



The Society for Radiological Protection
1963 - 2013

A History of
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1963 - 2013



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Introduction

John Broughton - President (2012/13)

We live in a world which is changing faster than could perhaps have been imagined when the Society was first conceived. Electronics - communications in particular - have revolutionised our lives. When the Society began, many homes did not have a telephone; now, today, most children have a mobile phone or computer in their pocket.

But what has changed in the world of radiation protection during the Society's 50-year lifetime?

Some of the early nuclear power stations are being decommissioned. The later designs do not appear too different in functionality or looks from the earlier ones - although we know the technical advances in design and safety have been huge. But a big question mark dominates the future of the technology. The Fukushima failure (which killed no-one - though a small number of late effects are being predicted), itself the result of a tsunami (which killed close to twenty thousand), seems to have suppressed immediate further development. Only time will tell how the industry progresses.

In the medical field, important advances have been made in the targeting of ever-greater precision in diagnosis and treatment and a profusion of new challenges has arisen for our profession. Increasing demand for imaging is resulting in higher population doses and the need for ever-greater vigilance by hospital practitioners.

A tightening of legislative standards, in sympathy with changes in other walks of life, has produced new thinking and procedures and one can only envisage that the trend will continue. There have been changes, too, to instrumentation and dosimetry, enabled by the electronics revolution, which have assisted us to refine the practical end of the business.

Progress in the profession has been substantial. But what of our Society itself?

That too has evolved. We have evolved from our beginnings as a learned society, maintaining our early objectives "to aid in the development of the scientific, technological, medical and legal aspects of radiation protection and..... promote and improve radiological protection as a profession" to become a Chartered Society and a Charitable Trust - an organisation which now closely resembles a business.

Membership has continued to grow steadily and that has stimulated natural development of the Society. We now have 24 committees in addition to Council. Many of these are extremely active and the daily interchange of emails can be enormous, as witnessed by the hardworking secretarial company, Harris Associates, which manages our administration and which has itself increased recently from a single person, the ubiquitous Tessa, to a team of three, who now occupy premises in the tranquil surroundings of Dartington Hall in Devon.

Our communications have developed impressively - the Journal has grown in stature into a renowned publication and we now have the regular Newsletter and weekly email Update available electronically. We also have a Website, currently undergoing another iteration as we struggle to stay abreast of the information explosion.

This anniversary publication has been compiled by many of the great and the good of the Society's committees that provide its life-blood. My thanks go to them all and especially to Geoff Webb who kindly volunteered to edit and collate the document whilst effectively housebound due to injury.

There are a number of important 50th anniversary dates in the calendar. We have already celebrated 16th January 1963, (when a conceptual meeting of the Society took place in Charles II Street, London). The foundation meeting (of the UK branch of the HPS) took place on 8th May 1963 but we still have 2½ years to go before the formation of the SRP as we know it today can properly be celebrated.

I cannot end without paying tribute to the many giants of our profession who have served the Society well over its years. Many are still active, some retired - and we look forward to seeing many faces from the past at our 50th Anniversary celebrations in May. Sadly some of the giants are no longer with us - too many to name all of them - but perhaps epitomized by John Dunster in whose name we have recently established a prestigious annual Society lecture.

Time for reflection perhaps; but let's also toast the future of the Society: here's to the next 50 years!!

Overview

Geoffrey Webb

It seems - and it is - a long time since that meeting at Imperial College, University of London, on 8th May 1963 when 64 men and 2 women became the Founder Members of "The Society for Radiological Protection, The United Kingdom Section of the Health Physics Society". The American Health Physics Society (HPS) had itself been formed at a meeting in Ohio State University in 1955 and by 1961, recognising the number of overseas members, provision was made for overseas "Sections". The UK was the third section formed after the French and Japanese. There had been a coming together of health physicists after the Windscale fire in 1957 and the ensuing Fleck Report, and the Joint Health Physics Committee was established in December 1961. By 1963 the first two civil nuclear power stations were being commissioned and it was felt that the time was right for the formation of a UK professional body. A meeting at the headquarters of the UK Atomic Energy Authority in London on 16th January 1963 agreed to apply to the HPS and following the inaugural meeting in May the Section Charter was approved by the Board of the HPS in June 1963.

The status as a Section of the HPS did not last long as rapid moves were made to form an International Association composed of autonomous national or regional societies, namely the International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA). The formal link with the HPS was dissolved with effect from 31st December 1965 when SRP assumed its current name. IRPA decided to only recognise one society from a country or region but unlike most other national societies SRP did not choose to become the IRPA affiliate society and instead set up the British Radiological Protection Association (BRPA). This was an umbrella organisation for the various UK societies with interests in radiological protection and became one of the founding societies of IRPA.

Over time problems were experienced with BRPA, which appeared to be acting as an independent society rather than representing its constituent members. Eventually in 1982 SRP withdrew and BRPA was dissolved. A fresh start was made with a new, but similar organisation, the British Radiation Protection Association (BRadPA), which became the IRPA affiliate in 1984. After similar problems occurred even with this body it was eventually dissolved in 1997 and SRP finally took its place as the UK associate

society. The problem of affiliation of members of other societies was solved by setting up the category of International Member and by the establishment of SRP's International Committee to provide an input for other societies. This mechanism appears to be working well (at last).

The Society has had considerable interaction with and influence in IRPA since the beginning. It has always had a member on the Executive Council and has provided three Presidents. The UK also provided the venue for the second IRPA International Congress in Brighton in 1972 and for the thirteenth in Glasgow in 2012.

The membership of the Society grew rapidly from the original 64. By the time it became SRP in 1965 it had doubled and the growth has continued since then. With this growth came the need for new categories of member. The 1968 Regulations specified the membership grades of Member and Associate (which replaced Affiliate) and the 1971 regulations provided additionally for Students and Affiliates, this time being a corporation, association or similar body. All these regulations specifically prevented the use of initials after one's name to indicate membership of the Society. This is how the membership structure remained for many years until the Long Term Planning Committee in 1987 recommended the introduction of the initials MSRP for Members and development of the grade of Fellow with the initials FSRP "as a necessary first step towards chartered status for the Society". In 1993 a Working Group issued a report on SRP Membership Criteria and this has remained the benchmark reference for membership qualifications ever since. Since then the Graduate grade was introduced as a transitional grade pending acquisition of the knowledge and experience required for transfer to full membership.

Some twenty years after the Long Term Planning Committee considered the proposition, the Society was granted its Royal Charter in 2007 and this established Honorary Fellow, Fellow and Member as the Corporate grades of the Society with the remainder being Non-Corporate grades. The former are entitled to use the post-nominal letters CRadP to denote Chartered Radiation Protection Professional. The most recent addition to the membership structure is that of Technical Member designed for members who, whilst being in full-time employment in a

responsible position in the radiation protection field, do not have a degree and cannot provide evidence of 4 years recent professional radiological protection experience.

Since its inception, the Society's membership has grown over the 50 years at an average rate of about 4.5% per annum, passing the 1000 mark in the 1990s and reaching over 1600 by 2013. With the introduction of International Members the total membership is now over 2200.

One of the main objectives of the original Society was to hold scientific meetings. The first on "Biological Monitoring" was held at Imperial College on 30th October 1963, only 5 months after the Society was formed. There were two meetings in 1964, three in both 1965 and 1966 and four in 1967. This pattern has continued until the present, although the average attendance has grown somewhat. There was initially a move to hold some meetings outside London and in the early years meetings were held in Birmingham, Edinburgh, Manchester, Oxford, Glasgow and Liverpool. However it was found that attendance at these meetings was much lower so the tendency was to hold meetings in London. More recently there has been a move to have regional or topical meetings following the formation of Regional and Topic Groups and Sectorial Committees. To date the Society has held over 250 scientific meetings. Technical exhibitions have been a feature of many of the meetings, especially those associated with AGMs or dealing with specific topics.

The Society's two "dates of birth" (8th May 1963 as a Section of the Health Physics Society and 31st December 1965 as an independent Society) has led to some variation in dates of Anniversary celebrations. These have been the 10th anniversary at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich on 19th May 1976; the 21st anniversary at the National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton on 8th November 1984; the 25th anniversary at the Institute of Naval Medicine, Alverstoke on 3rd June 1988; the 40th anniversary in Oxford on 2-4th April 2003; and of course the 50th anniversary in Harrogate on 21-23rd May 2013.

In addition to the normal meetings the Society has periodically organised international symposia. It is interesting to note that none of these were held in London, but in venues deemed possibly more attractive to an international audience, namely Bournemouth in 1966, Aviemore in 1974, Inverness in 1982, Malvern in

1989, Portsmouth in 1994, Southport in 1999 and Cardiff in 2005. These have always been well attended, with even the first attracting over 200 delegates and the later ones about 300, with a good overseas representation. The Portsmouth meeting was designated an IRPA Regional Congress, with attendance of the IRPA Executive Council, and organised together with the Netherlands Society. The Southport meeting was organised with co-sponsorship from the German-Swiss, French and Netherlands Societies as was the Cardiff meeting with the additional co-sponsorship of the Spanish Society.

As mentioned earlier the Society has also hosted two IRPA Congresses (which are held every four years). The Brighton Congress was a success both scientifically and financially with over 600 delegates and returning a surplus of £9,000, over \$22,000 in those days, which was passed to IRPA and helped to form a sound financial basis for that organisation. The Glasgow Congress, which is still fresh in everyone's minds, was a resounding success. A total of 1465 scientific delegates attended the event from 68 countries, together with 90 Accompanying Persons and 234 exhibitor personnel, making this the largest ever gathering of radiation protection expertise the world has ever seen. Over 470 (29%) of these delegates were from the UK. There was a large and impressive exhibition, with 70 commercial stands and 10 stands for professional associations. Great efforts were made to ensure that the Congress Theme 'Living with Radiation – Engaging with Society' was woven into the scientific programme. This resulted in appearances by representatives of NGOs and local communities, affected populations and risk communication specialists. But the culmination of this programme was the Schools Event, organised by SRP in association with IRPA, which had over 1200 Scottish school children attending a special exhibition and lecture on the topic 'The Importance of Radiation in Medicine'. This Congress also resulted in substantial contributions to the treasuries of both IRPA and SRP. The main executive of SRP is its Council, chaired by the current President, with a Secretary, Treasurer and elected members in addition to the Immediate Past President and the President-Elect. Council makes all major decisions on behalf of the Society, subject to direction from the Annual General Meetings. However the vast majority of the work of the Society is carried out in the many committees. Some of these, such as the Programme (now Events) Committee, have been part of the Society structure from the beginning; others such as

International and Communications are more recent. Some committees have had significant influence on the development of the Society, perhaps the most important being the Strategic Planning Committee which could be irreverently described as the body to which Council delegates its thinking. This Committee began life as the Long-Term Planning Committee in 1986 at the behest of Council, recognising that planning for the future of the Society was key. At that time it was emerging from the status of a learned society, with a mainly nuclear-oriented membership, to a more professionally-oriented society with increasing cover of all fields of radiation protection. The terms of reference of the new Committee included the need to review the aims and purposes of the Society and identify future needs; to examine the Society's structure and management; and to consider the role of the Society with regard to the media and public. Early items considered were the Society's costs if it lost the voluntary and passive support from member's organisations and the need for professional administrative support. These deliberations eventually culminated in the appointment of Tessa Berry Associates (as it was then) in 1993. A major paper in 1994 "The Way Forward" identified and recommended to Council steps to enhance the status of the Society, with the objective that it would be seen as the focus for radiation protection in the UK.

In 2001 Council amalgamated the ad-hoc Chartered Status Group that had been formed in 1998, with the Strategic Planning Committee. The work towards a Charter was to dominate the work of the Committee for the next several years, as will be described later.

Very early in its history, in fact as soon as it became independent of the HPS, Council considered the matter of qualifications for its members. It was noted that the scheme operated by the HPS rested on an examination, but this, and all other proposals were rejected by the membership at several AGMs up to and including that in 1978. A scheme based on a peer review process was eventually introduced in 1979. In the meantime the Hospital Physicists Association (HPA) had introduced its own scheme and discussions on harmonising the two began in 1980. In 1992, by which time 130 "Certificates of Professional Competence in Operational Health Physics" had been issued, merger of the SRP and HPA schemes was approved and certificates were issued jointly with HPA's successor, the Institute of Physical Sciences in Medicine (IPSM). The

Association of University Radiation Protection Officers (AURPO) in 1994 and the Institute of Radiation Protection (IRP) in 1997 asked to join the scheme and the eventual inclusion of both these bodies in a Joint Steering Committee meant that there was a unified certification scheme for the whole of the UK. To facilitate re-certification, it was proposed in 1995 that applicants should provide evidence of a programme of continuing professional development and this developed into the CPD scheme.

In the meantime, following a report from a working group, Council decided to establish the Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee in 1994 with an initial brief to develop National Vocational Qualifications in Radiation Protection. The NVQ achieved accreditation in 1997 but these qualifications have gradually fallen out of use.

Following the 1996 Euratom Directive, which required new Ionising Radiation Regulations to be introduced by May 2000, there were considerable discussions as to whether the existing certification scheme, or a modified version of it, would satisfy the requirements. Eventually Council decided in 1999 that a completely new scheme was needed and asked the Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee to open negotiations with all the other bodies involved. As a result a limited company, RPA 2000, was established on 14th February 2000, the old Certification scheme was wound up and the certificate holders transferred to the new company. By mid May 2001, there were about 100 Certificated RPAs; this number had grown to over 550 by 2013. The Committee developed the criteria and procedures for re-certification of Radiation Protection Advisers which were launched in December 2004. The SRP CPD scheme was no longer required for re-certification and numbers using the Scheme declined thereafter from a peak of 310 users. In 2006 and 2007 the Committee held many meetings with HSE regarding new requirements in the revised HSE Statement on RPAs. Re-recognition of RPA 2000 as an Assessing Body was received on the 30 March 2007, with one day to go before extinction. There were several conditions attached, all later satisfied. The Laser Protection Adviser (LPA) Certification Scheme was launched in 2004 and in early 2011, the Ionising Radiations Instrument Specialist (IRIS) Certification Scheme was launched with seven Certificated Assessors. 2011 also saw the

announcement by the Environment Agencies of the launch of Radioactive Waste Adviser requirements. The detailed procedures for an RPA 2000 RWA Certification Scheme were developed and it was launched on 1 January 2013.

During the early years of the Society, essentially the only Journal dealing with radiological protection was "Health Physics", the journal of the HPS, which had started in 1957. This was made available to IRPA members at a reduced rate and had a "News and Notices" section to disseminate information from Sections, and later, Societies. However a more direct link with members was felt desirable and SRP established its own Newsletter in 1963. This continued for many years until, at the 1978 AGM it was suggested that the Society publish its own journal. Council established a working group to look into the feasibility of the proposal and following a positive report agreed to set up the new "Journal of the Society for Radiological Protection". Easy to say but harder to do, however with much effort from the initial editorial team – which in those days involved literal "cutting and pasting" – the first issue was published in the spring of 1981 and has continued as a quarterly journal free to members since then. As the demand for page space grew it was decided to place the journal on a more professional footing and an agreement was reached with the Institute of Physics Publishing (IOPP). The name of the Journal was changed in 1988 to the "Journal of Radiological Protection" to reflect the fact that it had achieved the status of a major international publication. Finally in this process, both to release more space in the Journal and to provide a faster service to members the Newsletter was re-instated in 1996 and continues.

In common with most organisations an embryo website for the Society hit the ether in October 1998. The website provided a rapid way of publishing documents, such as the report of the RPA Certification Workshop in March 2001, and the updated Bibliography. The email discussion list, hosted by Yahoo! Inc, completed its first year of operation in October 2001 with a membership of 520 and 487 postings. The website is used as the principal communications route to members and to the general public. The Frequently-Asked-Questions feature has been progressively expanded reflecting national and international concerns, with, for example, questions and answers on the security of radioactive materials being included in 2003. Like all websites, it

gradually became tired so in September 2010 a "new look" website was launched. Each committee had its own page, even including some photographs and the site was made much easier to use. However, given the technology now available, it was agreed that a more professional looking site should be developed and this is due to be unveiled in 2013.

Given the response to a questionnaire to members in the summer of 1996, in which a large majority favoured launching both Topic groups (70%) and Regional groups (63%), Council decided to proceed with the establishment of such groups.

Initially two subject-based topic groups were created, the Legislation and Standards Topic Group and the Practical Radiation Protection Topic Group. In the early 2000s the Society became aware that as well as its core business of ionising radiation protection, there was a gradually increasing awareness of issues to do with the various forms of non-ionising radiation so in 2005 a Topic Group on this subject was set up. By 2006 plans were well in hand for revising both the International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) for Radiation Protection and the 1996 Euratom BSS Directive, in the light of the imminently expected revised Recommendations from ICRP. The Basic Safety Standards Topic Group was therefore established in late 2006 to consider proposals received via IRPA and advise SRP Council on possible responses. The most recent group to be established deals with Source Security and was established in 2011.

After reflection Council felt that setting up permanent regional groups across the country would be very difficult and that having groups in only a few regions could be divisive. The solution reached in 1997, therefore, was to hold more regional meetings. However in due course both a Scottish Group and a South West group were set up.

The third type of group to be formed were known as Sectorial Committees. These committees were formed when the Society was actively seeking to apply for the Charter as the Society had been told that it needed to represent all sectors of radiation protection. It was decided that as part of updating the organisational structure there should be four sectorial committees to represent the interests of members. The committees formed were Medical, Nuclear Industry, Non Nuclear Industry and Research and Teaching.

Although it is strictly a Society committee, the Rising Generations Group has some similarities with the other society groups. The original idea was to develop a group to represent 'young people' within SRP, in response to a goal in the 2009 Strategic Plan. However during a preliminary meeting, it was decided that the group ought not to target its activities based on members' age, but instead on how recently they had joined the profession. Therefore, the name 'Rising Generations Group' was chosen to avoid mention of the word 'young'. The primary objective of the group was quickly established: to provide all members of the Group with opportunities that assist their career progression within the field of radiological protection. The Group was officially launched at the 2010 SRP AGM in Nottingham.

From the start the Society has recognised the achievements of its members in various ways. The financial success of meetings, especially international symposia, led to the establishment of the Radiological Protection Advancement Fund. This was not for the normal running of the Society but for use in special ventures that would advance the profession. Two such ventures were the Founders' Prize, a silver medal, and the Society Bursary, both of which were established in 1978. The Founders' Prizes were to be awarded to meritorious, preferably younger members, working in any aspect of radiological protection; the bursaries were to support students on post-graduate courses relevant to radiological protection. The first Founders' Prize was awarded in 1979 and 24 have been awarded to date. The first bursaries (actually two that year) were given in 1982, and they have been awarded in most years since. More recently the scheme has been extended to cover scholarships and studentships, and assists members with grants to attend meetings. In memory of one of the early members of the Society who had been very involved with the Society's meeting programme, the Jack Martin Prize was introduced in 2001 for outstanding MSc or PhD theses or the best oral presentation or poster at an SRP International Symposium. It is now given for the best presentation at the annual meeting. Following incorporation of the Institute of Radiation Protection into SRP in April 2006 and the transfer of residual funds, it was decided to use the money to fund a new award of a prize in memory of Philip Nicholson, a founder member of IRP who died in spring 2006. This is now awarded to the best poster presentation at the annual meeting. The John Dunster Lecture was

introduced in 2011 to commemorate one of the most influential figures in radiological protection in the UK and throughout the world.

Provision for what were then called Honorary Members was made in the constitution of the Society. Council decided in 1969 that honorary membership should be limited to persons who are recognised as outstanding in the field and to those who have undertaken major service for the Society. With the creation of the membership grade of Fellow in 1988 the designation was changed to that of Honorary Fellow in 1989.

In 1963, as the UK Section of the Health Physics Society, income was by subscription from less than 100 members. As the Society itself was formed and the income grew it was decided to register the Society as a charity, under the Charities Act 1960, in January 1973, enabling tax relief on income, VAT and deeds of covenant. From 1963 right up until 1993, treasurers literally "kept the books". Transactions for all payment to and from the Society were diligently recorded in account books – treasurers were nigh on vocational, particularly as SRP's activities multiplied and membership increased to beyond 1000 in the 1990s. International symposia arranged by SRP over the years generated income and allowed investment for SRP's future.

The Charities Act of 1993 imposed greater requirements and responsibilities on charities. Council, via the Long Term Planning Committee, reviewed the matter and concluded that SRP should remain a charity. In March 1994 the Finance Committee was formed to provide assistance to the Treasurer. In June 1993 a contract for administrative services was signed and Tessa Harris, in addition to secretarial and events work, later took on the day to day maintenance of accounts and transactions. In June 1995, a special meeting assisted the Finance Committee in developing a financial management strategy. Financial strategy items became part of the trustees' annual review.

Through the late 1990s and 2000s, with increasing diversity of activities, more scientific meetings, workshops, training and qualifications, website and international involvement, SRP's financial status has continued to be strong, with low risk long term investments underpinning balanced accounts. With managed turnover now in the £300k region and realisable value around the £0.5m mark, the Society in 2013 is well placed financially for its future activities and growth.

It is fitting to conclude with one of the most important successes of SRP over its 50 years – the granting of the Royal Charter. A working party was set up by Council in May 1985 to consider the question of extension to other areas of radiation protection, qualifications, and designatory initials, and an additional remit to consider the possibility of Chartered status. One perceived stumbling block was that of BRadPA, whose existence emphasised that there were several UK bodies with interests in radiation protection, and although the Society was the largest in terms of members with radiation protection interests, the multiplicity detracted from the Society's status. Once BRadPA had been dissolved and the new arrangements, including recognition of the Society as the UK IRPA-affiliated Society, took effect in January 1998 this obstacle was removed.

In 2002 the Strategic Planning Committee began to consider what would be needed for an approach to the Privy Council Office (PCO), the Government Department concerned with the affairs of bodies that are incorporated by Royal Charter. It was felt that the Society could meet all of the criteria except for the necessary size, normally 5000 members or more. At that time the Society had about 2000 members, including International Members. However further information was that provided other criteria were well met, smaller size was not of itself an obstacle. The initial application in 2003 was rejected on the grounds that "Although some of the comments were encouraging - for the Society is a well regarded body - the consensus was that it did not make an indispensable contribution in its field. Nor was it seen to represent a discrete profession or body of opinion...".

Investigating further the Society learned that the published criteria are guidelines, not rules, and that the main factor in deciding on the grant of a Charter is likely always to be the extent to which the Government's policy aims will be taken forward by the grant of the Charter. The comments were crucial to what the Society did next. Members of the Committee set up improved communication with the appropriate contacts in a range of the most relevant Government Departments, exchanging correspondence on the role of the Society and how it can help the work of the Department, for example by responding to Government consultation documents.

Later in 2004 the Society had some good news. Following discussions in 1999 a standing invitation had been left with the IRP to consider amalgamating; the IRP now indicated that it was

ready to resume discussions and in October 2004 the terms of a merger were worked out. This was an important step in the approach to Chartered status, as amalgamation would reduce the number of bodies whose interests were in non-medical radiation protection.

With the knowledge gained and contacts made, Council felt that a further application should be made to the PCO. Thus the second half of 2005 was spent redrafting the Memorandum to include sections on how the Society provides an "indispensable contribution" in its field and how it represents a "discrete profession and body of opinion", extensive coverage of dealings with some specific parts of Government and an enhanced "extent of pre-eminence" following the merger with the IRP. The revised Memorandum was submitted to the PCO on 9 December 2005.

On 30 January 2006 the Society received an email to the effect that the Privy Council's advisers had given broad support in principle to the prospect of a Charter for the Society, and the Society was invited to submit a draft Charter and Bylaws. These were approved by the Council of the Society and submitted to the PCO in December 2006. Partner Societies were also sent copies, and offered the opportunity to discuss any points of concern further. During February and early March 2007 a petition to Her Majesty The Queen in Council was drafted and sent out to members of the Society with a notice of a special resolution which was passed nem con at the Annual General Meeting on 24 April 2007, to give formal approval by the Society to proceeding with the Charter. A postal ballot of members and public consultation followed and, with no objections received, at a further meeting of the Privy Council on 10 October 2007, Her Majesty approved the Grant of the Charter to the Society. The Charter was then prepared and printed on vellum, and the Great Seal of the Realm was attached on 10 December 2007. The following day it was presented to the Society at a ceremony in The House of Lords by the Head of the Crown Office.

PART 1

1963 – 1988

This is a reproduction (with some editorial amendments) of the booklet produced by J. H. (Jack) Martin in 1988 entitled “A History of the Society for Radiological Protection 1963-1988”.

Foreword

I. M. G. (Ian) Thompson - President (1988/89)

Following one of the country's worst winters, 1963 was to prove an auspicious year in the field of nuclear power. It saw the opening of the UK's first two civil nuclear power stations and the commissioning of the Royal Navy's first two nuclear-powered submarines. International events that year included the signing of the partial nuclear test ban treaty by America, Russia and Britain, as well as Soviet-American co-operation in cosmic ray research in Antarctica.

No doubt partially stimulated by some of these events and by consequences of the earlier 1957 Windscale reactor fire, as well as by the current atmospheric nuclear weapons testing, a few far-sighted individuals recognised that it was important to form a professional society of those practising in radiation protection.

Following a few initial birth pangs, May 1963 saw the formation of a UK section of the American Health Physics Society whose aims were the same as that Society but which saw a major role in forming links with similar societies within Europe, even though this was a year when Britain was refused entry to the EEC.

At the start of 1966 the formal connection with the Health Physics Society was broken and the independent Society for Radiological Protection was formed.

During the past 25 years the Society's membership has grown tenfold. Its strength, as in its formative years, lies, I believe, in the wide spectrum of disciplinary fields of work of its members, from medicine, education, research, industry and Government departments.

The achievements of the Society and its individual members give us much to be proud of. Our Journal is now recognised as an important international publication which promotes discussion, research and learning in radiation protection.

The two reactor accidents at Three Mile Island and Chernobyl have obviously contributed to the slower introduction and expansion of nuclear

power than had been optimistically forecast 25 years ago. These events have only increased the public's apprehension about radiation which they have always unhappily associated with the atomic bomb. Pleased as we may justifiably be over past achievements, to be a dynamic society we must learn from the past, including our errors, and face the challenges of the future. These might include departing from the over emphasis we place in estimating radiation risks from data on atomic bomb exposures to epidemiological evidence of harmful effects of occupational exposure. We must above all be aware of the public's attitudes and the reasons for them, and we have a duty to earn respect from the public for the quality of any social, scientific and economic judgements we make on radiation protection matters.

We share this anniversary year with the IAEA which celebrates its 30th anniversary. It is a year in which we see the closing down of the first UK commercial nuclear power station and significant advances in international disarmament of nuclear weapons.

To commemorate the 25th anniversary, Council asked Professor Martin, the Society's archivist, to write the first historical account of the Society. It is particularly appropriate that Jack Martin should have been entrusted with this task. Apart from having served as President of the Society, he has been the Secretary of the very successful Programme Committee for almost 25 years.

It is with great pleasure that I commend you to read his excellent account of the formation and growth of your Society.

Beginnings

J. H. (Jack) Martin

Groucho Marx once said that he would not join any club that would admit him as a member! No such problem seems to have faced those joining the SRP for the society has grown from a foundation membership of 66 in 1963 to a number approaching 800 twenty-five years later.

Prior to the Second World War the principal uses of radiation were in medicine, and early work on radiation protection was conducted, almost solely, by those working in diagnostic and therapeutic radiology. For some fifty years there was no legislation in Britain governing the use of ionising radiation but recommendations, carrying some 'official' weight, were produced, first in 1921 by the British X-ray and Radium Protection Committee, and, in later years, by the Medical Research Council Tolerance Doses Panel.

The work, carried out during the war, which led to the ability to release nuclear energy, together with the vast developments in generators for high energy X-rays and various types of particles, heralded the great expansion in the applications of radiation which followed the end of the war. There was a concomitant growth in the need for people with experience in radiation protection, and, consequently, of training provisions for such people.

Then, in 1957, The Windscale reactor fire occurred. The Fleck Report on the accident recognised the part played by the professional health physicists. Its recommendations resulted in a significant increase in the numbers entering the profession.

Towards the end of that year, 1957, and following initiatives by B. M. Wheatley, then at CERN, moves were made to establish a European Health Physics Society. Negotiations proceeded rapidly, with the keen support of the Board of the US Health Physics Society and a Working Party, with W. G. Marley as its chairman, convened an inaugural meeting at CERN on 9th September, 1958. Some 80 people attended.

Thereafter there seems to have been a loss of impetus and matters dragged on until January 1961 when a move to form a French Society spelt the death of the European proposal, for the Italians and Germans, to say nothing of the British, now seemed likely to form their own national societies.

The first attempts in Britain to form something

having the structure of a scientific society for those with interests in the field of radiation protection came through the Joint Health Physics Committee, which was established in December 1961.

The original committee was formed by representatives of the British Institute of Radiology, the British Occupational Hygiene Society, the Central Electricity Generating Board, the Faculty of Radiologists, the Hospital Physicists Association, the Institute of Physics and Physical Society, the Radiological Protection Service and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority.

Despite its early promise, and the organisation by it of a number of scientific meetings on behalf of its constituent bodies, none of the organisations of which the committee was composed offered a suitable affiliation for the rapidly developing profession of health physics. An attempt by W. G. Marley in 1960/61 to make appropriate adjustments and get an affiliation with the American Health Physics Society came to nought. This possibility was taken up by H. J. Dunster who published a notice in the June 1962 issue of the Health Physics Journal, asking for support in Britain for the formation of a section of the US-based Health Physics Society. The intention was to achieve this through the Joint Health Physics Committee.

On the 19th December 1962, a circular letter, over the signature of B. A. Lister, intimated that there had been general enthusiasm for a meeting to discuss the formation of a United Kingdom section of the Health Physics Society and he called a meeting for 4th January 1963, to discuss this. There was an inauspicious beginning for the meeting had to be cancelled due to very bad weather; it was re-established for 16th January 1963.

The meeting was duly held on that date, at UKAEA, Charles II Street, London and was attended by B. A. J. Lister, D. B. B. Janisch, W. N. Saxby, H. J. Dunster, G. C. Dale, J. A. Bonnell, F. J. Tildsley, E. W. Jackson, S. B. Osborn and R. Oliver. There were apologies for absence from B. M. Wheatley and H. C. Tresise.

The decision of the meeting was to send a formal petition to the Board of Directors of the Health Physics Society asking for approval in principle for the formation of a United Kingdom section. Approval, in principle, from the Board of Directors would allow a meeting to be held of

members of the Health Physics Society in the United Kingdom when the necessary officers and directors of the section could be appointed. A working party, under B. A. J. Lister, was set up to make any necessary arrangements and to suggest names for the officers of the section. Saxby, Dunster and Tildsley all agreed to serve on the working party.

Following correspondence with the Health Physics Society, it was arranged that the UK group should go ahead with elections and preparation of bylaws in anticipation of approval to form a section when the Health Physics Society met in June.

On 12th March 1963, Dunster wrote to W. G. Marley asking if he would agree to being the section's first President. On 15th March, Lister circulated a letter calling a meeting on Wednesday, 10th April, in London, to form a protempore board and to approve bylaws for submission to the Health Physics Society in June. It was proposed that, to get the section started, the protempore board should be composed of all those who were present at the first meeting in January, together with B. M. Wheatley who had been unable to attend. It was intimated that W. G. Marley had consented to be the section's first President, that W. N. Saxby was prepared to take the post of Treasurer and B. A. J. Lister that of Secretary.

The foundation meeting of the UK section of the Health Physics Society was held in the Department of Chemical Engineering at Imperial College, London on 8th May 1963. B. A. J. Lister, who chaired the meeting, said the aims of the section would be:

1. As described in the objects of the Health Physics Society
2. To hold scientific meetings. It was envisaged that there could be an occasional symposium and a series of modest meetings for the reading of short papers. These latter meetings could be held in a variety of locations around the country.
3. To forge links with other UK societies with interests in radiological protection. In particular, it was felt that the section should ask to join the Joint Health Physics Committee. This Committee had already agreed in principle that an application would be welcome. The Executive Committee of the British Occupational Hygiene Society had said that it would also wish to have the closest possible collaboration with the UK section.

4. To forge links with other national societies in Europe, so as to provide a European forum for health physics discussions.

B. A. J. Lister said that the total number of people in the UK who were in a position to become members forthwith, or had applied for membership, was now 96. It was felt that the Society should have a focal point in London in an academic atmosphere and H. D. Evans and G. R. Hall of Imperial College had welcomed the suggestion that Imperial College should fulfil this function; this had been supported by the college. It was proposed that the name of the new organisation should be 'The Society for Radiological Protection, The United Kingdom Section of the Health Physics Society'. This proposal was agreed unanimously and the Society was declared founded.

It was agreed that a protempore board of directors and officers be elected to handle the affairs of the Society until such time as an election could be held. A suggested list of board members had been circulated to members and it was proposed, and agreed unanimously, that the persons on this list should be declared elected. They were as follows:

President: Dr W. G. Marley

Secretary: Dr B. A. J. Lister

Treasurer: Mr W. N. Saxby

Directors: Dr J. A. Bonnell, Mr G. C. Dale, Mr H. J. Dunster, Mr E. W. Jackson, Mr D. B. B. Janisch, Dr R. Oliver, Dr S. B. Osborn, Mr F. J. Tildsley, Dr B. M. Wheatley.

Those present at the meeting were declared by the President, W. G. Marley, to be Founder Members of the Society. A list of these Founder Members is given in Annex 1.

Formation of the UK section was approved by the Board of Directors of the Health Physics Society at its meeting in New York in June 1963.



The Society continued in this form for over two years but its growing strength led to pressures for the establishing of a fully independent Society. Thus, at the end of 1965, 'the board confirmed that, in accordance with the wishes of the membership, as determined by a postal ballot vote, with an overwhelming majority in favour, the Society dissolved its formal connection with the Health Physics Society with effect from 3pm on 31st December 1965, and with effect from the same time and date the name of the Society was changed to The Society for Radiological Protection for which the approved abbreviation is 'SRP'.

The stated objectives of the Society at this time were given as 'to aid in the development of the scientific, technological, medical and legal aspects of radiological protection, including nuclear safety and allied subjects in the manner of a learned society and to promote and improve radiological protection as a profession'. A working party was appointed to examine the list of members to decide who should be accepted as full members and who would be more suitably classified as affiliate members. The society was formed with charitable status. Total membership at that date was 203.

Meanwhile, in December 1965, the International Radiological Protection Association (IRPA) had been formed, a process to which W. G. Marley and B. A. J. Lister had made significant contributions. Since only one society in each participating country could be recognised by IRPA, the British Radiological Protection Association was formed as an umbrella organisation for the various British societies with interests in radiological protection. BRPA, of which SRP was a founder constituent society, became the appropriate affiliating body to IRPA for the UK.

Unfortunately, in the course of time, the Society experienced difficulties in its relationship with BRPA. This was largely because BRPA appeared to be acting as an additional independent society putting forward its own views, rather than collating and passing on those of the constituent members. In addition, there was failure on occasions to consult formally the councils of the associated societies. Problems also arose because voting strength on the BRPA Liaison Committee was the same for all constituent societies irrespective of the very disparate size of their memberships.

Matters came to a head in 1980 when BRPA formed a Registration Board to issue its own certificates of competence. In 1982, the SRP and

the Hospital Physicists Association both withdrew as constituent societies of BRPA following a failure, after much effort, to resolve fundamental differences of opinion concerning constitutional matters.

The withdrawal of SRP and HPA from BRPA was a major factor in the eventual dissolution of that Association. Happily it was possible to start afresh and to form the British Radiation Protection Association (BRadPA) from the original constituent bodies of BRPA but with a constitution designed to avert the problems that had arisen with that Association.

The period towards the end of the 1960s saw a rise in the public awareness of the environmental impact of man and, at the same time, the coming to an end of the honeymoon period for nuclear power production.

In radiation protection the concept of ALARA- As Low As Reasonably Achievable – its variations and other ideas, enshrined in ICRP publication 26 (1977) resulted in a much more fundamental approach to the control of radiation exposure.

The greater sophistication involved in calculating quantities like Annual Limit on Intake (ALI), Derived Air Concentration (DAC), etc., the need to justify exposure to smaller doses and that of keeping records of vanishingly small and, uncertain, amounts of radioactivity in man and his environment all increased the administrative aspects of the profession's responsibilities, sometimes at the expense of its science, and it became one of the Society's roles to emphasise the need for good scientific measurement in support of extensive record keeping.

Scientific Meetings

The chief means of promoting SRP objectives has been the holding of several scientific meetings each year, on aspects of, or topics related to, radiological protection. The first such meeting, under the title 'Biological Monitoring' was held on 30th October 1963 at Imperial College (see annex 9). To date (1988) some 80 such meetings have been organised and they have enjoyed consistently good support from the membership necessitating moves from time to time to larger accommodation. There has been a small but fairly regular attendance of people from abroad.

From time to time, meetings have been held in locations other than London; Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Oxford, Bristol, Manchester, Berkeley and Harwell have all been venues. Generally speaking, attendance at these locations

has been substantially lower than for London venues and, in recent years, meetings have all been held in London.

Recently, arrangements have been completed for some additional meetings to be held in regions, catering for local membership, as distinct from the general membership.

Another development, which started in May 1978, was the introduction of Teach-ins. These were designed to allow more detailed discussion of a subject than is possible at the larger scientific meetings. Attendance is by invitation and is limited to around 30 people. The subject is opened by a panel of two or three speakers and thereafter open discussion is conducted.

Where the subject matter has been of particularly wide interest, for example, that on ICRP Publication 26, one Teach-in has been held in London and a second at a venue in the North.

Although the organisation of scientific meetings started as soon as the Society was established, the appointment of a standing programme committee, as provided by the bylaws, did not take place until 1964. As specified, the Chairman of the Programme Committee is the President-Elect for the year and the first committee consisted of S.B. Osborn (Chairman), H. J. Dunster, R. Oliver and J. A. Bonnell.

For some years now the committee has consisted of around eight members and has included an exhibitions secretary to organise the exhibitions which are associated with at least one of the meetings each year.

International Symposia

In addition to its normal scientific meetings the Society has, to date, organised three international symposia. These have been:

Radiological Protection of the Worker by Design and Control of his Environment – April 1966, Bournemouth.

Radiation Protection - Philosophy and Implementation – June 1974, Aviemore.

Radiation Protection – Advances in Theory and Practice – June 1982, Inverness.

These symposia have been highly successful scientifically, socially and financially. A measure of the social success of the symposia is given by the fact that Professor Polvani, then President of IRPA, while at the Aviemore Symposium, sent for

his wife and family to join him for a holiday in Scotland!

Attendances were: Bournemouth – 216 scientific plus 32 social delegates; Aviemore – 206 scientific and 16 social delegates, Inverness – 325 scientific and 56 social delegates. Over 24 countries were represented at Aviemore and 30 at Inverness.

A fourth symposium is to be held in Malvern in June 1989. The symposium, the title for which is 'Radiation Protection – Theory and Practice' will mark the Society's 25th Anniversary.

Additionally, as a constituent society of BRPA, SRP played an important part in the organisation of the second IRPA International Congress, which was held at Brighton in May 1970.

Qualifications

Very early in its history, in fact as soon as the Society became independent of the Health Physics Society, the then Council of the Society considered the matter of the qualifications for its members.

The earliest proposal put to the Council, in a paper by G. C. Dale, H.J. Dunster and D. B. B. Janisch, was for certification in a scheme based largely on the pattern of that offered by the Health Physics Society and, therefore, calling for an examination. No progress was made on this and, a couple of years later, proposals for professional qualifications to be obtained by examinations, which were to be conducted in association with B.O.H.S, were discussed. The outcome of consideration by committees and working parties, as well as discussion at two AGMs and a questionnaire to members, was the rejection of a scheme for obtaining professional qualifications, essentially on the grounds of the costs involved. Members in 1968 appeared unwilling to pay more than £10 so that they might obtain a diploma!

The matter remained in abeyance until 1975 when, stimulated by the requirements for Qualified Experts and Competent Persons within the requirements of the Euratom Directive on basic standards for radiation protection, a new working party was set up, under the chairmanship of H.D. Evans, to develop a scheme for certification. Difficulties with the scheme, as proposed, led to it, but not the desire for the certification provision, being rejected at the 1978 AGM.

In September of that year Council established a

standing committee on certification under the chairmanship of the past president, Miss P. M. Bryant, with the expressed intention of having a scheme in being by autumn 1979.

The scheme which had been presented at the 1978 AGM envisaged, inter alia, certificates being awarded through a peer review process and this was the system eventually adopted, 18 experienced members being invited to serve as referees for the initial applications. The scheme finally got under way in September 1979 and the steady growth in numbers seeking certificates confirms the need for, and value of, the certificate.

Certificates are valid for seven years and so those holding the first certificates, and wishing to continue to hold certification, have, during 1987/88, had their renewal applications and their current status reviewed.

From the start, the scheme envisaged that workers in the field, but who were not members of the society, should be able to apply for certification under the Society's arrangement and a number have taken advantage of the provision.

In the meantime, the HPA had developed a similar scheme, providing mainly and naturally, for those with radiological protection experience in the health care field, and, in 1980, discussions began on harmonising the SRP and HPA schemes.

Over a substantial period of time a number of requests for the right of members to use designatory letters led to a re-examination of the whole question of qualifications by a working party, set up in May 1985, under the Chairmanship of K. B. Shaw initially and, latterly, that of P.F. Beaver.

The working party considered five possibilities:

1. The extension of certification to other areas of work relevant to radiological protection
2. Technical qualifications
3. The award of fellowships for senior members
4. Designatory initials for members
5. The achievement for the Society of chartered status

Proposals were prepared, considered by Council

and the AGM and then, in September 1986, by the whole membership in a questionnaire. The voting indicated a wish for the use of designatory letters by members, and this was agreed at Council in March 1987, a rejection of such use by associate members, support for the award of Fellowship and for the negotiation of professional society status: however, members were very much divided on the question of extending certification. The Council's agreement to the use of the designatory letters, MSRP, was announced to the membership at the 1987 AGM.

Proposals for Fellowship qualifications and admissions have been developed and these were accepted by the 1988 AGM and now await the outcome of a ballot of the membership.

Membership

As indicated earlier, membership of the Society has grown steadily and quite early in its existence, in 1966, prompted somewhat by the impending severance of the link with the Health Physics Society, the Society examined the question of grades of membership.

The grade of affiliate was established and, following examination of the qualifications of the existing membership in the light of criteria for membership laid down in the Society's constitution, seven of the 211 members in October 1966 were graded as affiliates. The name 'Affiliate' was changed to 'Associate' in June 1969 and the former name was adopted for firms and organisations that wished to join the Society.

With growing membership, the number of associates also rose, but, from time to time, following the regular reviews of qualifications and experience by the Membership Committee, which was established in 1969, some associates have become full members, thereby reducing their number, which latterly has been around 40.

In 1973, associate members appointed a representative to council, J. B. Richardson being the first appointee.

In the bylaws, which had been prepared between 1966 and 1970 by a small working party consisting of B.T James, W.N Saxby and L. D. G. Richings, and which were adopted in 1971, formal provision was made for affiliate membership as a particular category of associate. The first organisation to join as an affiliate was the Eberline Instrument Co. in December 1974. There are currently 10 affiliate members.

The grade of Student Member, also as a particular

category of associate and providing for undergraduate students, was established in 1967.

When the new constitution for the Society, as an independent organisation, was under discussion in 1967, it was decided to make provision for the appointment of honorary members. This was effected in the constitution and rules at the beginning of 1969. Council decided that honorary membership should be limited to persons who are recognised as outstanding in the field and to those who have undertaken major service for the Society.

The award is made before the membership of the society at an AGM and the list of members so honoured is given in Annex 2.

Society Awards

The financial success of the Society's international symposia led to the establishment of the Radiological Protection Advancement Fund. Since some of the profits from the symposium arose from donations by interested bodies, it was felt appropriate to use the profits for the normal operation of the Society's business and the fund was established for use in special ventures which would advance the science and profession of radiological protection.

During his presidency in 1975, J. H. Martin put forward several proposals for the use of the fund. Two of these, the Founders' Prize and the Society Bursary, were eventually adopted by the AGM in 1978. The Founders' Prizes were to be awarded to meritorious, preferably younger, workers in radiological protection who were engaged in research, in industry, and in other activities such as teaching and administration. The prize consists of a silver medal and a suitable scroll. Recipients of the Founders' Prize are given in Annex 3. The bursary was established to support, to the extent of the course fees, a well-qualified student on a one year post-graduate course relevant to radiological protection.

Newsletter and Journal

In any society the need for proper communication with the membership is evident quite quickly.

In the Society's original status, as a section of the US Health Physics Society, arrangements had been negotiated for members to get personal copies of the journal Health Physics at reduced rates. When IRPA was established, SRP members, through the BRPA link, were able to

take advantage of the Health Physics Society's offer, made to all members of IRPA, of acquiring Health Physics at cost price.

In addition to the facility which this journal offered for publication of suitable papers, its News Section was available for announcements and publicity concerning the Society. A. M. Freke had been appointed, at that time, UK editor of the News Section. There was, and continues to be, a need for something providing both for news of a more domestic nature and for speedier availability of information to members. Within a few months of the original meeting in 1963, at which the Society was established, a Newsletter was circulated, the Society's secretary acting as its editor.

The collection of these shows an interesting progression from reproduction by the spirit system, through duplication on foolscap paper, then A4 and finally the production on yellow coloured and headed paper, the whole covering the period from July 1967 to October 1980. A feature in the Newsletter was that of the Society's Placement Service listing vacancies in the radiation protection field. This operated from November 1969.

Various proposals to develop something more substantial than the newsletter were made from time to time, starting in Spring 1975, with the suggestion that negotiations be undertaken with the British Institute of Radiology for the provision of a supplement to the British Journal of Radiology dealing with radiation protection. This came to nought.

Three years later, spurred on by discussions at the AGM, during which it was suggested that another use for the Radiological Protection Advancement Fund could be that of launching a Society journal, Council established a committee to investigate the feasibility of producing such a journal. Considerable discussion ensued with potential publishers but, in March 1980, the decision to proceed was taken, B. M. Wheatley having agreed to be editor for an initial period of three years. The journal, to be called The Journal of the Society for Radiological Protection, was to be issued quarterly and would be free to all members. The first issue became available in February 1981.

The Journal, under its three editors to date, has proved very successful, despite some financial problems. A steady flow of papers, many emanating from presentations at the Society's scientific meetings, has been received, necessitating, on a number of occasions,

additional pages beyond the scheduled 48.

The rapid publication of papers submitted has been an attractive feature of the Journal. Subscriptions to the journal from outside organisations have increased steadily at around 10% per year.

Increasing demand for the Journals' pages and an ever-increasing international requirement for rapid dissemination of information and news within our profession led to a major review of the Journal's future, particularly related to the desire and need for expansion and positive international development.

Following extensive discussions, the Society entered into an agreement with Institute of Physics Publishing Ltd for the printing, distribution, advertising and international promotion and marketing of the Journal. The first issue under the new auspices appeared in March 1988.

Anniversaries

The Society's two 'dates of birth', of 8th May 1963, as a section of the Health Physics Society and 31st December 1965, as an independent society, has led to some uncertainty in the dates of anniversary celebrations which have been:

10th Anniversary, 19th May 1976 – Royal Naval College, Greenwich

21st Anniversary, 8th November, 1984 – National Radiological Protection Board, Chilton

25th Anniversary, 3rd June, 1988 – Institute of Naval Medicine, Alverstoke

There has, however, been no uncertainty about the success of these events.

The 10th anniversary, held at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, comprised a programme including a talk on the history of the college, a visit to the Painted Hall and Chapel, and a visit to the Department of Nuclear Science and Engineering. There was a ceremonial cutting of the 10th Anniversary cake by the foundation president W. G. Marley, after which there was a buffet supper on board a river cruiser on the way up to Westminster Pier. An attempt to encourage dancing, especially Scottish Country Dancing, on the upper deck, met with very limited success!

The 21st Anniversary meeting started with a scientific meeting in the Rutherford Laboratory

lecture theatre at Chilton at which H. J. Dunster, F. W. Spiers and A. Preston presented review papers on historic and topical aspects of radiological protection. After lunch there was a visit to the laboratories of the NRPB, and an invited lecture by H. A. Cole on Harwell, Past and Present.

The day concluded with an excellent dinner in the Harwell restaurant to which wives and other guests were invited.

The 25th Anniversary was again a naval occasion, the venue being the Institute of Naval Medicine at Alverstoke.

Opening papers by J. Vennart and J. H. Martin looked, respectively, at Past and Present – Radiation Protection and Past and Present – Society and Self. Subsequent papers were presented by the staff of the Institute and covered aspects of radiological protection in the defence services.

The day allowed for wives and guests to spend time visiting sites in the Portsmouth- Gosport area before they re-joined the members for an excellent dinner at the Institute.

Dr Tom Margerison was the guest speaker at the dinner.

General

The Society provided a lecturing service for the general public for a number of years until this service was overtaken by that provided by larger organisations such as the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and the Central Electricity Generating Board. Currently consideration is being given to restoring this service in an attempt to meet clear public desire for information on radiation and its costs and benefits.

The Society has been increasingly called upon to give professional advice to government bodies and other organisations. It has, for example, played a part in the formulation of the 1974 Health & Safety at Work Act by supplying information to the Robens Committee on Safety & Health at Work and by commenting on the Proposals for the Bill. It also played a part in the formulation of the legislation under the Directive from Euratom and in discussions on professional qualifications in radiation protection relevant to that legislation.

The Society, more recently, developed a leaflet providing information on careers in radiological

protection and a revised version of the leaflet was produced last year. There has been, and continues to be, a steady demand for this from schools and college careers offices.

Throughout its 25 years' existence the Society has benefited greatly from the unstinting service given to it by a succession of presidents, secretaries, treasurers, members of council, and members of its various committees and working parties.

This very substantial amount of voluntary help has enabled the Society to function and to grow without having to meet large overheads. Members have benefited from a modest membership fee, the free journal and the low registration charges for its scientific meetings. As membership comes within sight of the one thousand, the need for a paid secretariat may become overwhelming with a consequent step change in costs to members.

How long this requirement may be delayed will be a measure of our success in spreading the work to be done over a greater number of members while yet maintaining the close cohesion of the Society's operations.

This, with many other matters, is something to which the Long-term Planning Committee, recently established by Council, will have to address itself.

PART 2

1988 – 2013

1 Council

Central to the functioning of the Society is the Council. Originally this took the form of a Board of Directors following the model of the Health Physics Society, as required by the original Charter. Provisions were that the Board of Directors “shall hold at least one meeting each year .. presided over by a Chairman selected by and from the Membership of the Board”. The Board of Directors consisted of eleven voting members including the President, President-Elect, the Secretary and the Treasurer (who are the Officers of the Section) and the Immediate Past President. The Secretary and Treasurer were to be elected from the Membership in alternate years for a two-year term, and after the transition period, the remaining six voting members of the Board were to be elected by the Membership for three-year terms, two each in successive years. During the year immediately following their tenure of the office, the Secretary and Treasurer have a voting seat on the Board. The signatories to the Charter were Greg Marley (President), Bryan Lister (Secretary) and Bill Saxby (Treasurer).

The Charter required that “the administration of the Section shall be performed in accordance with the Bylaws established by the Section ...”. These were adopted at the AGM on 16 April 1964 and enshrined all that was in the Charter. In addition, the Society formed its own Council on Rules and Procedures, this being described as “the judiciary body of the Society ... responsible for interpreting ... the provisions of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Health Physics Society, the Charter of the Society and the Bylaws of the Society” and this was to consist of three members, (each appointed for a three-year term by the current President following agreement of the Board). This appears to have been a mechanism to prevent the Board regulating itself. The President also had the role of appointing “individuals and/or committees to assist the officers and the Board in the development and administration of programmes, projects, policies, and so forth”. The underlying message from this appears to be that prime responsibility seems to rest with the President, albeit with the approval of the Board,

rather than with the Board itself. Two Standing Committees, a Programme Committee and an Electoral Committee, were established in these Bylaws (making them the oldest of SRP's committees) and membership of them was purely for the term of the President who appointed them.

The 1965 AGM passed a resolution to amend the Bylaws as necessary to cater for the formation of BRPA and IRPA and the termination of the connection with the Health Physics Society; these amendments were made and the new Bylaws became effective on 31 December of that year. There was nothing in these new Bylaws which changed the constitution of The Board or how it worked; the changes were constrained to change of name (to SRP), removal of any mention of the Health Physics Society, and interestingly, removal of the Associate Member grade and replacing it with the election of individuals as Affiliates. Importantly, the new Bylaws

- prohibited any activity of the Society which might make it a Trade Union (this being a slightly odd requirement of the IRPA Constitution)
- prevented funds, monies and property of the Society to be used for the personal profit of officers, Board Members or of Members or Affiliates but proper and reasonable remunerations (eg for out of pocket expenses) shall be permitted, and
- provided for the funds of the Society to be transferred, in the event of its winding up, to a charitable non-profit organisation having similar objects to the Society rather than be distributed to Members etc.

Change was needed as the original Bylaws were made under the Charter and, with the demise of the connection with The Health Physics Society and the related force of the Charter, that had to be replaced by some other enabling document or family of documents. Between 1966 and 1968, work was set in motion to produce Rules for the Society in three parts: the Constitution which sets out the objectives and role of the Society and the basic principles from which its Regulations and

other rules derive, the Regulations which are the standing rules governing the conduct of the Society's affairs, and the Bylaws which are instructions covering matters which may vary from time to time and which are not of such fundamental importance that they require to be embodied in Regulations. These were issued on 1 June 1968. The Board of Directors disappeared and the Constitution made Council the "executive and governing body of the Society"; Council "shall consist of not more than twenty five persons ... and of whom no more than five may be persons who are not eligible Members of the Society". Its decisions were conclusive other than for fees and subscriptions which were the province of an AGM. The six elective Council members remained and if there were ten or more persons, associations, trusts, corporations etc in a category of membership (which does not confer the grade of Member), they may have a representative Council member. The Regulations were passed by postal ballot in July 1969 and the Bylaws were issued in 1971. The Schedules now defined the make-up of Council – unchanged from before except for two additional voting members, an Associate Council Member representing Associates and Students and an Affiliate Council Member, and two non-voting members, a Membership Secretary and Scientific Programme Secretary. They also defined the annual subscriptions, and the relationship of SRP with allied associations, principally BRPA. Of note is that SRP appointed one of its Council members to represent it on the Biological Council and appointed a Member of the Society to be on the examining board of the British Occupational Hygiene Society

In 1973 it was announced that SRP was registered as a charity and in addition that the society's RPA Fund was also registered in its own right as a charity (which may have been forgotten over the years), albeit as subsidiary to the main one. The practical effect of this was largely financial by reclamation of tax paid on dividends and interest from investments.

There then followed a number of years when there were various amendments to the Rules which did not fundamentally affect the way the Society was administered but did add significantly to Council's role and responsibilities, both nationally and internationally. These revisions took their time to get consolidated and did not emerge as a

publication until January 1998 although they were continuously available (always with the caveat that they were being revised). The most significant issues affecting Council which occurred during this period were the demise of BRPA and its successor body BRadPA, with the introduction of the International Member (see Section 7), the introduction of two non-voting members of Council - the Editor of the Journal and the Chairman of the Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee, and the introduction of terms of reference and membership of, inter alia, a Finance Committee, Membership Committee (to replace the Membership Secretary), International Committee, Journal Board, Bursary and Awards Committee, Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee, Certification Panel, Scientific Programme Committee and a Strategic Planning Committee. By and large, this "formalising" of organisational issues reflected the broadening influence of the Society.

The other major issue faced by Council in more recent years was the lead up to and application for Chartered status which is covered in detail in Section 11.

2 Membership

2.1 Development of Membership Structure

The 1964 Bylaws to the original Charter issued by The Health Physics Society provided for the admission of persons in the grade of local Member (ie from the UK) as well as the automatic admission of any locally-based Member or Associate Member of the Health Physics Society. Any local Member had to be "engaged in a field of endeavour related to Health Physics or whose interests in the profession would ... render his membership of benefit to it"; he had to be sponsored by two Members and admission approved by not less than four members of the Board of Directors. Thus were the beginnings – and any application still has to have two sponsors. When the Society terminated its connection with the Health Physics Society, the new Bylaws in 1965 created the new grade of Affiliate for "reputable" individuals engaged in radiological protection but who didn't meet the requirements for Member. The 1968 Regulations specified the membership grades of Member, either *Honoris Causa* or "under subscription", and Associate (which replaced

Affiliate) and the 1971 regulations provided additionally for Students and Affiliates, this time being a corporation, association or similar body. All these regulations specifically prevented the use of initials after one's name to indicate membership of the Society.

This is how the membership structure remained for many years until the Long Term Planning Committee in 1987 recommended the introduction of the initials MSRP for Members and consideration of development of the grade of Fellow with the initials FSRP “as a necessary first step towards chartered status for the Society”. The 1987 AGM approved MSRP and the 1988 AGM approved FSRP. The first Fellows and Honorary Fellows were admitted in 1989. In 1989, this committee proposed establishing a structured route for individuals to progress towards full membership; this led to the formation of the Working Group on Training and Qualifications headed up by Bernard James which in 1993 issued a report on SRP Membership Criteria and this has remained the benchmark reference for membership qualifications ever since. It had been increasingly recognised that those without an appropriate university degree but with years of experience within the field of radiological protection were being denied access to the Member grade so a new pathway to full membership via a Mature Candidate route was proposed. In addition, it was proposed that full members would need “four years recent experience in a field with significant radiological protection content involving the application of professional judgement” and this was to bring the membership qualifications in line with other scientific bodies. As a consequence of this, some graduates with experience in radiological protection would only have the grade of Associate available to them for some time, and this was not a comfortable place for someone aiming to progress up a professional ladder. Thus the Graduate grade was borne; this required an appropriate degree along with one year's experience and was to be regarded as a transitional grade pending acquisition of the knowledge and experience required for transfer to full membership. The report also laid down the basic requirements for full membership of SRP and a coherent membership regime to create a pathway for progression within the Society's grades. Full membership would embrace the Member and Fellow grades, and these would

comprise the “corporate” membership levels intended to be compatible with chartered status. Technical membership was not taken forward at this time. The report was accepted and the first Graduate Members were admitted in 1996.

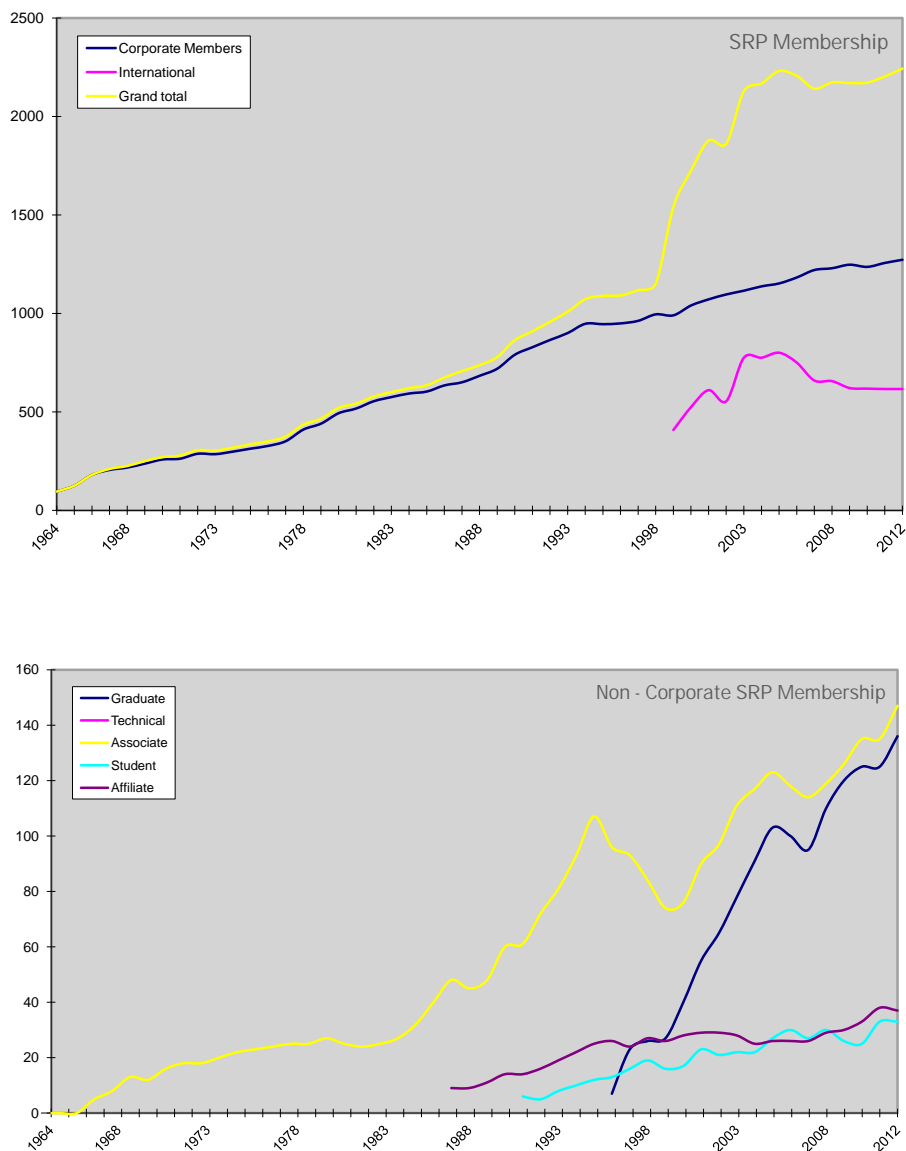
With the demise of BRadPA and the establishment of SRP as the UK's representative body on IRPA, it became necessary to ensure that members of Partner Societies of SRP, not already being a member of SRP, became an SRP member and this was done by creation of the new membership grade of International Member. These first found their way into SRP membership in 1999, membership being automatic following nomination by a Partner Society.

Some twenty years after the Long Term Planning Committee considered the proposition, the Society was granted its Royal Charter in 2007 and this established Honorary Fellow, Fellow and Member as the Corporate grades of the Society with the remainder being Non-Corporate grades. The former are entitled to use the post-nominal letters CRadP to denote Chartered Radiation Protection Professional.

The most recent addition to the membership structure is that of Technical Member designed for members who, whilst being in full-time employment in a responsible position in the radiation protection field, do not have a degree and cannot provide evidence of 4 years recent professional radiological protection experience. For a considerable number of supervisors and technicians in the radiological protection field, it will be a career grade that they will attain and then remain in. For a few members, it will be a stepping stone to full membership as an alternative to the present Mature Candidate route. This was introduced following discussion at the 2011 AGM and the first applications were received in 2012.

2.2 Growth of Membership

Since its inception, the Society's corporate membership has grown over the 50 years at an average rate of about 4.5% per annum. Surprisingly, the introduction of post-nominal letters in the late 1980s and the prospect of acquiring CRadP by grandfather rights in the early 2000s did not appreciably increase application rates. The following graphs show how membership overall and in the various grades has progressed.



2.3 The Membership Committee

The Membership Committee was established in the original constitution and prescribed in the 1968 regulations to advise Council on all aspects concerning membership. The committee was authorised to receive applications and make decisions on them subject to Council scrutiny, non-unanimous decisions being referred for Council consideration.

The Membership Committee was mandated to act on behalf of Council and in this respect it was, and remains, unique. The schedule to the Bylaws prescribed that the Membership Secretary is appointed by, and is a non-voting member of, Council. The regulations stated that the committee is to consist of at least four senior Members who are either current or former members of Council. This was later modified to five senior members who should, preferably, be both Fellows and previous or current Council members and one of these is to be the chairman of the Membership Committee with powers to hold

meetings (previously all done by correspondence) to resolve any difficulties without recourse to Council.

The Membership Committee has administered all applications for all classes of membership since then (apart from Honorary Fellows). In addition to Members, Associates, Students and Affiliates, it has taken on board Fellows, Mature candidate Members, Graduate members, Chartered members (CRadP) and Technical members. For these it receives and considers applications, informs the applicant of the decision, issues certificates for Fellows and Members and CRadP, and maintains records.

With the introduction of a formal, mandatory, CPD scheme for CRadP holders, it will administer the CPD scheme and maintain the Register of Chartered Members.

See Annex 6 for the current membership structure.

3 Meetings

3.1 Scientific Meetings

The Scientific Programme / Events Committee

The Scientific Programme, now Events, Committee has, since the formation of the Society, been charged with organising the scientific and technical meetings of the Society – a key benefit to members. The Committee is chaired by the President-Elect of the Society, so that, in principle he or she has a key input into the events undertaken in his or her year of Presidency. The secretary (who provides a longer term perspective) is a non-voting member of Council.

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, members were co-opted onto the committee with a view to being the lead organiser of particular events. These were generally of a scientific nature providing background and general information underpinning the profession. In general the Society held four scientific meetings per year, most of which were held in London, but with a clear brief that the annual meeting would be held outside London. The annual meeting was a two day meeting except in years where the Society organised International meetings and the year of the IRPA 13 meeting in Glasgow. It typically had a more general theme, whereas the other one-day meetings concentrated on a specific area of interest for members. The rates for the meetings were set so that over a year they broke even in terms of financial return.

With the evolution of the Society, particularly with the formation of Sectorial, Topic and Regional groups, the committee has in turn evolved such that it oversees the programme of meetings with a one – two year horizon, ensuring a balanced programme. In addition, the emphasis has been away from 'Scientific' meetings towards more technical and practical meetings addressing the real issues of members' day-to-day needs in providing radiation protection services. Recognising this trend, in 200x, the committee was renamed as the 'Events' committee. The Sectorial, Topic and Regional groups now usually have responsibility for organising the scientific and technical programmes for individual meetings, with the Events Committee reviewing and agreeing the final programmes. Workshops have been introduced where appropriate. The Events Committee remains responsible for ensuring that the overall quality of the meetings is as required by the Society.

Exhibitions

It is Council's official policy that meetings shall be self-financing. This is greatly assisted by the significant financial income from commercial exhibitions held during such meetings.

Commercial companies and national organisations have always strongly supported exhibitions both financially and occasionally with provision of venues. This has been so successful that other national and regional meetings are now frequently also supported by an exhibition, usually related to the meeting topic. The exhibitions have been well supported by the meeting delegates. They provide the attendees with the latest information on commercially available equipment and techniques that are the physical tools for their measurements of radiation dose, radioactivity levels and verification of protection techniques that they implement. From around 2001 the Society has actively encouraged table top displays at its one day events and average two or three but with some meetings getting more than ten.

Commercial companies and organisations are an active branch of the membership as demonstrated by the continued growth of Affiliate members which have grown from 10 in 1988 to the present number of 36.

3.2 International Symposia

Malvern 1989

The 4th International Symposium took place in and around the Malvern Theatre on 4-9 June 1989. Registration, which took place in the Pump Room of the Winter Gardens complex, provided an unusual sight to greet delegates – this was the welcoming committee dressed in period costume. Apparently the idea of the venue management, this involved the organising committee (and some hangers-on) raiding the theatre costume department.

The theme of the meeting was “Radiological Protection – Theory and Practice”. Tony Gibson was the President at the time with Muir Wasson as Chairman of the Organising Committee and Eddie Goldfinch Chairman of the Programme Committee. There was presumably the usual successful scientific meeting, despite some early technical problems in the Theatre, but most recollections seem to focus on the ancillary events.

The Organising Committee, who had arrived early to assemble the delegates packs, were invited to the Theatre on the Saturday to see

Pygmalion with Lynda Lusardi and Philip Madoc. Other social events for the delegates included a Sunday reception in the Winter Gardens, an orchestral concert in the Malvern Priory devoted to works by Elgar (at a cost of £2500) and a cruise on the River Severn to Tewkesbury. Lunchtime catering in a marquee in the Theatre grounds was apparently largely abandoned by delegates in favour of the local pubs.



*The Welcoming Committee:
Back left John Jackson, back right Peter Schwemlein, front right Eddie Goldfinch. Others are members of Malvern staff*

Portsmouth 1994

This fifth International Symposium differed somewhat from the earlier ones in that it was organised on behalf of BRadPA in conjunction with the Netherlands Society for Radiological Protection and was given the status of a Regional Congress by IRPA.

When the organising committee chose the date for the Congress they perhaps did not sufficiently note the significance of it covering the 6th June. Others in Portsmouth had however noted that this was the 40th Anniversary of the D-Day landings so Portsmouth was alive with such "greats" as the President of the USA, Prime Ministers present and past together with all the accompanying military and naval fanfare including an overfly by The Red Arrows Display Team during the Exhibitors' Welcome Reception at the D-Day Museum for all the delegates - with many of the attendees praising the Society for laying on such a spectacular display.

All of this did not however detract from either the scientific or social success of the meeting. Participants came from 17 countries across the globe, though principally from Europe and of course the UK and the Netherlands in particular.

Southport 1999

The symposium in Southport in June 1999 was SRP's Sixth International Symposium, co-sponsored by the Netherlands (NVS), French (SFRP) and German-Swiss (FS) Societies for Radiological Protection. It took place in the Southport Theatre and Floral Hall complex,



Tessa Harris, Mike Thorne, Pauline Powell, Ken Shaw and Wendy Bines

which proved a good venue with excellent networking facilities. The title was Achievements & Challenges: Advancing Radiation Protection into the 21st Century. Attendance was a bit lower than the standard set by other symposia with just over 300 delegates. This could well have been due to increasingly tight financial constraints by



employers as well as competing meetings overseas. There were 71% from the UK and 29% from 18 other countries. The symposium also saw the organisation recognising the growing importance of providing IT facilities, with fax, email and even internet access. One of the highlights was the conference Banquet (no mere dinner) held in the palatial surroundings of St George's Hall in Liverpool. Geoff Webb, the after dinner speaker, opined that it was the best such event he had attended, both for venue and food. There was also a Lancastrian evening complete with clog dancers and long sword dancers.

Cardiff 2005

The seventh International Symposium was held in Cardiff City Hall (in the centennial year of Cardiff) from 12 – 17 June 2005. The Symposium was organised by the Society with co-sponsorship from the German-Swiss, French, Netherlands and Spanish Societies of Radiological Protection. The theme of the conference was 'Change and Continuity in Radiation Protection'. There were a good number of people from around the world as well as from the UK attending the Symposium which also had a lively exhibition. Peripheral activities included a concert in the adjacent Concert Hall by a very talented group of students from the Royal Welsh College of Music based in Cardiff.

As a nice symmetry of events Wendy Bines, who had been Chairman of the Southport '99 Symposium while Frances Fry was President of the Society, was the Society's President during Cardiff 2005. The proceedings were dedicated to Frances who had died unexpectedly earlier that year.



* * * * *

There has been no International Symposium since 2005 and there are currently no plans for SRP to organise another one. This is largely because the European IRPA Associate societies have now established a timetable for a regular IRPA Regional Congress and the annual SRP event has now grown to be of a similar size to the International Symposium.

3.3 Anniversary Meetings

40th Anniversary meeting, Oxford, 2003

The meeting that coincided with the 40th Anniversary of the Society was held at St Catherine's College, Oxford on 2-4 April 2003. The subject was "ALARP: Principles and Practices" and the speakers included Geoff Webb and Jack Valentin, then Secretary of ICRP. All surviving Founder Members were invited as guests of the Society and 11 attended.



Founder Members at the 40th Annual Meeting in Oxford, 2003 with President, John Croft
L to R: Sidney Osborn, Bruce Emmerson, Hugh Evans, Muir Wasson, Bernard James, John Croft, Tony Freke, Pam Bryant, Eric Greenslade, Hugh Tresise, David Sowby, Hugh Orchard

Council meeting 16 January 2013

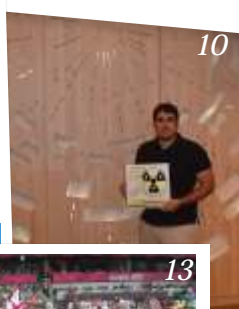
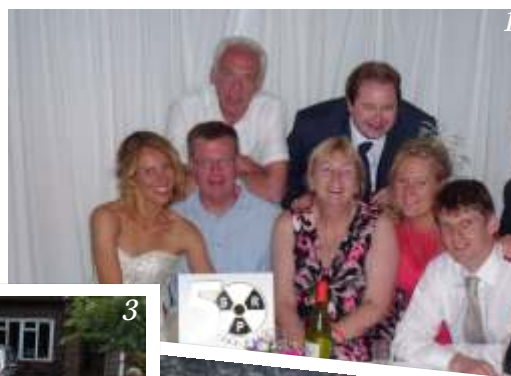
Although not a Society meeting, it was decided that the opportunity presented by a Council meeting on the exact date of the 50th anniversary of the meeting in London at which the formation of the UK Chapter of the Health Physics Society was agreed could not be missed. Arrangements were therefore made to hold the meeting at The Royal Society and Council members were also given a tour of the building by Rupert Baker, The Royal Society's Librarian.



Council members pictured beside The Royal Society Mace on 16th January 2013

A different kind of celebration

To have celebrated the Society's 50th Birthday only at the 50th Annual Meeting would not have given members very long at all to enjoy the milestone. So at the 49th AGM the special 50th logo was revealed and has been used throughout the birthday year as much as possible – and by many of the Society's members in a variety of different locations.....



1. Lorna Galbraith at her wedding with SRP members Ian Pearman, Mike Parker, Penny Oliver, Guy Wilson, Caroline Longman and Jonathan Wright. 2. Bob Kerr in front of Mount Everest taken from the Tibetan side. 3. The Olympic peloton goes past John Swanson's house in London – look carefully at the chair. 4. Geoff Druce at the Olympics Athletics Stadium – and Geoff wins the award for being the member who's nearest in age to SRP – he was just a day old when the Founder Members had their meeting. 5. Darryl Campling and Bob Kerr at the summit of Snowdon having completed the Three Peaks Challenge. 6. Janice Blinder at the Olympic Canoe Slalom 7. Pete Cole takes part in the World Tin Bath Championships. 8. Amber Bannon at the Tower of London. 9. David Simister at the Olympics Sailing. 10. Thiago Lima outside the main auditorium at CERN where the discovery of the Higgs boson was announced. 11. Cathy Griffiths outside the IAEA building in Vienna. 12. Peter Swann in Gibraltar. 13. Monty Guest and family at the London Olympics.

4 Qualifications and Professional Standards

The Qualifications Working Group was established by Council in March 1993 and held eight meetings before it was renamed the Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee in September 1994. The first Chairman was Peter Beaver and the Secretary Muir Wasson. Its primary purpose was to become involved with the Occupational Health and Safety Lead Body and City & Guilds for the creation of National Vocational Qualifications in Radiation Protection. The Committee also helped manage the Joint Certification Scheme with IPSM, and as such was involved in European discussions on the proposed "Qualified Expert".

In 1996, there was agreement reached for AURPO to join with SRP and IPEM (the successor to IPSM) to form a Joint Certification Scheme.

In 1997 the Committee created a Continuing Professional Development Scheme (modelled on IOSH) which was created primarily to be a requirement for re-Certification for the Joint Certificate. In this year, HSE involved the Committee in developing criteria for becoming a Radiation Protection Adviser. The initial proposals looked very similar to the Joint Certification Scheme.

In September 1998, The Institute of Radiation Protection joined the Joint Certification Scheme making it a four partner Scheme.

In 1999 the committee continued its involvement with NVQs and commissioned Bob Gardiner to create a bank of questions on Radiation Protection. This was later published and used by City & Guilds in 2000 to develop the NVQ Level 2 for Monitor/Technicians. 1999 also saw intense discussions on how to meet the forthcoming requirements for certificating Radiation Protection Advisers. In December it was agreed to establish RPA 2000 by the four partner societies, with the Committee Chairman and Secretary being the SRP nominees.

RPA 2000 was registered as a company on 14 February 2000. By mid May 2001, there were about 100 Certificated RPAs; this number had grown to over 550 by 2013. In 2001, when Colin Partington took over as Chairman and Tony Hudson as Secretary, the Committee began discussions with the Environment Agency on the creation of what were to become Radioactive Waste Advisers in 2011.

In 2002 NVQ Level 4 was formally accredited following extensive work with the Committee. The first annual RPA 2000 Assessors Meeting was organised in Birmingham and based on work by the Committee. It was agreed that the Committee would keep RPA 2000 matters under on-going review and make recommendations to the RPA 2000 Board as deemed appropriate. The first discussions on Laser Protection Advisers took place, with the Committee asking John O'Hagan, Colin Martin and Graham Hart to draft proposals.

In March 2003, 10 people enrolled onto the City & Guilds NVQ Level 2 at Sellafield, following considerable involvement with members of the Committee.

The Committee developed the criteria and procedures for re-Certification of Radiation Protection Advisers which were launched in December 2004. The SRP CPD scheme was no longer required for re-Certification and numbers using the Scheme declined thereafter from a peak of 310 users. By 2004 only two people had achieved NVQ Level 4 in Radiation Protection.

In 2006 and 2007 the Committee held many meetings with HSE regarding new requirements in the revised HSE Statement on RPAs. Re-recognition of RPA 2000 as an Assessing Body was received on 30 March 2007, with one day to go before extinction. There were several conditions attached, all later satisfied. Work began on the creation of a Specialist Certificate in Instrument Calibration.

In 2008, the Committee became involved in helping the University of Cumbria establish a degree in Radiation Protection.

In early 2011, The Ionising Radiations Instrument Specialist (IRIS) Certification Scheme was launched with seven Certificated Assessors. 2011 also saw the announcement by the Environment Agencies of the launch of Radioactive Waste Adviser requirements. Colin Partington initiated a Working Group to develop the detailed procedures for an RPA 2000 RWA Certification Scheme. This was finalised and launched on 1 January 2013.

The Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee is a busy SRP committee meeting three or four times a year, with its membership drawn from all sectors of Radiation Protection practice. A significant proportion of its work is in supporting RPA 2000, but it also engages in many other matters and keeps a watching brief on what is happening in Europe and the World

regarding RP Certification. It also liaises with the Accreditation Working Party of IPEM, and AURPO to ensure a consensus and consistency of approach in shared issues.

5 Committees

Several of the Society Committees are covered in other sections; the Membership Committee in Section 2, The Scientific Programme / Events Committee in Section 3.1, the Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee and the Certification Committee in Section 4, the Journal Editorial Board in Section 6, the International Committee in Section 7.3, the Topic, Regional and Sectorial Committees in Section 8, the Awards and Honours Nominations Advisory Committees in Section 9 and the Finance Committee in Section 10. In this section the other Society Committees are included.

There are some committees whose presence is essential to the running of the Society but that do not have a very high profile. One of these is the Electoral Committee - SRP's oldest committee – which is responsible for carrying out the annual elections for Council and any other matters requiring a ballot of members; another is the Regulations Committee, responsible for keeping under review, and updating as necessary, the regulations under which the Society operates. The Chairmen and members of these committees carry out much work in the background and the Society remains very thankful that there are members willing to carry out such unsung tasks for the benefit of all members.

5.1 The Strategic Planning Committee

This Committee began life as the Long-Term Planning Committee in 1986 at the behest of Council, recognising that planning for the future of the Society was key. At that time it was emerging from the status of a learned society, with a mainly nuclear-oriented membership, to a more professionally-oriented society with increasing cover of all fields of radiation protection. The terms of reference of the new Committee included the need to review the aims and purposes of the Society and identify future needs; to examine the Society's structure and management; and to consider the role of the Society with regard to the media and the public. The first chairman was Tony Gibson. The Committee had about 6 other members and met, on average, about 3 times per year.

One of the first recommendations to Council was that a list of members happy to give talks to the public, which already existed, should be

revitalised, and a notice to members was put out. Chartered status was also under consideration, but at that time, members showed little interest; following a request by the President at the 1987 AGM for members to write in with views, not one reply was received!

Items discussed in 1988 and 1989, now under Ken Shaw's chairmanship, included the Society's costs in the event that it lost the voluntary and passive support from members' organisations; the need for administrative support; the availability of factsheets on radiation protection (it was thought that plenty existed already and just a listing was needed); and how to deal with consultation documents from government and internationally.

The role of the President, President- Elect and Immediate Past President was examined, particularly with regard to who should chair the Scientific Programme Committee, and it became clear that a review was needed of the Society's committee structure as a whole. The potential cost of an overseas member should one be elected to Council was discussed, it being resolved that expenses could be claimed from the farthest point of the British Isles to London. The need for topic groups was discussed, and it was concluded (and Council agreed in January 1991) that they were not needed; workshops had been organised by the Society and were considered a preferable means of considering topics. Chartered status was considered again, with Eddie Goldfinch joining the committee having taken a lead on this on Council.

In 1992, under the chairmanship of Peter Beaver, the review of the Society's committees continued. The recommendation for a finance committee was at that time modified by Council to be an interim committee due to uncertainties over the effects of the 1992 Charities Act. The uncertainties were later resolved, such that the Society remained a registered charity, voting members of Council became the charity trustees, and a code of conduct was prepared for members of Council.

In 1994 the chairmanship was taken over by Eddie Goldfinch. Proposals began to be developed for the Society to be the IRPA associate for the UK; a consultative document was prepared for discussion with other UK societies. Further consideration took place on the formation of topic groups within the Society. And the question was again discussed of whether the Society should coordinate responses to consultative documents from UK or international bodies; at that time, it was

concluded that it was unrealistic or inappropriate to do so. But most significantly, the Committee also prepared a paper "The Way Forward" to identify and recommend to Council steps to enhance the status of the Society, with the objective that it would be seen as the focus for radiation protection in the UK.

As a result of this paper, in July 1995 a Special Meeting of Council was held at Imperial College under the chairmanship of the then Society President, Roger Coates; a number of other society members were invited. This meeting set the scene for probably the next decade of the Society's development. The outcome was a set of "objectives and associated strategies" for which specified Society committees were given responsibility. A number of "ad hoc" groups were set up to further particular aims. Later that year, at its own suggestion, the Committee was renamed the Strategic Planning Committee.

The committee revisited the subject of providing responses to requests for a "Society View" on relevant issues. A mechanism was developed allowing the President to respond on urgent matters, and for consultation within the Society on longer term matters, in both cases recognising that views within the Society may be diverse, such that a consolidated view on some issues would be difficult or inappropriate to provide.

Charitable expenditure by the Society was reviewed, and recommendations were accepted on support to young persons attending scientific meetings; a fully supported Scholarship; help for third-world attendees at IRPA Congresses; and a career break scheme to help returners back into the profession.

The committee at this time had responsibility for marketing initiatives, and actions included producing advertisements and flyers for inclusion in Societies' Journals, publicity at IRPA10, etc. Society members' organisation groups were encouraged to appoint local Champions to extol the virtues of joining, and this has proved a highly successful, possibly the main, method of recruitment.

In 2000, Eddie Goldfinch handed over chairmanship to John Hunt, after an eventful 7 year stint. Council had proposed amalgamating the ad-hoc Chartered Status Group that had been formed at the request of Council in 1998, with Strategic Planning, as at that time the Charter was still seen to be relatively far off; the amalgamation took place in 2001, and the frequency of meetings increased to about 4-6 times per year to progress the Charter. This is dealt with in section 11.1.

Following the 1995 special meeting and the Objectives and associated Strategies, the committee was charged with monitoring progress by all Society Committees in achieving them, and reviewing objectives/strategies where appropriate. This was done partly by reviewing all the Committees' minutes but this was proving burdensome, and the committee needed to focus on future development. So it was recommended that committees should provide forward looks in their annual reports, which could then be reviewed; additionally, the President-Elect would then have material to be able to include in their incoming presentation at the annual meeting which would focus on the year ahead. Thus the format of the combined AGM and following day's presentation from the new President would become forward-looking; up until then it was the outgoing President who had made the running at the AGMs and there was no presentation from the incoming President. Council accepted these proposals and they stand the Society in good stead today.

Delegated to the committee following the meeting with the solicitor on the prospects for Chartered Status was the recommendation that the Society should consider acquiring a property to demonstrate its presence and stability. A paper was drafted by Geoff Roberts dealing with the pros and cons. It was considered that there would be strategic advantages of having a base, but to be of use to the majority of members, it would have to be in central London. This would be expensive and the matter was remitted to the finance committee; in the event, it has proved possible to save the cost of such premises and the inevitable impact on subscription levels.

Another issue was that of providing a "Society View", which had been considered previously both by the Committee and Council but was now back with the Committee. A paper was drafted by David Sedgwick in which short term issues (mainly involving the media) and longer-term issues such as consultations from HMG or IRPA were identified. Recommendations were for the President and/or the Honorary Secretary to decide who should deal with the former; the latter might need a working group to consider, as took place over proposed new ICRP recommendations and the later discussions on "Controllable Dose".

Also remitted by Council was the question of the length of the President's term of office, recognising that other IRPA associate societies have different practices, and that continuity can be a problem in the international field. A survey was conducted by John Hunt of the views of presidents of some other IRPA societies at the

Hiroshima Congress in 2000, and ten past presidents of the Society were asked for views. One memorable quote was “if the President is a disaster, one year is enough!” A paper was prepared by Wendy Bines and considered by Council. This year however, after a special meeting of Trustees in November, Council has decided that the presidential term should be two years with support for the president in their first year from the Immediate Past President and from the President-Elect in their second year.

Preparation for the Charter submission drove consideration of the structure of the Society. This was mainly reflected in the move to have sectorial groups, reported in Section 8.3, but there were other aspects. A first paper was drafted by Mike Thorne (then President) and carried forward by his successor, Mike Marshall. From this review came the recommendation that each of the Society's committees should have terms of reference approved by Council. These have proved essential over time, and indeed have replaced some of the 1998 Society Rules in the new Charter hierarchy. Other recommendations were to make the ad-hoc Communications Group a fully-fledged committee, and for the Scientific Programme Committee to be recast as the Events Committee and to be more responsible for co-ordination of society events.

A professional questionnaire had been sent out to members, not just in respect of the Charter; it also addressed reasons for joining; certification by RPA2000; the CPD scheme; use of the website; career prospects and recruitment. Geoff Roberts drew together comments under these headings and recommendations were passed on to relevant committees.

To carry forward the Committee's responsibility for marketing of the Society to potential new members, it had been suggested that the Society should appoint a volunteer to mastermind this activity. An advertisement duly appeared in the newsletter, but after some time there was still no expression of interest. Further discussion by the Committee concluded that the most successful recruitment method is probably by word of mouth in the workplace, and the role of “Champions” is vital. Thus a workshop was convened to encourage and motivate them; the feedback was very positive, with the champions encouraged that there is central support for their activities.

Much of the Committee's work in 2006-7 was devoted to the run-up to chartered status as described in Section 11.1 and following the Grant of a Charter in 2007 there was still much work to

be done in ensuring the Society fell in with its new position; regulations needed to be drafted and procedures put in place to deal with CRadP applications. Following grant of the Charter and its immediate aftermath, John Hunt relinquished the Chair, passing the reins to Sheila Liddle. The work consequential to the Charter continued; the new regulations were published in September 2009 and further work followed. The new Regulations are much briefer than the old Society Rules, with many areas remitted to procedure documents and terms of reference of committees. The Committee worked with the group developing the website as the medium for promulgating this information and indeed much more.

On 6 November 2008 a workshop was held to consider the goals of the Society under its new Charter. A draft 5 year strategic plan 2009-2013 was developed, with key goals as follows:

1. Ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of the Society;
2. Raise the profile and status of the Society;
3. Meet members, needs and ensure members are informed;
4. Broaden the membership base to encompass the technical areas and facilitate their career development;
5. Progress involvement of young persons in their career of radiation protection and their career progression and development.

Each Goal had sub-elements that different Committees or Groups were tasked with developing and implementing. Throughout, the Committee monitored progress and reported to Council. A follow-up workshop was held in January 2011 to take stock of developments and determine any mid-course corrections. Broadly, progress was seen to be good; further ideas were exchanged for consideration by appropriate committees.

Whilst many of the Plan's elements were dealt with elsewhere, a number were largely progressed within the Committee; in particular:

- Under Goal 1 Simon Clark developed a suite of proposals to improve the governance of the Society. Inter alia these included a Society policy statement, development of a Risk Register and allocation of Council Members to be “Supporters” with defined responsibilities for Committees and Groups.

- As part of the Goal to meet members' needs, Chris Englefield saw through the Society joining WINS (World Institute for Nuclear Security) and established an SRP committee on Source Security. Also as President at the IRPA13 Associate Societies Forum he made a presentation urging IRPA to form a similar committee; which it has now done.
- The tasks of getting graduates interested in RP Careers and the pre-cursor of getting students at school interested in Science, were spread across several Goals. John Croft put together a package of proposals to address this, which were being progressed when the opportunity presented of running a Schools Event, exhibition and lecture, at IRPA13 in Glasgow. This proved to be a great success, see Section 7.4, and gave the opportunity to progress a number of the original proposals, together with providing very useful experience and feedback. This has now been taken forward by Peter Marsden and Peter Cole to form the "Radiation Clicks" Outreach Programme.

The 50th anniversary year coincides with the last year of the strategic plan and a new strategic plan has been developed so the work of the Committee continues.

5.2 Public Information and Communications Committees

Radiological protection professionals have always faced the challenge of explaining the risks of radiation exposure while justifying that exposure in terms of individual or societal benefits. Events on a national and international scale, be they routine regulated radioactive discharges or catastrophic accidents like Chernobyl, became the focus for activists happy to use emotional arguments or pseudo-science to challenge the consensus view. The easiest way to obtain media coverage and influence the non-expert majority, which of course included most journalists, was to focus on the risk of death from radiation.

Margaret Minski, who was President in 1996/97, decided that it was time for the Society to act, setting as one of her presidential objectives the need "to improve information to the public in the context of risks from radiation and radiation effects". She was supported by Barrie Lambert, who wrote to Council suggesting that the Society could take the lead in providing media spokespersons able to explain the science of radiation protection and counter minority interpretations. These spokespersons should

come from the senior council members.

Margaret proposed the establishment of an ad-hoc group on Public Relations, a name thought by some Council members to be controversial, so the ad-hoc group on Public Information, a more comfortable title perhaps, was set up in November 1997 under her chairmanship.

The issue of establishing Society position statements was passed to the Strategic Planning Committee. Applying a mechanistic approach with checks and balances, that committee set up a process for promulgating the Society's view on radiological protection issues. Fine for responding in the medium and long term, the system however took no account of the media's requirements for instant opinion and analysis. It was to be several years yet before the Society was ready to face those challenges.

The Public Information group went to work, recruiting Society members and some outside expertise. There was much debate. Early suggestions tended to mirror initiatives already running in government and industry; publishing articles and leaflets, speaking to schools, community groups, clubs etc.

Brian Gornall joined the group in November 1998, bringing experience not only as a senior RPA but latterly as a press and public relations officer in the nuclear generation industry. He proposed the group refocus, not on the rather nebulous concept of 'giving information' but on a positive communications strategy designed to enhance the reputation of SRP. The strategy, along with a name change to Communications Group, was approved by Council in May 2000.

The Group reconvened in September 2000 with Mike Clark, also a communications professional, as Chairman and Brian Gornall as Secretary. They worked together until March 2006 when Mike stood down from the committee. Brian succeeded him as chairman until 2008.

The team began to provide members, through the SRP website, with a number of tools for handling queries or for speaking direct to the public. A standard presentation incorporating key messages about the Society was posted. A regular task became to devise and answer a series of questions frequently asked by the public on ionising and non-ionising radiation. Web users also posted their own questions some of which became a source of further FAQs or mostly, as they reflected personal concerns, received a private answer. Council members became twitchy with this approach and a disclaimer was

devised to protect the Society. One side-effect of inviting questions was many requests from students for SRP to obviously complete their assignments, requests dealt with by forwarding links to other web resources. The FAQ pages remain today popular and useful features of the SRP website.

One of the earliest targets for the Group was to implement a media strategy designed to raise awareness of the Society. This would be achieved by proactive media releases and briefings on SRP seminars, conferences and publications together with the promotion of members as third party advocates or pundits able to respond reactively to media issues.

Thanks to the good offices of the Institute of Physics Director of Public Affairs, Diane Stillwell, issue of SRP media releases began in 2002. An early success came in October of that year, with publicity for the meeting on internal exposure. New Scientist reported the event and the BBC featured it on News Online, with a link to the SRP website. Further releases included publicity for the 40th anniversary meeting in Oxford and in 2004 four journalists attended the Gloucester meeting on Emergency Planning and Response. All used the meeting as an opportunity to gain detailed background information and set up contacts for future use. Their contributions also enlivened and sharpened the question and answer session.

Some SRP members remained cautious about the presence of reporters. A short guidance note for speakers at scientific meeting was prepared setting out publicity arrangements and including tips on preparation of advance press releases.

The most successful media coverage of a scientific meeting was achieved in January 2007 with that of Electromagnetic and Optical Radiation Safety. SRP's news release focused on a paper by Harry Moseley on the misuse of sunbeds, a topic that proved irresistible to journalists and some of their picture editors. The Guardian, Daily Mail and the BBC all carried the story.

The Communications Committee (it became a full committee in 2003) continued to seek ways in which SRP could become the "go-to" source for journalists to provide independent authoritative on-the-record briefings on radiological issues. Council had already agreed by 2001 that the President, President-Elect, or Past President could speak on the record for SRP, particularly when facing difficult questions on ethical issues or those that might impact on the business of

individual members. Officers of the day however declined the opportunity for media training.

The solution eventually came in 2006 courtesy of The Royal Institution's Science Media Centre (SMC), an independent press office for science with the long-term goal of helping to ensure that public and policy makers have access to the best accurate, evidence-based information from the media when controversial science stories hit the headlines. The Communications Committee's relationship with SMC received an early boost during that year's most notorious incident involving radioactivity, the death of Alexander Litvinenko. Several SRP members contributed to factual press briefings. The SMC also used the SRP FAQs for background briefing to journalists on radiation and radioactivity. More information on polonium-210 was added. The relationship continued in 2007 in advance of the fiftieth anniversary of the Windscale fire. There was a press briefing to mark the event. Additional FAQs were prepared and were used in conjunction with the special edition of the Journal. Brand 'SRP' was gradually becoming known to the scientific media.

From 2008 until 2011 the Committee became somewhat moribund. It was re-constituted and re-structured in 2011 with Tony Bandle (now sadly deceased) as the new chairman. The intention was to re-invigorate and improve communications with better interaction with external media contacts and also internally with other SRP committees. Tony did his usual great job in establishing, stimulating and leading the new committee. Duncan McClure took over as chairman in 2012 following his untimely demise.

Each committee member has been allocated appropriate committees within the Society to 'buddy' with, i.e. establish regular contact (including attendance at meetings, as appropriate) and develop a working relationship. This process has just started and initial contacts with, for example, the Medical Committee appear to be working well. The aim is to continue developing this across all other SRP Groups and Committees.

The existing link with the Science Media Centre and its personnel has been developed. As a result several SRP members attended their media training events. Of notable success has been Stan Batchelor's participation in a media presentation as a 'talking head' on lasers which was positively reported in several papers further increasing the profile of SRP. Working with all SRP committees the Communications Committee aims to continue the original objective of establishing a

pool of suitably qualified and trained individuals, who are available to talk to the Media (both reactively and pro-actively) as subject matter experts on behalf of the Society.

The committee organised a successful scientific meeting on 'Communicating radiation protection risks to the public' at the Society of Chemical Industries in London in December 2011 and is hoping to run similar events. Once the new website is up and running it is looking forward to developing pages which will allow effective communications between the groups and committees and improve awareness of all activities within SRP. This will also aid in disseminating relevant information to the public with the ultimate aim of the society.

5.3 Rising Generations Group

In February 2010, Richard Wilkins, then SRP President-Elect, called together a group of six relatively new members of SRP at Portland Place in London. The purpose of the meeting was to develop a group to represent 'young people' within SRP, in response to goal 5 of the 2009 Strategic Plan (progress the involvement of young persons within SRP and aid their career progression and development). During that meeting, it was decided that the group ought not to target its activities based on members' age, but instead on how recently they had joined the profession. Therefore, the name 'Rising Generations Group' was chosen to avoid mention of the word 'young'! The first RGG working group was appointed, comprising the six people at that meeting.



Chris Jones, Steph Bloomer, Jennifer Humphries, Nikki Green, Izzy Rourke and Kirstie Eden at the Poole Annual Meeting 2011

The primary objective of the group was quickly established and has remained constant ever since: to provide all members of the RGG with opportunities that assist their career progression

within the field of radiological protection. The RGG was officially launched at the 2010 SRP AGM in Nottingham and its first one day meeting was held in December 2010 at St Anne's College, Oxford, titled "Putting together your first RPA2000 portfolio". This meeting was a big success, with over 70 attendees, and another meeting on the same theme was held in Edinburgh 18 months later.

Following its first three years of existence, the RGG now has over 110 members, has an active mentoring scheme and runs an annual presentation competition to give its members the opportunity to present at an SRP meeting. It has also run a scheme to place RGG members as observers in other SRP committees so that recent SRP members have the opportunity to get involved with the workings of the society. Through these activities and via input from the RGG working group to the Events Committee, Communications Committee and Council, it is generally felt that the RGG has been successful at beginning to meet the goal 5 objectives.

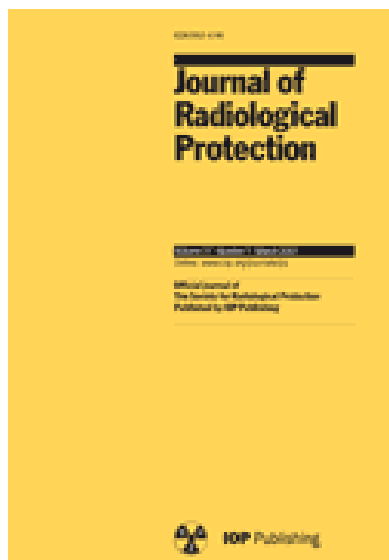
Looking ahead, the group is keen to help increase the voice of the rising generations within SRP, help to establish an effective link to schools and universities to encourage young people into the profession, and to trial new technologies for networking and meeting to help keep SRP relevant and effective in the years ahead.

6 Publications

6.1 The SRP Journal

During the early years of the Society, essentially the only Journal dealing with radiological protection was "Health Physics", the journal of the American Health Physics Society, which had started in 1957. This was made available to IRPA members at a reduced rate and had a "News and Notices" section to disseminate information from Sections, and later, Societies. However a more direct link with members was felt desirable and SRP established its own Newsletter in 1963. This continued for many years until, at the 1978 AGM it was suggested that the Society publish its own journal. Council established a working group to look into the feasibility of the proposal and following a positive report agreed to set up the new "Journal of the Society for Radiological Protection". Easy to say but harder to do, however with much effort from the initial editorial team – which in those days involved literal "cutting and pasting"- the first issue was published in the spring of 1981 with just three papers and, sadly, the obituary for Greg Marley. The first editor, Bernard Wheatley, recalled his

lasting impression of production of the first issue was of “exhausted colleagues maintaining a sense of grim determination tempered with a sense of humour”. John Jackson, the second editor also recalls evenings spent with David Wallace (in those days the position of deputy editor was very hands-on) using Pritt glue, scissors and an increasing pile of small pieces of paper to paste onto a printer's pro-formas.



Monty Charles, who took over as editor in 1986, had to oversee perhaps the most momentous change in the history of the Journal. Up to that time the Journal had existed on a precarious financial footing and was costing the Society several thousand pounds a year to

produce and distribute free to all members, despite much unpaid work and some advertising revenue. This led to severe constraints on page budgets and wrangling with concerned Treasurers. It also prevented expansion and Internationalisation of the Journal. Monty wanted to break out of this cycle by investigating collaboration with an independent publisher, which he started in 1987. He approached a number of publishing houses with a proposal for a joint operation. Many were interested, some offering remarkable terms, but in the end it was decided to accept a “middle of the road” offer from the Institute of Physics Publishing (IOPP, a not-for-profit publishing house) whereby they would take over the mechanics of production, extend the Editorial Board and promote the Journal nationally and internationally in return for an annual payment from SRP of £4,000. IOPP would bear any deficits and any profits would be split 50/50. This contract came into force in 1988 and is still, with some modifications, the basis of the current relationship with IOPP. The name of the Journal was changed in 1988 to the “Journal of Radiological Protection” to reflect the fact that it had achieved the status of a major international publication. As a follow on, Monty drew up a new code of practice for the Editorial Board to specify terms of appointments and to include overseas members and a team of international advisors. The fourth editor, Geoff Meggitt, took over a Journal that was on the verge of making a profit.

He oversaw the expansion of the Journal and the inclusion of an increasing diversity of topics.

The fifth (and current) editor, Richard Wakeford, took over in 1997 and is already the longest serving editor by a long way. Under his leadership the Journal has continued to develop a reputation for timely publication of papers, that have been carefully refereed, and that are both of relevance and of interest to those in the field of radiological protection in all its aspects. The development of the Journal was recognised in a Silver Anniversary issue in March 2006, complete with silver cover. In an editorial in this issue Richard reflected on the impact electronic publishing was having on the way in which papers were processed and made available to the scientific community. He noted that the Journal has had to keep up with the rapid advances in scientific publishing, such that the Journal's website (part of the website of IOPP) now plays a more important role in access to papers and other material than the paper copy of each issue. Very recently, authors have been given the option to pay to permit all readers (not just subscribers) to view their paper on-line, which follows another growing trend of “open access” publishing.



The JRP Editorial Board at a meeting in 2010

The Journal's Editorial Board strives to maintain the standard of papers that are accepted for publication, largely through rigorous peer-review, and this was recognised in 2006 by the Journal gaining an Impact Factor. An Impact Factor is effectively the ratio of the number of citations of papers published in a journal to the total number of papers published in that journal, and is an indication that a journal is regarded as being in the mainstream of scientific journals. Since 2006 the Journal has achieved Impact Factors that compare well with other specialist journals in the field of radiological protection, demonstrating the regard in which the Journal is held internationally.

6.2 The SRP Newsletter

The Journal, as a publication of the Society, had served to communicate society news to members in addition to the publication of papers etc. With its transition to a truly international journal following the merger with IOPP this became less appropriate, so both to release more space in the Journal and to provide a faster service to members the Newsletter was re-instated in 1996 and continues. At this time the Strategic Planning Committee was charged with keeping the Society's Newsletter under review, and in 2003 recommendations were made on a new style of Newsletter. This took on board developments with the Journal of Radiological Protection which was continuing to upgrade its status to a top-class international science journal. The revived Newsletter has grown from a photocopied single page to the current glossy production, with over 20 pages if needed, and full of colourful photographs. Since it restarted production of the newsletter has been the responsibility of our multi-tasking administration team under Tessa Harris.



It was rather a neat coincidence that the July 2012 Newsletter launching the 50th logo was actually Issue Number 50 (...or was that just perfect planning all along?)

6.3 Weekly Email Update

In the summer of 2012, a big rise in the cost of postage encouraged the Society to look at other ways of getting information to members. An Email Update is now sent out every week with a small number of news items including links to job advertisements - which up until that time had always been posted to members. Members seem to like the new system and it is now possible for items to be publicised very quickly – and also means that members can respond easily with any comments on particular items. The Newsletter will still continue, with longer articles and a summary of items that go out in the Weekly

emails; a few colour copies are printed and sent out on request and distributed at events but it is now hoped that most members are happy to view it online.

As a little aside members may wonder why the SRP domain name is srp-uk.org instead of srp.org.uk. Back in 1997 it was discovered that the (older) Society for Recorder Players got there first.

6.4 The SRP Website

The first version of the SRP website went live in October 1998. It was divided into two sections, one accessible to the general public relating to the society and one restricted to members. The latter provided a convenient method to access information such as committees and their meeting dates.

After an initial handover meeting in Ilfracombe in March 1999, between SRP member John Scott, the volunteer Webmaster, and Barnaby Harris, the website designer, the Ad-hoc Group on Public Information, which was dealing with the website and related matters, met in Southport on 17 June 1999 to determine the way ahead. An action plan was agreed and good progress was rapidly achieved in implementing the plan. The website provided a rapid and economical way of publishing documents, such as the report of the RPA Certification Workshop in March 2001 and the updated Bibliography. The IRPA ethics forum was developed by SRP and went live on the website in September 2001. The forum, open until 2004, was an important step in the drafting of the IRPA Code of Conduct.

The email discussion list, hosted by Yahoo! Inc, completed its first year of operation in October 2001 with a membership of 520 and 487 postings.

The website has been used as the Communications Committee's principal communications route to members and to the general public. The Frequently-Asked-Questions feature has been progressively expanded, reflecting national and international concerns; for example, FAQs on the security of radioactive materials were included in 2003.

In 2005 it was noted that the website continued to provide a rapid way of publishing documents, including a letter from The Privy Council on The Royal Charter application, an organisational chart of the committee structure, the bibliography in html format together with scanned images of out of print legislation, terms

of reference of committees, sector specific pages, membership questionnaires, the Society's responses to consultations and meeting programmes.

However, like all websites, it needed modernisation given the advances in technology and on 30 September 2010 a “new look” website was launched. Each committee had its own page, even including some photographs and the site was made much easier to navigate. And as we go to print with this 50 year history, a “newer look” version is about to be launched.

7 IRPA Affiliation

7.1 IRPA Involvement

The UK, through BRPA, had been one of the founding societies of IRPA and the extent of the initial UK involvement is demonstrated by Greg Marley being the Chairman of the Programme Committee for the first IRPA Congress in Rome in 1966 and Bill Pochin delivering one of the two opening plenary sessions (the other being by K Z Morgan (USA) who was the first President of IRPA). At that Congress Brighton was chosen as the venue for the Second Congress and Greg Marley thus became the Vice-President for Congress Affairs in the first IRPA Executive Council. The Second Congress was held from 3-8 May 1970 and was a great success making a surplus of £9,000 which formed the basis for the IRPA finances. At the General Assembly in Brighton Greg Marley was elected as the second IRPA President.

When Greg stepped down at the Third Congress in Washington, DC, in 1974 Bryan Lister was elected to the Executive Council, thus maintaining the UK presence, which has continued unbroken ever since. The next person to get involved was John Lakey, who took over as Publications Director mid-term in March 1978 following the death of Walter Snyder (USA). John started the IRPA Bulletin in December 1979 with Tony Freke as the News Editor. For the Fifth Congress in Jerusalem Pam Bryant was the Chairman of the Programme Committee and Sidney Osborn was elected to the Executive Council.

John Lakey served as Publications Director until the seventh Congress in Sydney, Australia in April 1988, at which he was elected President. One of his actions was to set up a “Financial Advisory Committee” to advise on general policy. Tony Gibson was a member of this Committee. It was in Sydney that Geoff Webb was nominated as Chairman of the Programme Committee for the next Congress in Montreal.

Although the initial membership of the International Non-Ionising Radiation Committee formed by Henri Jammet under IRPA auspices did not include anyone from the UK, by the time of the proposal in September 1989 to charter an independent committee modelled on ICRP Alastair McKinlay was a member and was a founder member of ICNIRP when it received its charter in Montreal in 1992.

John Lakey left the Executive Council in Montreal following his term as President but by then he had persuaded Geoff Webb to take over from John Till (USA) as Publications Director, a post he held for four years until the ninth Congress in Vienna in April 1996. At this Congress the outcome of some rather complicated voting procedures was that Geoff Webb was elected as Vice-President. The high point of his IRPA career was his election unopposed as President at the tenth Anniversary Congress in Hiroshima in May 2000. Geoff Webb was instrumental in establishing IRPA as the international voice of the Radiation Protection profession, especially in influencing the new recommendations of ICRP.

One indication of the international importance of the Society was the election of three longstanding members of the Society to head major International Organisations. Roger Clarke was in his third term as Chairman of ICRP, Alastair McKinlay had been recently elected Chairman of the International Commission on Non-Ionising Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and Geoff Webb was President of IRPA.



Geoff Webb, Roger Clarke and Alastair McKinlay

Following Geoff Webb's retirement from the Executive at the eleventh Congress in Madrid in May 2004 he was appointed to be the first Archivist and Historian of IRPA and compiled and published the “History of IRPA – up to the Millenium” in 2011. At Madrid in 2004 Bobby Corbett was elected to the Executive Council for a four year term. Also in Madrid Roger Coates,

Bobby Corbett and their team made an unsuccessful bid to host the next IRPA Congress in Glasgow. However in Buenos Aires in October 2008 the bid was successful and Roger Coates became the Vice-President for Congress Affairs. The work leading up to the thirteenth Congress in Glasgow and the Congress itself is described in Section 7.4. At the Congress in May 2012 Roger Coates was elected as Vice-President, a post he holds at this time.

With the increasing emphasis on co-operation among European Countries, the Presidents of the European IRPA Associate Societies decided that it would be useful to have occasional meetings. The first such meeting was held in Munich in 2004 with Colin Partington representing SRP. Among other matters discussed, the societies agreed that it would be sensible to co-ordinate major conference dates. This agreement assisted in obtaining support for the UK bid for the IRPA Congress in 2012 as the “European” bid. Meetings of the European societies have been held annually ever since with SRP hosting the meeting in London in October 2011 (see below).



7.2 BRPA, BRadPA and SRP

As was noted in Part 1, the UK had been deeply involved in the lead up to the formation of IRPA in 1965. One of the key meetings in the creation of IRPA took place in Gatlinberg, Tennessee on 11-12 June 1964 and was attended by John Dunster (representing Greg Marley and Bryan Lister). At this meeting the constitution of IRPA was drafted. Somewhat unusually it contained a provision that not more than one organisation from each country or group of countries could be affiliated to IRPA, a provision that has caused more trouble for the UK than any other country or group.

In part 1 the invention of the umbrella organisation the British Radiological Protection Association (BRPA) was described and the problem that arose because it appeared to be

acting as an independent society putting forward its own views rather than those of its constituent member societies. Eventually both SRP and HPA withdrew and BRPA was dissolved. In 1988 the review was able to say that:

“happily it was possible to start afresh and to form the British Radiation Protection Association (BRadPA) from the original constituent bodies of BRPA but with a constitution designed to avert the problems that had arisen with that Association”

However, as it turned out this hopeful expectation was very short lived! It soon became clear that similar problems were becoming evident within the new body, and SRP was again concerned over the use of funds and, in particular, the undemocratic nature of the organisation. Of the eight societies involved, SRP provided over 70% of the IRPA membership but only had the same rights as the other societies (one of which only had 0.02% of members). It was felt very strongly that the management of BRadPA was becoming an end in itself, and was an impediment in the way of the UK making an effective contribution to IRPA.

In 1995 SRP opened discussions with the other societies on a radical new approach to this topic. As the only society with radiation protection across all fields as its sole purpose, we proposed that SRP itself should become the UK IRPA Associate Society, and that formal relationships be established with the other 'Partner Societies' to allow suitably qualified members to join IRPA through a new category of International Member of SRP. Negotiations proceeded, with formal agreement in principle achieved in 1996. This led to the disbanding of BRadPA and the formation of the SRP International Committee in January 1998. Formal agreements were entered into with seven Partner Societies:

Association of University Radiation Protection Officers (AURPO)

British Institute of Radiology (BIR)

British Nuclear Medicine Society (BNMS)

College of Radiographers (CoR)

Institute of Radiation Protection (IRP)*

Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine (IPeM)

Royal College of Radiologists (RCR)

*Note: IRP was not an original member of

BRadPA – it joined in 1997 immediately prior to implementation of the new arrangements. The British Occupational Hygiene Society (BOHS) was a member of BRadPA but decided that it no longer had involvement in radiation protection matters and therefore did not proceed with the new arrangement.

7.3 The International Committee

The new International Committee became the focus for the UK interface with IRPA, and indeed for liaison and communication between all the societies on UK radiation protection issues. The Committee was composed of 50% SRP nominees, with the other 50% nominated by the Partner Societies broadly in proportion to their IRPA membership numbers. The first Chairman was Bobby Corbett (BIR), with Roger Coates as Secretary.

This arrangement has worked well, and has markedly led to increased and more effective engagement of the UK in international affairs. Through its formal engagement with several medically-oriented societies it has also served to enhance the involvement of the medical sector in international work. SRP is now the second largest IRPA society (after the US), with the highest membership per capita of any country.

According to the formula agreed by SRP and the Partner Societies, the Committee had 6 members from SRP and 6 from Partner Societies. Operation of the formula has since increased this to 7 members from each. The meeting agenda were, and still are, dominated by IRPA business; however there was also co-operation between societies on more domestic matters where there was mutual benefit, such as maintaining lists of forthcoming events and scientific meetings of joint interest. Reflecting the link to IRPA, it has been traditional to co-opt onto the committee any representative on the main IRPA Executive Committee. Terms of office of members have been aligned as far as practicable with the 4 year IRPA cycle, and generally the Chairman and Secretary are elected one from SRP and one from a Partner Society.

One of the initial tasks of the new committee was to ensure a co-ordinated UK input to IRPA10 at Hiroshima in 2000. The Committee drew up proposals for the UK delegation to the IRPA General Assembly, including financial assistance, for approval by Council. There was planning of UK input to the Associate Societies Forum at Hiroshima. And there was the beginning of consideration of the UK hosting a future IRPA Congress.

At IRPA10, a paper was presented describing the setting up of the Committee as a mechanism for representing the interests of multiple domestic societies at IRPA. This mechanism is often now held up within IRPA as a successful model for dealing with this issue. Tony Bandle became the second Chairman and Ruby Fong (IPEM) took over as secretary.

Before the run-up to the next Congress, IRPA11 in Madrid in 2004, time was taken to more firmly establish terms of reference, including the production of a set of business guiding principles. Contributions were made to an IRPA initiative on professional ethics, with the aim of developing a draft code of conduct. Prior to IRPA11 there were proposals drawn up by the Committee on the composition of the UK delegation and on allocation of funding, as well as assistance with preparation of the UK bid for IRPA12. Support was also given to Bobby Corbett whom Council had agreed should run for a position on the IRPA Executive. At the Congress, Argentina won with a strong bid for IRPA12; no previous IRPA Congress had been held in South America. Bobby Corbett was elected to the IRPA Executive for a 4 year period.

Following IRPA11 the Committee supported a renewed bid to host an IRPA Congress in Glasgow, now for IRPA13 in 2012. At an informal meeting of European IRPA Societies in 2005 in Vienna, strong support was given to this from the European Societies, to follow an IRPA regional meeting in Helsinki in 2010.

In 2005, the issue of stakeholder involvement gained momentum as an issue within IRPA, and Tony Bandle was active in planning a meeting in Salamanca, Spain, later that year. This was followed by further workshops at which work started on drafting the Guiding Principles for Stakeholder Engagement. These were eventually agreed and promulgated at IRPA12, in Buenos Aires, in 2008.

On the domestic front, committee members were active in responding to consultations on revisions to IRPA recommendations and the Euratom BSS Directive. The liaison between members representing Partner Societies and the team within SRP led by Wendy Bines, was invaluable. This liaison continues to this day in providing feedback to ongoing consultation over BSS issues.

And during this period, of course, the Society gained its Royal Charter. The committee was a vital medium for discussing the relationships with Partner Societies and promulgating the

proposal for International Members to be able to qualify for Chartered status. The partnership and inclusivity approach within radiation protection in the UK proved to be very much a strength in the Society's Charter bid. During the Charter process it was realised that it was important to have more representation on the committee from the Society's Presidential team, so two of the SRP seats were earmarked for the President and President-Elect, with the Past President attending as an observer if there was no vacant seat.

The final run-up to IRPA12 in Buenos Aires involved preparation for the Associate Societies' Forum, a funding allocation subgroup, and the all-important bid for IRPA13, led by Roger Coates.

Preparations were then put in hand for the 2010 IRPA Regional meeting to be held in Helsinki in 2010. This involved feedback on the Guiding Principles for Stakeholder Involvement and its extension towards a new initiative, Radiation Protection Culture, for which John Croft was nominated as the contact. Another developing initiative that was launched was the Young Scientists' Award, and this has become a feature of IRPA programmes as well as within SRP.

The contacts through the Committee were used to support Roger Coates' Organising Committee for IRPA13, using the assistance of Partner Societies to best effect. During this period post-Charter, the links with Partner Societies were underlined, with new Terms of Reference that specifically included Partner Society liaison as part of its remit.

Roger Coates has continued his attendance at the Committee, having been elected IRPA Vice-President at the General Assembly. His document "Reflections and Lessons Learned" has provided food for discussion, as have other aftermaths, including the need to progress, within the UK, "Radiation Protection Culture" and, perhaps more significantly, "An IRPA Manifesto" that focuses on IRPA becoming the international voice of the Radiation Protection Professional.

7.4 The IRPA13 Glasgow Congress

The 13th International Congress of the International Radiation Protection Association (IRPA13) took place in Glasgow, Scotland, from 13-18 May 2012. The Congress was organised by SRP on behalf of IRPA, and was the culmination of a long journey delivering SRP's desire to host this prestigious event.

At the IRPA10 Congress in Hiroshima in 2000, SRP formally declared an Expression of Interest in hosting a future IRPA Congress. Immediately afterwards, a small Bid Team was convened under the Chairmanship of Roger Coates, comprising Bobby Corbett (BIR), Neil Lewis (IPEM), Chris Perks and Rachel Smith. After exploring the options and taking soundings from UK and international colleagues, the team identified Glasgow as the preferred location for the Congress. This was on the basis of a superb venue (the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre, SECC), good international travel connections and the attractive image of Scotland.

A bid was presented at the 2004 IRPA11 Congress in Madrid, but this was narrowly defeated in the General Assembly after an impassioned plea by Abel Gonzalez swung the vote for Argentina. However at IRPA12 Buenos Aires in October 2008 the bid was successful and Roger Coates became the IRPA Vice-President for Congress Affairs. Planning for the Congress immediately went up a gear with the formation of the International Congress Organising Committee (ICOC).

This hard-working team spent the next four years ensuring that the Congress would be a great success. Each team member had a defined responsibility as follows:

Roger Coates	<i>Chairman and Congress President</i>
Bobby Corbett	<i>General Secretary and Technical Visits Coordinator</i>
Cornelius Lewis	<i>Treasurer</i>
Rachel Smith	<i>Scientific Programme Secretary</i>
Christopher Perks	<i>Marketing</i>
Colin Partington	<i>Exhibition and Sponsorship Coordinator</i>
George Sallit	<i>SRP and Partner Society Liaison</i>
Geoffrey Webb	<i>Bursary Committee Chairman and Volunteers Coordinator</i>
Sheila Liddle	<i>Social Programme Coordinator</i>

The IRPA President, Ken Kase, and the Chairman of the ICPC Scientific Programme Committee, Ted Lazo, were co-opted members of the

committee, with the professional conference organiser (Congrex UK Ltd) providing all the support services. A limited liability company, IRPA13 Glasgow Ltd, was created to provide the formal vehicle for delivery of the Congress. This served to insulate both SRP and IRPA from the possibility of sustaining losses in the (unlikely) event of poor financial performance.

The Congress was very successful and enjoyable, despite the challenges of our 'best' Scottish weather. A total of 1465 scientific delegates attended the event from 68 countries, together with 90 Accompanying Persons and 234 exhibitor personnel, making this the largest ever gathering of radiation protection expertise the world has ever seen. Over 470 (29%) of these delegates were from the UK. There was a large and impressive exhibition, with 70 commercial stands and 10 stands for professional associations.



The SECC Armadillo in Glasgow

The scientific programme was very wide ranging, with 1413 submitted abstracts and about 450 presentations arranged within 66 scientific sessions, together with 25 Refresher Courses and two Workshops. The five days of technical sessions in twelve Thematic Areas, from medical, new reactors, stakeholder engagement and a special plenary session on the Fukushima accident, spanned the spectrum of topics of greatest interest to the profession and our stakeholders.

In order to actively work towards IRPA being “the voice of the radiological protection community”, the views of IRPA13 were collected in the 12 topic areas of the Congress. For six of the most important of these areas, the Congress held “Key Issue Discussion Sessions” to dialogue with the community and more directly formulate views. All of these results, summarizing our current state of knowledge and the challenges for the coming years, have been published in an article in the December 2012 edition of the Journal of Radiological Protection.

Emphasis was given to the provision of a modern Congress, making use of the latest digital technology to enhance the Congress experience. Three of the sessions were available throughout the world via live webcast – a 'first' for IRPA, and seven full sessions (including Richard Osborne's Sievert Lecture and the Schools Lecture) are viewable on podcasts available through the IRPA website. In key sessions Twitter feeds were used to manage questions and discussion, with provision for questions from remote locations for the webcast sessions. All papers and presentations are available in digital format.

Great efforts were made to ensure that the Congress Theme ‘Living with Radiation – Engaging with Society’ was woven into the scientific programme. This resulted in appearances by representatives of NGOs and local communities, affected populations and risk communication specialists. But the culmination of this programme was the Schools Event, organised by SRP in association with IRPA, which had over 1200 Scottish school children attending a special exhibition and a lecture by Peter Marsden, SRP President-Elect, supported by assorted superheroes and Homer Simpson, on the topic 'The Importance of Radiation in Medicine'.



The Congress gave great emphasis to the attendance of Young Professionals and Scientists, and provided special networking opportunities for this group, who represent the future of our profession. Approximately 11% of delegates came into this category, which was very comforting. There were entries from 18 Associate Societies for the Young Professionals Prize competition for the best scientific paper and presentation.



Briefing the SRP Members who volunteered as helpers at the Congress

A full social programme was arranged, with the Welcome Reception in the impressive Glasgow Science Centre and the Congress Gala Dinner featuring appropriate Burns poetry and an exotic and humorous bagpipe display. The impressive technical visit programme included the Clyde submarine base, Hunterston reactor sites, the local HPA Centre and even Sellafield and the LLW Repository south of the border.



Roger Coates, Chairman of the Organising Committee, with Renate Czarwinski, Incoming IRPA President

Feedback from delegates indicated that this was an extremely well regarded Congress, with a great scientific programme and a friendly and pleasant social atmosphere. The fact that it also resulted in a very significant financial contribution to both IRPA and SRP was the icing on the cake.

8 Society Groups

Given the response to a questionnaire to members in the summer of 1996, in which a large majority favoured launching both Topic groups (70%) and Regional groups (63%), Council decided to proceed with the establishment of such groups.

Initially two subject-based topic groups were created, the Legislation and Standards Topic Group and the Practical Radiation Protection Topic Group. As it was felt the two overlapped a member from each group used to attend the other ones meetings. The practice stopped after a few years as membership changed and they were no longer seen as overlapping. In the early 2000s SRP became aware that as well as its core business of ionising radiation protection, there was a gradually increasing awareness of issues to do with the various forms of non-ionising radiation so in 2005 a Topic Group on this subject was set up. By 2006 plans were well in hand for revising both the International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) for Radiation Protection and the 1996 Euratom BSS Directive, in the light of the

imminently expected revised Recommendations from ICRP. The Basic Safety Standards Topic Group was therefore established in late 2006 to consider proposals received via IRPA and advise SRP Council on possible responses. The most recent group to be established deals with Source Security and was established in 2011.

After reflection Council felt that setting up permanent regional groups across the country would be very difficult and that having groups in only a few regions could be divisive. The solution reached in 1997, therefore, was to hold more regional meetings. However there were some local initiatives to form a North-Western, a Scottish and a South-Western group. Of these the Scottish and South-Western are still active.

The third type of group to be formed were known as Sectorial Committees. These committees were formed when the Society was actively seeking to apply for the Charter. The Society was told that it needed to represent all sectors of radiation protection. It was decided that as part of updating the organisational structure there should be four sectorial committees to represent the interests of members. The committees formed were Medical, Nuclear Industry, Non Nuclear Industry and Research and Teaching.

8.1 Topic Groups

Legislation and Standards

The Legislation and Standards Topic Group, originally called the Regulations, Legislation and Standards Topic Group, was set up in 1997 following a members' questionnaire asking for suggestions for Topic Groups. The first meeting was chaired by John Marshall with the aim of informing members about current and proposed legislation, regulations and standards. It was also intended to provide a forum for discussion and possible future approaches to legislation, regulations and standards. At the time the revised Ionising Radiations Regulations were about to be approved by Parliament, implementing the new EU Directive on Basic Safety Standards.

Towards the end of 1999, the group started working towards producing a Bibliography for members, listing the main titles of legislation, standards and guidance. The Bibliography was launched on the SRP website in 2000 after much discussion about layout. The Bibliography has been periodically reviewed as legislation has changed.

The group has continued to review current and proposed legislation, relevant radiation

protection publications (i.e. ICRP, EU BSS) and has organised a number of members' consultation exercises, where deemed appropriate for the Society. It has also assisted in organising a number of SRP Scientific meetings including "Recent Legislation: Achievements and Future Challenges" (2001), "The place of the RPA in the law" (2003), "Relationships within radiological protection (2005) and "Suitability of RPAs" (2006).

Members of the group attended a number of other meetings and workshops as the SRP representative; these included qualified experts and radioactive waste advisers, SNIFFER workshops on the review of exemption orders and Defra meetings on exemption orders and environmental permitting regulations.

The group has continued to provide responses on behalf of SRP to consultation exercises and recently provided a response to the Loftstedt Review, the ICRP Publication on Tissue Reactions raising the issue of the reduction in eye dose, the ICRP Publication on Radon and a submission to the Scientific and Technology Select Committee on risk perception.

Practical Radiation Protection

The group was started in the 1990s to cover the more practical aspects of radiation protection. As usual, the early meetings were at least partially occupied by a debate on what that really meant. But the group boiled it down to basically two things – organising meetings to discuss operational topics and providing advice on such topics. The meetings have worked well – good people were persuaded to do the presenting and chairing and were rewarded with a generally lively audience. Topics covered included personal dosimetry, facility design, instrument choice and dealing with radioactive legacies. The last one mentioned showed the wide ranging choice of speakers, sometimes out of the main stream of radiation protection. One from the metals recycling industry illustrated his presentation with biblical quotes and another, from an environmental pressure group, started her presentation with "This isn't my day job, normally I work in the sex industry" which definitely got the audience's attention – she works for a health authority.

This last meeting was part of the development of what is, to date, the group's magnum opus, the Practical Guide to Decommissioning for the Medical, Industrial or Research Small User, which was, for a time at least, subtitled "Or the Awful Moment When You Realise Why the

Radium Wing is Called the Radium Wing". This came about as the group realised that non-nuclear RP is often the responsibility of relatively small teams who would benefit from a central guide. With terrifying accuracy, this was launched into the Radioactive Substances Act revision, which meant that it needed revision almost as soon as it was published.

Currently the group is working on a range of projects involving, for example, fingerprint development, facility design and leak testing.

Like all groups, membership has gently changed over its history, with three chairmen, Tony Richards, Brian Heaton and Pete Burgess and hard-working secretaries (particularly the latter) holding it together. The members including Iran Adil-Smith, Amber Bannon and Peter Marsden have contributed by finding low cost (free) places to meet and good pubs to have lunch.

Non Ionising Radiation

SRP became aware that as well as its core business of ionising radiation protection, there was a gradually increasing awareness of issues to do with the various forms of non-ionising radiation safety where the Society was then unable to provide a cohesive ability to comment. In December 2004, the President (Sheila Liddle) approached Graham Hart and asked him to set up a Topic Group on this subject. Some members with interests in this area had been identified and the Group held its inaugural meeting in February 2005, with membership drawn from a wide range of backgrounds - hospital, university, industry, defence, regulatory and scientific agencies - with interests covering virtually the full non-ionising radiation spectrum.

Since that first meeting, the Group has met regularly to discuss a number of core issues – the development of EU & UK legislation and standards on non-ionising radiations; the training and certification of laser protection advisers; the regulation and de-regulation of the cosmetic uses of lasers and intense pulsed light sources; and the possible hazards arising from the use of mobile phones and base stations, as well as other issues that arose at the time. The Group developed a successful scientific meeting in 2007 on the EU Directives regarding optical and electromagnetic radiations, although plans for a later practical workshop in 2011 had to be abandoned due to lack of interest. The Group has formulated draft responses on behalf of SRP to two Government Consultations on cosmetic laser issues.

The Group is continuing to develop its presence on the SRP website and its overview of all issues to do with non-ionising radiation safety.

Basic Safety Standards

By 2006 plans were well in hand for revising both the International Basic Safety Standards (BSS) for Radiation Protection and the 1996 Euratom BSS Directive, in the light of the imminently expected revised Recommendations from ICRP. The IRPA Associate Societies in Europe had received an invitation from the European Commission to participate in the revision process for the Euratom Directive and the German/Swiss Society had offered to coordinate input.

The Basic Safety Standards Working Group was therefore established, initially on an ad hoc basis, in late 2006 to consider proposals received via IRPA and advise SRP Council on possible responses. The Group has, since its inception, been chaired by Wendy Bines, who led the UK negotiating team for the previous revision of the Euratom BSS Directive. It was originally constituted with a core committee, who would consult further within their nominating committee/group/area of interest and coordinate comments, and corresponding members. Core committee members represented all the Society's main interests, being nominated by the four Sectorial Committees (Nuclear, non-Nuclear, Research and Teaching, Medical), two of the other Topic Groups (Practical Radiation Protection, Legislation and Standards), the International Committee (because SRP was acting as the UK's Associate Society to IRPA and therefore wished to ensure that Partner Societies were fully involved) and the Qualifications and Professional Standards Committee. Corresponding members could be Council members, individual Partner Societies, and/or individual or affiliate members who indicated a wish to be involved in the consultation process, or even non-members (if necessary) invited to represent a constituency not otherwise covered (eg cosmic radiation). Links to relevant Government Departments and Agencies were seen as highly desirable.

The Group's remit was soon expanded to include revision of the International BSS and, as Government Stakeholder Working Groups for occupational exposures; public and environmental exposures; and medical exposures were established and became operational, corresponding members were replaced by reporting members, who were SRP's nominees to the Stakeholder Working Groups.

Over the years the Group's focus has changed, reflecting the cessation of requests from IRPA for comment, the adoption of the revised International BSS and, most importantly, the HSE's detailed consultations on developing the UK negotiating line for revision of the Euratom Radiation Protection Directives (the revised Euratom BSS Directive will also cover material currently in daughter Directives and Regulations, eg outside workers, patient protection, emergency preparedness, high activity sealed sources). Where appropriate, comments are now fed through SRP's Stakeholder Working Group nominees.

Source Security

Consideration of the physical security of radioactive sources had historically focused on the potential for accidental loss of a source or theft of shielding containers with a financial value as scrap metal. The most significant, and well documented, incident was that of a caesium-137 source within a teletherapy housing in Goiania, Brazil in 1987. John Croft was a member of the IAEA team that investigated and reported on this tragic and fatal incident. A number of incidents involving the smelting of sources within containers via the metals recycling industry resulted in a steady increase in the provision of radiation monitoring systems at such locations. As a result the IAEA formally established an interest in the security of radioactive sources and, at a conference in Dijon in 1998, set out a co-ordinated approach to the safety and security of sources.

The act of terrorism in New York on 11th September 2001 resulted in an increase in both the scope and focus of national and international initiatives relating to the security of radioactive materials. Programme Cyclamen consists of monitoring for radioactive materials at UK borders and UK legislation places additional and specific requirements on holders of certain categories of sources.

In November 2010 SRP hosted a workshop in London held jointly with the World Institute of Nuclear Security (WINS) titled "Sharing best practices and enhancing the security of high-activity radioactive sources used in medical, research and industrial applications". The source security topic group was set up in 2011 with a small number of members responding to a call for volunteers with an interest in source security. The remit and title of the group was subsequently expanded to include emergency preparedness and a presentation was provided to a workshop organised by the City Security and Resilience Network (CSARN) to reinforce membership of

this network. Building upon the contacts established with WINS and IAEA, SRP President, Chris Englefield, delivered an invited presentation at a WINS conference in The Philippines in January 2012 and Phil Tattersall, chairman of the new group, participated in an IAEA mission to review the security of radioactive sources in Kuwait in October 2012.

January 2013 saw the provision of the first SRP training course. The subject was source security and it was held at the University of Cumbria. It was a huge success and oversubscribed with 70 delegates attending and a waiting list; it will be run again in London later this year.

8.2 Regional Groups

Scottish

A first Scottish Regional Conference was held in Aberdeen on 7 April 1998. The meeting was attended by a large cross section of specialists from Regulators through to Nuclear Defense Establishments, Power Stations, Universities, Research Facilities, Offshore Drilling Contractors and Operators. However after this the Scottish group was largely dormant. Despite tentative plans for meetings in both 2001 and 2002 neither of these took place. There was a meeting in 2004 in Dundee but after that the group again went quiet.

In 2009 Bob Kerr was asked to try to help reinvigorate the Group and he took on the Chairmanship. A few willing volunteers were recruited to assist and a planning meeting was held with the aim to hold the first Scottish Regional Group event in a number of years.

In February 2010 an event was held in Scotland's Secret Bunker on the topic of "Radon and Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials". This event was well attended and many delegates were also able to participate in a tour of the nuclear bunker the day before.

To build on the success of this event, the group decided to organise an event on "Recovery & Remediation" in April 2011. During the organisation of the event it was not known how topical this subject would become with the Fukushima incident on 11th March 2011. The event was held in Nairn near Inverness and one mature member of SRP, John Walford, said that this was the furthest North that an SRP event had been held since 1982 when the International Symposium had been held in Inverness. The Scottish Group were thanked by John for trying to move SRP events around Scotland to make it easier for people from outlying areas to attend.

Due to IRPA13 happening in Glasgow in 2012, it was decided not to hold a Scottish Group event during 2012 and hence allow the group to focus on helping SRP on whatever activities they needed support with. The group assisted with the organisation and running of the first ever SRP Schools



Event which saw over

1200 pupils from about 10% of Scottish secondary schools attend the Scottish Exhibition and Conference Centre to learn about radiation and radiation protection. This event was highly successful and has been a highlight in the rejuvenation of the Regional Group.

Looking forward to the future, the group hopes to continue to build on these foundations with future events and will be watching with interest to see what the Scottish independence vote of 2014 means for the future of Scottish radiological protection.

South West

The SRP's South West Regional Group was formed by Paul Jarvis in 2004 and in nearly 10 years seems to have gained a reputation for holding good meetings with convivial hospitality, in a variety of historic venues. The first meeting, on the topic of Risk Assessments, was held on an extremely cold day in December when just over 20 presenters and delegates met in Crownhill Fort in Plymouth. The meeting was well received despite the small numbers and what some seem to remember as a pretty underheated room. No meeting was held in 2005, although the dockyard did host a visit for delegates attending a conference at the University of Exeter, some of whom are shown below visiting the decommissioned submarine *Courageous*. You might spot a past President or two on the casing.....



In 2006 legislation was the topic as the SW Group held a well attended meeting on REPPiR and HASS at Buckfast Abbey (the working title used by the organisers was 'Do you know your HASS from your elbow' – unfortunately they didn't think they could get away with it). In contrast to 2004, the weather was beautiful and the trip round the Abbey grounds following the conference was much appreciated.

In 2007 Paul Jarvis decided to concentrate on the Events Committee and Council, and Sharron Wormald volunteered to replace him as the South West Group's coordinator. The year also saw the first of four consecutive trips to Dartington Hall, a conference facility set in a beautiful wooded estate near Totnes in Devon, which has at its centre a 14th Century manor house - in fact the Hall has been the location of SRP's administrative base since 2011. This venue had the advantage that the majority of the delegates could stay at the venue allowing plenty of scope for "networking" in the bar on the night before. The group has also been lucky to draw on a team of enthusiastic volunteers at Devonport Dockyard to prepare the annual meetings. The subject of the conference was Dosimetry, which largely focussed on external dosimetry but closed with an account by Alan Birchall of the poisoning of Alexander Litvenenko by Po210.

It might have been tempting fate to have the subject of the 2008 meeting as 'Emergency Arrangements – planning and practice'. The committee had to put their own emergency arrangements into practice when two speakers had to pull out at a late stage. On this occasion Colin Partington closed the meeting in his inimitable fashion, entertaining the delegates with tales of Sellafield events past, including the radioactive pigeons.

Meetings in 2009 on 'Personal Decontamination and Internal Dosimetry' and 2010 on 'Waste Management and Transport' followed. During the latter meeting the SRP Founders' Prize was presented to Paul Jarvis by Richard Wilkins, prior to the evening meal. The Group believe they achieved an SRP 'first' in 2011 – a hog roast greeted the delegates at Dillington House in Somerset, as part of the evening entertainment before the meeting on 'Radiation Protection – Training and Competencies'. It was back to Dartington for 2012 and a meeting on 'High Activity Source Management'.

8.3 Sectorial Committees

Medical

The Medical Committee held its first meeting on 10th April 2003 at Newcastle General Hospital.

Peter Marsden was elected as the first Chairman and Jill Reay as the first Secretary of the Committee. At that first meeting it was recognised that good communication and co-operation with similar groups in other professional bodies was important and that the Committee may have to work hard to show that SRP did have a contribution to make to radiation protection issues in the medical sector.

Typical activities for the Committee include responding to queries made to SRP which are relevant to the medical sector, commenting on draft publications on behalf of SRP, such as the Department of Health "Much Greater Than Intended" guidance and ICRP documents and providing relevant information for the Website. It has also organised two successful meetings, the first, in December 2007 entitled Hospital Design: Planning Pitfalls and Politics, encouraged participation by including a number of workshops. A summary of the outcome of these workshops was prepared by the Committee and made available on the SRP website. The second meeting, in February 2012, considered the Impact on the Medical Sector of Revising the Eye Dose Limit - still a 'hot topic'. The report from this meeting, prepared by the Committee, was published in the Journal for Radiological Protection and it and other output from the meeting has been used by the HSE in its considerations of the UK position regarding the proposed changes.

Nearly ten years on, the Committee has grown and now has eight members, six from the NHS and two from the private sector. It contains individuals with experience of uses of ionising radiation in all medical disciplines and related sectors, such as veterinary medicine. Although they took a little while to establish, today the Committee has good relationships with IPeM and BIR, a corresponding member from the Department of Health and has been asked for input into radiation safety matters by both the HSE and the Environment Agency. The current Chairman of the Committee is also a corresponding member on the board of the Academy for Healthcare Science.

Nuclear Industry

The Nuclear Sectorial Committee has over its time aimed to promote the interests of SRP members engaged within the nuclear Industry, bringing a focus on issues commonly faced and arranging meetings that can bring learning and discussion to some of the more current challenges. The more recent of these include meetings on 'Hazard versus Risk' (2009) and 'PPE in the Nuclear and Medical Sectors' (2011).

Expansion to support all related professions has been explored from discussions with criticality experts outside of the SRP membership as to what the group and SRP can offer, to within the SRP community and the current initiative to widen the links between the Nuclear group and the extensive range of industries represented by the members of SRP.

Communication has been a growing focus too, with increased updates of the SRP website that include short knowledge briefs on some of the relevant topics such as skills, New build and Decommissioning.

The future of the Committee aims to build on these initiatives and promote greater representation of the Industry using all variety of means available. Over recent times the group, typically 5-6 members, have regularly met near Warrington 2-3 times a year and are actively looking to engage with all who they represent in the Nuclear Industry,

Non Nuclear Industry

The Non Nuclear Industry Sectorial Committee held its first meeting in May 2005, chaired by Julie Tooley. The committee's main aim was to promote the objects of the Society and to represent the interests and concerns of those members outside the major nuclear industry, concentrating on manufacturing and servicing industries. Examples of general industries include industrial radiography, equipment suppliers, agriculture and food organisations, smoke detector manufacturers, couriers, sterilising irradiators, vets, chiropractors, civil engineering companies, local authorities, waste contractors and security and customs applications.

Membership of the committee has represented various areas of general industry and relevant government departments, University RPAs, several independent consultants representing organisations involved in NDT, cargo handling, airlines, medical physics and small users.

The committee has produced a number of SRP leaflets, targeting particular areas of industry to educate employers and employees in radiation protection. Leaflets include flyers on transport, use of sources in the food industry and portable X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) systems. It has also produced detailed guidance on the use of XRF systems which has been endorsed by the HSE.

The committee has assisted in the organisation of a number of SRP Scientific meetings and workshops. In 2007 they organised a seminar

and workshop on "Transport of Radioactive Materials". This was very successful as the regulators assisted in fielding questions arising from the workshop. A report of the seminar and workshop was produced for members' future reference.

In 2008, the committee organised a one day meeting on Radiological Protection for Tritium, together with a visit to the Diamond Light Source at Chilton. The meeting proved very popular with attendees and speakers from Europe.

In 2010 with the introduction of the new Environmental Permitting Regulations and the impending publication of the new Exemption Orders, the committee, in conjunction with the Environment Agency, organised three workshops on the new regime. These were held across the country to ensure that all SRP members would have reasonable access. Following on from the success of the EPR workshops, the committee, once again in conjunction with Defra and the Environment Agencies organised a further series of 5 workshops on the implementation of the new Exemption Order regime in 2011. Reports from both series of seminars were produced for members' information, Defra and the Environment Agencies approving their content. These were published on the SRP website.

Research & Teaching

In 2003, The Radiation Protection in Research and Teaching Committee was founded at the suggestion of SRP Council at the same time as the other sectorial committees. Monty Guest, with his experience and background in teaching radiological protection, was asked to be the first chairman and he set about gathering SRP members who were in either teaching or in the research sector. This included secondary schools, Further Education Colleges, Universities, and pharmaceutical and other research establishments - so a broad mix. The Committee members represent the interests of SRP members involved in research and teaching aspects of radiation protection, to further members' scientific and technical career development and to report to Council and make recommendations within the Committee's remit. The inaugural meeting was held at St. Catherine's College, Oxford, with further meetings scheduled roughly twice a year. Council also asks the Committee to consider relevant radiological protection matters and organise events for the research and teaching sectors. In 2006, Peter Cole took over as chair, and in 2009 it passed to Ralph Whitcher.

In January 2008 the committee organised the Education and Training in Radiation Protection scientific meeting held in the auditorium of the Royal Geographical Society, London, and in July 2011 the committee organised the Management of Small Sealed Sources scientific meeting held in the auditorium of the Society of Chemical Industries, London.

9 Prizes and Awards

9.1 Awards and Sponsorship Committee

A major aspect of the work of SRP is the making of awards and the giving of prizes to further the development of individuals pursuing a career in radiological protection, or to recognise the achievements of individuals who have made a significant contribution to the discipline. Over the last thirty five years, a feature of SRP activities has been the award of scholarships and studentships to support well-qualified students who would otherwise have had difficulty in finding funding for post-graduate studies relevant to radiological protection. Although an initial evaluation of candidates has been on the basis of written submissions, each year members of the Awards and Sponsorship Committee have conducted interviews with the most promising candidates before making the awards. Although these have often been panel interviews, alternative approaches have been used, including an interview in a coffee shop at Paddington Station and telephone interviews with candidates from various African Countries. However, the Committee is aware that there is a need to move forward and develop new approaches to the making of awards that will be of benefit to a wider range of individuals. Thus, the bursary awards of scholarships and studentships are now being replaced by a variety of schemes designed both to support the career development of individuals and to enhance educational resources relating to radiological protection

9.2 The Honours Nominations Advisory Committee

In late 2007, Cathy Griffiths made a proposal to Council that SRP should set up a Committee whose role it was to prepare nomination submissions for a UK Public Honour for worthy recipients from within the membership of SRP. This was because it was recognised that the field of Radiation Protection was generally under identified in Public Honours and there was a need for a dedicated and informed nomination process. Council accepted this as a good idea and thought that the role of the committee should be expanded to advise Council on potential Society honours, namely the Founders' Medal (formerly

Prize) and Honorary Fellowships. Cathy prepared a series of documents, including Terms of reference, and these were reviewed by the Strategic Planning Committee prior to approval by Council in 2008. Cathy invited three other members with Public honours to join the Committee which met for the first time in January 2009.



*Dudley Goodhead, Cathy Griffiths,
Wendy Bines and Colin Partington*

The Committee now has five members including the SRP Administrator, generally meets annually and reports directly to the President. When a nomination for a Society honour is accepted by Council, the committee arranges for a full page Citation to be available for the SRP Website and a shorter citation for reading out at the AGM. Applications for a Public Honour must be handled confidentially at all times. Since 2012 the Committee has also advised on invitees to give the John Dunster Lecture.

9.3 Honorary Fellows

As noted in Part 1, provision for what were then called Honorary Members was made in the constitution of the Society. Council decided in 1969 that honorary membership should be limited to persons who are recognised as outstanding in the field and to those who have undertaken major service for the Society. The first three people to be so honoured in 1970 were Walter Binks, Val Mayneord and Bill (Sir Edward) Pochin. With the creation of the membership grade of Fellow in 1988 the designation was changed to that of Honorary Fellow in 1989. A full list of Honorary Members and Honorary Fellows is given in Annex 2.



*Lorna
Arnold
with
George
Sallit
in 2009*



Geoff Roberts presents Sir Richard Doll with his certificate in 1994

9.4 Founders' Prize and Medal

This award was the first of its type for which Council had to consider what form it should take and it therefore took some time – from Jack Martin's initial proposal in his presidency year, 1975, to the first award in 1979 – to conclude the form and then agree the design and procurement. The award is open to all persons but is particularly intended to offer encouragement to younger members of the profession who have made significant contribution to any aspect of radiological protection. Since then, it has been awarded to a number of notable and illustrious contributors to our profession. A full list is given in Annex 3.

9.5 The John Dunster Lecture

John Dunster was one of the most influential figures in radiological protection in the UK throughout the period from the Windscale fire in 1957 until his retirement as Director of NRPB in 1987. John died in April 2006 at the age of 83. As well as his status in the UK he also had a huge international reputation with friends in many countries. Indeed it was one of these friends, Jack Valentin, giving the after dinner speech at the IRPA Regional Congress in Helsinki in 2010, who lamented the fact that John had never received any formal recognition and hinted that he was held in high esteem in the Nordic countries. With this stimulus Council decided to honour John's memory by creating a prestigious lecture to be delivered at each annual meeting of the Society. So far these have indeed been prestigious.

The first lecture took place at the Annual meeting in Poole in May 2011. The aforementioned Jack Valentin, who as well as being a friend, had been a colleague and former scientific secretary of ICRP, gave an excellent and very entertaining presentation on John's life, career and contributions to radiological protection. At the end of the Lecture the President, Richard Wilkins presented flowers to John's widow Rose and her three daughters Kate, Sue and Pat.



Jack Valentin delivers the first John Dunster Lecture in Poole in 2011



The second Lecture was possibly even more memorable as it was also the “Schools Lecture” at IRPA-13 in Glasgow (see Section 7.4) given by Peter Marsden, supported by assorted superheroes and Homer Simpson, on the topic 'The Importance of Radiation in Medicine'.

Peter Marsden presents the second Lecture

The third will take place at the 50th Anniversary Meeting in Harrogate in May 2013. It will feature Roger Cox speaking on “Scientific Support to the Central Estimates of Low Dose radiation Risk”.

9.6 Jack Martin Prize

The Jack Martin Prize was created in 2001 in memory of Professor Jack Martin, one of the very early members of SRP, who was a driving force in the establishment of a strong programme of scientific meetings. The Prize was originally awarded for outstanding MSc or PhD theses or, in years when the Society holds an International Symposium, for the best oral presentation and the best poster submission. However, in 2013 it was agreed that it will now be awarded at each annual meeting for the best oral presentation in the main programme. The prize comprises a medal and a cash award.

Recipients to date are Mark George (2004) for his MSc Thesis on the application of ALARP in the Nuclear Industry and Alla Oudalova (2005) of the Russian Institute of Agricultural Radiology and Agroecology for her presentation at the Cardiff International Symposium.

9.7 The Philip Nicholson Award

Following incorporation of the Institute of Radiation Protection into SRP in April 2006 and the transfer of residual funds, it was decided to use the money to fund a new award of a prize in memory of Philip Nicholson, a founder member of IRP who died in spring 2006. The first award went, fittingly, to Ron Clayton, an SRP member who was also a former member of IRP. In 2013 it was agreed that the Award would now be made at each annual meeting for the best poster. The Prize consists of a certificate and a cash award.

10 Finance and Administration

10.1 Finance

SRP. Statement of Accounts 1964.		
<u>INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</u>		
<u>INCOME</u>		
Subs.	£ 60 - 10 - 0	
Symposia	£ 201 - 11 - 11	£ 262 - 1 - 11
<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		
Symposia	£ 43 - 5 - 3	
Administrative	£ 55 - 14 - 11	£ 219 - 2 - 2
<u>EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE:</u>		<u>£ 42 - 19 - 9</u>

Statement of accounts at 31 December 1964 by Bill Saxby, Honorary Treasurer.

In 1963, as the UK Section of the Health Physics Society, income was by subscription from less than 100 members. At the end of 1965, when SRP was formed, founding gifts and contributions of £93.22 in 1965 and £783.33 in 1966 were specifically for the advancement of radiological protection. The SRP Constitution of May 1968 was written with charitable objectives and SRP was registered as a charity, under the Charities Act 1960, in January 1973, enabling tax relief on income, VAT and deeds of covenant.

From 1963 right up until 1993, treasurers literally “kept the books”. Transactions for all payment to and from the activities of the Society were diligently recorded in account books – treasurers were nigh on vocational, particularly as SRP's activities multiplied and membership increased to beyond 1000 in the 1990s. International symposia arranged by SRP over the years generated income and allowed investment for SRP's future.

The Charities Act of 1993 imposed greater requirements and responsibilities on charities.

Council, via the Long Term Planning Committee (now the Strategic Planning Committee), reviewed and concluded that SRP should remain a charity, recognising that each voting Council member was now formally a charity trustee. In February 1993, an Interim Finance Committee was formed and it became a formal committee in March 1994, to provide assistance to the Treasurer. In June 1993 a contract for administrative services was agreed and Tessa Harris, as well as secretarial and events work, also gradually took on the day to day maintenance of accounts and transactions. In June 1995, a special SRP strategy meeting assisted the Finance Committee in developing a financial management strategy. Financial strategy items became part of the trustees' annual review. A financial plan (to +15 years) was developed to allow implementation of the strategy while enabling careful management of SRP funds.

Through the late 1990s and 2000s, with increasing diversity of activities, more scientific meetings, workshops, training and qualifications, website and international involvement, SRP's financial status has continued to be strong, with low risk long term investments underpinning balanced accounts. The granting of a Royal Charter in December 2007 moves SRP to becoming more and more professional. In 2009, BNFL as part of its disbanding provided a £100k donation to SRP for its charitable radiological protection purposes. By 2011, increasing SRP activities (as well as 15 events that year) required extension of administrative support. The Society Strategic Plan of 2009-13 (revised 2011) seeks to raise SRP's public profile and authority more. With managed turnover now in the £300k region and realisable value around the £0.5m mark, SRP in 2013 is well placed financially for its future activities and growth.

A little statistic from John Jackson that he was sure would not find its way into the history is that the first four Treasurers of SRP were all University of Sheffield physics graduates!

10.2 Administration

As was the case with most learned societies in the early days, the “honorary” officers, especially the Honorary Secretary and the Honorary Treasurer, actually did all the administration work for the society. The first Honorary Secretary was Bryan Lister and it was typical for secretaries to serve for several years, such as John Bonnell and Ken Shaw. Their workload was manageable while the society was still only hundreds of members but as the membership approached the thousand mark

in the late 1980s it became clear – especially to the Honorary Secretaries – that some professional assistance was necessary.

Council discussed the problem over quite a period and considered several options including seeking help from one of the bigger societies or institutes, such as the Institute of Nuclear Engineers or the Institute of Civil Engineers, as well as considering a couple of independent individuals. A tender document was prepared and sent to eleven organisations and six quotes were received. The Honorary Secretary at that time was Alan Knight and he visited all those who had tendered and then prepared a summary of his impressions for Council. The various pros and cons were discussed and it was agreed that Tessa Berry (as she was at the time) should be invited to meet Council members before any formal agreement was reached. Eddie Goldfinch, who was Immediate Past President at the time, recalls a fresh faced young lady full of energy with an attractive personality - and fortunately Tessa was also the best bet financially as she was everyone's first choice for her enthusiasm. She was, at the time, operating as an independent events organiser for societies and had some work experience of society administration. Council decided to offer her the contract which was signed on 10 June 1993. It just goes to show how wise Council was at the time as, twenty years later, she's still going strong. Whilst continuing to maintain an independent organisation (Harris Associates) Tessa will readily admit – and we all know – that SRP is a very special client.



President Geoff Roberts and Tessa Harris sign the administration contract.

Originally based in London - firstly at 148 Buckingham Palace Road (with, as many Council members will recall, three flights of stairs and no lift) and secondly at Ramillies House, 1-9 Hills Place beside Oxford Circus - she relocated to Ilfracombe in North Devon in 1997 where she

worked from home and the SRP address became PO Box 27. In 2000 there was another move to Buckfastleigh in South Devon where the address became PO Box 117. The most recent change was in mid 2011 when she once again took on a proper office, this time at Dartington Hall near Totnes in Devon. As the SRP has grown and business has increased she now has Unity Stuart and Sue Irish to work with her as The SRP Admin Team.



11 Chartered Status

A working party was set up by Council in May 1985 to consider the question of extension to other areas of radiation protection, qualifications, and designatory initials, and an additional remit to consider the possibility of Chartered status. It was recognised that the latter might be difficult to achieve given the number of other societies in the field, and the Council of the Society felt it might be easier to apply for grant of the title “Royal”. An application for this was made in July 1991, providing the necessary detailed information to the Home Office. It was not until October 1992 that a letter was received rejecting this application on the grounds that such a Grant was now exceedingly rare.

One perceived stumbling block was that of BRadPA [see Section 7.2] whose existence emphasised that there were several UK bodies with interests in radiation protection, and although the Society was the largest in terms of members with radiation protection interests, the multiplicity detracted from the Society's status. Once BRadPA had been dissolved and the new arrangements, including recognition of the Society as the UK IRPA Associate Society, took effect in January 1998 this obstacle was removed.

In July 1995 the Council of the Society held a workshop to review the Society's direction, resulting in the setting out of a list of objectives and related strategies. These were subsequently reviewed on an annual basis. A prime objective, indeed the first in the list, was “achieve Chartered status”; however this was then recognised to be a long-term goal. The Strategic Planning Committee made a renewed proposal to the Council in 1998 that Chartered status be further investigated. The Council accepted this and set up a working group, an “ad-hoc” Chartered Status Group.

11.1 The ad-hoc Chartered Status Group and the Strategic Planning Committee

One of the first tasks of the ad-hoc Group was to obtain advice from a specialist solicitor on the Society's position relevant to a potential Charter application. The advice was that to improve the Society's position it should:

- Have permanent offices and staff;
- Be more monopolistic and exclusive;
- Reduce "sharing" of radiation protection with Partner Societies, and to try to amalgamate at least with two bodies whose interests were in non-medical radiation protection, the Association of University Radiation Protection Officers (AURPO) and the Institute of Radiation Protection (IRP).

At the Society's annual general meeting in March 1999 the members were informally asked if they approved the further investigation of Chartered status; whilst a vote was not taken, there was a broad consensus that Chartered status should be pursued.

This gave the Group confidence to carry on, but other events overtook pursuance of Chartered status for a while, especially the setting up of RPA2000 [see Section 3.2]. Despite a perceived weakening of the Society's extent of pre-eminence, and the solicitor's advice, the structure of RPA2000 reinforced the partnership approach with other UK societies involved in radiation protection.

In January 2001 the work of the ad-hoc Chartered Status Group was absorbed into the wider issues addressed by the Society's Strategic Planning Committee [see Section 4.1]. To further engage members of the Society on the subject of Chartered status, a survey was carried out by means of the newsletter and e-discussion group to elicit views. Whilst the response was limited numerically, on balance there was a positive desire to proceed with further investigation of Chartered status.

In 2002 the Strategic Planning Committee began to consider what would be needed for an approach to the Privy Council Office (PCO), the Government Department concerned with the affairs of bodies that are incorporated by Royal Charter. Since the previous experience with the solicitor, more information on criteria and procedures had become available, so it was decided to proceed without a solicitor to the extent practicable. It was felt that the Society could meet all of the criteria except for the

necessary size, normally 5000 members or more. At that time the Society had about 2000 members, including International Members. However further information was that provided other criteria were well met, smaller size was not of itself an obstacle. The first application step required a Memorandum to the PCO, containing the following information: history of the body; the body's role; numbers of members, grades, management and finance; qualifications needed; the body's achievements; its educational role; dealings with government; the extent of pre-eminence; why it should be granted Chartered status; and why this would be in the public interest. A draft Memorandum containing this information was submitted to the PCO in June 2003. The Society did not receive a reply until April 2004, and this rejected the application on the grounds that "Although some of the comments were encouraging - for the Society is a well regarded body - the consensus was that it did not make an indispensable contribution in its field. Nor was it seen to represent a discrete profession or body of opinion...".

Whilst this was disappointing, the Society had tested the procedure and gained experience. The Strategic Planning Committee realised that the Privy Council relied for their views on their advisers in the Government Departments; it was possible that the work of the Society was generally not well enough known and valued by them. Thus on 6 May 2004 the Committee suggested to the Council of the Society that the Society might usefully ask the PCO if the Society could see the detailed comments of the Privy Council advisers.

The Society learned that:

- The published criteria are guidelines, not rules, and that the main factor in deciding on the grant of a Charter is likely always to be the extent to which the Government's policy aims will be taken forward by the grant of the Charter;
- The PCO had asked the Privy Council advisers whether they would be prepared to countenance the grant of a Royal Charter to the Society;
- Of the five advisers, two made a judgement (for), one opted out of judging, and two could not judge.

The comments were crucial to what the Society did next. Members of the Committee set up improved communication with the appropriate contacts in a range of the most relevant Government Departments, exchanging

correspondence on the role of the Society and how it can help the work of the Department, for example by responding to Government consultation documents.

11.2 Amalgamation with the Institute of Radiation Protection (IRP)

Later in 2004 the Society had some good news. Following discussions in 1999 a standing invitation had been left with the IRP to consider amalgamating; the IRP now indicated that it was ready to resume discussions. In October 2004 the terms of a merger were worked out: IRP would participate in the Council of the Society during an initial 2 year period, and would contribute to the work of the Practical Radiation Protection Topic Group. Further, the finances of the IRP would be used to fund a suitable award for work in radiation protection. The name of the Society would not change, but for a period there would be a subtitle under the Society letterhead: "Incorporating the Institute of Radiation Protection". These proposals were put to the annual general meetings of both the IRP and the Society, and were overwhelmingly supported. This was an important step in the approach to Chartered status, as amalgamation would reduce the number of bodies whose interests were in non-medical radiation protection.

11.3 The second application to the Privy Council

With the advances presented by the knowledge of the need to take the Government's policy aims forward, the comments of the Privy Council advisers, improved communications with Government Departments and the amalgamation with the IRP, and the passage of 2 years from the previous application, Council felt that a further application should be made to the PCO. Thus the second half of 2005 was spent redrafting the Memorandum to include sections on how the Society provides an "indispensable contribution" in its field and how it represents a "discrete profession and body of opinion"; extensive coverage of dealings with some specific parts of Government and an enhanced "extent of pre-eminence" following the merger with the IRP. The revised Memorandum was submitted to the PCO on 9 December 2005.

On 30 January 2006 the Society received an e-mail to the effect that the Privy Council's advisers had given broad support in principle to the prospect of a Charter for the Society, and the Society was invited to submit a draft Charter and Bylaws.

11.4 The draft Charter, Bylaws and Chartered Title

Much of 2006 was spent in preparation of the draft Charter and Bylaws, abstracting from the Society's existing Rules and using experience in appropriate clauses from other Chartered Bodies and Acts of Parliament. The Society was also now able to pursue its longstanding wish to create a Chartered Title for members with appropriate professional competence. What to call the Title was the subject of much discussion, first within the Committee, secondly by the Council and then by members, it having been decided to hold a consultation on the options; this was launched at the annual general meeting in 2006 and conducted by postal questionnaire to all members.

The options for the Title were fivefold: Chartered Member or Fellow of the Society with the initials CMSRP or CFSRP; Chartered Radiation Protection Practitioner; Chartered Radiation Protection Professional (the last two with initials CRPP or CRadPP or CRad); Chartered Practitioner in Radiation Protection; or Chartered Professional in Radiation Protection (these last two with initials CPRP or CPRadP or CRad). The last four options would be in addition to the existing initials MSRP or FSRP (member or fellow of the Society). The response from members was mixed, being about 50% in favour of the first option, and 50% for one of the other options.

At that stage a further consideration was brought into play, which had been in the background for some time, and now became an issue. The Society was aware that later in the Charter process was a consultation step, initiated by publication of the proposals in the London Gazette. It would be at that stage that any objections to the proposals could be formally made; and any Charter proposals which become controversial are unlikely to succeed. Therefore, appropriate liaison with collaborating societies, including Partner Societies, was important. In September 2006 a policy statement was drafted by the Strategic Planning Committee, and approved by Council, expressing that the Society's Charter proposals were not intended to cut across the partnership and inclusivity approach that was now a key feature of relationships, and it was the Society's intention to foster this approach for the benefit of the practice of radiation protection in the UK. Further, as had been intimated to Partner Societies previously, the Society would seek to develop a route by which Partner Society members can qualify for use of the Chartered Title without being a member of the Society.

How to award the Chartered Title to non-members of the Society was discussed. It was decided to directly use the status of International Member as a class of Society member who could apply for the Title. However any means of awarding the same Chartered Title to a non-corporate member of the Society would rule out the use of CMSRP or CFSRP, and clarified that the Chartered Title should be separate from the indication of Society membership.

In focussing on the last four options, it was realised that an omission had been the initials CRadP, and this had been mentioned in response to the consultation. The Committee warmed to this proposal and recommended it to Council, who approved it forthwith.

11.5 Due Process

In accordance with the above considerations, the Charter and Bylaws were drafted, approved by Council and submitted to the PCO in December 2006. Partner Societies were also sent copies, and offered the opportunity to discuss any points of concern further. In February 2007 comments on the draft Charter and Bylaws were received from the PCO, incorporated, and a revised draft submitted. During February and early March 2007 a petition to Her Majesty The Queen in Council was drafted and sent out to members of the Society with a notice of a special resolution to be put before the forthcoming Annual General Meeting on 24 April 2007, to give formal approval by the Society to proceeding with the Charter.

At the Annual General Meeting the special resolution was passed nem con. The existing Constitution of the Society stipulated that there must then be a postal ballot of members. In the ballot, approximately 98% of respondents were in favour of proceeding with the Charter. On 31 May 2007 the Petition was submitted to the PCO, and at a meeting of the Privy Council on 13 June 2007 the Petition was referred to a Committee, following normal procedure, by Her Majesty The Queen. The public consultation step then began by publication of the proceedings in The London Gazette, with a closing date for comment by 10 August 2007. In the event, no objections were received, and at a further meeting of the Privy Council on 10 October 2007, Her Majesty approved the Grant of the Charter to the Society. The Charter was then prepared and printed on vellum, and the Great Seal of the Realm was attached on 10 December 2007. The following day it was presented to the Society at a ceremony in the House of Lords by the Head of the Crown Office.

Presentation of the Royal Charter at the House of Lords, London, 11 December 2007



Left to right, with then positions in parentheses: Cathy Griffiths OBE (Immediate Past President), Wendy Bines OBE (Past President), Sheila Liddle (President), Bryan Smith (Honorary Secretary), Ian Denyer (Head of the Crown Office and Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery), Neil Lewis (Strategic Planning Committee), George Sallit (President-Elect), Pauline Powell (past Honorary Secretary and member of the Strategic Planning Committee), John Hunt (Past President of the Society and Chairman of the Strategic Planning Committee).

We can do no better than conclude by rehearsing the words of the Petition, now being realised, that:

"The work of the Society would be greatly enhanced by the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation. In particular it would strengthen the relationship between the Society and government, it would enhance the standing and recognition of radiation protection in business and the community, help develop, maintain and promote standards of competence and recognise professional progression within the field of radiation protection. The special recognition inherent in chartered status would have the effect of raising the profile of radiation protection as a discipline within the education and business sectors for the ultimate benefit of the public."

In her Presidential address at the AGM in April 2007, the outgoing President Cathy Griffiths particularly recognised the efforts of John Scott for producing the drafts of the Charter, Bylaws and Petition, John Hunt for his role as Chairman of the Strategic Planning Committee and Neil Lewis for his invaluable role in Partner Society liaison.

12 Acknowledgements

When I agreed to take on the task of co-ordinating the preparation of this history, I made it clear that it was not a “one-man job” and that I would need a great deal of help from a large number of people. As is usual with SRP this help was readily forthcoming and people contributed drafts covering the areas they had been responsible for or associated with – needing only a modicum of prodding. Thanks therefore to Wendy Bines, John Broughton, Pete Burgess, Roger Coates, John Croft, Karl Davies, Chris Englefield, Eddie Goldfinch, Brian Gornall, Monty Guest, Graham Hart, Adrian Hooper, John Hunt, John Jackson, Bernard James, Chris Jones, Bob Kerr, Sheila Liddle, Duncan McClure, Colin Partington, Chris Perks, Jill Reay, Mike Renouf, Tony Richards, Phil Tattersall, Ian Thompson, Mike Thorne, Richard Wakeford, Muir Wasson, Ralph Whitcher and Sharron Wormald.

Geoffrey Webb

May 2013

When I first met Alan Knight in 1993 one of the documents that was given to me as background to the Society was Jack Martin's 25 Year History. Knowing some of the people mentioned in it, and gradually getting to know more about the Society, I have found the document of great interest over the years and am very proud to have helped produce this 50 Year History.

Tessa Harris

May 2013

and 31/12/63

42 Jones JK

- 1 Dunster H. J.
 2 Lister, Dr. B. A. J. (SECRETARY 63-64)
 3 Bonnell, D. J. A.
 4 Dale, G. S.
 5 Jackson, E. W.
 6 Janisch, D. B. B.
 7 Oliver, R.
 8 Osborn, Dr. S. B.
 9 Saxby, W. N. (TREASURER 63-64)
 10 Tildley, F. C. J.
 11 Wheatley, B. M.
 12 Marley, Dr. W. G. (President 63-64)
 13 Adams, C. A.
 Bennetlik E. J.
 15 Bevan, Lt. Cmdr. J. S.
 Bryant, Miss P. M.
 Cook, A. (63)
 Collins J. C. (64)
 Collins, R.
 20 Dagg, Lt. Col. S. J.
 Dodsworth N.
 Donoghue, K. J.
 Emmerson, B. W.
 Evans, Dr. H. D. (65)
 25 Fraser, D. C.
 Freke, A. M.
 Gardner K. H.
 Godbold B. C.
 30 Goss, E. O.
 Gowing R.
 Grosvenor E.
 Griffin S.
 Griffiths J. S. Griffiths, V.
 35 Haring, W. M.
 40 Hearnshaw, S. T.
 Hughes, Lt. Cmdr. C. D.
 James, B. T.
 Johns, T. F.
 45 Johnston J. T.
 50 Jones, H. R.
- MEMBERS OF REGULATION ALONG
 10/1/63.
 BOARD MEMBERS 1963-64.
 PETITIONERS TO HANSON.
- Kennedy, J. W.
 Langmead W. H.
 55 Lewis, G.
 60 Longden-Thurgood, R. M.
 Morgan A.
 Mubarak, M. A. (66)
 Pennell, Lt. Cmdr. J. H.
 50 Pringle, D. H.
 55 Robotham, P. J.
 60 Rowbury, P. W. J.
 Rowlands, R. P.
 Skeelcher, W. B.
 55 Sowby, F. D.
 60 Speller, A. H.
 65 Stephenson, J.
 Trezise, H. C.
 Wasson, M. Mc N.
 60 Wilson, Dr. D. A., Air Corps RGP (Retd.)
 60 Woods, P. B.
 62 WRIGHT, B.
 63 Clifton J. S.
 64 Cook, J. E.
 65 Flew, Mrs. E. M.
 66 Orchard H. C.
- INFORMATION MEMBERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BRITISH OF THE
 BRANCH BRITISH SOCIETY - 214 MAY, 1963
 PRESENT
- | NAME | NAME |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| J. H. Bonnell | J. H. Bonnell |
| G. S. Dale | G. S. Dale |
| J. H. Jackson | J. H. Jackson |
| J. H. Marley | J. H. Marley |
| J. H. Osborn | J. H. Osborn |
| J. H. Saxby | J. H. Saxby |
| J. H. Tildley | J. H. Tildley |
| J. H. Wheatley | J. H. Wheatley |
| J. H. Adams | J. H. Adams |
| J. H. Bennetlik | J. H. Bennetlik |
| J. H. Bevan | J. H. Bevan |
| J. H. Bryant | J. H. Bryant |
| J. H. Cook | J. H. Cook |
| J. H. Collins | J. H. Collins |
| J. H. Dagg | J. H. Dagg |
| J. H. Dodsworth | J. H. Dodsworth |
| J. H. Donoghue | J. H. Donoghue |
| J. H. Emmerson | J. H. Emmerson |
| J. H. Evans | J. H. Evans |
| J. H. Fraser | J. H. Fraser |
| J. H. Freke | J. H. Freke |
| J. H. Gardner | J. H. Gardner |
| J. H. Godbold | J. H. Godbold |
| J. H. Goss | J. H. Goss |
| J. H. Gowing | J. H. Gowing |
| J. H. Grosvenor | J. H. Grosvenor |
| J. H. Griffin | J. H. Griffin |
| J. H. Griffiths | J. H. Griffiths |
| J. H. Haring | J. H. Haring |
| J. H. Hearnshaw | J. H. Hearnshaw |
| J. H. Hughes | J. H. Hughes |
| J. H. James | J. H. James |
| J. H. Johns | J. H. Johns |
| J. H. Johnston | J. H. Johnston |
| J. H. Jones | J. H. Jones |
| J. H. Kennedy | J. H. Kennedy |
| J. H. Langmead | J. H. Langmead |
| J. H. Lewis | J. H. Lewis |
| J. H. Longden-Thurgood | J. H. Longden-Thurgood |
| J. H. Morgan | J. H. Morgan |
| J. H. Mubarak | J. H. Mubarak |
| J. H. Pennell | J. H. Pennell |
| J. H. Pringle | J. H. Pringle |
| J. H. Robotham | J. H. Robotham |
| J. H. Rowbury | J. H. Rowbury |
| J. H. Rowlands | J. H. Rowlands |
| J. H. Skeelcher | J. H. Skeelcher |
| J. H. Sowby | J. H. Sowby |
| J. H. Speller | J. H. Speller |
| J. H. Stephenson | J. H. Stephenson |
| J. H. Trezise | J. H. Trezise |
| J. H. Wasson | J. H. Wasson |
| J. H. Wilson | J. H. Wilson |
| J. H. Woods | J. H. Woods |
| J. H. WRIGHT | J. H. WRIGHT |
| J. H. Clifton | J. H. Clifton |
| J. H. Cook | J. H. Cook |
| J. H. Flew | J. H. Flew |
| J. H. Orchard | J. H. Orchard |

[illegible]

Founder Members' Meeting, 8th May 1963

C. A. Adams	D. B. B. Janisch
E. J. Bennellick	T. F. Johns
J. S. Bevan	J. T. Johnston
J. A. Bonnell	A. R. Jones
P.M. Bryant (Miss)	J. K. Jones
J. J. Clifton	J. W. Kennedy
J.C.Collins	W. A Langmead
R. Collins	G. Lewis
A. Cook	B. A. J. Lister
J. E. Cook	R. M. Longden-Thurgood
S. T. Dagg	W. G. Marley
G. C. Dale	A. Morgan
N. Dodsworth	M. A. Mubarak
J. K. Donoghue	R. Oliver
H. J. Dunster	H. C. Orchard
B. W. Emmerson	S. B. Osborn
H. D. Evans	J. H. Pennell
E. M. Flew (Miss)	D. H. Pringle
D. C. Fraser	F. P. Robotham
A. M. Freke	P.W. Rowbury
K. H. Gardner	R. P. Rowlands
B. C. Godbold	W. N. Saxby
E. U. Goss	W. B. Skelcher
R. Gowing	F. D. Sowby
E. Greenslade	A. H. Speller
S. Griffin	J. Stephenson
J. S. Griffiths	F. J. Tildsley
V. Griffiths	H. C. Tresise
W. M. Hainge	M. M. Wasson
S. T. Hermiston	B. M. Wheatley
C. O. Hughes	D. A. Wilson
E.W. Jackson	P. B. Woods
B. T. James	B. Wright

Honorary Fellows

Walter Binks*	1970	Roger Cox	2007
Val Mayneord CBE*	1970	Julian Preston	2007
Sir Edward Pochin*	1970	Roger Coates	2008
Charles Adams*	1973	John Hunt	2008
Greg Marley*	1973	John Scott	2008
Jack Vennart*	1984	Lorna Arnold OBE	2009
Robin Mole*	1986	Tony Hudson	2009
John Dunster CB*	1988	Colin Partington MBE	2009
Bryan Lister*	1988	Cathy Griffiths OBE	2010
Jack Martin*	1989	Jack Valentin	2010
Bernard Wheatley	1989	Bernard Willcox	2010
Hugh Orchard	1990	Wendy Bines OBE	2011
Bill Saxby OBE*	1991	Eddie Goldfinch	2011
John Lakey	1992	Bernard James	2011
John Bonnell*	1993	Tony Richards	2011
David Sowby	1993	Sheila Liddle	2012
Sir Richard Doll*	1994	Mike Thorne	2012
Roger Clarke CBE	1995	Richard Wakeford	2012
Geoff Webb	1997	Penny Allisy-Roberts OBE	2013
Keith Boddy CBE*	1999	John Croft	2013
Alan Knight	1999	Clive Williams	2013
Bryn Bridges OBE	2000		
Peter Beaver	2001		
Muir Wasson	2001		
Margaret Minski	2002		
John Stather	2002		
Dudley Goodhead OBE	2003		
John Jackson	2003		
Jack Schull	2003		
John Gill	2004		
Eric Hall	2005		
Geoff Roberts	2005		
Ken Shaw	2005		
Pauline Powell	2006		

Founders' Medal Recipients

Hugh MacDonald	1979
David Watt	1980
Ken Shaw	1982
George Jardine	1984
Ernie Cox	1985
John Wells	1986
John Hunt	1989
Steven Jones	1990
John Croft	1991
Mike Thorne	1992
Geraldine Harte	1993
Richard Wakeford	1994
Stuart Hughes	1995
Keith Faulkner	1996
Sian Beaty & Alan Phipps	1998
Mark Little	1999
Duncan Jackson	2000
Penny Allisy-Roberts OBE	2002
Colin Martin	2003
David Copplestone	2004
Mark Singleton	2005
Paul Jarvis	2010
Bob Kerr	2013

Past Presidents



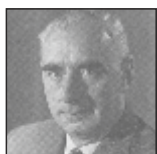
Greg Marley OBE *
1963/5



Sidney Osborn *
1965/6



John Dunster CB *
1966/7



Charles Adams *
1967/8



Bryan Lister *
1968/9



Peter Hughes OBE *
1969/70



Geoff Dale *
1970/1



Jack Vennart *
1971/2



John Bonnell *
1972/4



Jack Martin *
1974/5



Hugh Evans *
1975/6



John Lakey
1976/7



Pam Bryant
1977/8



Bernard Wheatley
1978/9



Bernard James
1979/80



Hugh Orchard
1980/1



Roger Clarke CBE
1981/2



Alan Preston *
1982/3



Fred Morley *
1983/4



Muir Wasson
1984/5



Bill Saxby OBE *
1985/6



Ken Shaw
1986/7



John Jackson
1987/8



Ian Thompson
1988/9

*deceased



Tony Gibson
1989/90



Peter Beaver
1990/1



Geoff Webb
1991/2



Eddie Goldfinch
1992/3



Geoff Roberts
1993/4



Bernard Willcox
1994/5



Roger Coates
1995/6



Monty Charles
1996/7



Margaret Minski
1997/8



John Hunt
1998/9



Frances Fry *
1999/2000



John Marshall
2000/1



Mike Thorne
2001/2



Mike Marshall
2002/3



John Croft
2003/4



Colin Partington MBE
2004/5



Wendy Bines OBE
2005/6



Cathy Griffiths OBE
2006/7



Sheila Liddle
2007/8



George Sallit
2008/9



Rick Hallard
2009/10



Richard Wilkins
2010/11



Chris Englefield
2011/12



John Broughton
2012/13

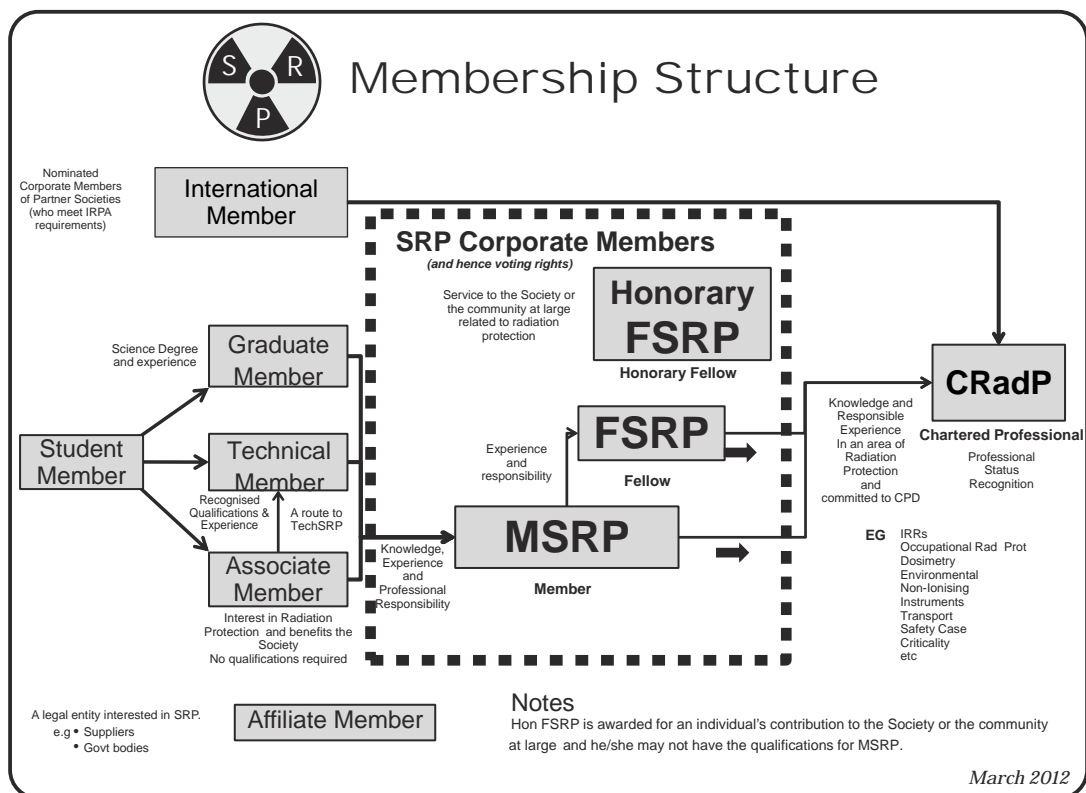
*deceased

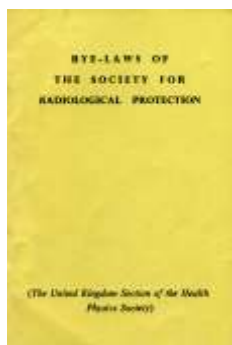
Honorary Secretaries

Bryan Lister	1963-66
John Bonnell	1966-69 1970-71
Brian Jones	1969-70
Bernard Wheatley	1971-73
Ken Shaw	1973-79
Ian Thompson	1979-81
Roger Iles	1982-83
Geoff Roberts	1983-89
Alan Knight	1989-99
Pauline Powell	1999-05
Bryan Smith	2005-09
Alan Marsh	2009-13
Amber Bannon	2013-

Honorary Treasurers

Bill Saxby	1963-72
Frank Bland	1972-78
John Jackson	1978-82
Tony Gibson	1982-86
Margaret Minski	1986-96
Mike Renouf	1996-00
Richard Hannan	2000-04
Gary Jackson-Burton	2004-08
Shahed Khan	2008-11
Rick Hallard	2011-





First International Symposium - Bournemouth 1966



H D Evans, H O Wyckoff, C G Stewart, J H Martin (President), A S MacLean, G R Tyler, and J R A Lahey. Second International Symposium – Aviemore 1974



Greg Marley cutting the cake at the 10th Anniversary Meeting in Greenwich in 1976



G A M Webb, G Gonen, H Jammet, C Maccio, A Oudiz and D J Groom Third International Symposium – Inverness 1982



*25th Anniversary Meeting – Alverstone 1988
Ian Thompson (President) with Past Presidents and Founder Members. Back Row: John Jackson, Sidney Dagg, Jack Martin, Jack Vennart, Tony Freke. Front Row: Bill Saxby, Muir Wasson, Ian Thompson, Peter Hughes, Hugh Evans, Bernard James*



25th Anniversary Meeting – Alverstone 1988

Council photographs



Council celebrate news of The Royal Charter at their meeting on 15th November 2007



Presidents with The Royal Charter at the Annual Meeting in 2009: John Hunt, John Croft, Bernard James, Roger Coates, George Sallit, Colin Partington, Richard Wilkins, Rick Hallard, John Jackson, Mike Thorne



Presidents at IRPA13 in Glasgow in 2012: George Sallit, John Jackson, John Hunt, Bernard James, Geoff Webb, John Broughton, Chris Englefield, John Croft, Colin Partington, Wendy Bines, Rick Hallard, Sheila Liddle, Richard Wilkins



Presidents relaxing: John Broughton (President-Elect), Chris Englefield (President) and Richard Wilkins (Immediate Past President) in 2011



SRP's three consecutive female Presidents: Wendy Bines (2005/6), Cathy Griffiths (2006/7) and Sheila Liddle (2007/8)

THE SOCIETY FOR RADIOLOGICAL PROTECTION

Programme for Scientific Meeting on

BIOLOGICAL MONITORING

to be held on Wednesday 30th October at the
Imperial College of Science and Technology, London.
(Chemical Engineering Department, Room 102)

Chairman - The President, Dr. W. G. Marley

SESSION I

11.00 - 11.25 - Introductory Papers

Paper 1	"Estimation of body content by excretion monitoring" by Dr. H. D. Evans (Imperial College).
Paper 2	"Gamma monitoring of the human body" by Mr. R. Hesp (U.K.A.E.A., Windscale)
11.25 - 12.05	Paper 3 "Indications for Biological Monitoring - When, Where and Why?" by Mr. S. J. Dagg (C.E.G.B.)
12.15 - 1.30	Lunch

SESSION II

1.30 - 2.15	Paper 4 "Examination of excreta - limitations and advantages of urine and faecal sampling" by Mr. J. D. Eakins (U.K.A.E.A., Harwell)
2.15 - 2.50	Paper 5 "Collection of samples - the practice within U.K.A.E.A. establishments" by Dr. G. B. Schofield (U.K.A.E.A., Windscale)
2.50 - 3.10	Tea

SESSION III - Interpretation of Results

3.10 - 4.20	Paper 6 "Analytical Problems" by Mr. I. R. Brookes (U.K.A.E.A., Aldermaston)
	Paper 7 "Health Physics Interpretation" - by Mr. S. A. Beach (U.K.A.E.A., A.H.S.B.)
	Paper 8 "Medical considerations in interpretation of bioassay results" by Dr. K. P. Duncan (U.K.A.E.A., A.H.S.B.)
4.20	Chairman's concluding remarks.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Dr. H. D. EVANS
Health Physicist
Radiation Protection Officer

PRINCE CONSORT ROAD
LONDON - - S.W.7
Telephone: KENSINGTON 5111

2nd September 1963

Dear Bryan,

I have managed to obtain the use of Room 102 in the Chemical Engineering Department, for the whole-day meeting of the Society of Radiological Protection on the 30th October. This is the lecture theatre we used for Summer School and for the inaugural meeting of the society.

I am also making the necessary catering arrangements. Coffee and tea with biscuits will be served near the lecture theatre and will cost 1/6d per head for the day, and we shall have lunch with waitress service; probably in the top refectory of the Union. The cost for this will be 6/6d making a total of 8/-s per head for the day. While it would be possible to collect the money individually, I would suggest that it might be easier to levy a registration fee of, say 10/-s or 12/6d for the meeting, thus leaving a little extra to augment society funds. Please let me know in due course, what you want to do.

I shall be in Vienna from the 7th to 15th September, but will be available here any time after that.

Yours sincerely,



Phoned Dr. Bonnell.
4/9/63.

Dr. B. A. J. Lister,
Health Physics and Medical Division,
A.E.R.E.,
Harwell,
Didcot, Berks.

