

User ID	Question	Agree	Response
8	1 – Geology	No	<p>The opinions are purely that, opinions. There are no hard facts to show that any area of Cumbria is suitable geologically. Other areas of Britain have been shown to be more suitable, yet these facts are not set out at all. This suggests that the study is purely to ensure that the deep storage facility is as far away from London and the south easts as possible, even if it means it will not be safe.</p> <p>Other factors to take account of are the prevailing wind direction. If there is a problem and radioactive particles are released in to the atmosphere, then all areas to the North East of the facility need to be involved in the consultation. This is not the case at present.</p>
8	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>There are no mentions to cover areas to the north and east of the facility.</p>
8	3 – Impacts	No	<p>The supposedly positive benefits would already be there if this was the case. Sellafield has been there for over 50 years and the best jobs in (the old) BNFL are still located elsewhere in Britain.</p> <p>The health service in Cumbria has more vacancies than other NHS trusts, could that be down to the radioactivity in the area?</p> <p>The transport infrastructure of Cumbria is not suitable for such a facility. Just look at the problems in 2009 floods? The current suggestions from climatologists is that extreme weather patterns will increase in the coming years/ That being the case there WILL be many more floods in West Cumbria due the run off from the fells. IS this really the place to store radioactive waste? Perhaps a much drier area is needed such as the South East of England?</p>
8	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>There have been no benefits so far and the chances of getting any in the future are just as good. If there are to be benefits, then these should be over and above what is needed now. Just look at the A66 that was supposed to be dualled for Leyland Buses moving to Workington! The road is still not fit for purpose. Then look at the roads around Sellafield and the rest of West Cumbria. None of these have been mentioned in the study so far and I doubt if the councilors will ever be allowed to bring them up, let alone expect them to be improved.</p> <p>Then there is the railway. With climate change likely to wash some of the railway into the sea (sea level rising and higher rainfall), how will the radioactivity be transported and how will the emergency service get to the problem areas?</p>

8	5 – Design and engineering	Not answered	If the study was conducted by 'experts' then there may be some confidence. However some of the people work in the council departments which preside over poorly maintained transport infrastructure. How can anyone have confidence in them?
8	6 – Inventory	No	Spent fuel etc from anyother nuclear installation should be returned to the original site after reprocessing. So nuclear waste from other countires and other areas of Britain should each have their own disposal site. Why concentrate all the waste in Cumbria? Cumbria is a beautiful county, at least it was until the hundreds of wind turbines were sited here. Why should Cumbria have another problem to prevent inward investment?
8	7 – Siting process	Yes	But 'Joe Public' MUST have a say in the final decision, even if that menas a refurendum of the population, including all those who may be affected by the decision. As in everyone in the North East of England as well.
8	8 – Overall views on participation		The search for a suitable site should be all around Britian, not just areas of Britain who are still depressed from the loss of the mines from the 60's thro' to the 90's when the steel works were closed in Workington. By choosing just these 2 council areas, the study may be missing the BEST site for deep storage. As a result, all other areas that are or maybe have suitable geology should be included.
9	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
9	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
9	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
9	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
9	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
9	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
9	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
9	8 – Overall views on participation		They should take pArt. Of course they should not commit without the detailed exploration indicated.

9	9 – Additional comments		I am surprised that those organisations that traditionally oppose nuclear have declined to make their reasons known in this consultation. It would be interesting to see their arguments.
10	1 – Geology	Yes	<p>The BGS screening report and the underpinning investigations and analysis, is in my opinion a comprehensive and professional assessment of West Cumbria as a suitable location for a GDF.</p> <p>The robustness of the report was further underpinned by the endorsement of two highly qualified and independent assessors.</p> <p>I am satisfied that the area of West Cumbria is suitable for locating a GDF on the basis of geological suitability.</p>
10	9 – Additional comments		<p>[Additional comments slip]</p> <p>Yes I agree that Allerdale and/or Copeland should be part of the search for a long term GDF.</p>
11	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
11	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	<p>The DSSC presented by NDA on their website is impressive. It seems clear that a suitable safety case can be made for a repository located in West Cumbria. Indeed, the whole regulatory process makes this as near to an absolute statement as is possible. If it is not safe it will not go ahead.</p> <p>The partnership should proceed with volunteering.</p>
11	3 – Impacts	Yes	Both short term and long term jobs creation and jobs protection seem evident - and in many areas other than the direct nuclear related industry. A policy of 'local jobs' should be implemented as far as possible. We don't want vast new caravan sites to accommodate temporary workers coming into the area.
11	4 – Community benefits	Yes	It is clearly sensible to get the best deal available - but experience has shown Sellafield and LLWR to be good neighbours. Whilst assurances are required the track record is entirely positive.
11	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	Retrievability is a total red herring. It leaves potential routes back to the environment. Once waste is disposed of there should be no intention whatsoever of retrieval.
11	6 – Inventory	Yes	I see no specific problems with HLW as well as ILW. Waste from new stations is a volume only issue.

			Depending on where the benefits lie geographically with the new stations, that should influence eventual waste disposal. It seems likely there would be no reprocessing of spent fuel and no fuel manufacture based from West Cumbria either. Under those circumstances, new waste should look for a new host community.
11	7 – Siting process	Yes	There is only one area with a real prospect of hosting the facility. Subject to a suitable safety case the only issue is getting the best deal available, not about revisiting the selection process.
11	8 – Overall views on participation		Yes. Without any doubt. Proceed. This will protect and enhance jobs for the area. Most of the waste is here already - above ground and in stores. Below ground and disposed of it will be even safer.
11	9 – Additional comments		My only reservation is with respect to the authority in charge of this. NDA, and more especially the RWMD of NDA, have shown themselves to be barely competent to manage the programme. There is no way that RWMD should be allowed to become the Site Licence Company constructing and operating the facility. It would be a re-run of the hash made by Nirex. Use all your influence to go ahead with the process and to change the incumbent charged with taking it forward.
13	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
14	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
14	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
14	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
14	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
14	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
14	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
14	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made

14	8 – Overall views on participation		i think its a great idea, lets go for it and get the thing built! secure the investment for the future.
15	1 – Geology	No	Your consultation document says that 'The purpose of this repository would be to isolate radioactive waste in a suitable rock formation deep underground so that no harmful quantities of radioactivity can reach the surface.' I don't know who has been advising you, but it is impossible to 'isolate waste': the repository is designed to release material back into the environment. It is likewise impossible to determine what quantities of radioactivity would be classed as 'harmless': all radioactivity is harmful to some degree. Making such fundamental errors in what you say the repository is expected to be capable of does not give me any confidence that you know what you're talking about. If the authors of this document had taken time to read the NWAA list of 'issues' they would have seen that isolation is impossible as gas must be allowed to escape. Since we do not know what the effects of exposure to even low levels of radiation are, and since isolation is impossible, the basic premise upon which the repository is postulated is false. Cumbria is riven with fractured geology and there was significant criticism from Prof. Smythe and many NGOs. CoRWM2 is comprised of pro-disposal advocates and the BGS along with most geologists are pro-disposal as it allows them to indulge their passion for rocks. Unless you begin to use accurate language rather than this sloppy wording designed to placate peoples' legitimate fears, you will pay the penalty later on with threats to MRWS.
15	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	The disposal programme is predicated on the assumption that the uncertainties around disposal can be overcome and that disposal can ultimately be demonstrated as 'safe enough', despite the fact the the Environment Agency argue that an acceptable safety case may never be able to be made. The programme is also based on 'public acceptability' and much is made in the documentation about how public views will be taken into account. Public views are only as good as the information provided, on the scale of the responses and how the responses are measured in terms of support or opposition. For reasons of political expediency, the programme is being rushed and this truncates the amount of time available to properly consult the public. The information provided to the public is too unspecific: it tells people that safety is paramount but doesn't tell people what the safety issues are, how they are being addressed, who is addressing them from outside the industry (even the reviewers are almost exclusively industry people and all men, by the way) nor how the 'net support' for continuing is being measured. You need more time, greater clarity of information and a plebiscite over a two year period to ensure there is a popular mandate. Tell people that a repository is designed to leak and that we don't know what effect inhalation or ingestion has at low doses and see how supportive people are then. Let the people decide, not elected representatives on such a vitally important matter.
16	1 – Geology	Yes	The information available to date has been rigorously reviewed by independent experts in the field

16	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>5.2 Criterion (b) Safety: This must be met not just now but throughout the time that a hazard will exist.</p> <p>Box 8, 4th bullet point: How does the potential Host Community have it's say in this case ? The input to IPC comes from the Local Planing Authority which might not have the best interests of the Host Community in mind.</p> <p>Uncertainties and future work: The Planning Authorities will also need some additional INPEDENDENT skills or resources.</p> <p>Will National Park Planning consider underground work ?</p>
16	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>6.2 Criterion (c):committing the host area to a nuclear future..... This should read "host community" not "host area"</p> <p>6.3 Perceptions Research: Perceptions may change over time.</p> <p>.....to bring investment to road infrastructure..... ADD Rail</p>
16	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Page 68 Responding to public and stakeholder concerns: "There was the suggestion that benefits should be allocated according to how close people were to the repository." Is this the above ground or below ground part of the repository ?</p>
16	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Criterion 'Whether the Partnership is satisfied that the design concepts being developed are appropriate at this stage.': Will the design concepts be approprite when various avanues are closed off ?</p> <p>Page 76 Uncertainties and recommendations for future work - Monitoring: "waste must be monitored while it is in the facility.....". The environment must also be monitored.</p>
16	6 – Inventory	No	<p>The options give little consideration to further treatment/conditioning of the waste. For example Actinide Separation to reduce radio-toxicity and timescale of bulk waste.</p> <p>Inventory: The "amount" of waste. Define "amount". Is it volume or radioactivity or what ?</p> <p>The Inventory could include plutonium and uranium but there is no consideration of the International Safeguards aspects - IAEA and Euratom - of that possibility.</p>

16	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Principles for Community Involvement should include the area likely to be disturbed during construction.</p> <p>Page 93 Gauging credible local support: "The new partnership's objective should be to achieve consensus across all the potential host communities in a PSA." BUT "one or more potential host communities may decide they do not want to take part in the desk-based assessments." THEN "the presumption should be that they would be left out of the process." That doesn't say much for the Right to Withdraw.</p> <p>Page 94 para (i) "In the event of the partnership concluding that the omission of a potential host community would create insurmountable problems for the siting process then it could recommend the inclusion of the community concerned if this was supported by a full justification and explanation." Again, if a Host Community doesn't want to be included heir wishes can be overridden.</p> <p>Page 95 Step 5 para (c)"Before the final right of withdrawal comes to an end, we think it will be particularly important to use various methods, including something like a representative opinion poll or a referendum, to gauge whether there is support for a repository being located at the site, from within the potential host communities and among wider local interests." BUT, by this time the wishes of a potential Host Community that wants to withdraw could have been overridden.</p>
16	8 – Overall views on participation		Yes the areas covered by Allerdale and Copeland should take part.
16	9 – Additional comments		<p>I'm concerned that the Decision Making Bodies are political and party political to a greater or lesser extent. Politics can change over time and this is a very long term process.</p> <p>There is still not enough clarity on what might constitute a Host Community within the Decision Making Bodies nor is the report clear on at what stage the potential Host Communities will be identified.</p> <p>"all three levels of community will need to liaise closely with one another as the process is taken forward' but what is the order of seniority ? Which level makes the most important decisions ?</p>
17	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>I think that full waste retrievability (scale 0-1 of NEA/OECD illustration) should be built in from the outset and not at some time in the future as is the Government's view because I feel that if this decision is kicked into the future, the waste will be put in a sealed GDF (scale 5 of NEA/OECD) and forgotten.</p> <p>If in future there is an unforeseen event causing leakage of waste which can be hazardous for thousands of</p>

			<p>years, the cost to future generations in health, environment and security will be incalculably more than the cost would be now.</p> <p>The waste should be fully retrievable and supervised until it is safe which is in effect for ever at our present state of technology.</p>
18	1 – Geology	No	I am not convinced of the viability of the site.
18	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	The price of the environmental cost is too high.
18	3 – Impacts	No	Relying on one form of industry in an area of economic blight is a unwise approach. A "bringing in more jobs" argument ignores the over-reliance on the nuclear industry in this area.
18	4 – Community benefits	No	No comment was made
18	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	I am not convinced that the safety factor has been fully considered.
18	6 – Inventory	No	Past history at Drigg LLRW site has proved that keeping track of waste disposal is haphazard at best and dangerous at worst.
18	7 – Siting process	No	The area would suffer from too much traffic.
18	8 – Overall views on participation		I think it would be a waste of money. If past history is anything to go by once the initial commitment if made there is no going back.
18	9 – Additional comments		I would like west Cumbria to start moving away from its reliance on one technology and industry and diversify into other areas to provide more job security.
20	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
20	2 – Safety, security,	Not Sure/	No comment was made

	environment and planning	Partly	
20	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
20	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
20	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
20	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
20	8 – Overall views on participation		not sure.
21	1 – Geology	Yes	I support the BGS screening process and understand multi barriers that would be used, with all that in mind I would not have a problem with the repository been near me.
21	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	I support the process thats been done and believe that public stakeholder input is needed at all leaves for this not to repeat the mistakes of the past (nirex). I understand the need to reduce the movement of nuclear waste around the country and that West Cumbria would fit that well
21	3 – Impacts	Yes	I agree with impacts on West Cumbria (good and bad) however with West Cumbria been the way it is (poor transport etc) it wouldn't matter which location (if any) the repository was located the effect would hit all of it.
21	4 – Community benefits	Yes	I would like to question the size of the area that would receive the benefit package,like I've said before this would effect the whole area and its people.
21	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	After reading information on other underground repository's (Finland etc) I believe that this is the best way forward.

21	6 – Inventory	Yes	25 km ² is something which I hope doesn't happen, however I do agree that material not classified as waste at this moment should be considered (pu,spend fuel). Even with this in mind Scotland didn't take part and NO waste/fuel from Scotland should be stored in this underground store
21	7 – Siting process	Yes	I strongly believe that this is the right way forward
21	8 – Overall views on participation		I do believe that Allerdale should take part in the process
21	9 – Additional comments		If suitable this should be done in West Cumbria and all of West Cumbria should benefit from it
22	1 – Geology	No	As the results of the BGS screening show there are large ruled out either because the rocks are unsuitable or because the land is part of the National Park. It is not clear that any of the amount of land left would be suitable. As the 1999 Government sponsored video Pangea states Areas of 'high rainfall, permeable rocks and hills and mountains to drive the water flow' would guarantee leakage to the surface. Therefore I do not think it would cost effective to investigate further given the safety considerations.
22	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	There is already considerable evidence stating that the storage of nuclear waste in underground repositories is not safe because of the potential of failures of the various barriers. There is no certainty that the rocks in which the repository would be built would not change over a period time due to natural occurrences.
22	3 – Impacts	No	Just because the people of west Cumbria have become reliant on employment from the nuclear industry does not mean it is the best option in the long term. Building the repository will generate more jobs in that particular industry but the building works will blight the whole area and have a devastating effect on tourism for the Lake District. More nuclear will also have a detrimental effect on agriculture as people will not want to buy products from Cumbria for fear of contamination. The West Coast is a desolate place because other businesses see no benefit in relocating there and people do not want to holiday near Sellafield. Therefore I feel there is no positive case for siting a repository in Cumbria.
22	4 – Community benefits	No	This is a bribe. If West Cumbria needs additional infrastructure it should be provided whether or not the repository goes ahead. The proposal is what Tesco does to get its own way when applying to build new supermarkets. It is not ethical.
22	5 – Design and engineering	No	It is too vague. If it is not known if there is a design that will guarantee the safety of the waste underground how can you say that you should go ahead with it? It is too big an unknown for future generations. It appears that

			there is potential for significant radiological releases through a variety of mechanisms, involving the release of radioactive gas and/or water due to the failure of the near-field or far-field barriers and there is no evidence that you can counteract this.
22	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
22	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	I both Step 3 'Initial identification of potential site areas' and Step 4 'Desk-based assessments of PSAs' It states "In the vent of the partnership concluding that the omission of a potential ost community from the PSA would create insurmountableproblems for the siting process, then it could recommend the inclusionof the community concerned if thes was supported by a full justification and explanation". So much for vountarism. It appears that you are prepared to ignore the wishes of a host community if it doesn't go along with what you decide. This is not democracy!
22	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>It appears from the Consultation Document that the Partnership's mind is already made up to proceed to the next stage. There is very little information given about the negative impact of siting the facility in Cumbria. At the Public Consultation I attended it was stated that keeping the waste above ground is perfectly safe provided it was properly maintained. So why does the tax payer have to spend billions on a new unproven and potentially dangerous facility?</p> <p>We should leave the waste on the surface and look to reducing the amount of waste we already have and certainly not produce any more by building new nuclear power stations. Money would be better spent on building renewable energy sources that do not involve dangerous nuclear facilities.</p> <p>I am totally opposed to this proposal.</p>
24	1 – Geology	Yes	<p>Independance of BGS. In addition, use of two independant assessments of the "suitability" of the BGS Screening report.</p> <p>Risk - Professor Smyther opinions compared with BGS and two independant assessments. Is there a way of testing the views of the wider "geological" experts.</p>
24	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	Based on current knowledge, this demonstrates that suitable control in the regulatory approvals process can be maintained, in order to demonstrate suitable control of the safety, security, environmental, and planning

			processes.
24	3 – Impacts	Yes	<p>The issue is being addressed in a considered manner, with impacts both positive and negative being assessed.</p> <p>The tourism argument cannot be significantly worse than the current situation with the majority of the UK nuclear legacy being held at Sellafield.</p> <p>If agreed and sited in Cumbria, the radioactive materials will be suitably immobilised and "disposed" safely in an underground facility, with significantly more protection for the public and the environment, both now and in the future.</p>
24	4 – Community benefits	Yes	Seems a well balanced approach to the principles suggested.
24	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	Sensible decisions / opinions at this stage of the decision making process.
24	6 – Inventory	Yes	Balanced the overall views of repository design with uncertainty regarding the overall inventory, and how agreement might be reached for significant variation of declared inventory.
24	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
24	8 – Overall views on participation		Strongly support the involvement / assessment through the process.
25	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
26	1 – Geology	Yes	I feel a good degree of rigour and best use of available data/expert analysis has been used
26	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	There are clearly low risk and the benefit of having the repository outweighs the risk
26	3 – Impacts	Yes	The economic benefits/job creation will be good for the area.
26	4 – Community benefits	Yes	West Cumbria needs as much development and investment as it can get.

26	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	Retrievability should be built in. We may need the materials in the future. I agree with not making detailed designs yet.
26	6 – Inventory	Yes	I think as much as is required should be put in the repository, as long as it is designed to be safe.
26	7 – Siting process	Yes	The area is accepting of the nuclear industry, the geology is right and the jobs/economic benefits will be good for the area.
26	8 – Overall views on participation		Yes, of course. See previous responses.
27	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
27	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
27	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
27	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
27	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
27	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
27	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
27	8 – Overall views on participation		Yes. I think you have done the best you can at this stage. Somebody needs to host radioactive waste and it makes sense for West Cumbria to do it. My main concern is that even the best plans of human beings are limited and the unforeseen can happen. I am sure the Japanese did their best to design a foolproof system for their nuclear power plant, but they didn't foresee every eventuality. I would hope that any final design allows for this, with the waste being retrievable if something goes seriously wrong.
28	1 – Geology	Yes	The ongoing challenges to the suitability of the geology of West Cumbria make it difficult to assess if it is appropriate to move on to Stage 4 at all. You can't see the wood for the trees! The huge mass of technical

			<p>information and complex scientific opinion accompanying the consultation would make it difficult for a lay person to provide a well-founded opinion to Question 1.1. As a chartered geologist and chartered engineer specialising in radioactive waste management, I can follow much of the debate, and I do think it is appropriate to move to Stage 4. However, a much more succinct exposition of the potential for W Cumbria to provide a safe disposal solution needs to be developed as soon as possible in order for the MRWS process to have public credibility. It is unrealistic for members of the public to express views on geological suitability, which is how some people might interpret Question 1.1.</p>
28	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	<p>Criterion a). The public should be reassured that the regulators will ensure that the interests of current and future generations are protected. However, regulators will need to up their game to be competent to meet this obligation: if they are slow to do this, the overall process will be delayed because regulators need time to be sure they have got it right. They will need to hold a very robust and underpinned position in MRWS Stage 4 and at the time of the planning application.</p> <p>Criterion b) It is useful that NDA/RWMD has now published an issues register to capture the points of scientific challenge raised by Helen Wallace (GeneWatch, 2010) and others. NDA is at a good starting point, but will need to make serious inroads into these areas of uncertainty to provide credibility for MRWS Stage 4. Assuming that a W Cumbrian solution remains on the table, the communication challenge is explain to the public why this is a credible and valid option. Ideally there will be prima facie reasons why a proposed option is suitable to provide long term protection of safety.</p> <p>Geological complexity need not rule out W Cumbria so long as the 'big picture' hydrogeological situation (including performance in terms of thermal changes and gas production) provides an environment that protects future generations. The saline water at depth might assist in the definition of a prima facie case.</p>
28	3 – Impacts	Yes	<p>A GDF should be considered as part of a wider nuclear vision for W Cumbria. There is also an opportunity to regard a GDF as a leading scientific and environmental management flagship project, particularly if connected to the responsible restoration of the Sellafield site.</p>
28	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>Benefits are required as part of the overall picture. However, while they need to be meaningful and long lasting, I don't believe they need be as transformational as suggested by MRWS Principles. Indeed, beyond a certain magnitude Government might find benefits impossible to support, leading to a breakdown in the process. There's a need to find the right balance. After all, if W Cumbria were to be proposed for a GDF, it is not a non-nuclear area that would experience the impacts that would occur at a non-nuclear location.</p> <p>Construction would have a similar impact to a major Sellafield project or a new nuclear power station (probably much less than the latter), so normal planning gain approach would be appropriate. During operation, the GDF</p>

			will only have a modest impact as well. The longer term impact is a separate issue, and there is a need to establish a respected institutionalised benefit framework for that.
28	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	<p>There must be pros and cons, but multi-level concepts should be illustrated as well, and be talked about as a way of minimising the footprint.</p> <p>A legal and respected way needs to be identified for securing mineral rights to a GDF in West Cumbria. This is a potential stumbling block - the kind of thing that should be tackled via a risk register.</p> <p>Similarly, the regulatory position on retrievability should be recognised and bottomed out. There have been issues about storage versus disposal which have confused things. However, LLWR Vault 9 is a storage facility that could be converted to disposal later on subject to the appropriate processes and consents, so this is a useful local precedent.</p> <p>I believe that retrievability can be 'designed-in' relatively easily, at least in a hard rock environment. Consider the safe service life of underground hydroelectric installations, for example.</p> <p>In the case of the GDF the disposal safety case needs to be pretty well agreed before commencement of construction. US NRC has some useful models to consider, such as Early Site Permit Applications and construction permits (for nuclear reactors).</p>
28	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>The GDF needs to be regarded as the one and only national facility for disposing of HAW for the foreseeable future (that is, using the upper inventory to include all waste from the presently-envisaged 'new build' programme). Any negotiations should be based on the largest credible inventory including a margin for estimating error / contingency. In practice the detailed amounts of waste consigned to the GDF should incur little change of local impact.</p> <p>In this vein, there is a need to establish the reference inventory of military-origin waste so that there are no unexpected surprises about Government wanting to extend the scope of the GDF later on.</p>
28	7 – Siting process	Yes	<p>A key issue in Step 4 is to achieve conclusions that enable the public to readily see why disposal in W Cumbria is appropriate (if this is the case). There needs to be a way of cutting through the present amount of scientific dispute and uncertainty. The main question is: 'is there a good chance that this location will enable a disposal safety case to be made?' Subsidiary questions could be phrased along the lines: 'what is it that makes this location safe for the disposal of radioactive waste?'</p> <p>It is fruitless to seek the 'best' site in UK or the world. All sites will be found to have complications on close</p>

			examination. Therefore the relevant question remains 'is this one safe?'
28	8 – Overall views on participation		Yes, take part in the search. But press for an earliest lay-person explanation of why W Cumbria is a safe location (if this is the case) and minimise the scope for confusion about detailed scientific issues.
28	9 – Additional comments		<p>I recommend look for 'big picture' evidence of suitability of W Cumbria. I suspect that a major 'plus point' is the essentially static body of dense brine present at depth. This is a huge and stable feature, and is to some extent independent of detailed geology.</p> <p>Similarly, assume that all locations will provide geological surprises such as unforeseen faulting. A safety case that is dependent on full understanding of all faults and other geological details would be fragile. There needs to be a large tolerance within the safety case to 'adverse' geological features.</p> <p>The consultation might have been skewed. Prof Smythe has been vociferously publicising his negative view of geological suitability. There has been no balancing debate on this issue, so the public only really receive this negative view. These potential suitability issues need better examination urgently: groundwater flow; effects of faults; potential for groundwater changes during glaciation; significance of dense groundwater at depth; significance of warm waste affecting subsurface conditions short term / long term.</p> <p>Those against disposal in Cumbria seem to suspect a long running multi-government conspiracy to put the waste here. It's difficult to counter anecdotal conspiracy theories. The public should be able to rely on the regulators to ensure that any development is safe and environmentally responsible. Unfortunately, it is quite easy for people to be cynical about regulation, pointing, for example, to the role of the financial regulators and the banking sector. Therefore it is important that EA and ONR develop excellent competence in the relevant issues and visibly promote their role to challenge the development every step of the way to protect the public interest.</p>
30	1 – Geology	Yes	The experts know what sort of rock is required and whether it could be accidentally fractured by natural occurrences Viz small earth tremors.
30	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	I know that the Nuclear industry is the world leader in Safety Issues
30	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made

30	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
30	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	Experts have travelled to various countries to view Radioactive waste sites already in use, so they have a good deal of info on all the aspects required of a site.
30	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
30	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
30	8 – Overall views on participation		Whoever gets the site will benefit from a huge influx of jobs and spin offs.
30	9 – Additional comments		There is a huge amount of rock to be recovered from any works. Along the whole Cumbria coast there is shocking erosion and this rock could stave off further loss of land.
31	1 – Geology	No	<p>We must have a "balanced" discussion on this subject. Why has the partnership not taken up the offer of Professor David Smythe to discuss his suggestion that equal time be given to experts with different opinions? His proposal detailed on his web site is fair and would give equal time. It's what happens in a political debate before an election.</p> <p>Cumbrian people will be unable to form a reasoned opinion if they do have informed and crucially balanced argument on this important matter. By declining this offer the partnership is effectively manipulating public perceptions of scientific facts. How can we in Cumbria form well reasoned opinions if we cannot have a fair debate as to the pros and cons of any matter associated with a proposed GDF? If Symthe is too broad brush or Dearlove is wrong then we need to take further advice preferably internationally. As it stands we just don't know enough.</p> <p>In any event to deny a professor of geology who has intimate knowledge of this area to speak for 45 minutes when if a decision to proceed would have implications for 20,000 years is either plain silly or more likely deliberate in keeping his well reasoned arguments away from the community. He's a professor; he gives lessons on the subject so he would have to know how long it would take him to explain. - I really despair going forward.</p>
31	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Chapter 5 starts with "Safety can never be 100% guaranteed for any development in any industry, but mechanisms, checks and processes can be put in place to minimise the risk of anything going wrong". But

			<p>what if something does or is later found to have the potential to do so?</p> <p>We need to ensure a framework for collective discussion and wider agreement about planning responsibilities are in place for this reason: The unwanted transportation of harmful long lived radionuclides either through hydrogeology or atmospheric dispersal do not and never have had any regard for geopolitical boundaries. The is no clearer example than the effects felt by populations in the neighbouring Daiichi's to Fukushima. Just ask!</p> <p>Take soundings from neighbouring councils within Cumbria and public opinion. With this in mind the current initial opinions concerning planning, security, environment and planning don't adequately address many of the important ethical questions. At a political level with only Allerdale and Copeland being involved with the County Council, the latter risks fracturing relationships with it's other constituent districts if it does not involve more fully its other constituent districts.</p> <p>Please see my final summary on this at the end of the consultation response</p>
31	3 – Impacts	No	<p>Residents perceptions across the whole of Cumbria are necessary to gauge this properly. "Residents of Workington, Cleator Moor, Egremont and Cockermouth were most positive in relation to the impact on quality of life". That's no surprise then as this is where most of the jobs will be created. - The cohort in any event is not a statistically significant sample to have any meaning.</p> <p>"In contrast, residents of Maryport, Wigton and Keswick were the most negative. For example, in Keswick, almost half of respondents took the view that the GDF would be a bad influence on quality of life. Responses in Whitehaven were, on average, neutral" - Leaving aside Whitehaven what becomes obvious is that perceptions change when you move into areas where the economy is tourism based and not nuclear based. This would be expected.</p> <p>The partnership has abandoned the use of twitter and facebook for no good reason. Both of these social media internet sites are a valuable tools for collecting opinions. They are also available to educate. See your own peer review. I'm not advocating a County Wide Referendum now for the simple reason it would fail badly (the partnership will be aware of this in any event) Some of the right questions are being asked, but if the political framework is flawed then so it will be with the final outcome. This need not be so.</p>
31	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>In 7.4 you write.."....we cannot be certain what specific package the Government might agree to this far in advance and, therefore, whether the amount and type of these benefits would match the expectations of local people"</p> <p>This is a difficult matter and there are several elements which need to be addressed. I cannot explain fully in</p>

			<p>the allotted space. I will give two areas here but there are more.</p> <p>I have already expressed my concerns over the opinion poll survey and given brief reasons of public perceptions from different areas. What if tourism was to suffer in Keswick and house prices fall? If a GDF were built house prices and economic activity will increase in towns close to the construction site. In this scenario a mechanism should be found to compensate the fall in house prices in such areas. This can't happen until the effects are known so a mechanism has to be put in place.</p> <p>Currently, reactor construction programs are on hold. Transuranic wastes are only created when Uranium fuel is used. Such reactors were initially designed to produce weaponisable fissile material. Thorium reactors can be commissioned at some point resulting in much less harmful waste. Additionally, a nuclear research facility should be commissioned with the purpose of understanding and developing a accelerated transmutation facility to deal with legacy waste. This would be a world class facility and attract to Cumbria a knowledge base which will have substantial economic benefits. DONT let government tell us what they might give us we can work this out for ourselves.. It's not that difficult!</p>
31	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>If the geology stacks up then so far so good. If it does not then we cannot proceed in any event.</p> <p>If a GDF facility is build then on no account should it be sealed beyond human reach for the moment. However, careful consideration should be given to how waste is stored with reference to possible terrorist attacks. I mentioned previously that we might at some point in the future (that might be a few hundred years away) be able to treat HLW. If we were then massive costs would be incurred in digging the stuff up to treat it if the GDF were sealed after 100 years or so.</p> <p>At some point in the future humankind might well suffer a near or complete extinction event as has happened at least 3 times in the course of biological history to species which at these times inhabited the planet. History tells us humankind may even be the cause/ near cause of our own destruction. We should not presume that those who are left or indeed some other species which could evolve would necessarily have our current collective cognitive powers to understand what they are dealing with. This is a double edged ethical sword. We're dammed if we do and dammed if we don't so we have to be smart here. - I don't know the answer but should humankind inhabit the planet for the next few hundred years then in all probability we will have the technology to treat HLW. I know it's a long shot "what if" but that's what they said about the Titanic! The odds are miniscule but what are they and do we have a responsibility to calculate what they might be?</p>
31	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Most interesting this one. I partly agree but I have to say in Nuclear Power generation was based upon Thorium Reactors future waste would pose no real problem. Ethically, we have a responsibility not to add to the massive stockpile of weaponsiable fissile material. If we go down this read then what could eventually follow</p>

			<p>would be a game changer, in particular with reference to the following paragraph.</p> <p>I have said previously real efforts should be made to develop accelerated transmutation technology through a world class Nuclear R&D facility. If we could be successful in this and it may take 30-40 years then we have a new industry in our ability both to licence the technology and clean up waste that already exists.</p> <p>The inventory is what it is In the interim it makes sense to store it. A mechanism needs to be found to monetise the value of waste storage, i.e. an economic formula for different levels of waste calculated by waste type, volume,terabecquerel activity. I don't have the formula but someone will have already started some research on this or done it.</p>
31	7 – Siting process	No	<p>For the reasons I have already given (if you are unclear please re-read) I cannot agree with this. For the most part this centres on the community benefits package as yet being undefined. This is simple and it's called bargaining. What sensible company or business person enters into a negotiation of any kind when they have the upper hand? This County has a duty to its current and future inhabitants to do the best it can for them. We are the only game in town in the volunteerism process. We must get a grip of this and demand from government an agreements on:-</p> <p>1) A properly funded Nuclear Research facility, the goal of which will be to develop an accelerated transuranic waste facility which could reduce waste by volume by over a factor of 1000</p> <p>2) Agreement that future new build nuclear generation facilities will be Thorium based. They will be less expensive to build and won't have practically zero HLW.</p> <p>If we in Cumbria have the WILL to discuss this whole issue openly and transparently with ALL the knowledge at our disposal then not only can we accrue enormous economic benefits now and into the future for Cumbria but, and most importantly we can influence non-proliferation and give the international community choices. Humankind will thank us for it. DONT throw away this opportunity.</p>
31	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>NO they should not as they currently exist for the reasons I have already given. That is not to say there is no answer, there is!</p> <p>Allerdale and Copeland are constituents of Cumbria which include the other districts. It is obvious that opinions in Allerdale and Copeland will agree to this because they have experience of the nuclear industry and if a GDF is constructed then Allerdale/ Copeland will have a huge economic benefit for generations to come. As government has set up this process it risks (highly) geopolitical divisions within the County of Cumbria. - Despite the assurances given by the Minister that all three councils would need to be in agreement I'm not</p>

		<p>sure if a county wide referendum is the way forward because it is fairly obvious what the results would be. What I can definitely say is that the WHOLE county of Cumbria should have an equal say in this for the reason that the potential release of harmful long lived radionuclides would respect no geopolitical boundaries. That much is obvious.</p> <p>Is the glass half full or half empty? I've spent the best part of 30 something years getting to grips with this problem. - How humankind deals with legacy waste, and my understanding that Nuclear Power generation can and should be preferable to power generation though hydrocarbon extraction and subsequent CO2 emissions. I've not joined any political party or nay sayers, I appeared on Border TV in the 90's and argued with the then MD of NIREX Michael Fulger concerning the ethics of what NIREX was proposing.</p> <p>My views have changed as technology has changed over time and I really believe we have an opportunity to deal with the problem of Legacy waste in an honest and internationally respected manner which could if progressed in the right way give to all of Cumbria massive economic benefits and international respect.</p>
31	9 – Additional comments	<p>Have the collective will to do this right please. Be certain, future generations will judge us on this. We cannot afford to let central government dictate nuclear waste policy without having an input. Given the history of the decisions taken to date by the partnership on some aspects of the consultation process e.g. Not accepting Smyth's offer to discuss the geology, with equal time allowed, abandoning the use of popular social media, failing to tell the truth as to why historical reactor design was driven by the need to produce weaponisable fissile material, with energy generation as a bi-product I am NOT convinced at all we will succeed in this. If the process proceeds in its current form then the only outcome will be political polarisation within this County and subsequent failure. It need not be so. What is required is TRUST and I for one have none in the consultation process as it currently exists for the reasons I have given above and in the previous sections.</p> <p>If the partnership is serious about having an open an honest conversation with ALL the people of Cumbria concerning how we deal with Legacy HLW and ILW then do so. We (Cumbrian's) can do this but only on ethical terms that current and future generations will respect. To do it, (Continue with this dialogue) and as an ethical pre-condition we MUST demand from government 1) A properly funded parallel research program (to go alongside any proposed GDF facility) that when implemented would over time lead to the accelerated transmutation of waste and eliminate harmful nuclear waste altogether. Further, 2) Demand from government as a part of the process that efforts be made to introduce Thorium based technology to generate nuclear power without the bi-product of weaponisable fissile material and harmful Transuranic Wastes.</p> <p>If the partnership is not serious about having an honest conversation and is there only to facilitate current government policy with the support of the inherently surrounding acquiescent populations of Allerdale and Copeland then carry on as you are and await the local political fallout.</p>

			Let me put it in simple terms. If my neighbour dumps harmful waste on my ground and then gives me a few quid to bury it and by the way, tells me that my children and their children will have to look after it, should I accept that? Or should I say, I'm not happy about this and I want you to help me clean it up so I may not have to bury it and have my children be responsible for it. And, by the way I don't want you to produce any more. Just get on with doing the right thing, future generations will thank you for doing the ethical spade work; it's really not that difficult.
33	1 – Geology	Yes	It seems reasonable to progress on the basis that a full geological survey will be conducted.
33	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	<p>We must be mindful that nuclear waste is already stored in a higher risk above ground environment in west cumbria already.</p> <p>We must also consider the historical safety record of nuclear reprocessing in west cumbria. There is track record of improving safety and health statistics and life expectancy show that the health of the area is improving year on year. Any nuclear reprocessing and storage facility will have some risks and some impact on health. However, arguably a greater risk is unemployment and poverty. The economic benefits as an improvement to health will far outweigh any minor negative impacts.</p>
33	3 – Impacts	Yes	<p>The facility is likely to have minimal landscape impact although this should be carefully sited and developed. If the main overground facility is located close to Sellafield and outwith the National Park any impact will be minimal.</p> <p>The economic impacts can only be positive and provide new investment, direct and down stream jobs and the possibility to maintain and expand the operations and Sellafield.</p>
33	4 – Community benefits	Yes	Beyond the direct construction and running benefits, efforts should be directed at gaining wider benefits. This has the potential to drive forward further initiatives as part of the energy coast partnership. The focus of the benefits must be directed at sustainable employment and further reindustrialisation, rather service focused.
33	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	At this stage any design must be outline. It would seem wise to seek to find suitable geological location to build the repository as large as possible to cater for future reprocessing and decommissioning needs. Retrieval seems to be a sensible option.
33	6 – Inventory	Yes	I don't feel I have the technical knowledge to make an informed contribution. It is hoped that the design and

			<p>safeguards will be adequate for what ever material is proposed.</p> <p>However, it seems logical that if the material is already above ground it would be better below ground.</p> <p>The cautionary approach set out seems suitable.</p>
33	7 – Siting process	Yes	This is a logical decision framework
33	8 – Overall views on participation		It is essential that West Cumbria moves forward with this proposal. The presence of Sellafield and existing nuclear waste makes it a social responsibility for all West Coast residents to accept the opportunity and duty to continue to handle and safely store the products of an industry that has been so important to its economic security over the past 50 years.
34	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.
34	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.
34	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.
34	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.
34	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.
34	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.
34	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	A repository should not be situated within the confines of any national park or area of SSI.

35	1 – Geology	Yes	I agree to further investigation into suitability of geology
35	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	I am in full agreement with all parts
35	3 – Impacts	Yes	I am in agreement with PVP. Brand Protection, Jobs and Skills. Economic Sustainability
36	1 – Geology	No	The Partnership initial opinions on geology seem to ignore the past surveys carried out in the later part of the last
37	1 – Geology	No	The findings of the lengthy and very thorough Nirex inquiry, accepted by the government, make it perfectly clear that the geology of Cumbria is such that it would not be safe to store nuclear waste there. The geology of the county has not changed since then (or for millions of years come to that).
37	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Since the geology is not right, the partnership's opinions on safety, security etc are worthless.
37	3 – Impacts	No	bearing in mind the geology of West Cumbria it is not possible that acceptable process can be put in place during the next stage of the MRWS process to assess and mitigate any negative impacts.
37	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
37	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
37	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
37	7 – Siting process	No	Bearing in mind the geology of West Cumbria, any process for siting is a useless.
37	8 – Overall views on participation		Bearing in mind the geology of West Cumbria it would be a waste of time and money for the two Councils to take part in a search for somewhere to put a repository in Cumbria. Bearing in mind that the waste, that will undoubtedly need to be store somewhere, is currently being stored above ground here, it might be appropriate for them to be involved in a search for a site elsewhere.

38	1 – Geology	No	<p>NO part of the region appears suitable for a repository. The steep hydrological gradient means that contaminated groundwater may be extruded onto the surface. The region's geology is highly complex with severe folding and faulting making predictions of groundwater flow extremely unreliable.</p> <p>No part of the region conforms in any way to agreed international standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Low relief coastal crystalline rocks •Basement under sedimentary cover (BUSC)
38	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>I am concerned about containment - metal canisters of any kind will decay while the radioactive waste is still hazardous. Thus the integrity of the surrounding rock will effectively be the only containment.</p> <p>I am concerned about the environmental effects of both a repository and surface storage would have in the Lake District National Park and also on the possible economic damage to the tourist industry should any scheme go ahead.</p> <p>I am also concerned about the possible effects of a glacial episode - an ice sheet hundreds of metres high (which is well within possibilities within the next few thousand years) would destroy any surface sites and would seriously compromise a repository. If a repository were to be sited in the Lake District National Park, then because of the complex geology it will be impossible to predict the flow of contaminated fluids, the behaviour of escaping gas , or how the heating effect of the radioactive waste will change the surroundings.</p> <p>A reliable safety assessment can therefore never be achieved.</p>
38	3 – Impacts	No	<p>PVPs would be of no use - houses located near to waste deposits would be unsellable.</p> <p>Reference is constantly made to West Cumbria yet the Partnership area includes large areas of central Cumbria including a large section of the Lake District National park. Radioactive waste would ruin the tourist trade on which a large proportion of the population in the LDNP depend. Visitors will not come to the area.</p>
38	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>No level of benefit can persuade me that it is acceptable to have radioactive waste under or within a national park.</p>
38	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>There seem to be very few concrete proposals on design and engineering. It is therefore difficult to have any faith in the process.</p>

38	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
38	7 – Siting process	No	<p>The fact that the British Geological Survey are involved means that they cannot remain an impartial source of information - which they should be.</p> <p>The area identified as potentially suitable is far too large. What may be acceptable to an urban area which already processes and stores nuclear waste is not acceptable to a rural national park 30 or more kilometres away.</p>
38	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>The investigation should be confined to the area of West Cumbria which already stores and processes nuclear waste and areas within or below the Lake District National Park should not even be considered.</p> <p>My fear is that Allerdale's executive council will bulldoze any proposal through because they see it bringing employment and prosperity to West Cumbria. They will not consider the views of people living in the national park even though the repository may well lie under the park and there may well be surface storage within the park.</p> <p>I am also concerned that there will be pressure from central government to "find the most suitable site" in West Cumbria. There is no suitable site however much one stretches the criteria.</p>
38	9 – Additional comments		Siting a repository in a totally unsuitable area would be irresponsible and possibly criminally negligent. If the proposal goes ahead then Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria Councils and UK central government will have acted in a negligent manner and will face legal proceedings.
41	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
42	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
42	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	No comment was made
42	3 – Impacts	No	it seems to me that they are trying to BUY our goodwill by putting money into the local area.

			This does not make it safe for the public.
42	4 – Community benefits	No	Buying our good will with benefits for the local community, does not make it safe for the public
42	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
42	7 – Siting process	No	No comment was made
42	8 – Overall views on participation		We do not want a radioactive repository in Cumbria - we have enough radioactive waste in the county. We also have high levels of cancer and ill health in cumbria this could be from Winscale, and Chernobyl nuclear accidents. Cumbria and Allerdale is NOT A DUMPING GROUND
43	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	I have little knowledge of geology and therefore do not know whether the whole of West Cumbria can already be ruled out. However, the fact that the majority of geologists do not think that one can rule out West Cumbria at this stage fills me with little confidence because the majority are often wrong on matters like this; that there is already a minority view which believes the whole of West Cumbria can be ruled out suggests, to me, the matter is by no means certain.
43	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	a) Safety and security: I accept that a regulatory authority will be put in place to monitor the safety and security of the plant. However, as you yourself say nothing can be 100% safe or 100% secure. Therefore, it doesn't matter whether or not the monitoring mechanism which is put in place is sufficient if the risk is too high. I do not consider this plant of benefit to the community so in my view any risk is too high. Further, I do not think one can quantify the risk in an adequate way because what will cause a problem is something unexpected - for example, a once in a hundred year occurrence which just happens to occur in year two. b) I'm not clear what your position is on the environment. Clearly the plant would cause environmental harm. c) Planning: I have no doubt that the planning process will be conducted in strict accordance with the law with all views being taken into consideration. However, we do not at this stage have any idea of what the law will be in 15 years time. It could be that greater weight will be given to 'large projects deemed to be of National importance' which will mean the interests of those who live in West Cumbria will be ignored. For this reason I cannot agree with your view that the planning regulatory mechanism is satisfactory.

43	3 – Impacts	No	<p>I disagree with your view that this plant is compatible with a diversified economy for West Cumbria. Apart from being too dependent on the Nuclear industry it will deter many smaller business' from moving to the area. It ought to be possible to encourage companies involved in new technology type into the non-National Park area by emphasising its proximity to the National Park but with much lower set-up costs. However, a new nuclear waste storage facility will keep people away because a) people do not want to be near any type of nuclear facilities and b) it will cause massive disruption to the road system.</p> <p>I also disagree with your view that it is economically sustainable. Not only will it reduce the number of small technologically based business' which might be persuaded to set up in the area but it will harm tourism and the food industry. The food industry is a fast growing industry in the UK but West Cumbria is behind the rest of country in developing new products - cheese making, new breeds of sheep and cattle etc - and no one will move to the area if it becomes synonymous with the Nuclear Industry. In addition, the traffic congestion will cause considerable cost to the existing business community.</p> <p>Further, I disagree with your assessment of the positive economic benefit to the area. If there is no legal requirement to give jobs to local residents then there is nothing to stop the construction company to bring the workers in from other areas. This has happened before and will happen again if it is economically beneficial for the constructor, whatever promises are made now.</p>
43	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
43	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	The only reason one can say that the design concepts are appropriate is because they are so unspecific. Therefore, I think it would be more accurate to say that one cannot at this stage make any comment on the suitability of the design.
43	6 – Inventory	No	I don't see how one can be "satisfied with the proposed inventory" when a) one does not know exactly how much inventory there will be, and that the quantity may be changed at a later date, and b) one does not know what the inventory will consist of. The problem with having an open ended agreement like this is that it will be much harder to say no at a later date. If these factors cannot be determined now then one is better off saying no to the facility at this stage.
43	7 – Siting process	No	I think more thought needs to be given to how the decision on withdrawal will actually be made. This is such an important issue - without it no one would suggest going ahead - that one should be as specific as possible. If one assumes there are no technical issues preventing the facility the final decision will be a complicated matter of jobs versus environment etc. It isn't just that people mistrust the Government on allowing withdrawal

			but that they mistrust local authorities and those who have the power to make the decision on withdrawal. The suspicion remains that once this process starts those involved will have strong vested interests in making sure the project goes ahead - if only because of the years spent on the project - that the wishes of local people will be ignored.
43	8 – Overall views on participation		My view is that the Councils should withdraw now because it is the wrong type of investment for the area. If the Council disagrees and decides to go ahead then they should at this stage be much more specific about the criteria for withdrawal and how such a decision will be made.
44	1 – Geology	Yes	I am comfortable with the BGS' analysis of suitability/ unsuitability of areas and consider the objection (promulgated by Smythe) 'that it is already clear than none of West Cumbria is suitable' to be scientifically unsustainable and possibly mischievous.
44	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	Mostly content with the arrangements that are outlined but I share some of the concerns about the NDA's proposed R&D programme. Although I recognise (from personal experience) that it is always difficult to predict the course of a research programme, I think they are being unduly optimistic about the probability of solving some problems (those that are fundamental and about 'unknowns' rather than those for which a developmental / technological 'fix' is required.) It seems to me that some of Haszeldine's criticisms have not been adequately answered (but at least the R&D programme is being discussed and apparently potentially amendable).
44	3 – Impacts	Yes	But prediction is difficult, especially about the future.
44	4 – Community benefits	Yes	There will be a need to avoid exacerbating W.Cumbria's 'dependence culture': too often there is an expectation of external help.
44	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	It is unreasonable to expect full details at this stage but it does seem that sensible questions are being asked.
44	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
44	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
44	8 – Overall views on participation		Should definitely move forward to the next phase - without commitment.
44	9 – Additional comments		I will be much happier once the existing waste is no longer stored above ground! I would also prefer that the

			<p>transport of waste be minimised (I realise this makes West Cumbria a higher priority location). Since we do not know what the future will bring I strongly support the idea of allowing for potential retrieval (although I can see the arguments for enhancing security by closing the GDF more completely).</p> <p>There will come a point when, despite the opportunity to withdraw, that there will be pressure to agreed because of the money spent on evaluation - this will be even greater if the economy is (still) struggling</p>
46	Comments slip		The despoilation of Cumbria proceeds apace with wind farms everywhere and a new power station in train. Go to the south east and see how many windmills you see. We accept the windmills and the power station, but the whipping boys now stand up and say "enough". Let someone else have a share.
47	Comments slip		Yes of course they should.
48	Comments slip		We already have the worst road infrastructure in the country. The bargaining tool with the Government must start with a vast road improvement scheme prior to the build.
49	Comments slip		Yes, the district councils should proceed with their support for further search. I hope that my Eden District and Cumbria CC will give their support.
50	Comments slip		"NO" Cumbria has already plenty of nuclear waste to contend with. Yes it will provide jobs! and who wants to work in these facilities? Cumbria is our children and grand childrens future. My answer is a deffinate "NO" to any repository.
51	Comments slip		I am totally opposed to this method of disposal anywhere in Cumbria.
52	Comments slip		I support the geological investigation in CBC and Allerdale to find a suitable repository site. This area is in need of the Socio-Economic benefits and has the experience and expertise in Waste Management.
53	Comments slip		If the scientific assessment concludes that the site is suitable I believe that we should go ahead with the repository.
54	Comments slip		Absolutely the right thing to do. The bulk of high level waste is already here and the benefits likely to arise from the repository out weigh the potential negative factors.

55	Comments slip		We have already a "nuclear coast" (AKA energy coast) so to me it seems a perfectly logical place to put the long term waste. Plus it brings jobs to a depressed area. My only worry is the lack of decent rail and road links. Should these ever be a necessity for urgent mass evacuation it could not happen very quickly. So the quid pro quo for storage is upgraded communications.
56	1 – Geology	Yes	I agree that within the land area of West Cumbria there could be a location for a suitable site for a repository. If a geologically suitable site can be found then I am happy that it be used for the repository.
56	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	I am happy with the arrangements in the short term (i.e. the foreseeable future) when the site can be monitored. Suppose at some time in the distant future it becomes impossible to monitor the site. At this time when leakage from containment vessels occurs there will be no possibility of repair. Radioactivity will then leach into the environment where it will become diluted. What leach rates could be expected in the future? With reasonable assumptions of the dilution rates how much will the natural background rate be increased? How toxic (chemically) will be the leachates?
56	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comments made
56	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comments made
56	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	I agree strongly that retrievability should be incorporated into the design (box 23). Active research could invent a way, in future, of degrading the waste and even generating energy from it.
56	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comments made
56	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comments made

56	8 – Overall views on participation		West Cumbria is an ideal location for a repository since most of the waste is located at Sellafield and the expertise is in this region. All of this is with the proviso that the geology is found to be safe and a suitable site can be located.
56	9 – Additional comments		<p>I would be interested to know more about the date to be expected for wastes to leach into the environment from some imaginary time in the future when the site becomes unmonitored.</p> <p>[Additional comments slip]</p> <p>We welcome the repository, providing the geology of the region proves to be safe. The site is close to Sellafield where most of the waste resides and all the expertise is in this area. A nuclear power program is necessary to generate power without green house gases. The waste should be recoverable in case a technique is invented to "burn" it up.</p>
58	Comments slip		Although I would like to see employment increase in the area, I am opposed to any involvement in having the repository in West Cumbria. Its geology is not suitable. Other parts of the UK are more suitable (eg Home Counties) but I can't see them embracing it! Taking part in the search would open the door for acceptance.
59	Comments slip		I am totally against the repository. There is such a short history of long term storage of high level radioactive waste that to commit the future population of Cumbria to this for thousands of years is unacceptable. We have had more than our fair share by having Sellafield all these years. (My professional history is working with low level radioactivity).
60	Comments slip		<p>Quote from information received: page 4, section Safety, Security, Emt & Planning.</p> <p>"on the basis of the information available NOW we believe the NDA and the regulators etc etc etc</p> <p>Think how many wrong decisions were made in the past, in good faith on the basis of knowledge available at the time. Let's not do it again!</p> <p>Clearly I do not believe Allerdale Council should be involved in any way with this project.</p>
61	Comments slip		The geology of Cumbria is not suitable for an underground repository. What with the Bias fault and all the mine workings, there are hundreds of shafts over West Cumbria. What kind of legacy are we leaving future generations with. We have had what is called minor earthquakes which have rocked our houses, shook

			<p>foundations. Nobody can say we will never have a major one. When they dumped waste in Distington (pong) people in Harrington had the gas board out many times thinking they were leaks. (put it in Kent were its flat).</p> <p>[Additional note in letter attached to comments slip]</p> <p>The only thing this government gives Cumbria, is what nobody else wants i.e. (windfarms and nuclear repository).</p> <p>No thank you, not with our geology.</p>
62	Comments slip		<p>You cannot uninvent nuclear fusion. We were world leaders but we leave that to others now because of poor leadership over the years. The more you use something the easier and better it becomes. Nuclear plants of the future will be much improved at building, running and to dismantle. People need cheap and reliable energy, something that works all the times. Therefore we need this disposal site, we also need a lot more nuclear plants.</p>
63	Comments slip		<p>I believe we should take part in the search to find a place for a repository. We need new jobs and investment in Cumbria and this is probably the way forward. Sellafield has been around all my life and we need to be forward thinking to succeed.</p>
64	Comments slip		<p>The problem is man's engineering always fails at some point. I remember the Sellafield/Windscale nuclear disaster of 1957. All the expert staff ran away with their families leaving the locals in ignorance and the lurch to face the problem which manifested themselves in cancer of the lymph glands of children and cattle as far away as Keswick and beyond. Leakages into the water table would be a disaster and con[??] cancer is widespread now. Not a good idea and should be abandoned now.</p>
65	Comments slip		<p>Having worked at the UKAEA I know about radiation and that some waste materials are highly toxic and dangerous. I feel that underground storage is a safer option with the world as it is. But what concerns me is if an incident occurs underground, what precaution to stop leakage from the shafts would be taken. Especially if the above ground facilities are close to a built up area.</p>
66	Letter		<p>We wish there was a William Wordsworth or Beatrix Potter alive today who truly cared about preserving the impeccability of our Lake District environment and had the power to act on its behalf. Thanks to Mr Wordsworth the beauty of the Grasmere Vale was not destroyed by a railway and Ms Potter is responsible for maintaining vast amounts of natural beauty of our area by buying land to protect Lakeland against land developers.</p>

			<p>Dumping nuclear waste in Cumbria would forever damage the pristine and perfection of an area of such outstanding natural beauty.</p> <p>THIS SCHEME IS AN INSULT TO OUR NATURAL PARK AND ITS RESIDENTS. TO EVEN CONSIDER IT IS MADNESS.</p>
67	Comments slip		<p>1. I have read the material etc online. I am totally opposed to the idea of a nuclear repository in West Cumbria. 2. I think the idea is totally mad!! And I will fight it as sensibly as possible. 3. Despite your propaganda to the contrary the geology is not suitable, the infrastructure of the area is insufficient and you would destroy West Cumbria as a tourist destination or pleasant place to live. 4. Do you want to go down in history as the people who turned Cumbria into the world's nuclear dump!!</p>
68	Comments slip		<p>Jobs are far and few these days. I am all for it. Our grandchildren will need work. Holiday industry and looking after the infirm won't keep everyone in work. Sellafield has been wonderful for this area. Carry on and good luck.</p> <p>In the 70s I worked Down Haig Pitt. It was the biggest pit in the world. 3-4 miles out to sea. Could we not use our old pits for storage. (Haig, Florence)?</p> <p>If you use Haig (my Idea) don't forget the cheque! (Ex-Sellafield worker)</p>
69	Comments slip		<p>An extensive and extremely expensive survey has concluded that the geological formation of Cumbria are unsuitable for the purpose of disposal of radioactive waste. What else needs to be said!</p>
70	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Previous investigations by NIREX concluded that the geology around Gosforth was unsuitable for a deep repository. Why is it now deemed potentially suitable?</p>
70	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Although the completed facility may have a low visual impact above ground, there will be a high impact to the local population and infrastructure during construction. The construction of an underground facility of this size must involve the excavation and transporting of a huge quantity of material to the surface - where will this material be taken and what will be the transportation method, route etc.</p>
70	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Although it is stated that the 'spoil' would remain on the surface in the vicinity of the facility, is this realistic? The potential underground facility looks vast? It is stated that the excavation is likely to be on a similar scale to the channel tunnel - it is hard to believe that this quantity of material could simply be utilised at the surface</p>

			facility for banking, back fill etc. There must be a significant volume of material that will require off-site disposal which will create a significant off-site impact during the construction phase?
70	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Although this is a complex subject I think that community benefits should not be offered as part of the proposal. It will always be seen as a 'bribe' to the area / community and will always be controversial in its allocation.</p> <p>The project should seek to reduce any impact as far as possible by screening and infrastructure upgrading / maintenance during and following construction.</p> <p>If community benefits were to be offered they should only be provided to the immediate affected areas as a compensation for the impact of the facility, i.e it would be improper to construct a community amenity 10-15 miles away from the site. As an example, the provision of cycle paths in the close vicinity of the site would be a positive community benefit to those directly affected by increased traffic around potential sites (especially if they are provided at the beginning of construction rather than once the facility is completed)</p>
70	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	The proposal in terms of concept design at this stage seems appropriate.
70	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Will the inventory be conditioned prior to disposal such that under flooding it will not become mobile?</p> <p>Will the inventory be stored such that an underground collapse (and then potentially subsequent flooding) of the facility will not cause a release of nuclear material to the environment, criticality or other undesirable consequence.</p>
70	7 – Siting process	No	<p>I am concerned that councils are expressing an interest in a facility of this type without directly consulting all individuals that are resident in these areas.</p> <p>The decision being made will affect the current and future for decades and longer. The nuclear industry has been in Copeland for only 50 years. This decision will affect communities for hundreds of years. My view is that the public should be given the opportunity to vote yes/no to the proposal at regional and parish level with a 'no' at either level resulting in the facility not being constructed.</p>
70	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>It is probably correct for these councils to express an interest at this stage.</p> <p>However the facility to be provided will have a lifetime far in excess of anything built so far on the surface. I'm concerned that we do not have a sufficient understanding of how the geology of the potential areas will behave over these time periods. I am concerned that we do not have a sufficient understanding of how the climate will</p>

			<p>change over the life time of the facility. For sites that are relatively close to the coast I am concerned that we do not have a sufficient understanding of how sea levels will change over the life time of the facility.</p> <p>Overall my view is that any decision beyond an expression of interest by the councils concerned should be subject to individual resident democratic vote, with the ability of votes from the directly affected area or parish carrying the veto to any proposal.</p>
70	9 – Additional comments		What will be the impact if Scotland becomes independent from the rest of the UK? Will a repository in Cumbria take waste from a country that is not part of the UK?
71	1 – Geology	Not answered	TOTALLY OPPOSED, NO CONFIDENCE THAT GOVT WILL AGREE TO AN ADEQUATE COMPENSATION PACKAGE, EVEN LESS CONFIDENCE IT WILL KEEP TO IT ONCE / IF THE RESPOSITOY GETS BUILT, AND PRETTY CERTAIN ANY MONEY WHICH IS RECEIVED WILL GO ON USELESS , NOT TO THOSE ACTUALLY AFFECTED.
72	Comments slip		We don't want any radioactive waste anywhere (either in Cumbria or anywhere in England). We strongly object to any such proposal.
73	Comments slip		The local authorities can carry on their search - as long as a disposal facility in Gosforth!! or anywhere in the LDNP. The area is one of outstanding natural beauty, and it would absolutely kill the tourist trade and be an eye sore to the area. Drigg is close enough.
74	Comments slip		<p>The development of the nuclear repository should go ahead immediately "NIREX" was stopped once before by people who were ignorant of Cumbria's needs - it should not be stopped again.</p> <p>We need it for the employment of our young people - or do you have another suggestion?</p>
75	Comments slip		In my view we should NOT have any more investment in this, send it to the south (London) area with the windmills. We are making CUMBRIA into a toilet for the rest of the country.
76	Comments slip		I am not against a depository in the area but we MUST have better roads in and out of the area particularly around Sellafield.
77	Comments slip		A very definite NO to taking part in the search.

78	Comments slip	<p>Certainly both Councils should take part in the search for somewhere to put a repository: however I shall await receipt of the consultation document before making a decision about the way I should regard a repository being definitely sited in West Cumbria. We are too small in area; we had already been surveyed by NIREX years ago and found unsuitable- and we are rapidly becoming known as West "Dumpria" - a sad end to a beautiful areas.</p>
79	Comments slip	<p>Suggested advert for brochures, newspapers etc if the repository comes here. It will be seen by millions and adversely affect the many thousands who make their living from tourists and holiday makers.</p> <p>VISIT THE WEST LAKE DISTRICT - ENGLANDS NUCLEAR CESSPOOL</p>
80	Comments slip	<p>Yes, by all means go ahead. I am old enough to remember what life was like here before electricity arrived in the 60s! We need the power, and we must understand the consequences of producing it with coal, so it is logical to be 'pro-nuclear', with all that that implies. (and a useful side affect of your project will be jobs).</p>
81	Letter attached to comments slip, plus additional email	<p>As a past employee of the nuclear industry at Sellafield, as an Electrical engineer and in Public Relations and now a member of the local Public, having already expressed my concerns about the repository, I would like to challenge the benefits to the local area without the reprocessing of the very valuable fuel from the past and future Nuclear Reactors and Manufacturing of new Nuclear Fuel.</p> <p>I note in your GDORW booklet the job benefits from the repository 550 jobs per year during building and operation, I question this number during operations, but even if this number was correct, what benefit 550 against thousands of job losses due to loss of reprocessing and manufacture of very valuable fuel, by the way I have noted community benefit package and there seems some doubts and uncertainties regarding the outcome of these benefits.</p> <p>I close by once again asking are we to have all the country's waste in our area without any major benefits like I have expressed above, please do not once again blame the government, we should be pressing for all the benefits of reprocessing and manufacturing before agreeing to any repository.</p> <p>[Additional email response]</p> <p>I have been involved before, some of the questions still are not answered, for example what type of wastes are going into the repository?</p> <p>I do not agree that fuel from the reactors should be placed into the repository but should be reprocessed. Why</p>

			<p>should we have all the high level waste without any benefits from reprocessing?</p> <p>For the manning levels to run the repository will be minimal and not a large benefit to the area on the job front.</p>
82	Letter		<p>In response to your request for views on this subject:-</p> <p>1. We have a responsibility to take part in looking for suitable sites for a repository. It does not commit us if we decide against it in the future.</p> <p>2. Why in Cumbria? This area with its background of involvement in the nuclear industry has a workforce with many of the skills needed. It is a natural progression for West Cumbria to continue to be at the centre of this industry. Much of the nuclear waste to be disposed of is already here. I believe we want it here, whilst other areas do not want it. It would bring jobs, and further local investment in skills. Jobs in ancillary areas would inevitably follow.</p>
83	1 – Geology	No	<p>The Partnership says “further investigation” is needed. West Cumbria is one of the most investigated geological areas in the country with a long history of mining. Mines were abandoned not because they were mined out, but because of the energy needed to dewater them. Areas of “high rainfall, permeable rocks and hills and mountains to drive the water flow” would guarantee leakage to the surface (1999 Government sponsored video – Pangea)</p>
83	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>This Government aims to put “first wastes into the repository by 2029.” A Public Inquiry and Appeal agreed with Cumbria County Council’s view 15 years ago that the risk was too great for geological disposal of intermediate level wastes. Today’s plan includes high level wastes – a world first.</p>
83	3 – Impacts	No	<p>A nuclear dump would blight both agriculture and tourism- Cumbria’s largest industries. Even before the emplacement of wastes’ the mining operation would rival the biggest mines in the world adding to the earthquake risk and disrupting West Cumbria’s water table</p>
83	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>West Cumbria should be assured of essential infrastructure such as schools, roads and hospitals without being bribed.</p>
83	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>The Partnership says that “ A facility will not be built unless it will be safe during its operations and for future</p>

			generations.” Their own advice contradicts this: “Geological disposal safety plans do not assume that total containment by engineered barrier systems for ever is possible.” Dr Adrian Bath
83	6 – Inventory	No	The inventory is meaningless as this plan includes existing wastes (which are already outside of the scope of any inventory) and new build wastes from untried “high burn” nuclear power plants.
83	7 – Siting process	No	Longlands Farm and the surrounding area was ruled out by the Nirex Inquiry. New criteria have been written to rule Longlands Farm back in.
83	8 – Overall views on participation		This is a cunning plan to keep the process and the nuclear agenda on track. The government are sinking tax payer £millions into a timetabled ‘process’ “too big to fail.” There would be a geological nuclear dump NOW in the Eskdale area if CCC had not opposed the plan 15 years ago. COUNCILS SHOULD SAY A STRONG NO NOW TO THE GEOLOGICAL DUMPING OF NUCLEAR WASTES
84	1 – Geology	No	No comment was made
84	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	No comment was made
84	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
84	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
84	7 – Siting process	Not answered	The process is clearly flawed when the people who live here have not been engaged in the initial decision by the local Councils.
84	8 – Overall views on participation		I disagree with the Councils entering into the process without firstly gaining consensus from the local population. A ballot would have been the fairest way to ensure people were in agreement of taking part in the search for somewhere to put the repository in the first instance.

84	9 – Additional comments		I WANT A YES/NO BALLOT TO BE PUT FORWARD TO THE PEOPLE OF THE AREA BEFORE THIS PROCESS CONTINUES.
85	1 – Geology	No	Having read the full consultation and relevant documents/letters,I am in agreement with Professor David Smythe,as to the unsuitability of West Cumbrian geology.The dismissal of the Nirex report and subsequent planning refusal, does not inspire confidence in the process.Dr Dearlove made the comment that sites were "less than ideal" in his responses.The inference I take from that is,that because only one area has volunteered we have to accept a less than ideal site for the repository.Again that does not inspire confidence in the process.
85	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	This government is intent on taking planning issues of national importance away from the remit of local government.The case for refusal of planning permission in the Nirex appeal is still relevant today.There are too many uncertainties in regard to safety and security, to continue the process as it stands.
85	3 – Impacts	No	Once again West Cumbria is tying itself to reliance on the nuclear industry.We should be diversifying as lots of people in our rural communities have had to in the past.
85	4 – Community benefits	No	Community benefits means bribing people to accept a repository.Because there will be over-dependance on employment in nuclear related industries,the benefits would be regressive.
85	5 – Design and engineering	No	There are too many unanswered questions to form a positive opinion.
85	6 – Inventory	No	If as is being suggested, another MOX facility is built. The implications would be taking nuclear waste from other countries. As this is the only way it would be economically viable. If as some people assert security is compromised when nuclear material is transported,why would we encourage more movement of waste.
85	7 – Siting process	No	If, as I do, you believe that the geology of West Cumbria is unsuitable to host an underground facility. Then the siting process is an irrelevance, however it is conducted.
85	8 – Overall views on participation		I do not believe we should proceed to Stage 4 of this process.The existing geology of West Cumbria, precludes the possibility of siting a repository in a safe environment.That is if we take account of internationally agreed criteria. The question of voluntarism is interpreted in a different way, to that the general public perceives it.The Government state; voluntarism and community support applies to all communities and sites. Yet in chapter

			<p>10.4 step 3 Process for siting a repository, paragraph e) gauging local support, states that if one potential host declines to participate. Then move on and exclude them from the process. Step 4 paragraph i) says if the refusal of a potential host to participate, creates an insurmountable problem re siting. Recommend inclusion of community anyway. There will be very few potential host sites to select from. Therefore the potential to obstruct the process is greater. This clearly is not voluntarism in action as perceived by the general public. I do not have confidence in the Decision Making Bodies, to take account of local community objections to the siting process.</p> <p>Tim Knowles of Cumbria County Council recently stated that, the majority of radioactive waste was already in Cumbria. The presumption being it should stay here as the safest option. Ian Curwen, communications manager at Copeland Council reiterated Tim Knowles previous statement. This does not bode well for decisions made on behalf of the local communities. Making the decision to participate in the process a fait accompli.</p>
85	9 – Additional comments		<p>One of the arguments for siting the repository in West Cumbria, is that it is safer. Because less shipments of waste would need to be transported around the country. If this is the case, why is the waste from Dounreay being transported to West Cumbria?</p>
86	1 – Geology	No	<p>Cumbria has experienced many earthquakes over the years and several earthquakes quite recently – some more severe than others. There is a high probability that more earthquakes will occur in the future and we do not know the strength of future earthquakes. It is clear that if the geology is unstable it is unsuitable for the storage of volatile radioactive waste. This suggests that the risk of uncertainty is too great.</p> <p>Equally important is that the risk of that uncertainty will leave the majority of people in Cumbria very anxious and that is unacceptable.</p>
86	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>Nuclear safety and environment regulations are OK in the UK. What isn't good is the nuclear industry's ability to abide by them. Many accidents that occur at nuclear installations, especially Sellafield are the result of failure to meet regulations. More importantly, the industry has frequently been criticised for failing to let the authorities know there has been an accident. Therefore we cannot trust them.</p> <p>Planning regulations are going through significant change - they have already changed. Installations that are of strategic national importance are given a presumption in favour of development. The proposed Planning Policy Framework will make doubly sure the presumption favours development over any community objections. In other words if the government gives the go-ahead for the nuclear waste repository at Sellafield there will be absolutely nothing local people or anyone else can do to stop it.</p> <p>Security issues give rise for obvious concern. Sellafield will be a target for terrorism. Given that this repository</p>

			<p>will be around for thousands of years the risk is unacceptable. The security measures around Sellafield will be highly visible - who wants to see armed security guards when you go for a walk or a bike ride?</p> <p>Environmental costs of building and maintaining a waste dump waste are obvious. The risks of accidents or leakages are unknown - in the event of either, the damage to the environment is irreparable.</p>
86	3 – Impacts	No	<p>Social, environmental and economic issues are supposed to be equal for a sustainable future. The case for sellafield repository is entirely economic there is no social or environmental justification for it. therefore it is not being built as a sustainable future for West Cumbria. There will be some job creation in construction which will attract itinerant workers as in all previous developments.</p> <p>This will put additional stresses on social needs such as housing and education. People will settle here and start a family and as has happened in the past, - the work will dry up and people will be left without a job and no prospect of future employment.</p> <p>The waste repository will last for centuries but require very few workers and only skilled workers. It will be an icon and a legacy of a failed energy era. And West Cumbria will be left far behind - a place no one wants to go to. Is that the legacy we should be leaving our kids - haven't we left them with enough headaches like global warming, climate change and a spiraling national debt?</p>
86	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>There will be some benefits or handouts for those communities close to the repository and so there should be. Will it reflect the real cost those communities and their kids and grandchildren will have to pay - no. There will also be some local employment and ancillary service provision to increase employment although there will also be people coming to the area for work as well which might put pressure on local housing needs.</p> <p>Other communities outside the broad catchment will actually suffer economically - particularly those in the West of the Lake District and the coast who rely on tourism for a living. They will see their livelihoods suffer as they have in the past with previous nuclear developments and accidents.</p>
86	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>The technology for storing nuclear waste is quite advanced but it is expensive and by no means risk-free. The possibility of overheating and leakages is very real. Even if the repository is monitored there is still a risk of serious accidents which will be difficult to contain and consequences that are impossible to measure from an economic, social or environmental perspective. A recent earthquake off the Irish coast is a good reason to automatically rule out Sellafield. The Fukushima nuclear disaster in Japan was triggered by an earthquake and tsunami, these are forces of nature that are impossible for any engineering structure to contain.</p>
86	6 – Inventory	Not answered	<p>AS the government is currently planning for only one nuclear waste repository, it will no doubt mean that West Cumbria will become the dumping ground for all future waste - not just what's in the current inventory.</p>

			<p>The proposed inventory includes highly radioactive materials with a very long shelf life. The inventory does not preclude future expansion of the facility to take even more waste. It might even become a storage facility for imported radioactive waste. This would be convenient for THORP plant which does reprocess foreign nuclear waste.</p> <p>The current inventory cannot be relied upon to be the only waste to be stored at Sellafield.</p>
86	7 – Siting process	Not answered	<p>The process for mapping the geology of West Cumbria and its environs is robust and uses proven technology. It has identified areas that are not suitable for storage because of groundwater and the risks of potential contamination. This should be enough to convince the Partnership that deep nuclear waste storage is a high risk strategy. As mentioned earlier Cumbria is prone to earthquakes so the risk of contamination across different rock strata is likely.</p> <p>Water is essential for all life - it's also a scarce resource and a valuable resource asset for Cumbria. This is what we should be selling - not nuclear storage. Water contamination would be disastrous not just for West Cumbria but for the whole county and beyond.</p>
86	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>Radioactive pollution - like any pollution has no regard to political boundaries.</p> <p>Cumbria County Council' mandate to pursue the nuclear waste disposal option must be based on the collective opinion of all people in the County - not just those of Allerdale and Copeland. It should introduce a referendum to decide its statutory position. Allerdale and Copeland should not be allowed to stake their claim for a repository without regard to other boroughs that will be affected by the installation and any transboundary pollution that might arise from accidents or natural disasters.</p>
86	9 – Additional comments		<p>I would like to say that nuclear power has no place in the 21st Century. Sadly, governments around the world are pursuing short term objectives to safeguard their energy needs and nuclear is included in this. Short term gains for long term risk. The kids can pay for managing the risk and deal with the consequences of disasters. We are committing all future generations to high costs and high risks because we want more energy now - and that's it.</p> <p>Allerdale and Copeland leaders want to go even further by offering to become the nuclear waste dustbin as well. That is so degrading for local communities and for our beautiful landscape and almost pristine environment. And for what - a few extra jobs for a few more years. Yet the consequences of their short term opportunism will be felt by all future generations for ever. How anyone could even contemplate this is beyond belief.</p>

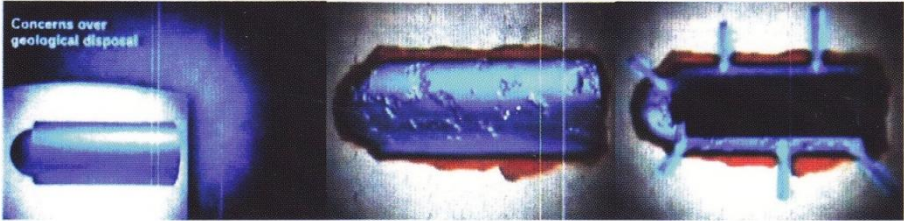
			<p>Germany is pulling out of nuclear and pursuing the renewable options. Japan is thinking of doing the same - the Hamaoka plant located in a coastal area vulnerable to earthquakes and tsunamis has closed to build new sea defences. Mox fuel, produced at Sellafield was destined for the Japanese plant as part of a long term contract.</p> <p>We should learn lessons from Germany - they have built up a renewables industry far superior and with a much higher capacity than our own. They export their renewables to us when we should be building our own - in places like West Cumbria. According to the British Wind Energy Association (BWEA), the UK is currently the largest offshore wind market in the world. We should be expanding our wind turbine capacity - we have the deep harbours at Barrow and Workington to do this - we once had the largest rail manufacturing site in Workington - we have the skills, the technology and the capability - all that's lacking is the political vision of our local politicians and civil leaders.</p>
87	1 – Geology	Yes	<p>I am reassured by the views of the geological community that both our our ability to characterise geology at depth and to understand how radionucleides behave in groundwater have improved since the 1990s.</p> <p>West Cumbria would not be the most suitable geological location in the UK. Whilst a multi-barrier approach to isolating waste from the biosphere is internationally recognised as good practice, geology is still the major component of this (or should be). In other words you cannot simply engineer a solution irrespective of the geology and hydrology. The IAEA guidelines recommend looking for a location that has uniform rock formations in a comparatively simple geological setting. Nonetheless,I accept the view that there is no clear, detailed evidence to rule out West Cumbria as a location. Eventually of course there must be clear, detailed evidence to support further investigations into any particular repository location.</p>
87	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	<p>If the Nirex process taught us anything it is that the planning process and the safety case have to run hand in hand. It is sensible that the work should progress in stages and at each stage planning permission should not be granted unless there was convincing evidence at that stage that a satisfactory safety case was likely to be achievable. At each stage the Environment Agency and ONR would be expected to be able to confirm this and show that the applicant has robustly and transparently satisfied the evidential requirements.</p> <p>In acknowledging the need for a staged process there is the danger that at each stage the commitment (financial and political) to West Cumbria will also develop. There is the danger that when difficulties arise at a late stage that the rules start to be rewritten to overcome the problem. That must not be allowed to happen. Easier said than done. Internationally agreed controls such as levels of public exposure to radioactivity and risk criteria are non negotiable but independent peer review of investigation and research is critical. The Nirex Inquiry findings are a warning. Nirex was "unduly optimistic about its model development and validation</p>

			<p>programme..... there is a serious risk of basing successive predictions on inadequately referenced models".</p> <p>Finally the remuneration and reporting arrangements for peer reviewers should maintain their independence.</p>
87	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>The key impact is on health and well being which is addressed through the safety case. The other impacts are generally those associated with any major project.</p> <p>However the perception of the industry generally is poor with good reason. Local highlights have been the 1957 fire (and the effect on the health of those involved), 1970s cesium discharges, 1980s beach incident and the MOX data falsification, together with the international disasters at Three Mile Island, Chernobyl and Fukushima. It is a significant adverse impact which when added to our isolation from consumer markets discourages economic investment and diversification. There are ways to address this within the industry, through partnership activity (Britains Energy Coast for example) and through long term government investment. Appropriate measures in all three areas are a necessary output in the next stage.</p> <p>The 550 permanent jobs would be welcome in their own right and as a continuing focus of the nuclear industry in West Cumbria. Many local people appear to give greater weight to these jobs than concerns over safety and economic diversification. This would not be the case in communities outside West Cumbria and the wider poor perception of the industry should be recognised. The lack of response to the volunteering process suggests no other community outside West Cumbria considers the jobs would outweigh other adverse impacts.</p>
87	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Nothing is ruled in and nothing is ruled out. The Government is open minded. This really doesnt get us very far. There should be no repository if the safety case doesnt stack up or if adequate mitigation is not possible in relation to the other infrastructure impacts. That is not what community benefits are about.</p> <p>Community benefits are to address the fact that nuclear waste storage is inherently dangerous and unpleasant and nobody really wants it on their patch. However, to avoid the criticism that the benefits are in some way set against the safety case and infrastructure impacts Principles 6,7,10,11 and 12 should be established with government commitment sooner rather than later.</p> <p>There is also a need for government current policy and actions to have an agreed element of West Cumbria proofing now in accordance with the 2004/5 Memorandum of Agreement. It is clearly open to the government to ensure that we keep a properly funded sub regional hospital in West Cumbria.</p> <p>On the other hand the current grant finding regime of the Copeland Community Fund and Nuclear Management Partners for West Cumbria voluntary organisations is an example of what can be done when the industry participates proactively with the local Council and community.</p>

87	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	Short term retrievability is probably helpful but in the longer term I consider it a bit of a red herring because then the waste will be relying on the bufer and surrounding rock for containment.
87	6 – Inventory	Yes	The important thing is that the design and safety case are developed on the basis of good information about the inventory.
87	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>It fails to answer the question - what if it is our village that is nearest to the headworks and we dont want it - who is the volunteering community. Our village, the larger parish, the ward, Allerdale/Copeland, West Cumbria. It should not be a wider community than West Cumbria.</p> <p>There is also the community(ies) with the repository below them and those affected by headworks and transport links. Of course part of the design process should be to minimise the impact on living conditions of local people.</p>
87	8 – Overall views on participation		I think that the West Cumbria option should be pursued to the next stage.
88	1 – Geology	No	<p>The method is inherently faulty. If you are looking for a rare geological occurrence, you go looking for precisely this with criteria for recognising it. You don't (a) fail to find what you are looking for and (b) then in desperation find the nearest (poor) conditions and then (c) draw confident areas on the map to show definite no-go areas. Why are these boundaries thin and definite? With metamorphosis, vulcanism and faulting they are smudgy.</p> <p>The treasure you are looking for is a crystalline and pretty solid basal rock. You won't find it as shallow as at 1000m below West Cumbria. Your chosen site is messy volcanic strata with faults and huge variation across the area required for the repository.</p> <p>I have a Cambridge degree in geology and years of experience of walking around Cumbrian rock exposures, though my professional geology was in East Anglia and the West Midlands</p>
88	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	The long-term safety is not good enough. The site disqualifies itself on two grounds - too near the sea and huge contamination of our fisheries and beaches, and secondly the relatively porous rocks with their faults, rapid change of lithology over the distances involved and the passage of water under hydraulic pressure through it.

88	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>It is economic madness to put all the eggs in one basket as far as the economy of West Cumbria is concerned. I agree with Cumbria County Council's point about having no other kinds of industry or tourism. It leads to a complacent population without the skills to divert to other kinds of business if something goes wrong or when the build is completed.</p> <p>More seriously, there are bound to be accidents. Just look at the history of Sellafield. And the Costa Concordia. Some things are just too big and too hazardous to guarantee safety. You can't cover every eventuality. If the resulting disaster would involve fatalities, to people and/or the tourist industry of the Lake District, the system should not be built.</p> <p>And talking of the Lake District, the wind usually blows from west to east and so the whole county would be affected.</p>
88	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>Local people may be desperate enough to accept bribes of several million pounds. But the whole of Cumbria is under the shadow of this project, from potential loss of life and health from radiation, from accidents with a wind blowing radiation across the country, and terrorist attacks or accidents in the transport affecting wider areas. Bribes or 'incentives' are not morally right. Insurance is an obvious necessity - if I have to abandon my house and life in Cumbria (it happened in Japan!) I think £1 million would be minimal fair compensation per household, say a few tens of billions in a bad disaster or terrorist attack.</p> <p>The USA discontinued its research into sending waste into outer space because a rocket failure would be totally unacceptable. Thank goodness for clear thinking. But to rule out anything going wrong in the next 200,000 years (new human species, new politics, new climate...) in West Cumbria takes optimism and hope as much as science.</p>
88	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>I think it sensible to wait a bit (which of course is already of the order of ten or twenty years' delay during planning and building) see what our scientists and other nations come up with as far as new chemical glasses or compounds for encasement are concerned. That side looks quite good. But while we wait there may be developments in alternatives to repositories.</p>
88	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
88	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>I agree with the logic. But it is very much guesswork, and IF the repository were to go ahead I suspect the figures would escalate so at least double current figures for land area etc would be necessary.</p>
88	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>This area of the UK is not suitable. It never was - it was not in the original list and the physics and chemistry of geology has not changed since then, contrary to what I was told last year by one of NIREX's geologists. No</p>

			amount of wriggling around can get out of this. It should not still be on the table, and I believe it is so because the local population is ill-educated compared with other potential sites, parochial, resigned to having their health put at risk for well-paying jobs, susceptible to money inducements. The search should go back to first principles: set down on paper what you are looking for and go search. Maybe partner other countries like Finland or China who do have what we seek.
89	Comments slip		WE DO NOT WANT IT IN CUMBRIA
90	Comments slip		My belief is that Cumbria, with possible new nuclear powerstation has quite enough danger from that, without the massive upheaval that will surely come where ever this project is situated and the dangers inherent, for a huge length of time, to future generations. Yes jobs will be available, but at what cost to life. Look at Chenoble on farming!
91	Comments slip		In favour of the need to go ahead with this project.
92	Comments slip		I think any investment in West Cumbria providing jobs and infrastructure improvements is to be welcomed.
93	Comments slip		I am strongly in favour of the Councils initiating a search for a suitable site for a nuclear repository.
94	Comments slip		No not in the National Park.
95	Comments slip		Children for the next thousand years will not consider that we their ancestors, did not think of them and the legacy which "we" propose will ruin this part of our beautiful land forever.
96	Comments slip		This is an accident waiting to happen!! Its unknown quantity!! Please, not in our backyard!! Think of future generations!!! Forget it!!!!
97	Comments slip		I do not believe that Cumbria is a suitable place for the disposal of radioactive waste. I do not trust the NDA (their past history of lies and cover-ups prevents this). As this document seems to suggest that MRWS has

		already made up its mind, I felt obliged to let you know my views.
98	Comments slip	I do not wish to see underground repository in Cumbria, because I remember a few fairly severe earthquakes in this area. They were bad enough to shake houses in Thursby and other areas.
99	Comments slip and postcard	<p>[Comments slip]</p> <p>No. Not to take part in the search. The MRWS process is flawed AB INITIO. The search should have been nation wide for the best site irrespective of local interest.</p> <p>[Postcard]</p> <p>Side one</p> <div data-bbox="682 691 1640 1357" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">WE KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT CUMBRIA'S GEOLOGY TO SAY NO TO GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">The graphic above is taken directly from a UK government sponsored video*. It illustrates what would happen to the geological disposal of nuclear wastes in...</p> <p style="text-align: center;">...AREAS OF "HIGH RAINFALL, PERMEABLE ROCKS AND HILLS AND MOUNTAINS TO DRIVE THE WATER FLOW"</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><small>*Following the failure of Nirex's (British Government) push for geological disposal of nuclear wastes in Cumbria, the British Government sponsored a project called Pungwa, Aimed at 'disposing' of nuclear wastes in Australia. The graphics above are from the Pungwa video of 1999. Australians said No Thanks! Cue Cumbria 2012.</small></p> </div>

		<p>Side two [name and address removed]</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>To Cumbria County Council, Allerdale and Copeland Borough Councils,</p> <p>You are running a consultation to see if Cumbria should proceed along 'steps towards geological disposal of nuclear wastes.'</p> <p>Enough is known about Cumbria's geology to know that this area of "high rainfall and hills and mountains to drive the water flow" is NOT SUITABLE FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.</p> <p>I do not support any further "steps" and ask that "no decision to participate" is taken by the 3 councils and decision making bodies.</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>Please ensure that Cumbria has a viable future and STOP the STEPS TOWARDS GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL</p> <p>yours sincerely,</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Postcode:</p> </div> </div> </div>
100	Comments slip	The areas covered by Allerdale and/or Copeland Borough Councils should NOT be considered for the disposal of radioactive waste. No!!!!