

| Project   | Timescale    | Stakeholders Involved  | Brief Summary  |
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| Community Brainstorm regarding alleged Leukaemia Clusters in South Newbury  | 1997         | Concerned local people, media and local government representatives from South Newbury  | For a number of years prior to this work, there had been significant public concern in South Newbury about an alleged cluster of leukemia cases in the area. Local people played a fundamental part in identifying the occurrence of a cluster and, after notifying the local health authority about their concerns, an investigation led to the discovery of a statistically significant cluster.<br>The Head of Environmental Health in Newbury District Council at the time recognized that a facilitated meeting would offer the best opportunity and most effective way of hearing local concerns regarding the possible causes for the cluster.  |
| LINK: <a href="http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/docs/pdf_casestudy_leukaemia.pdf">http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/docs/pdf_casestudy_leukaemia.pdf</a>   |              |  |  |
| Cricklewood - Transport of Used Nuclear Fuel  | 1998-2000    | Local campaign groups including Cricklewood Against Nuclear Trains. National campaign organisations: CND and Greenpeace. BNFL, Direct Rail Services Limited and Railtrack, local authority officers, the emergency services, councillors, Members of Parliament, local businesses and residents groups | When DRS, the rail freight subsidiary of BNFL, announced its plans to marshal trains carrying spent nuclear fuel in Cricklewood sidings, a storm of local protest arose. Many existing campaign groups joined forces with new local groups to voice their objections to the plans. As the conflict and discord grew stronger it soon became apparent that something needed to be done. At this point BNFL approached The Environment Council to mediate in the dispute. They felt that an open Dialogue was the only way forward to enable them to hear genuine local concerns in a non-confrontational way. The Dialogue resulted in DRS deciding not to marshal trains in Cricklewood.   |
| LINK: not available as yet  |              |  |  |
| Remediation of Contaminated Land on Nuclear-licensed Sites (This was scoping work which led to the starting of the SAFEGROUNDS project)   | 1998-present | Included owners of nuclear-licensed sites, regulators, contractors working for the nuclear industry, national and local Government, researchers.   | Consistent and practicable guidance is needed for the remediation of contaminated land on nuclear-licensed and defence sites. CIRIA decided that rather than launching headlong into such a project, they would undertake a scoping study to discover exactly what issues needed to be addressed. This case study covers the scoping process only. Agreeing that it was important to carry out as wide a consultation as possible within the budget, the funders of the project and The Environment Council brought together representatives to identify their needs, which included technical guidance, advice on effective communication systems and ability to feed into policy and regulatory decisions.   |
| LINK: <a href="http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/docs/Remediation%20of%20contaminated%20land%20on%20nuclear-licensed%20sites1.pdf">http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/docs/Remediation%20of%20contaminated%20land%20on%20nuclear-licensed%20sites1.pdf</a> |              |  |  |
| BNFL National Stakeholder Dialogue  | 1998-present | Stakeholders include national and local NGOs, central and local government, regulators, scientists, academics and representatives of British Nuclear Fuels (BNFL) and its UK customers.  | The BNFL National Dialogue aims to inform BNFL's decision-making process about the improvement of their environmental performance in the context of their overall development. Despite the entrenched disagreement that characterises this area, the Dialogue has formed agreements around discharges, waste, plutonium and spent fuel management, as well as research on the socio economic impacts of BNFL in West Cumbria. The broad focus of the current work is business futures that BNFL could adopt. The Environment Council convenes and facilitates the dialogue. An evaluation is being conducted by independent consultants to maximise the learning that arises from the Dialogue, both for current participants and also other organisations that may become involved in such a process in future. |
| LINK: <a href="http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/templates/mn_template.asp?id=211">http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/templates/mn_template.asp?id=211</a>   |              |  |  |
| Jointly Agreed Sampling and Monitoring (JASM) Group   | 1999-2001    | BNFL, CND, Cricklewood against Nuclear Trains, London Borough of Brent, Nuclear Trains Action Group, Wilkinson Environmental Consulting Ltd.   | This groundbreaking study arose out of the Cricklewood Dialogue (see case study above). Stakeholders at the dialogue were interested in whether any contamination was left behind by used nuclear fuel transport flasks on the railway lines. They wanted to commission an independent study to find out. As a result a 'Jointly Agreed Sampling and Monitoring' (JASM) Group was set up to oversee the process. The aim of the study was to examine as objectively as possible whether any contamination from the transport of used nuclear fuel was present at typical operational sites and feed any findings back to the BNFL National Dialogue.   |
| LINK: <a href="http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/templates/mn_template.asp?id=212">http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/templates/mn_template.asp?id=212</a>   |              |  |  |

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| Magnox Decommissioning Dialogue   | 2000-present | Stakeholders include national and local NGOs, central and local Government, regulators, scientists, academics and BNFL Magnox Generation | The Magnox Decommissioning Dialogue aims to bring together the range of stakeholders to identify and explore the various decommissioning options and their implications, to inform the development of strategic decision-making on Magnox power station decommissioning. This Stakeholder Dialogue has recently entered a new phase, with stakeholders signing up to confirm their commitment to participation, and new groups being formed. A Working Group has begun a Strategic Action Planning (SAP) process. Strategic Action Planning is a technique of analysing issues from all angles and perspectives that has been used successfully in other dialogues. Strategic Action Planning is intended to explore the assumptions and uncertainties surrounding Magnox decommissioning options in order to be able to identify possible actions and contingencies around the issues. |
| <a href="#">LINK: not available as yet</a>  |              |  |   |
| Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Consultation  | 2002         |  | The Environment Council's submission to DEFRA's consultation on Managing Radioactive Waste Safely.  |
| <a href="http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/docs/pdf_mrws_submission.pdf">LINK: http://www.the-environment-council.org.uk/docs/pdf_mrws_submission.pdf</a> |              |  |   |
| Developing Sustainable Practices in Managing Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) and Free-release Construction Materials in Nuclear Industry Decommissioning-Scoping Work | 2002-present | Included owners of nuclear-licensed sites, regulators, researchers, government, academics, NGOs  | This project is being managed by CIRIA and has completed a scoping study to see how to take this forward. The study comprised preliminary work on the quantification of materials, sustainability indicators and a Stakeholder Dialogue workshop in October 2002, which the Environment Council facilitated. The second phase of this project started at the end of 2003.   |
| <a href="#">LINK: not available as yet</a>  |              |  |   |
| Life Cycle Analysis Research  | 2003         | BNFL, regulators, MADA expert, researchers, independent green, workers' union, government  | The Environment Council was asked by BNFL to help convene research to assess the application of multi-attribute decision analysis (MADA) for decision structuring and to assess the influence of stakeholder inclusion and life cycle assessment (LCA) information upon decision-making. The management of carbon-14 ( <sup>14</sup> C) arisings from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel was used as the hypothetical decision subject.   |
| <a href="#">LINK: not available as yet</a>  |              |  |   |