate response and recovery arrangements
 2. Identification, communication and review of LSW staff and patients within the incident area to provide guidance, support and clinical intervention as required
 3. In the event of assistance centre activation LSW will deploy staff to support this facility and assist with community response
 4. To provide support to the health system if movement of patients required
 5. To provide assistance as requested by partner organisations to support the response and recovery whilst maintaining LSW core services

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- In the event of a radiation incident LSW will identify and triage vulnerable persons within the affected areas to understand clinical requirements
- If clinical intervention is required LSW will need to request support from specialist operational multi-agency teams such as HART

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- LSW will utilise the LRF warning and informing cell communication strategy for the incident to provide consistent messaging with all partners

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.8 MCA - HM Coastguard

The Maritime and Coastguard Agency (MCA) is an Executive Agency of the Department of Transport. HM Coastguard is responsible for the initiation and coordination of civil maritime search and rescue in the UK SAR region and will mobilise, organise and task adequate resources to respond to persons either in distress at sea, or to persons at risk of injury or death on the cliffs or shoreline of the UK.

Activation

- The relevant Maritime or Joint Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC or JRCC) is notified via the Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport call cascade
- The relevant JRCC/MRCC will additionally receive notifications via Airwave Shared Hailing Groups, telephone, or email with access to Resilience Direct via designated officers

Standard emergency response

- The coordination of an emergency response rests with the JRCC/MRCC, with control and command for incidents moving between the scene of operations and remotely, amongst designated appropriate MCA and HM Coastguard Officers
- Response operations will be undertaken using safe systems of work, standard operating procedures and with consideration for the associated operational details

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- MCA and HM Coastguard Duty Officers will join Strategic and Tactical Coordination Group calls including Pre-Event Activation Teleconferences in accordance with the Local Resilience Forum Plans
- In keeping with UKSAR and the Civil Contingencies Act 2004, HM Coastguard will consider all requests for mutual aid and may assist where practicable, in particular where a Major Incident is declared
- Declared Resources to HM Coastguard, including the Coastguard Rescue Service can assist with the control of coastal pathways and littoral boundaries

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- HM Coastguard broadcasts Maritime Safety Information to all vessels at sea regarding navigational and meteorological warnings, forecasts, and other urgent safety related messages as part of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS)
- HM Coastguard will conduct enquiries to establish the safety of vessels or persons that may be in any potential danger areas
- As required, the MCA media team is contacted by the relevant J/MRCC or duty officers to issue press releases, monitor the media, or handle related media enquiries

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Warning, informing, and media activity is undertaken in accordance with the strategic and tactical objectives as cascaded to operations by the relevant MCA and HM Coastguard Duty Officers who attend the SMAC

8.1.9 NHS England / NHS Cornwall & Isles of Scilly / NHS Devon (ICB)

NHS England along with NHS Cornwall and Isles of Scilly and NHS Devon Integrated Care Boards, plan for and respond to a wide range of incidents and emergencies which could affect health or patient care.

For a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site, the organisations support the response and recovery.

Activation

- OP ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade

Standard emergency response

- As outlined in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Oversight of NHS Provider organisations' radiation monitoring impact and response
- Communication of Public Health messaging and advice to Primary Care and all other NHS Providers
- Coordination of mutual aid across system(s).

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Standard Communications staff participation in Warning and Informing Cell

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.10 Plymouth City Council

Plymouth City Council has legal emergency planning and community resilience responsibilities and plays a vital role in:

- Recognising and assessing the risks that the city faces
- Encouraging action to prevent and minimise the effects of emergencies arising from those risks
- Ensuring the wellbeing of our communities
- Providing business continuity advice to local businesses

Activation

- Incident alert to CPS On Call mobile by MOD/DRDL at local activation
- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade
- Attend restricted PEATs, PEATs, TCGs & SCGs following escalation path to full OSNE response

Standard emergency response

- Start action and decision log
- Contact and brief PCC's duty Tactical Commander (TC)
- Notifying and brief the Strategic Commander (SC) and activate PCC Emergency Response Plan (ERP)
- Arrange for appropriate representation detailed in PCC's ERP
- Prepare to activate the RCG, according to the PCC Major Incident Recovery Plan
- Consider activating the Emergency Assistance Centre Plan

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Director of Public Health to consider authorising SITs distribution
- DPH to activate and chair STAC meetings
- Appropriate public health and environmental health officers to attend STAC
- Provide early notification to schools, colleges and early years settings inside the detailed emergency planning zone (DEPZ)
- Issue Devonport Dockyard emergency messaging via the emergency notification system (ENS)
- Activate PCC's radiation protection advisor
- Ensure a mapping officer is deployed to the TCC **or** linked virtually to the TCC

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Refer to DCIOS LRF Communicating with the Public in an Emergency Plan

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- PCC Comms officer to attend restricted PEAT, PEATs, TCGs and SCGs
- Media officers collaborate with partner agencies during incident escalation, prior to OSNE declaration, ensuring all media releases are coordinated with MOD/DRDL and Devon and Cornwall Police
- Through the appropriate authority consider activating Government Emergency Alerts for Devonport DEPZ

Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm - False Alarm Communication Protocol

- If the site siren alarm sounds outside the agreed DOSEP process, the Devonport Site and Plymouth City Council (PCC) activate the protocol detailing the process for notifying members of the public that one (or more) siren(s) inadvertently sounded and was a false alarm.

8.1.11 South Hams District and West Devon Borough Councils

The Councils provide support to the emergency services during major emergencies, as well as information and advice to residents and businesses before, during and after an emergency.

In an emergency response situation, the Council can offer technical advice and temporary accommodation for evacuees, if required. It can also lead on the recovery of a damaged area to a state of normality.

Activation

- OP ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade,
- Call from Devonport to Incident Communication Service Radiation Hotline
- Notification via other emergency services

Standard emergency response

- Out of hours officer or Emergency Response Officer responds to send word now message by initiating Councils emergency response plan. Council will form its own Incident Management Team and carry out the actions in the Plan, including nomination of trained officers to join the TCG and SCG.

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- As above, no additional actions

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Council will link in with the warning and informing arrangements in the SCG/TCG and has its own communication plan for warning and informing local contacts (such as Elected Members)

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.12 United Kingdom Health Security Agency - South West

UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) prevents, prepares for and responds to infectious diseases, and environmental hazards, to keep all our communities safe, save lives and protect livelihoods. We provide scientific and operational leadership, working with local, national and international partners to protect the public's health and build the nation's health security capability.

UKHSA is an executive agency, sponsored by the Department of Health and Social Care.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade
- Notification via LRF / Multiagency Partner / Emergency service

Standard emergency response

- Attend restricted PEATs, PEATs, TCGs & SCGs following escalation path to full OSNE response
- As outlined in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol
- As outlined in the South West LRF's STAC plan

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Contact the Regional Deputy Director for Health Protection (South West) or nominated deputy.
- Contact the South West Head of EPRR
- Contact UKHSA RCE
- Activate the STAC
- Notify the office of the UKHSA Chief Executive and the UKHSA National Response Centre (NRC)

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Member of SCG warning and informing cell.
- STAC would support warning & informing.
- UKHSA Regional Communications team to support the provision of information to assist with consistent public messaging with all partners.

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.13 United Kingdom Health Security Agency - Radiation, Chemicals and Environmental Hazards

UKHSA RCE is the expert body legally responsible for ensuring health security in relation to chemical, radiological and nuclear threats and is a Category 1 responder under the UK Civil Contingencies Act (2004). The response to chemical, radiological and nuclear incidents is always a multi-agency response; however, for the majority of emergency incidents the lead rests with other bodies for example the police, local authorities or other government departments.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade
- Notification via UKHSA-SW

Standard emergency response

- Attend restricted PEATs, PEATs, TCGs & SCGs following escalation path to full OSNE response
- As per UKHSA-RCE Radiation Emergency Response Plan

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- As above

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- None

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.1.14 University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust

The NHS needs to be able to plan for and respond to a wide range of incidents and emergencies that could affect health and patient care. These could be anything from extreme weather conditions to an infectious disease outbreak, major transport accident or a terrorist act.

University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust is responsible for providing care across the widest of spectrums: from within people's homes and working with our voluntary sector partners in local communities, to offering the most specialist hospital care available in our regional centre.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade
- Call from South Western Ambulance NHS Foundation Trust into major incident line at Derriford Hospital

Standard emergency response

In support of DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol:

- a) Invoke the UHP Major Incident Plan
- b) Receive casualties to the agreed level detailed in the SW Casualty Distribution Plan On-call Director to lead UHP response
- c) Nominated Major Trauma Centre
- d) Identify second On-call Director to support TCG
- e) Activate Incident Control Centre at Derriford Hospital
- f) De-escalate the Emergency Department and prepare wider hospital to receive casualties from incident

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- a) Identify responder from UHP Radiation Emergency call out list, able to respond to the incident
- b) Invoke the UHP Medical Physics Emergency Response Plan
- c) Identify operational staff to support decontamination and radiation monitoring process
- d) Invoke enhanced arrangements for the receipt of casualties that have been irradiated, contaminated and have life-threatening injuries requiring immediate treatment. Such casualties will be conveyed by SWASFT to the back of Derriford Hospital, entering the building on Level 2 and into Freedom Theatres. Those that do not fall into these criteria are expected to be monitored and decontaminated at HMNB Devonport before conveyance to Derriford Hospital for treatment
- e) Establish limited monitoring and casualty decontamination facility in the courtyard outside of the Emergency Department, Derriford Hospital
- f) Radiation Protection Advisors to provide radiation advice to UHP and Livewell Southwest staff

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Re-iterate messages from Warning and Informing Cell, to ensure consistent approach.
- Media enquiries to be directed to Police

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Website and social media to include message for worried well not to attend Derriford Hospital for assessment/decontamination

8.2 CCA Category 2 Responders

8.2.1 Met Office

Legislation supporting the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 states that Category 1 responders must have regard to the Met Office's duty to warn the public, and provide information and advice, if an emergency is likely to occur or has taken place.

This duty includes issuing severe weather warnings and plume predictions, together with tidal alerts (provided by the Flood Forecasting Centre). Linked to these services is advice, available from teams of Met Office forecasters, specialist scientists and advisors, on the interpretation and impact of the weather during an emergency.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade

Standard emergency response

- Met Office (EMARC) Forecasters responding to a telephone call and providing a verbal or written forecast if out of hours. During working hours, this will be provided by the SW Advisor.

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- The Met Office provides the emergency authorities with meteorological forecasts, advice and specialist services in the event of any CBRN release into the atmosphere
- Met Office (EMARC) Forecasters will respond to a telephone call/notification from Op Electron indicating an emergency, by providing an immediate verbal assessment of the wind direction and an estimate of the likely plume characteristics;
- The forecaster will then provide a more detailed written forecast (PACRAM available to responders within 20 minutes of the request. It will be sent via fax and/or email (as required). Note that all PACRAM forecasts are also emailed to UKHSA RCE and Food Standards Agency (FSA) for info. Should other Government agencies make enquiries of the Met Office in relation to the incident (e.g. Police, Local Authority), then the same PACRAM information will be forwarded to that agency;
- The forecaster will contact the incident control centre with updates as appropriate, e.g. possible changes in wind direction and/or respond to requests for further information as required
- Note that, if requested Met Office Civil Contingencies Advisors can attend the incident control centre to provide direct liaison between the incident commanders and forecasters at the Met Office HQ

The role of an advisor during an incident is:

- To ensure that the management teams are aware of all the meteorological factors that may impact on the incident
- To ensure consistency of information and that all responders within the DOSEP response are able to utilise this information
- Where required, to interpret this information for the responders.

- To source other scientific advice available from the Met Office (e.g. from dispersion scientists) and to act as a point of contact between the Met Office and responders. This will free up responder's resources to enable them to utilise their specific skills effectively.
- Respond to weather related enquiries
- If required and appropriate, to arrange for routine forecasts and other information to be supplied in the recovery phase
- To assist in the audit trail by documenting all meteorological requests and responses
- Information on any plume, including all PACRAM forecasts, can be uploaded on to the Met Office Hazard Manager website so that all information is available to all responders.
- Contact the SW Civil Contingencies Advisor to activate responders access to the Hazard Manager site which is available to all CAT 1 and CAT 2 responders at all times.

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Not applicable

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Not applicable

8.2.2 National Grid

As a category 2 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004), National Grid Electricity Distribution (NGED) has an obligation to cooperate with category 1 responders to plan for emergencies and meet the needs of those who may be vulnerable as a result.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade

Standard emergency response

- Attend, if required, PEATs, TCGs & SCGs following escalation path to full OSNE response

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Incident dependent, with additional briefing, radiation protection and PPE needs Identified at the time

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- None

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.2.3 National Highways

National Highways is responsible for operating, maintaining and improving the strategic road network. National Highways is the highway authority for the A38 trunk road in the Plymouth area. National Highways is a category 2 responder under the Civil Contingencies Act (2004).

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade

Standard emergency response

- Attend PEATs, TCGs & SCGs following escalation path to full OSNE response

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- National Highways do not routinely attend any inner cordon but would seek to provide roads closures and diversions on the strategic road network.
- Provision of any available variable message signs (VMS) messaging to warn drivers
- It is not anticipated that National Highways staff or contractors would be within any affected area.

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Part of the SCG SMCC (W&I) cell
- Re-posting messages on behalf of the DOSEP processes

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.2.4 Network Rail

The Network Rail National Emergency Plan sets out the arrangements in place to provide an effective response to accidents, incidents, emergencies, or crises on or affecting Network Rail controlled assets across Great Britain. It enables Network Rail to comply with the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) as a Category 2 responder.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade to Route Control (RCM) in Swindon
- RCM advises Plymouth Mobile Operations Manager (MOM)

Standard emergency response

- Route Control Manager Swindon (RCM) will then alert local Mobile Operations Manager (MOM) who will be appointed Rail Incident Officer (RIO).
- RIO & Route Control to ensure all railway partners are made aware of the incident.
- RIO will monitor the railway affected area of the contamination between Saltash and Devonport railway stations. This could also include the Gunnislake line
- Attend PEATs, TCGs & SCGs following escalation path to full OSNE response

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- None as railway personnel will be evacuated in the potentially contaminated area.

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Via Network Rail media department – or on call via Control out of hours
- Information will be monitored from Resilience Direct via D&C Police

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- None

8.2.5 Office for Nuclear Regulation

The Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) is the UK's independent nuclear regulator for safety, security and safeguards.

ONR is responsible for provision of advice to government and other responders during such an event as an off-site nuclear emergency at Devonport.

Activation

- ONR may be notified via the operator for an 'onsite' incident. Otherwise, it would be notified, when OSNE declared and DOSEP activated via e-mail/phone
- Devon & Cornwall Police Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade

Standard emergency response

- ONR is a Category 2 responder in the event of a nuclear or radiation emergency

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

During an off-site emergency at a nuclear site, ONR will set up the Redgrave Court Incident Suite (RCIS) at the offices in Bootle. The RCIS functions as a centre for the collation of information, the interpretation of that information, and the discussion and determination of ONR's independent advice and regulatory decisions. The RCIS exchanges information and provides advice via its deployed away teams at the Strategic Coordination Centre (SCC) and central/devolved government.

The main duties of the ONR SCC team are to:

- Support and provide relevant advice to organisations involved in the emergency response at the SCC
- Attend the Strategic Coordination Group (SCG) meetings at the SCC
- Attend the Scientific and Technical Advice Cell (STAC) at the SCC
- Maintain and exchange information with ONR's Redgrave Court Incident Suite (RCIS)

The ONR SCC team may comprise the following roles:

- ONR SCC Lead Inspector - Coordinates the activities of the ONR SCC team. Attends and provides relevant advice at the SCG
- ONR SCC Specialist Inspector - Provides specialist technical support to the ONR SCC team and deputises for the ONR SCC Lead Inspector
- ONR SCC Radiological Protection Inspector - Attends and provides relevant advice at the STAC
- ONR SCC Support - Provides administrative support and communication with the RCIS

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- None

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- ONR specific media arrangements will be handled via the RCIS

8.2.6 South West Water

Activation

- a. Via Op ELECTRON (DC Police) Notification
- b. Via PCC notification to local area
- c. Via emergency services

Standard emergency response

- a. As per DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol document

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- a. SWW has limited / no additional response arrangements outside of those listed in the DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol or the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan
- b. SWW would look to keep staff out of the area affected and monitor systems remotely where possible

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- a. Part of SCG warning and informing cell, providing consistent messaging with all partners

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- a. None

8.2.7 Wales and West Utilities

The Wales and West Emergency Response Plan sets out the arrangements in place to provide an effective response to incidents which may relate to a major or severe gas supply emergency. It enables Wales and West to comply with the requirements of the Civil Contingencies Act (2004) as a Category 2 responder.

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade to Wales and West

Standard emergency response

- Gold – Strategic – Implement the WWU Emergency Response Plan

Gas Distribution Network Leadership Team – This level will only convene in a Major or Severe Local Gas Supply Emergency or if the use of Customer Self Isolation & Restoration is to be authorised.

- Silver – Tactical – Control the emergency

Incident Controller – This level will usually be the ultimate level of command and will operate away from the site of a gas supply emergency.

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- N/A

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- N/A

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- N/A

8.3 Allied Responding Organisations

8.3.1 MOD & Devonport Royal Dockyard Ltd (Babcock)

The Site Operators

Activation

- Process outlined in DEVNUSAFE (on-site emergency plan)

Standard emergency response

- Emergency Incidents will normally be notified on site to the Duty Manager directly or to Emergency Monitoring Headquarters (EMHQ) who will be monitoring radiological measurement equipment (Dockside Installed Reactor Accident Monitoring System and Perimeter Monitoring System) and maintaining regular communications via direct line links with pre-identified business units/areas across the site.
- Conventional emergencies are more likely to be notified directly to the Duty Manager who makes a decision regarding further escalation. Radiological emergencies received by EMHQ will similarly be notified to the Duty Manager for consideration, formal declaration and escalation as required.
- Wherever an emergency occurs, business units/areas/staff involved will respond immediately to mitigate or deal with the emergency using existing localised contingency/emergency and other response plans and procedures.

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Radiological emergencies arrangements are identified within the Devonport Site Emergency Plan and Devonport Nuclear Safety Orders (DEVNUSAFE)
- The Duty Manager will decide upon the level of response required and these will range from No action, Site Standby, Devonport Site Accident (DSA) - On Site Incident (OSI) or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency (OSNE)
- Following the declaration of a Site Standby, On-Site Incident or Off-Site Nuclear Emergency, EMHQ will initiate a site-wide emergency cascade callout of appropriate Nuclear Emergency Response Organisation (NERO) personnel in order to staff appropriate NERO facilities at EMHQ, Forward Command Posts (FCP), Devonport Accident Control Centre (DACC) Exclusion Zone Reception Centre (EZRC) and Shelter Stations and any other facilities.
- In the event of an Off-Site Nuclear Emergency the Devonport Strategic Team support the Strategic response and deploy to the Strategic Co-ordinating Centre (SCC) at Middlemoor, if established.
- The on-site response will be provided from the on-site tactical command centre operating at the DACC.
- Emergency support equipment is primarily detailed in DEVNUSAFE and includes monitoring equipment, vehicles, buildings, facilities, stocks of Stable Iodine Tablets (SITs), and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Media and warning and informing arrangements will be detailed in line with the Local Resilience Forum, Media, Comms Warning and Informing Plan.

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- The Naval base siren may sound with a rising and falling note in the event of a radiation emergency. The siren is sounded to warn people on the Devonport Site of the radiation emergency. The 'all clear' signal is given by sounding the siren on a steady note for at least a minute.

Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm - False Alarm Communication Protocol

If the siren alarm sounds outside the agreed DOSEP process, the Devonport Site will:

- Investigate the cause.
- Identify if there is a radiation hazard
- If no hazard, confirm a false alarm

The Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Babcock International (the Devonport Site operators) and Plymouth City Council (PCC) activate the protocol detailing the process for notifying members of the public that one (or more) siren(s) inadvertently sounded and was a false alarm.

8.3.2 Food Standards Agency

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade to Wales and West

Standard emergency response

- The FSA should be notified directly of any incidents or emergencies with potential effects on food and /or feed safety. The Agency will, for example, need to be notified about incidents with the potential to affect food/feed through direct deposition on crops or land used for grazing livestock; via possible water pathways including leaks, spills of chemicals or contaminated firewater runoff into watercourses; or where plumes from fires containing chemicals or toxic gases could contaminate nearby agricultural land.
- A release of radioactivity following an accident could contaminate grass, crops, foodstuffs and animal feed. The meat and milk of grazing animals could also become contaminated. The FSA has extensive powers to control the production and supply of contaminated or potentially contaminated food and animal feed and would be responsible for recommending and enforcing required control measures. These could involve restrictions on the supply of food (including milk) and the movement of livestock. The FSA will work closely with DEFRA and other responding organisations' such as the Environment Agency, as necessary. The FSA has detailed plans for responding to all types of incidents involving food/feed safety

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- Providing an appropriate FSA representative to advise the SCG, STAC, RCG, SMAC and other required sub-groups on food/feed safety– remotely, in the first instance;
- Providing public information in relation to food/feed safety in accordance with SCG strategy.
- Carrying out a food and animal feed safety risk assessment of the incident's potential impact on food and animal feed safety by assessing the risk of any contamination of food and determining whether statutory limits will be exceeded (may consist of an estimate of source term from operators or measurements of air-borne radioactivity close to the site);
- Determining the level of any contamination of the food chain.
- Taking action to ensure that food and/or animal feed contaminated to unacceptable levels does not enter the food chain. This may include the implementation of legal measures such as orders under the Food and Environmental Protection Act (FEPA) 1985 to restrict the supply, movement, or sale of produce from an affected area (where appropriate). In implementing controls, the FSA will take account of regulations concerning maximum permitted levels of radionuclides in food and feed;
- Liaising with DEFRA on the implications of the FSA's actions on food production and distribution.
- Ensuring, in conjunction with the Environment Agency and other appropriate government departments, the safe management, control and disposal of contaminated food.
- Ensuring that subsequent recovery arrangements take account of food/feed safety issues that impact public health.

- Emergency support equipment is primarily detailed in DEVNUSAFE and includes monitoring equipment, vehicles, buildings, facilities, stocks of Stable Iodine Tablets (SITs), and personal protective equipment (PPE).

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- The FSA will provide advice, information and reassurance messages to the public on matters relating to the safety of food (as soon as possible following the declaration of an 'off-site nuclear emergency') in collaboration with Media Advice Cell;

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- N/A

8.3.3 Ministry of Defence HQSW Joint Regional Liaison Officers (MOD JRLO)

Activation

- Restricted PEAT – MOD Police ONLY
- Multi-Agency PEAT – MOD HQSW – (via Police contingency plan ELECTRON - Call Cascade)

Standard emergency response

- a. Joint Regional liaison Officer (JRLO) and/or RAF Regional Liaison Officer (RLO) and/or RN RLO at SCG level.
- b. Assistant JRLO (AJRLO) at TCG level.
- c. Possibly deploy a Military Liaison Officer (MLO) to the FCP.
- d. Through OP TAPESTRY (requested by Police): The Technical Response Force (the military Explosive Ordnance Disposal capability), is on – 10 Mins Notice to move and 1 hr Notice to Effect. Initially, this is a very limited capability, but this can build as required (see Addl Radiation response below).

Of note is that while the MOD has CBRNe capability it is not equipped to manage HAZMAT incidents.

- e. Provide advice on Military Aid to the Civil Authority (MACA).

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- a. Specialist Response Teams (under OP TAPESTRY)
- b. Support from the Atomic Weapons Establishment (AWE) for Radiological and Nuclear Response
- c. Support from the Defence Science and Technological Laboratory (DSTL) – Radiation Protection Advisory

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- a. Part of SCG warning and informing cell, providing consistent messaging with all partners
- b. Liaison with MOD media cell based out of HQSW, Tidworth

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- a. Media as directed by MOD media Operations.

8.3.4 Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government Resilience & Recovery Directorate (RED)

Activation

- Devon & Cornwall Police Operation Link ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade

Standard emergency response

- As per Responding to Emergencies -The UK Central Government Response Concept of Operations and MHCLG RED internal response plans

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

- MHCLG RED will deploy a Government Liaison Officer (GLO) to the Strategic Coordinating Centre at Police Headquarters, Middlemoor, Exeter
- Coordinate formation of Government Liaison Team with representation from the appropriate Lead Government Department (LGD) (MOD / Home Office (HO))
- Once the Government Liaison Team and LGD GLO is in place the RED GLO will step into role of consequence management.
- The Government Liaison Team will act as a conduit for information flow between the SCG and LGD/COBR (as appropriate) and to anticipate resource and advice needs that are likely to emanate from the local response.
- The Government Liaison Team will additionally liaise between other departments and agencies to ensure their interests are represented in the SCG in order to carry out their statutory duties and support the emergency response.
- A Response Co-ordinating Group (ResCG) may be convened where the response would benefit from some coordination or enhanced support at cross-SCG level. In such circumstances, MHCLG 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 to bring together appropriate representatives.

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

- Not applicable - MHCLG is not deployed as a responder agency

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

- Not applicable - MHCLG is not deployed as a responder agency

8.3.5 Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committee (Tamar Crossings)

Activation

- a. OP ELECTRON Devonport Call Cascade,
- b. Notification via other emergency services

Standard emergency response

As per DCIOS LRF Emergency Response Protocol document

Additional radiation emergency response arrangements

Tamar Bridge and Torpoint Ferry Joint Committees role in any radiation incident can be categorised in to four parts based on the DOSEP escalation process:

- Stage 1

N/A

- Stage 2

Senior Operational and Management staff to attend multi-agency PEAT if convened.

- Stage 3

Senior Operational and Management staff to attend multi-agency TCG if convened.

- Stage 4

Senior Operational and Management staff to attend Tactical and Strategic Coordination Groups when a Major incident is declared.

Information on the situation and risks would be feedback internally to provide guidance and response in line with Incident Management and Business Continuity Plans.

Standard warning informing and media arrangements

Public informed through variable message signs, social media and website.

Additional radiation warning informing and media arrangements

N/A

APPENDIX A - COMBINED TACTICAL & STRATEGIC COMMAND RESPONSE ACTION CHECKLIST

This checklist is designed to prompt and assist tactical and strategic command to confirm the appropriate response and urgent protective actions, to be taken in the event of a radiation emergency at the Devonport Site as outlined in DOSEP have been considered and completed.

The action list is drawn from DOSEP parts two (Activation, Actions, Command and Control), and three (Health Protection and Protection of the Public).

It is intended to form both an aide-memoire and safeguard for commanders that appropriate activity has been carried out in response to an OSNE at the Devonport Site.

AI **STAGE I** Incident Alert - Local Response

Actions in Response to an Abnormal Event or False Alarm

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 1	Devonport Duty Manager	Arrange a meeting with relevant local responder partners	
ACTION 2	Operators and relevant responders	The operators meet local responders and make a decision	

Stage I Decision Considerations			
Consideration	Decision to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	No escalation. The incident is managed in normal operations	No further off-site action	N/A
B	There is a false alarm	Activate the <i>Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm – False Alarm Communication Protocol</i>	Plymouth CC ACTION 3
C	There is an abnormal event with potential for a radiological hazard (or the perception of such a hazard)	Consider activation of the <i>Devonport off-site Emergency Plan</i> Escalate to STAGE 2	MOD Police ACTION 4

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 3	Plymouth CC	Activate the <i>Devonport Site Nuclear Accident Alarm – False Alarm Communication Protocol</i>	
ACTION 4	MOD Police	Activate the <i>Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan</i> - Contact Devon & Cornwall Police - Request DOSEP is now activated - Ask Force Incident Manager (FIM) to Convene RESTRICTED PEAT Escalate to STAGE 2	

A2 STAGE 2 Activate the Devonport Off-site Emergency Plan**Convene a Restricted Pre-Event Assessment Teleconference (PEAT)**

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 5	DCP FIM	Activate Contingency Plan ELECTRON Convene a restricted PEAT	

Publish the Resilience Direct Devonport Nuclear Emergency Response Page

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 6	PLYMOUTH CC	Publish the RD Devonport Off-site Nuclear Emergency Response Page	

Restricted PEAT Decisions

Stage 2 Restricted PEAT Decision Considerations			
Consideration	Decision to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing. No further escalation. The incident is managed in normal operations	No further off-site action	N/A
B	Hazard not reducing, but insufficient information to declare a major incident. Potential off-site impact requires monitoring	Consider escalation to multi-agency DOSEP PEAT. ACTION 7	PEAT Chair
C	Hazard shows increasing potential for off-site radiological risk	Consider major incident declaration and escalate to TCG STAGE 3 ACTIONS 8 & 9	PEAT Chair

Convene a multi-agency PEAT

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 7	DCP	Convene a PEAT	

Stage 2 Multi-agency <u>PEAT</u> Decision Considerations			
Consideration	Decision to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing. No further escalation. The incident is managed in normal operations	No further off-site action	N/A
B	Hazard not reducing, but insufficient information to declare a major incident. Potential off-site impact requires monitoring.	Consider further multi-agency DOSEP PEAT. ACTION 7	PEAT Chair
C	Hazard shows increasing potential for off-site radiological risk.	Consider major incident declaration and escalate to TCG STAGE 3 ACTIONS 8 & 9	PEAT Chair

A3 **STAGE 3 Major Incident Declared****Declare a Major Incident and escalate to Tactical Coordinating Group (TCG)**

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 8	PEAT Chair	Declare Major Incident	
ACTION 9	PEAT Chair	Request TCG convenes Consider opening TCC	

Convene the Tactical Coordinating Group

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 10	DCP	Send first TCG details to DOSEP responders	

Consideration	Decisions to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing	Continue multi-agency response activity until incident managed locally No further escalation	N/A
B	Hazard shows continuing potential for radiological risk or the perception of such risk. Activate the appropriate TCC(s)	Convene a further TCG ACTION 9	TCG Chair
C	The nature and likely scale of the radiation emergency is such that responder agencies require the activation of an SCG to provide direction in managing the potential off-site consequences	Escalate to ACTION 11	TCG Chair

Convene the Strategic Coordinating Group

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 11	TCG Chair	Request SCG convene	
ACTION 12	TCG Chair	If TCCs not activated, open Plymouth TCC (and Truro TCC if required)	

At the strategic level, a major incident requiring a multi-agency response is coordinated through the SCG which can meet online or in person.

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 13	DCP	Send first SCG details to DOSEP responders	

Preparation for initiating Urgent Protective Actions

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 14	SCG Chair and Director of Public Health	Confirm preparation for Urgent Protective Actions	

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA I	Director of Public Health and SCG Chair	Confirm preparation for Urgent Protective Actions	

Opening the Strategic Coordination Centre

Consideration	Decisions to Make	Action to Take	Who takes the action?
A	Hazard reducing. Continue response activity until handover to RCG.	SCG handover to RCG	SCG Chair
B	Hazard shows continuing potential for radiological risk or the perception of such risk.	Convene a further SCG	SCG Chair
C	The nature and likely scale of the radiation emergency is such that responder agencies require the activation of an SCC to provide the facilities required to managing the potential off-site consequences	ACTION 15	SCG Chair

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 15	SCG Chair	Confirm activation of SCC	

A4 **STAGE 4** Off-Site Nuclear Emergency Declaration**Off-Site Nuclear Emergency**

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 16	Devonport Site	Declare OSNE	

Check Major Incident Declaration

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 17	DCP	Check a major incident has been declared. If not, then declare a major incident	

Implement Urgent Protective Actions

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 18	SCG Chair and Director of Public Health	Confirm implementation of Urgent Protective Actions	

Protective Actions in the Devonport DEPZ after OSNE

NOTE 1 - SEE PART 3A for additional information relating to protective actions for an off-site nuclear emergency in the off-shore DEPZ for CHARLIE DELTA and ECHO Buoys.

NOTE 2 - SEE PART 3B for additional information relating to protective actions for an off-site nuclear emergency in the off-shore DEPZ for 22 & 23 ANCHORAGES

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 2	Director of Public Health and SCG Chair	Confirm implementation of Urgent Protective Actions	
UPA 3	Comms & Media Cell	Issue advice to the population in the DEPZ to “Go In, Stay In and Tune In”.	
UPA 4	Plymouth City Council	Activate the Plymouth Emergency Notification System for Devonport	
UPA 5	Comms & Media Cell	Consider activating UK Government Emergency Alerts	

Off-site Incident - Strategic Coordinating Group

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 19	DCP	Send SCG details to DOSEP responders	

Open the Strategic Coordination Centre

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 20	DCP	Confirm SCC Open	

Establish Working Groups and Cells in support of SCC

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 21	DCP	Confirm Working Groups and Cells are supporting DCG	

Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 6	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Attempts contact with DPH requesting authority to distribute.	
UPA 7	DPH	Grants authority to distribute tablets	
UPA 8	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Records outcome of DPH Contact.	
UPA 9	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Confirms DPH authority to distribute, either through verbal contact or via the prior confirmation letter.	
UPA 10	SITs Dist. Coordinator	Mobilises SITs delivery teams following instructions in the Devonport off-site Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution Plan	

Stable Iodine Tablet Distribution - Water Craft

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 11	DPH	Consider arrangements to enable SITs to be obtained by people on watercraft inside the DEPZ and located in downwind sector of the accident submarine.	

Communicating Health Information

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 12	DPH / UKHSA	Activate warning and informing channels to provide advice to the population concerning, sheltering and obtaining SITs, with information about when to take SITs.	

Education and Early Years Settings

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 13	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council	Consider issuing SITs administration instruction to education and early years settings by local authorities	

Population Radiation Monitoring

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 14	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC / UKHSA / UKHSA RCE	Consider activating population radiation monitoring arrangements for Plymouth, Cornwall and Devon.	
UPA 15	UKHSA SW / UKHSA RCE	Activate South-West Radiation Monitoring Unit Framework	
UPA 16	PCC / CC / DCC	Activate local monitoring unit (RMU) deployment plans / arrangements	

Health Protection Information

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 17	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Provide at regular intervals, and in an appropriate manner, information and advice about the facts of the emergency, the steps being taken and, as appropriate, the health protection measures.	
UPA 18	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Information to be relevant to members of the public in the local authority area. Information should detail health protection advice such as recommendations to shelter, SITs administration, restrictions on food consumption, hygiene and decontamination	

Health Communication Actions beyond the DEPZ but within the OPZ

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 19	DPH / PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Provide at regular intervals, and in an appropriate manner, information and advice about the facts of the emergency, the steps being taken and, as appropriate, the health protection measures.	

Preplanning for Protective Actions beyond the DEPZ but within the OPZ

URGENT PROTECTIVE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
UPA 20	PCC / Cornwall Council / Devon CC	Consider protective actions which may be required beyond the DEPZ but inside the OPZ. Gather data to inform necessary protective actions	

A5 STAGE 4 Criteria for Handover from Response to Recovery

RESPONSE ACTIONS	BY WHOM	ACTION REQUIRED	COMPLETE ✓
ACTION 22	DCP & Local Authority	Activate handover to recovery	

APPENDIX B - FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS**Table I - Sheltering**

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, lead organisation or coordinating groups.
Finding Shelter	Concerns regarding sheltering	Everyone is advised to go into the nearest building. Close all doors and windows. Turn off air conditioning that relays external air. Tune into local radio, TV or social media.	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC SCG
Contaminated Clothing	Specific action with regard to taking shelter	If a person is outside for a prolonged period of time during the emergency, then if possible when inside a secure building, they should blow their nose, remove outer clothing and place in sealed bag. Wash hands, face and other exposed skin as soon as possible. If wearing contaminated clothes, people should double bag clothes and leave clothes outside their door. Additional advice will be provided via news/media channels.	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC SCG
Evacuation	Advice on evacuation	Evacuation is not a protective action that members of the public surrounding the Devonport Site are likely to be advised to take. An evacuation will only occur if the SCG consider it is appropriate and the factors (traffic / release timings etc.) favour evacuation.	SCG
Evacuation Not Possible	In the event that evacuation is not appropriate	Sheltering provides protection that is equal to or even greater than evacuation. Sheltering may be the preferred protective action in cases where weather, competing events, or short-term releases are factors. Visitors to the city, homeless people or residents who are unable to return to their homes should seek alternative housing or should shelter in an assistance centre.	SCG
Public Self-Evacuating	Why shouldn't the public self-evacuate?	The public 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 the public what to do and when.	SCG

Table 2 – Health and Stable Iodine

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Personal Health	People concern about their or their loved ones health.	Advice will be provided by the Director of Public Health via the media/social media. People should 'Go in, stay in, and tune in'.	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC/SCG UKHSA RCE during initial stages of the emergency.
Public enquires concerning SITs	Questions regarding when people should take their stable iodine tablets	The public will be advised to take the stable iodine tablets via the media and police announcements. Messages will be circulated using all available media resources.	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) Stable Iodine Leaflet STAC/SCG
SITs Distribution	When are SITs issued?	SITs are issued on declaration of an off-site nuclear emergency (OSNE).	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC/SCG
Distribution of stable iodine tablets (SITS)	How are SITs zones established?	<p>SIT distribution zones are established for all areas inside the DEPZ. Schools in those areas hold a pre-distributed stock sufficient for the needs of pupils and staff.</p> <p>Where SITs are required as part of the general protective actions in an off-site nuclear emergency sufficient quantity will be hand delivered to all premises in the downwind zones.</p>	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC/SCG
Off-site risk to the health of the public	What is the risk to health due to radioactive material released off-site?	<p>The <u>direct risk</u> to health of those off-site, in a down-wind area, is a potential increase in their lifetime risk of developing cancer. The extent of this increase in risk is dependent upon the radiation dose received by an individual. Any increase in risk is likely to be low.</p> <p><u>Indirect risks</u> to health may be due to an individual's inability to access necessary healthcare within a necessary timescale; e.g. being unable to attend a health facility, or health staff being unable to travel to an individual, during a period where the 'Go in, stay in and tune in' instruction has been issued.</p>	STAC UKHSA RCE

Table 3 – University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
University Hospitals Plymouth	Role of University Hospitals Plymouth	<p>University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust will be the designated receiving hospital for casualties sustaining injuries as a result of an emergency at Devonport:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 on-site where possible (note: fixed and internal contamination may require specialist medical decontamination) prior to transportation to University Hospitals Plymouth, as required. 	

Table 4 – Children at School and Vulnerable People

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Children at Schools	How will children be cared for at school?	<p>Children at school will be kept inside to protect them from radiation.</p> <p>Windows and doors will be closed, and heating and air-conditioning units will be shut down.</p> <p>Children will be given stable iodine tablets, from the school's supply, if needed.</p> <p>Do not risk exposing yourself or your children to higher levels of radiation by going outside to collect them.</p> <p>You should tune in to local TV and radio to find out about the care and return of children at school.</p>	SCG Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023)
Vulnerable People	What about vulnerable people within the community?	<p>Plymouth City Council, Cornwall Council, Devon County Council and South Hams District Council have detailed plans and maps displaying the location of vulnerable people facilities/areas such as schools and care homes.</p> <p>All people in the potentially affected areas should remain indoors and listen to advice and guidance via radio and television.</p>	STAC/SCG UK Health Security Agency LRF – Vulnerable People Tactical Framework Individual school evacuation plans

Table 5 – Pets and Wildlife

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Pet Health	Pet concerns	<p>Pets should be kept indoors to reduce the chances of them bringing in radioactive material from the outside.</p> <p>Pets that can be quickly brought inside following an emergency need to be washed thoroughly and their interaction with children or vulnerable people should be kept to a minimum.</p>	<p>Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC/SCG/RCG RSPCA DEFRA and Animal and Plant Health Agency</p>
Local Wildlife	Interaction with wildlife, birds, pests	<p>People should be encouraged to refrain from contact with wild animals and birds during the initial incident and for a significant time after. Any people interacting with wildlife, birds or pests should thoroughly wash hand. No local wildlife should be encouraged into resident's houses.</p>	<p>STAC/SCG/RCG RSPCA DEFRA and Animal and Plant Health Agency</p>

Table 6 – Water Supplies

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Public Water Supplies	Public concerns regarding contaminated water	<p>It is unlikely that public water supplies will be affected, providing supplies come from mains taps.</p>	<p>STAC/SCG South West Water UK Health Security Agency Environment Agency LRF – Alternative Water Supply</p>
Private Water Supplies	Public concerns regarding contaminated water	<p>Some private supplies are present around Devonport. These are supplied by natural springs, private wells, and other ground water sources. Risk of contamination is minimal as radiation needs to enter the ground water which would take time.</p>	<p>STAC/SCG Environmental Health Service will provide advice for those with private water supplies. The UK Health Security Agency will support PCC with respect to sampling, analysis of results and establish if safe to drink. Recovery Coordinating Group will take samples if necessary to sample water after the emergency.</p>

Table 7 – Waste

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Domestic Waste	Household waste	<p>Waste collection should be suspended in the initial response phase to allow responders to access the area and to protect the refuse collectors.</p> <p>Public should be advised that waste should be left in situ until waste removal can be completed safely.</p>	<p>STAC/RCG</p> <p>The continuation of waste collection is dependable on risk levels and specifics of the emergency.</p>
Drainage Waste	Are sewage works likely to be contaminated?	<p>South West Water will work alongside other agencies to check the risk of water and sludge materials to see if contaminated is present.</p>	<p>STAC/RCG</p> <p>Environment Agency</p> <p>DEFRA</p> <p>South West Water will advise on radioactive waste entering the sewage system.</p> <p>The majority of contaminated products will settle out as sludge in the sewage treatment plant.</p> <p>Disposal of the sludge can be managed post event.</p>
Contaminated Land Waste	Contaminated Land	<p>Following a radiation incident, the Environment Agency (EA), along with UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA), other partners and contractors, will develop a sampling and monitoring strategy to establish contamination levels.</p> <p>EA will advise on the impact of radioactive contamination in the environment and work with partner organisations to identify feasible remediation options.</p>	<p>STAC/RCG</p> <p>Post emergency, Plymouth City Council, Cornwall Council, Devon County Council and South Hams District Council can investigate and determine if the land is to be designated as contaminated land. If PCC designate contaminated land as 'Special Site' under the Environmental Protection Act of 1990 then the Environment Agency will be responsible for remediation.</p>

Table 8 – Gardens, Allotments, Agriculture

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Gardens	Gardens, home grown vegetables and allotments.	<p>Gardeners should not work in their garden following the emergency until receiving instructions stating that it is safe to do so..</p> <p>People should refrain from eating vegetables or fruit from outdoors during an off-site nuclear emergency until advised that it safe to do so.</p>	<p>STAC/RCG UKHSA RCE Environment Agency Food Standards Agency</p>
Livestock	Advice on livestock.	<p>Livestock should be left in their enclosures until radiation results are known.</p> <p>The Food Standards Agency will provide a case-by-case base to assess the potential for meat or by-products to be contaminated.</p> <p>Using the Food & Environment Protection Act 1985 contaminated movement restrictions can be placed on livestock and slaughter for human consumption can be prohibited if there is a potential that food products from the animals may present a risk to the public</p>	<p>STAC/SCG/RCG DEFRA Animal Health and Trading Standards Services Food Standards Agency Food & Environmental Protection Act 1985</p>
Crops	Are farm crops still edible?	<p>Advice will be provided to farmers and farming unions via local TV and radio. No food or crops should be harvested in the affected area until confirmed as being safe to do so. Exposed food should not be consumed or harvested but should be left in situ.</p>	<p>STAC Food Standards Agency Food & Environmental Protection Act 1985 DEFRA UKHSA RCE</p>
Outdoor Markets	What should outdoor market owners do?	<p>Markets should stop selling exposed consumables stored or displayed outdoors until advised otherwise</p>	<p>STAC/SCG Food Standards Agency Food & Environmental Protection Act 1985</p>

Table 9 – Food

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Food – General	Is food at home safe?	People in the locality of the site are advised that all foods stored inside the home, shops and other buildings will be safe. Foods that may have been carried outside since the incident, but which are packaged and securely sealed (in tins, cartons, bottles, boxes) and protected from any particles in the air are also safe.	STAC/SCG/RCG Food Standards Agency
Fish	Are locally sourced fish safe to eat?	Fish caught from the River Tamar or Plymouth Sound area should not be consumed while the emergency is on-going. Fishing may resume once sampling of fish stocks have been deemed to not contain contamination.	STAC/SCG/RCG DEFRA Animal Health and Trading Standards Services Food Standards Agency Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science
Milk	Safety of locally produced milk	Milk bought from shops should be safe to drink. Milk productions within the affected area should be stopped until monitoring results are known. Contamination of milk may occur in a downwind sector as a result of animal ingestion. It takes at least 24hrs for the contaminant to appear in milk and may take a few days for peak concentrations to be reached as of a result of animals grazing on contaminated land.	STAC/RCG Animal Health and Trading Standards Services Food Standards Agency

Table 10 – Housing Displacement and Financial Loss

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Temporary Housing Displacement	If I have to move out of my house, where do I go?	Displaced people will be advised to stay with friends or family. If this is not possible then members of the public or visitors to the area should take shelter in any appropriate building. Assistance centres may be established for those unable to make their own shelter arrangements.	SCG/RCG PCC Assistance Centre Plan
Long Term Housing Displacement	Long term housing	Long term options for displaced people include staying with friends or family, alternative accommodation (hotel, B&B, hostel, local authority provision, etc.)	SCG/RCG LAs' Rest Centre Plans LAs' Housing Teams
Financial Implications	People losing money or income	People who believe they are at a financial loss or have lost business revenue should consult insurance companies first. They should make notes of all expenses caused during the emergency. Costs directly attributable to the off-site nuclear emergency may be recoverable from the site operators.	RCG

Table 11 – Radio and Television Stations Broadcasting Emergency Information

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Radio Stations	Which Radio Stations will provide more information?	FM/DAB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heart (97.0 and 96.6) • BBC Radio Devon (103.4 and 95.7) • BBC Radio Cornwall (95.2 and 103. 9) • Greatest Hits Radio Cornwall East (102.2) • Greatest Hits Radio Plymouth (106.7) 	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023)
TV Stations	Which TV Stations will provide more information?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BBC 1 • ITV • Sky News 	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023)

Table 12 – Media Messaging

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Media Messages	What announcements will be made via media?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General shelter protective actions. “Go in, stay in and tune in” • The care of children at school • Your food and water supply • The delivery and consumption of stable iodine tablets (SITs) • Care of farm animals and pets • Road travel arrangements • Public transport 	SCG Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) Media Cell
Public Calls	Why shouldn't the public make mobile or landline phone calls?	The public are requested to avoid or reduce the number of mobile or land line phone calls because the phone system could become overloaded. If this happens the emergency services and other responders may not be able to contact each other.	Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) Phone providers
Devonport Site	How Large is the Devonport Site?	The site encompasses approximately 740 acres, with 3.5 miles of water frontage along the eastern bank of the River Tamar.	

Table 13 – Radiation Units

Issues	Proposed query	Draft Information/Advice to be used	Sources of further guidance. Plan section, Lead Organisation or coordinating groups.
Radiation Measurements	Quantities and Units	<p>The unit by which the amount of radioactivity is measured is the Becquerel (Bq)</p> <p>1 Bq = 1 atomic disintegration/second.</p> <p>The sievert (Sv) is the unit of radiation dose, used to measure the effect of ionising radiation on the body</p> <p>One Sv is a large quantity so often the term millisievert (mSv) or microsievert (μSv) is used.</p> <p>1 mSv = 1/1000 Sv 1 μSv = 1/1,000,000 Sv</p> <p>1 mSv is less than half the average annual dose from natural radiation in the UK. 1 μSv is approximately equal to a tenth of the dose incurred during a flight from the UK to Spain.</p>	<p>Radiation Emergency Booklet (June 2023) STAC/SCG UK Health Security Agency</p>

APPENDIX C - CALL CASCADE CONTACT DETAILS (REDACTED IN OFFICIAL EDITION)

Blue Light Services				
Organisation	Primary Number	Secondary Number	Email Address	Person Contacted
Devon & Somerset Fire & Rescue Service	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Cornwall Fire & Rescue Service	REDACTED		REDACTED	
SWAST	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
HM Coastguard – Falmouth	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
British Transport Police	REDACTED			REDACTED

Health Agencies				
Organisation	Primary Number	Secondary Number	Email Address	Person Contacted
University Hospitals Plymouth NHS Trust	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
NHS England Southwest	REDACTED		REDACTED	
Livewell Southwest	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
UK Health Security Agency SW Centre	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
UK Health Security Agency Radiation, Chemical & Environmental Hazards	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	

Local Authorities				
Organisation	Primary Number	Secondary Number	Email Address	Person Contacted
Devon County Council	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
Plymouth City Council	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
Cornwall County Council	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
South Hams District & West Devon Borough Council	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED

Utilities				
Organisation	Primary Number	Secondary Number	Email address	Person Contacted
Wales & West (Gas)	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	
South West Water	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
National Highways	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
Network Rail	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
National Grid Electricity Distribution (Western Power)	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED

Military / MOD				
Organisation	Primary Number	Secondary Number	Email address	Person Contacted
JRLO (South)	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED

Government Organisations and Allied Agencies				
Organisation	Primary Number	Secondary Number	Email address	Person Contacted
Environment Agency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Met Office	REDACTED		REDACTED	REDACTED
Tamar Bridge & Ferry Joint Committee	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
Office for Nuclear Regulation	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	
Food Standards Agency	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED
MHCLG Resilience & Recovery Directorate (RED)	REDACTED	REDACTED	REDACTED	
DEFRA	REDACTED	REDACTED		

Cascade Version Control

The table below details amendments to the call cascade following plan v 8.0 publication in November 2024.

Version	Updated by	Amendment	Date Published
8.0	Civil Protection Service	Original Edition	November 2024