

Table 3. Phases of organisational social value

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
	Anticipation of new nuclear -(Begins 1954)	Responding to shut down (Begins 1988)	Clear site mission for closure (Begins 2000s)
Local threats	Development of unknown nuclear technology in a rural area characterised by traditional subsistence farming and fishing	Fear of loss of jobs; uncertainty of site future	Continued fear of loss of jobs, with the area losing the nuclear community focus so again shifting identity
Local opportunities	Reviving a declining community – though building a new cosmopolitan community was an unintended consequence	Unintended consequence of a safety audit which slowed the need for job losses, initially responding to environmental and safety concerns onsite	Investment in other local industry and infrastructure, and returning back to traditional industries
National threats	Large financial investment and development	Change in political support for nuclear energy (research)	Many rural areas need focus for regeneration
National opportunities	History in the making for the UK to be a market leader in 'Fast Breeder' technology	Focus on securing sustainable energy sources in the future	Creating a lasting legacy; learning about and saving the nuclear heritage through nuclear decommissioning and site remediation