Winfrith Site Stakeholder Group

Date: Tuesday, 17 November 2026
Time: Refreshments 13:45hrs, meeting starts 14:00hrs
Location: Winfrith Village Hall, Winfrith Newburgh, Dorchester DT2 8LR

AGENDA

1.	Welcome and Introduction (Chairman)	Barry Quinn (10)
	(a) Apologies for absence	
	(b) Minutes of the previous meeting and matters arising	
2.	NRS Winfrith Site Report – Site Director Including NRS update	Gary Reid (20)
3.	Regulators:	
	(a) Office for Nuclear Regulations (ONR)	Graham Simpson (10)
	(b) Environment Agency (EA)	James Heavingham (10)
4.	Any Other Business	Barry Quinn (10)

WINFRITH SITE STAKEHOLDER GROUP (SSG)

Tuesday 12 May 2026

Winfrith Village Hall / Meeting reference SG37

Attendees:

Barry Quinn	SSG Chair & East Stoke Parish Council
Nic Johnson	SSG Vice Chair & Winfrith Parish Council
Catriona Miller	West Lulworth Parish Council
Chris de Hauteville Bell	East Lulworth Parish Council
Mathew Barnes	East Lulworth Parish Council
Mark Graham	Tradebe
Heather Carpenter	Member of the public
Paul Carpenter	Member of the public
Jade Ingram	Member of the public
John Khan	Member of the public
Patricia Yonwin	Resident
Rebecca Cleverley	Environment Agency
James Heavingham	Environment Agency
Gary Reid	NRS – Site Director
Rob Coan	NRS – Site Manager
Bethany Sear	NRS – Harwell & Winfrith Site Communications
Debbie Paterson	NRS – Minute taker
Carl Ponder	NRS – SGHWR Senior Project Manager
Lee Freeman	NRS – SGHWR Authority to Operate (ATO)
Elly Joyce	NRS – Site End State Manager, Harwell & Winfrith
Matt Meldrum	NRS – Principal Waste Consultant

Apologies for absence – Graham Simpson (Office for Nuclear Regulation), Steve Smith (Wool Parish Council) and Helen Heanes (Dorset Council).

1. Welcome and Introduction – Barry Quinn

Barry Quinn welcomed attendees, including new members Matthew Barnes (East Lulworth Parish Council) and Catriona Miller (West Lulworth Parish Council), both of whom have an interest due to the sea pipeline passing through their respective parishes.

- Apologies were expressed that today's event was only recently publicised on local Facebook community pages and neighbouring parishes. Arrangements for future meetings would be included in the meeting pack, which is distributed one month prior to the meeting date.

- The SSG Chair/Vice Chair continue to receive quarterly site updates from Gary Reid, NRS Regional Site Director and Bethany Sear, NRS Harwell and Winfrith Site communications both in person and via Teams.

Minutes of last meeting
The minutes were accepted as a true and accurate record.

2. Winfrith Site Report – Gary Reid

Gary Reid introduced himself to the meeting. Updates were given on the following:

Site Operations - Current Activities
- SGHWR reactor decommissioning
- DRAGON reactor decommissioning
- Waste – processing / consignment / legacy waste reduction
- Plant and Structures – ALES Operations and Decommissioning
- DASA – Autonomous Security System trials. Phase 2 successfully completed. Discussions to finalise Phase 3 ongoing
- Thorium Project – Encapsulation trials
- Asset Care – ALES Sea Pipeline Telemetry system upgrade, SGHWR South Annex windows and cladding replacement and A544 external fire door replacement

Health, Safety, Security, Environment & Quality Safety
- Two category 4 permit breaches owing to a spreadsheet error in out waste management process. While the event had no impact to the environment, it was recognised that there are some improvements to be made to our internal management system. Actions were in place
- Gaseous and liquid effluent discharges from Site remain well within permitted limits
- No significant issues to report with Safety and Security
- NRS initiative around Human Performance training throughout 2026

Regulatory Topics
- ONR intervention covering guarding – rated GREEN

DRAGON
- Dragon reactor core decommissioning
- Continued removal of plant and equipment to facilitate access to the core of the Dragon reactor using a robotic arm and laser cutter with more than 30te of material removed

Plant & Structures (P&S)
- Active Drains: A51/52 - Alpha-contaminated pipe foam filled, now awaiting removal summer 2026. A55 Redundant discharge line to ALES – pipe has been sampled and is now with the laboratory for analysis. Removal of Sump Tanks (in 2027) will follow disposal of redundant discharge line pipework
- ALES Initial Decommissioning: Multiple Planning Applications underway for execution of further decommissioning tasks including Active Break Tank pipework disposal and commissioning replacement Welfare Facilities
- Blacknoll Reservoir – Final preparation of Planning Application underway addressing environmental matters such as Biodiversity Net Gain and Reptile and

Great Crested Newt Licenses. Schedule for demolition will be subject to funding priorities but unlikely to be before Winter 2027
- Sea Pipeline Decommissioning – Project currently paused due to funding strategy

End State status update
- Planning application complete and submitted to Dorset Council. Live on the Dorset Council planning portal for comment
- Environmental Permit applications submitted in December 2024 and consulted by EA last summer. EA technical assessment of the case had commenced. Additional information being provided by NRS to address questions. So far, most comments relate to points of clarity and providing additional information

Sustainability
- 34 solar panels fitted to the rooftop of building A545. Projected 20% saving in electricity costs to the building
- Following completion of the DASA project, the solar hybrid generators currently in use by the project would be deployed to support other small projects around site
- Installation of six House Martin nesting cups

Magnox Socio-economic Roundup 2025-2026
- 7 Winfrith funded projects to date = £41,298.00
- Dorset Wildlife Trust Heathland Heritage Traineeships scheme - £26,910
- Winfrith Newburgh and East Knighton Parish Council towards replacing children's playground - £8,000
- Good neighbour projects - 5 projects totalling £6,388

For further information please go to:
NRS working with our communities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Other
- Recruitment for 2026 continues with roles advertised both internally and externally as appropriate
  - 1 x Project Management (Level 6 / degree) apprentice
  - 3 x Health Physics Monitor apprentices. 1 due to complete this year
  - 2 x Health Physics Monitor apprentices planned for September 2026 intake
- Winfrith Wellbeing – Mindful colouring club and Staff Summer picnic planned

Questions?

Q1: As a homeowner living in close proximity to the sea pipeline, what is the long term plan for its management?

A1: The plan has always been to remove the pipeline; however, the anticipated removal date has been extended and is now forecast for early 2030s. The pipeline remains essential for managing the discharge of water onsite. In recent years, increased rainfall has necessitated extending the date of removal. Over time, the pipeline has been flushed with clean water, and no radioactivity is present.

Comment: At the previous meeting (18 November 2025), an invitation was given to those who may be interested in visiting site to view Dragon laser cutting operations. To convey an interest, please contact Bethany Sear. Bethany.Sear@nrservices.uk

3. Regulators

a) Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR)
The ONR Report had been issued prior the meeting and can be found by clicking on the link Site Stakeholder Group

b) Environment Agency (EA) – Rebecca Cleverley & James Heavingham
The EA Report had been issued prior to the meeting and can be found by clicking on the link Site Stakeholder Group

- Weekly joint catch up meetings continue with Harwell & Winfrith.
- Monthly meetings with Graham Simpson (ONR).
- Business Planning activities; Main areas - Liquid discharges, asset care / management, waste inspection - waste project forecasting and resources.
- James Heavingham provided an overview of the two Permit Applications (Radiological and non-Radiological) and the assessment process.
- A decision on the Dragon radiological permit application was expected by December 2026 / January 2027 followed by a further period of consultation before a final decision is reached. Timescales for SGHWR were not known.
- The second permit application relates to the use of conventional rubble (non-radiological) to be used as infill material.

Questions?
Q2: How do you tell the difference between radioactive and non-radioactive?
A2: That's a very good question. Radioactivity is measured by characterisation (sample analysis). Radioactive levels are very low, equivalent to those found in a banana.

James Heavingham (Environment Agency) referred to the 'Radioactivity in Food and the Environment 2024' which is published on the GOV.UK website which provides lots of useful information and explanation around radiation. A copy of report can be found by clicking on the link below.
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/radioactivity-in-food-and-the-environment-rife-reports

4. Project Update – SGHWR – Carl Ponder & Lee Freeman

A video highlighting progress at SGHWR, along with a presentation was provided covering the following subjects:

- The current and future of engineering design for SGHWR
- Wire saw cutting trials
- Equipment manufactured onsite
- Intermediate Level Waste box processing
- Civil engineering alternations
- Steam drum section disposals

Questions?

Q3: Referring to the video and presentation, it looks as if NRS face a significant challenge.

A3: Lessons have been learnt following the administration of James Fisher Nuclear (JFN). Decommissioning a reactor is inherently complex and technically challenging and there is no blueprint for this process as it has not been undertaken before.

5. Any Other Business

Winfrith Constitution

An annual review was undertaken for each Site Stakeholder Group (SSG), and a pre-review document was submitted to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). The objective of the review was to ensure consistency across all SSG meetings. As a result, the Constitution was updated in alignment with other sites. No questions were raised, and the updated Constitution was approved without objection.

Closing Comments

Barry Quinn thanked attendees for their participation and hoped they found the meeting interesting. He commented that from the presentations and reports provided we could be reassured that the site continues to be operated in a safe and secure manner.

He referred to the recent Parish Council meeting and the Environment Agencies report which states “Liquid effluent discharged to sea at Arish Mell via the Active Liquid Effluent System (ALES) and Winfrith Sea Pipeline remain below 1% of permitted limits”.

Date of Next Meeting – 17 November 2026.

Office for Nuclear Regulation

ONR site report

Nuclear Restoration Services Ltd – Winfrith

ONR site report

Nuclear Restoration Services Ltd - Winfrith

Report for period: 1 January – 30 June 2026

Authored by: Nominated Site Inspector

Approved by: Head of Safety Regulation, DFW Subdivision

Issue: 1

Published: November 2026

Record reference: SDFW-1782333081-34545

Foreword

This report is issued as part of our commitment to make information about inspection and regulatory activities relating to the above site available to the public. Reports are distributed to members for the Winfrith Site Stakeholder Group and are also available on our website: www.onr.org.uk/publications/regulatory-reports/site-specific-reports/llcssg-reports.

Our site inspectors usually attend Winfrith Site Stakeholder Group meetings where these reports are presented and will respond to any questions raised there. Any person wishing to inquire about matters covered by this report should contact us via email at contact@onr.gov.uk.

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1. Inspections

1.1. Date(s) of inspection

Our site inspector made inspections on the following dates during the report period of 1 January to 30 June 2026:

- 09 January 2026
- 16 June 2026

2. Routine matters

2.1. Inspections

Inspections are undertaken as part of the process for monitoring compliance with:

- The conditions attached by ONR to the nuclear site licence granted under the Nuclear Installations Act 1965 (NIA65) (as amended);
- The Energy Act 2013;
- The Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974 (HSWA74); and
- Regulations made under HSWA74, for example, the Ionising Radiations Regulations 2017 (IRR17) and the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1999 (MHSWR99).

The inspections entail monitoring the licensee's actions on the site in relation to incidents, operations, maintenance, projects, modifications, safety case changes and any other matters that may affect safety. The licensee is required to make and implement adequate arrangements under the conditions attached to the licence in order to ensure legal compliance. Inspections seek to judge both the adequacy of these arrangements and their implementation.

In this period, routine inspections of Nuclear Restoration Services Ltd Winfrith covered the following:

- Security

Members of the public who would like further information on our inspection activities during the reporting period can view site inspection records on our website: www.onr.org.uk/publications/regulatory-reports/site-specific-reports/inspection-records.

Should you have any queries regarding our inspection activities, please email contact@onr.gov.uk.

2.2. Other work

Throughout this reporting period, our nominated site safety inspector held regular meetings with the leadership team at Nuclear Restoration Services Ltd Winfrith to maintain situational awareness of matters related to nuclear and conventional health and safety.

A site visit was also made by the Head of Safety Regulation for ONR's Decommissioning, Fuel and Waste (DFW) portfolio which covers Winfrith.

3. Non-routine matters

Licensees are required to have arrangements to respond to non-routine matters and events. Our inspectors judge the adequacy of the licensee's response, including actions taken to implement any necessary improvements.

There were no such matters or events of significance during the period.

4. Regulatory activity

We may issue formal documents to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements. Under nuclear site licence conditions, we issue regulatory documents, which either permit an activity or require some form of action to be taken. These are usually collectively termed licence instruments but can take other forms. In addition, inspectors may take a range of enforcement actions, to include issuing an enforcement notice.

- No following licence instruments, enforcement notices and enforcement letters have been issued during the period.

Reports detailing the above regulatory decisions can be found on our website: www.onr.org.uk/publications/regulatory-reports/site-specific-reports/project-assessment-reports.

5. News from ONR

For the latest updates and information on our work, please subscribe to our regular email newsletter, ONR News, at www.onr.org.uk/news/newsletter.

6. Contacts

Office for Nuclear Regulation
Redgrave Court
Merton Road
Bootle
Merseyside
L20 7HS
Website: www.onr.org.uk
Email: contact@onr.gov.uk

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References

There are no sources in the current document.

Environment Agency report

Winfrith Site Stakeholder Group November 2026

This report covers the Environment Agency's regulation of the Winfrith Nuclear permitted site since the last SSG report and meeting in May 2026.

Radioactive substances regulation

We regulate processes and systems associated with radioactive waste disposals. We do this through environmental permits that contain conditions and limits the operator must comply with, to minimise wastes and protect people and the wider environment. We check compliance with the permits through routine interaction with the operator and by undertaking regulatory inspections.

Working with colleagues across the Environment Agency, we also regulate and control other activities through our environmental permits, including surface and groundwater discharges. Through our corporate objectives, aims and general duties, we also provide advice and guidance to protect or enhance the wider environment and support sustainable development.

Regulatory compliance interactions are recorded in Radioactive Substances Compliance Assessment Reports (RASCARs). These summarise the type of work we have undertaken, describe any non-compliance or observations and good practice, and include actions or recommendations from our findings. They are public register records and can be provided on request (please see the 'further information' section at the end of this document to find out how to request public register records-in the link below).

Permitting

Nuclear Restoration Services (NRS) Winfrith hold permits under the Environmental Permitting Regulations (EPR): one covers Environment Agency regulated radiological discharges and waste transfers from the site (the Radioactive Substances Regulation (RSR) EPR permit); the others cover the discharge of non-radiological aqueous effluent via the Winfrith Sea Pipeline (the EPR water discharge permit).

Winfrith permit variation update

As previously reported to the SSG, NRS has applied to the Environment Agency to vary (change) its existing RSR Environmental Permit to allow it to make a small number of specified on-site disposals of solid radioactive waste at the Winfrith site. The application has been made to enable the partial infilling of the below-ground voids of the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHWR) and Dragon Reactor with low-level radioactive waste from on-site demolition operations.

A separate 'Deposit for Recovery' permit application has also been made to cover the reuse on site of non-radiological and non-hazardous construction and demolition waste from the site. Waste recovery on land, or 'deposit for recovery', is when a company uses waste material in place of non-waste material it would otherwise have used to perform a function.

A key part of the decision-making process is checking whether on-site disposals of waste are optimised and can be implemented in a safe and compliant manner. Optimisation is the principle of ensuring that all exposures to radiation of any members of the public, and of the population as a whole, are kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA), taking account of economic and social factors. This principle is incorporated into UK law and balances reductions in the potential harm associated with the radioactivity against any broader benefits

to society, the economy, and the environment. We want to be assured that this proposed disposal route is the right thing to do considering social, economic, and environmental factors whilst ensuring that people and the environment are protected.

The nature of the radioactive waste

Both the SGHWR and Dragon reactors have large sub-surface structures or basements constructed from reinforced concrete. NRS plans to demolish all remaining site buildings, including the reactor buildings, to ground level. At SGHWR and Dragon, the plan is to use the wastes produced from the demolition of the above-ground structures to backfill the sub-surface structures. Some of the concrete floors and walls of the sub-surface structures have low levels of radioactive contamination. NRS is not proposing to dispose of any other type of radioactive waste on site or import radioactive waste from other locations. NRS has said that most of the radioactive waste will be Very Low Level Waste (VLLW) with a smaller proportion of Low Level Waste (LLW).

It should be noted that most of the demolition waste will not be radioactive and NRS has also applied for a 'Deposit for Recovery' Environmental Permit to allow it to use this non-radioactive demolition waste material to infill the sub-surface structures.

Permit determination update

Specialists from our Nuclear Waste Assessment team are continuing to review the information that NRS has submitted to support its permit variation application.

We issued a further notice of request for more information on the 19th October, for clarification on the human health dose assessment that has been undertaken. We expect a response by 6th November.

We will consult the public again when we have made a draft decision on the applications.

The distinction between the permit applications and the planning application

NRS has requested provisions in environmental permits to allow it to dispose of demolition waste on site, in the sub-surface structures of SGHWR and Dragon only. The planning application will consider the restoration of the site taken as a whole. The permit determination process is independent of planning process.

Regulatory and compliance activities

We check compliance with the permits through regular contact with the operator and through site meetings and inspections. We also receive and assess a range of monthly reports from the site. For all inspections, we issue RASCAR reports.

In July we inspected Nuclear Restoration Services (NRS) Limited's arrangements for the disposal of liquid radioactive waste. The objective of this inspection was to determine compliance with the conditions of Winfrith's Environmental Permit (EPR/PB3898DC) with respect to the management of discharges of liquid radioactive waste.

We planned the inspection against a selection of Nuclear Operator Assessment (NOA) themes as shown below.

- Management systems
- Records and use of data
- Understanding permit requirements
- Competence of personnel
- Internal auditing
- Discharge management

We reviewed documents and management arrangements and attended the site for an in-person inspection of the Active Liquid Effluent System (ALES), and the Mini-MILWEP (Modular Intermediate Level Waste Encapsulation Plant) at the Winfrith site.

The staff we spoke to were knowledgeable and committed to compliance. We found that NRS has effective and proportionate arrangements for the management of aqueous radioactive discharges at Winfrith. Management systems, records, competence arrangements, and discharge controls were all found to be generally mature and appropriately implemented. The ALES plant was demonstrated to be operating within established engineering and administrative controls. We did not identify any compliance or environmental concerns.

Our next inspection will cover arrangements for asset management and will take place later this month. We will report on the results at the next SSG.

We continue to hold weekly (virtual) meetings with the NRS environment team and the internal assurance regulator. This helps us to ensure permit compliance and reporting requirements remain fit for purpose during ongoing decommissioning work and assess emerging issues and progress with actions.

We hold monthly meetings with the site's nominated inspector for the Officer for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) to maintain good communications, and to make the most of opportunities to work together. This can help to minimise the burden on NRS of supporting multiple regulatory visits on the same subject.

On 5 November we are due to attend the Quarterly Regulators' Meeting along with ONR. This is a regular meeting where NRS formally reports its progress to us on a set of metrics of interest to both regulators.

We also work closely with the Winfrith Site End State team and other relevant stakeholders (including Dorset Council, Natural England and ONR) to facilitate planning for the site's final stage decommissioning work. This work is required to meet the Environment Agency guidance on requirements for release of the site from radioactive substances regulation (once all the relevant decommissioning work and verification monitoring has been completed). Whilst the precise end state date for the site is still to be confirmed, preparatory work to achieve final stage decommissioning continues.

Discharge reports

The site's environmental permit requires NRS to use Best Available Techniques (BAT) to minimise generation of radioactive waste and minimise any permitted releases into the environment. The site is required to report permitted liquid and gaseous discharges to the environment on a regular (quarterly) basis. We assess these reports and produce a RASCAR on our findings.

Limits are set in the Winfrith EPR permit to control the maximum level of radioactivity that can be discharged to atmosphere as a gaseous discharge or to sea, through the Winfrith Sea Pipeline.

Liquid effluent discharged to the sea at Arish Mell via the Active Liquid Effluent System (ALES) and Winfrith Sea Pipeline remain below 1% of permitted limits.

Atmospheric discharges also remain compliant and below 3% of permitted limits. Although these discharges remain low, it is noted that the relative level of these gaseous discharges may fluctuate as the decommissioning programmes progress.

Environmental impact

Environmental monitoring reports

The site environmental permit requires the operator to monitor and assess the impact of discharges on the environment. NRS provides us with quarterly environmental monitoring reports for a variety of locations and types of samples.

Monitoring undertaken by the operator, since the last SSG indicates that the environmental impact from the permitted discharges remains low.

Radioactivity in Food and the Environment report

The Environment Agencies and Food Standards Agency also conduct independent environmental monitoring around nuclear sites. These monitoring programmes support our regulatory function and provide reassurance that public radiation exposures are within legal limits. The results of this work are published annually and the latest report, *Radioactivity in Food and the Environment 2024* (RIFE 30), was published on the GOV.UK website.

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/radioactivity-in-food-and-the-environment-rife-reports/rife-30-radioactivity-in-food-and-the-environment-2024

The current edition of RIFE contains information on radiation exposures (dose) to the public and radioactivity levels in the environment in 2024, from nuclear sites and other industrial and landfill activities.

Radiation doses to the most exposed people are calculated and measured using radioactivity concentrations in samples of food and the environment collected around UK nuclear licensed sites, external dose rates from radiation in sediments, and information on the habits of people living locally around the sites.

The report for 2024 continues to show that total doses to the public, from permitted discharges and direct radiation around UK nuclear sites, remained below the annual legal limit to protect members of the public (set at 1 millisievert per annum (mSv)). Radioactivity from natural background, rather than nuclear sites, continues to be the more significant source of exposure to communities in all areas of the UK.

The 2024 data from RIFE 30 for Winfrith, indicates that the total dose to individuals and members of the public from all pathways and sources of radiation from the site was 0.015 mSv. This is a decrease from 0.054 mSv in 2023. For the Winfrith site, the representative person in 2024 was an adult living near the site, which is the same potential exposure pathway as identified in previous years.

The primary source for the attributed dose is from direct radiation from site operational activities rather than discharges and emissions. The decrease in 'total dose' in 2024 was mainly attributed to a lower estimate of direct radiation from the site, compared to that in 2023.

Within the overall estimates for total dose, exposures associated with the permitted aqueous or gaseous discharges from the site, remain a very small component of the total dose. On decommissioning sites that total dose will vary over time depending on activities required to achieve the end state.

The new edition of RIFE, covering 2025, is likely to have been published by the time the SSG takes place. Results should be available to view on GOV.UK here Radioactivity in food and the environment (RIFE) report - GOV.UK

Incidents and enforcement

There have been no new incidents or enforcement actions reported since the last SSG

report.

Further details

A public register service covering all aspects of the Environment Agency's work is available on the GOV.UK website at:

https://environment.data.gov.uk/public-register/view/index

Further information on our role in regulating the use of radioactive substances and related activities on nuclear licensed sites can be found on the Environment Agency pages of the Gov.UK website at:

https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/nuclear-regulation-in-the-environment-agency

Our enforcement and sanctions policy is publicly available on the GOV.UK website at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/environment-agency-enforcement-and-sanctions-policy/environment-agency-enforcement-and-sanctions-policy

The UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) has placed guidance on ionising radiation dose comparisons on the GOV.UK at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ionising-radiation-dose-comparisons

UKHSA has updated its publication *Living with Radiation,* which is available online here: UKHSA: Living with radiation

The Environment Agency's lead Nuclear Regulator for the NRS Winfrith site is Rebecca Cleverley. Rebecca works within the national Nuclear Regulation Group ((NRG South)), based at the Environment Agency's Wallingford office in Oxfordshire.

Tracy Braithwaite will be leading the Winfrith permit variation and deposit for recovery application process as the Permit Project Manager.

NRG (South) undertakes environmental regulation of radioactive substances on nuclear licensed sites in southern England. It works closely with external bodies such as the Office for Nuclear Regulation and local Environment Agency teams that cover other general (non-radioactive substances) environment protection matters such as regulation of groundwater, contaminated land, waste management, and water abstraction. Contacts for these activities can be arranged through Rebecca.

Contact details

Rebecca.Cleverley@environment-agency.gov.uk

Office Address: Environment Agency, Red Kite House, Howbery Park, Wallingford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8BD
Email: nrg@environment-agency.gov.uk