User ID	Question	Agree	Response
1301	**1 – Geology**	Not Sure/ Partly	I agree in general with the Partnerships opinions on geology, but many uncertainties remain about it. I am concerned that if the process goes ahead in looking for a suitable site there will be pressure to find one, even if the geology is not fully suitable. I have problems with the 'volunteerism' approach, I think investigation into the most suitable geological area in the country should have been done first, rather than putting pressure on an area which has 'volunteered' but may not be suitable.
1301	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	Yes	I agree with the opinions at this stage but obviously huge uncertainties remain, and I am concerned that issues to do with safety, particularly are reviewed and monitored carefully and thoroughly at each stage if the process goes forward.
1301	**3 – Impacts**	Yes	I agree with initial opinions. I feel strongly that a future partnership should undertake a longer term visioning exercise to make sure economic implications are understand more clearly, so that both urban and rural areas would benefit.
1301	**4 – Community benefits**	Yes	I agree with initial opinions but careful negotiation would need to take place about the community benefits if the process goes ahead. I am especially concerned that the possibility of positive community benefits would not sway people to overlook the more important safety/ geological issues.
1301	**5 – Design and engineering**	Yes	I agree with initial opinion at this stage, but much work, and many questions remain about the design and retrievability option if things go ahead.
1301	**6 – Inventory**	Yes	I agree with the initial opinions. It will be important if things go ahead, to have an acceptable process defined by which the inventory could be changed. The community must have a say in this, especially over the issue of waste from new nuclear power stations.
1301	**7 – Siting process**	Not Sure/ Partly	I agree in part, but I am concerned, given that our councils are the only ones in the country considering this government proposal, that there will be pressure to site a repository even if there are remaining issues. I am not fully convinced of the supposed 'right of withdrawal' and fear that once it is agreed further investigations into sites should go forward, there will be pressure to host a site whatever.
1301	**8 – Overall views on participation**		I cautiously agree that the areas covered by Allerdale and/or Copeland Borough councils should take part in the search for a site for a repository, but am concerned there is no pressure put upon the council. There should

			be no sense of commitment at this stage.
1301	**9 – Additional comments**		I am especially concerned about geological suitability and safety. While I agree (cautiously!) over the process of looking for sites, I would not be happy for a site to be agreed upon while major concerns and uncertainties over geology and safety remain. Much work still needs to be done.
1302	**Letter**		Please take this letter as a formal response to the consultation on whether local authorities in Cumbria should make a decision to go forward to the next stage of siting a nuclear dump - near to or under the Lake District National Park - in West Cumbria. This proposal is of concern to those who visit the region or have other connections with it. This is not only an issue for those who live in West Cumbria. This is why I am writing to express my concerns. • I understand there are significant issues surrounding the geological suitability of West Cumbria as a region to dispose of nuclear waste. Detailed examination has highlighted significant problems with the geology & hydrogeology of W Cumbria and it has been concluded it is not a suitable region for a nuclear dump. • The scale of this proposed project is staggering. It will create vast amounts of waste 'spoil' from digging out the tunnels and vaults. The radioactive waste involved - including thousands of tonnes of highly radioactive spent fuel - is of key concern. The operations may continue for over 150 years. • The plans, if carried out, present a significant risk to the environmental and economic well-being of the Lake District National Park and surrounding regions. • If a dump were to be constructed in West Cumbria, it would ruin the beautiful western landscape of the Lake District National Park and possibly deter visitors. • I support the view that the combined impact of the above and below-ground operations of this dump would to be likely to have significant negative impacts on the Lake Distrct National Park and could prevent the Park becoming a World Heritage Site. • Nowhere in the world is there an operating repository for the kind of waste proposed in West Cumbria. This project is unique in its intention to bury high-level wastes, spent nuclear fuel and intermediate-level radioactive waste from all past, present and future nuclear activities. To summarize: While the dumping in West Cumbria would undoubtably have a detrimental effect on the Lake

			District which is arguably the most beautiful National Park in the country, this is not the main reason for voting against proceeding further. What cannot be disputed are the reports of various eminent geologists such as Mr Stuart Haszeldine. They all state categorically that the land in West Cumbria is composed of soft rock and this could lead to the return of radioactive gas to the surface within ten to twenty years. I ask the decision making bodies responsible not to make a 'decision to participate' to go forward to the stage of siting a nuclear dump in West Cumbria
1303	**Letter**		I suggested that the following criteria be adopted some years ago when the 'Longlands Farm' area was under consideration. I think that the same criteria should apply for any chosen location. 1. Any store should be recoverable. There is no point in putting material under ground in a position where it cannot be easily retrieved if necessary. It is a simple matter to encapsulate the material into a suitable matrix (say, concrete) within a flask which can be easily and safely handled. The storage areas can be planned to enable such access. 2. All access to and from the vaults should be from an existing Nuclear Licensed Site (NLS), including all ventilation and support supplies. There should be no other facilities above ground level than the storage area. Entry to the storage areas should be by Drift rather than by Shaft as there will be a need for heavy equipment to be used underground and the storage flasks themselves will be heavy. Shaft access will involve ugly equipment on the surface and will be quite unsuitable for use with heavy loads on safety grounds. The requirement to use an existing NLS may be waived if necessary. 3. The repository must be located within a geologically safe area which is significantly free from major seismic events and the consequences thereof such as tsunami. Equipment of the highest standard shall be installed to deal with possible flooding problems and the design of the vaults shall ensure that there will be no interference with the surrounding aquifers. 4. Radiation levels at the land surface over the storage areas shall not be significantly above a normal background such that there will be no significant hazard to any form of life in the area. Thus there should be no need to restrict access to any land over the repository. Equally, there should be absolutely no risk of subsidence from the workings below ground. 5. There shall be no storage under the sea or anywhere where there is a risk of sea ingress even after a significant seismic event.

			6. As the nature of medium active waste is very variable it will be necessary to have a facility where the waste can be prepared for storage. The encapsulation of the waste into flasks ready for storage will be done in a plant or plants situated on a Nuclear Licensed Site. It will then be necessary to transfer the flasks to the repository by rail. This means that adequate railway facilities must be provided for this purpose. I was not convinced that the Longlands Farm site was rejected on technical grounds. It at was stated that the geology was unsuitable but there was little evidence of this – the main part of the site could have been placed in the Eskdale granite which I would have thought would satisfy the most stringent points of a safety case. I think that drainage and possible water problems were exaggerated (much to the delight of the anti-nuclear lobby) and it may have been more of a political decision than one based on scientific fact. Any decision must have a strong science base. My background is that after qualifying as a scientist, and later as a nuclear engineer, I worked in Nuclear Research and Development for 37 years, which included a spell of time working on problems in connection with the encapsulation and storage of intermediate level radioactive wastes. Now retired, I am too old to worry about my own future but I do feel that we have a duty of care to all our descendants and we must be very careful how we handle this problem. Careful planning coupled with quality engineering is needed at all stages. On the other hand let us not shirk from building this repository. It is necessary and it is not such a big problem as many would suggest. I am convinced that a suitable repository can be built incorporating these criteria.
1305	**Letter**		This public consultation exercise is a sham and a complete waste of time and taxpayers' money. West Cumbria is ruled by the Ingwell Nuclear mafia – they control the operation of the "Energy Coast" and its funding. Copeland Borough councillors are too thick and stupid to know any different – the annual "bribe" of around £1 million from driggdump.com keeps them quiet. It is glaringly obvious to anybody that the dump is going exactly where Nirex planned it some twenty years ago – adjacent to Sellafield on land already in nuclear ownership viz. Longlands Farm, Gosforth. So, the geology is "unsuitable" – well a spot of computer re-modelling and an "offer" to gold plate (or "community benefits package" as it is called in PR speak) it will quickly alter things. From the map on page 5, the coastal strip north of Egremont (where the labour councillors have their wards) is excluded – now there's a surprise – councillor thick-as-a-brick doesn't want a nuclear dump near him/her. No!, shove it in the Gosforth-Seascale- Ponsonby-Calderbridge area. There's no one of any worth down there!

			And of course, the Government, anxious to keep it away from the South – the land of milk and honey, view Longlands as ideal. It's behind the mountains of the north, out of sight, out of mind in back-of-beyond West Cumbria where they think that the natives are so thick that radiation will just bounce off. The so called "community benefits" having the potential to transform the economy of the area – jam tomorrow as usual. Remember THORP that was to provided EVERYBODY in West Cumbria with a "job"? Remember the "vast technological resource of Sellafield" that would transform the economy of West Cumbria, the HIGHLY cutting edge innovative Westlakes Science Park that was also going to create new industries and the WORLD LEADING visitor centre at Sellafield that was going to make West Cumbria a no. one tourist area? "Community benefit" – just another "bribe" and worthless PR hot air. We are fed up of living our lives in West Cumbria at the diktat of the nuclear self important whose sole aim is make the place a nuclear cesspit and then clear off with their ill gotten gains. And if "Bened[???]" get their way there will eventually be a string of redundant hulks of nuclear reactors stretching from Sellafield to Beckermet to gift to our descendants as well as a dump. P.S. I've put a stamp on the letter to save wasting any more taxpayers money!
1308	**Comments slip**		I am completely 100% opposed. Electricity now – but at what cost in the future? Nuclear Power has proved to be incredibly dangerous and it leaves radioactivity for thousands of years. We can and should get our electricity more easily, cheaper and safer by methods which can be rectified. The Geology here was proved by Nirex to be unsuitable. Our technology is inadequate for the complexities of radioactivity. Why mess up our beautiful environment? Any promises and incentives can be not forthcoming. No from: [name removed]
1309	**Comments slip**		The councils should not participate in this search. Once started down this route it will be difficult to pull out. Our beautiful county has already been desecrated and blighted by numerous windfarms. We do not need it to be further despoiled by an enormous nuclear waste repository. It is illuminating that no other part of the country, including those that will host nuclear reactors, has volunteered, but then Copeland Council has always been eager to sell its soul for state funding and jobs. It is disingenuous for the councils to claim that Nirex did not rule out the whole of West Cumbria; Other experts have commented that the geology is not suitable, that the geology in other parts of the country is better suited. It is also disingenuous not to allow the electorate a referendum on the grounds we don't have enough information to decide. If we don't – how does the Council??
1310	**Letter**		I fail totally to comprehend why this breathtakingly inappropriate idea is suggested for one of the most

			important tourist destinations in the UK and the world, attracting millions of visitors annually, (lucrative revenue for government coffers.) Natural beauty celebrated throughout history in art and literature – indeed, why do we have a "Words by the Water" festival of international repute? – a cultural centre where a succession of tourist initiatives and awards, gatherings and festivals, and fame, make Cumbria and the Lake District a most desirable place to live and work. "Love Your fells" – "Love Your Lakes." Contradictory? The Lake District depends heavily on farming. Never forget the horrors of Foot and Mouth and its aftermath! Foresee contaminated land, pasture, crops, animals, all surface waters, the environment – destruction on a devastating scale. Who will trust their safety? Health problems will escalate out off all proportion. Some areas remain reactive and unusable after Chernobyl, all those years ago, compounding the threats. The economy could collapse. Forget jobs! Even without the above, the heavily-faulted geology and its consequences for the underground hydrological flow, rock classifications, highly varied topography and all in a relatively compact area, render anywhere in the county of Cumbria totally unsuitable. The enormous scale of ugly entrance structures the size of the Channel tunnel above ground are incongruous, no doubt visible from places both high and low! See the photograph with a human being near by!? Here?? The excavation depth and subterranean cavity size are inconceivable. There is no chance of the excavated material not being unavoidably conspicuous! A geologist once wrote: the rocks under the Lake District are still warm from the last mountain-building period. Does this 'geothermal heating' need to be supplemented with emissions at 100C ie 212 F in an unstable area? Hence our earthquakes. The planet is more active , how long before major fault shifts? There's one near here. Does it need to be major to wreak destruction? Suppose the waste were there? What if the giant granite batholith underlying Cumbria began to rise, anyway? What disturbance would the vast excavation activity cause to surrounding rock structure? How long before there is a huge collapse and subsidence, fault movements? Do you think the woo-ed Japanese would want to come after their experience? Where is the government's brain, spending £millions, which convinces one they wish to brainwash the entire Cumbria population, and worse, its young people? How low will politicians sink to get their own way? Should anything like these proposals be considered for a region aspiring to the prestigious status of a World Heritage site?

			Please vote against these insane proposals.
1311	**Comments slip**		The Councils will probably take part is this means some Full Time Jobs.
1312	**Comments slip**		We think is too risky. In this area we have experience earth tremors; it cannot be guaranteed this will not happen. This risk of instability is increased with possible problems caused by fracking in Morcombe Bay. Don't do it please.
1313	**Letter**		The proposal to develop a geological nuclear waste storage facility in Cumbria is not acceptable, from the perspective of both science and law. The original Nirex Report on the siting of such a facility in this region demonstrated that the extensive geological faulting in and around the volcanic intrusion that constitutes the Lake District makes the region totally unsuitable for such a development. The inevitable, and unfortunately largely unquantifiable, risks include corrosion of containers, heat and gas formation leading to pressurisation and cracking of the storage chamber, unexpected chemical reactions, geological uncertainties, future ice ages, earthquakes and human interference. The possibility that, in some future time, our descendants will engage in 'frakking' in their desperate search for the last remnants of fossil gas in the surrounding seas cannot be discounted. Such disruptive activities would assuredly disturb the already unstable geological formations of the Borrowdale volcanic intrusion, promoting the rapid escape to the surface of whatever frightful nuclear material may in the far future have escaped from the depository. In a recent public lecture at Whitehaven the distinguished geologist professor David Smythe and Professor Haszeldine explained that there is a hydraulic gradient below the entire district. This causes deep groundwater to move upwards towards the surface in the area surrounding the National Park. Any leakage – which is not merely possible, but inevitable – from the repository would force contaminated groundwater up through faults to the surface, and this will happen far more rapidly that has been admitted by DECC and the NDA. The plans for a waste repository are part of the government's progamme to expand the nuclear sector. All components of the programme, including the repository, are subject to full Strategic Environmental Assessment before any part of the programme can be implemented. No such assessment has been completed. The current attempts to obtain a site through 'Voluntarism' rather that a scientific approach to site selection are deceitful, devious and in violation of the legislation. The Committee should be aware that the issues arising from this proposed development cannot simply be

			dismissed as a little local disturbance on someone else's patch. All developments in this sector have enormous actual adverse impacts on essential industries such as tourism, employment, leisure and the management of protected areas such as the National Park, the Duddon and Solway Estuaries, and Morecambe Bay. Planning blight emerges instantly when any proposal for any facility in this sector is voiced – the proposed Kirksanton nuclear power station caused an instant fall in property values around Millom. The Fukushima nuclear disaster has had enormous repercussions world wide, and the proposal to site a new nuclear power station close the existing Sellafield waste storage and reprocessing facilities merely emphasise the risks of a nuclear disaster in the public mind. Dismissing the issues raised by the proposal to build a waste repository in West Cumbria, despite the overwhelming evidence that such a action would be an interminable threat to the environmental sustainability of the region, is foolish. Nuclear waste does not magically appear at Sellafield now – it travels by train along the margins of the region. At its nearest the waste is only six miles from the Coniston Valley itself, as it crosses the bridge over the Leven-Crake estuary into Ulverston. It is possible to identify a number of critical locations along this route where the detonation of a very modest IUD would bring the entire southern branch of the nuclear waste pathway to a total halt, even disrupting all movement by both rail and road. As technology advances, so the devices available to those disposed to disrupt society in this fashion also become more sophisticated. With the planned transportation of waste through our local area expected to last for centuries, the security implications of this uncomfortable risk are surely obvious. Equally, consider the implications of an accidental large-scale emission in the vicinity of the proposed waste disposal facility. This might originate from the proposed power station or – perhaps more probably – from the Sellafield complex. Any such accident could require the establishment of a substantial 'Exclusion Zone' around the site of the incident. Almost inevitably, it would also prevent the continued use of any waste disposal facility located nearby. Sellafield is only 20 miles from our home in the Coniston valley and north-westerly winds are common. The potential for the area falling within any such Exclusion Zone is high, with obvious implications for both human health, social stability and property values. As a Parish Councillor I urge all councillors and local people to join those Councils now demanding a rethink of the government's proposals. The main justification put forward by the government, despite reliable but inconvenient expert advice from those who have studied the issues in great depth, is that there is already a disproportionate development of the nuclear sector in this isolated region. The government claims that there is

			need both for more nuclear power and a permanent disposal site for that industry's wastes. It tells us, without adequate authority, that both activities are entirely safe. If this is so, then there is no reason that such development should not be implemented much closer to the location of the demand for power. This would at a stroke avoid the many intrusive infrastructural upgrades that are necessary for the irrational development of the 'Energy Coast' in this remote and relatively unspoiled region of outstanding natural beauty. The most suitable geological structure that is available for a waste depository is the Oxford Clay of Southern England, which is far more stable, uniform and even self-sealing in the event of leakage than our own fractured and unstable geology. By opposing the proposed development in nearby West Cumbria, we will not be signifying that we reject all attempts to develop this sector. Instead it will signal that alternative strategies exist that are far more sustainable and less disruptive than the present proposals. It will establish that it is our considered opinion that, until the decisions can be shown to be based on sound science, with due regard to the adverse effects of the inevitable planning blight that accompanies all such developments, we opposes the agreement of Cumbria, Copeland and Allerdale Councils to express an interest in discussing this controversial subject.
1314	**Comments slip**		I am not in favour of an underground radioactive waste disposal facility for West Cumbria. Here are my main concerns. 1. Public safety short and long term 2. The affect on our beautiful environment 3. The image it will project about West Cumbria to the rest of the world and the negative affect it may have on tourism
1315	**Comments slip**		The borough Councils should not participate. The likely-hood of finding a suitable site is so remote, due to the geology, that huge amounts of money are almost sure to be wasted. I believe there are other infinitely more suitable areas + money would be better spent persuading councils in those areas of the potential benefits.
1317	**Comments slip**		It seems madness to even consider such a beautiful area as Cumbria for a waste repository. The geology has proved wrong to contain waste safely, the size of the construction site and resulting spoil heaps etc. would be a blot on the landscape, and the promise of 500 resultant jobs is ludicrous when one considers that Cumbria would wiped off the tourist map, plus loss of farming etc. I say NO do not even consider going any further.
1318	**Comments slip**		Allerdale/Copeland should not take part – it will be a slippery slope which it will be increasingly difficult to escape from. The Countrywide search should be for a Geologically safe site or sites rather than a volunteer

			Council. The Government is starting from the wrong place.
1319	**Comments slip**		How can we respond to what is essentially a geological question without the geological facts? (and there is no 'feel good' factor to encourage going forward). A thorough geological survey should come first, to establish whether Cumbria (and especially the Lake District) could have a suitable site. There is indeed some evidence elsewhere that it is not suitable, and that there are other areas in England which are. Further, I am not confident that the right to withdraw later is robust and unconditionally guaranteed. Therefore we should not proceed to stage 4.
1320	**Comments slip**		Until recently I was a resident in Gosforth and well remember the Public Enquiry of 1996/7. The outcome of this was REFUSAL on the basis of geological unsuitability. What has changed?
1321	**Comments slip**		A described in the booklet Higher Activity Waste is stored above ground. It would be better in safety aspects to have it under-ground. In term, this would attract many jobs. However, would this effect the Tourist trade to the Lake District? Would people be put off buying property?
1322	**Comments slip**		Needed Facility to provide Future employment for LOCAL people, boost local economy.
1323	**Comments slip**		I would like to see a search carried out in this area, to see if it is feasible for the area to have a repository
1324	**Comments slip**		I think the project should go ahead we have the knowledge and expertise and site to do this
1325	**1 – Geology**	Yes	Because the MRWS partnership consider that there are uncertainties in the geological reports made up to February 2012 then the rock structures of the available areas of Allerdale and Copeland should be studied and published in two separate categories: 1) The Rock structures and faulting above sea-level. 2) The Rock structures and faulting between sea-level and 1km deep.
1325	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	Yes	The peer reviewers of each of the categories, (1) Safety (2) Security (3) Environment and (4) Planning should be named and publicised. The R&D programmes are too numerous and should be replaced with no more than 3 site specific programmes.

			'Generic' in the report is misleading.
1325	**5 – Design and engineering**	No	The fundamentals of the MRWS partnership and NDA and Nirex design given in the documents are wrong for radioactive waste. The use of shafts 1km deep for 1000 years and the steep sloping tunnel of 1:6 slope are undesirable. The tunnel and galleries should be lined (like the Channel Tunnel) and, for the storage of radioactive waste, they should be above sea-level. I have produced separate sheets on this topic. *[For the additional information supplied in response to Q5 see Appendix 1a]*
1325	**6 – Inventory**	Not Sure/ Partly	The inventory for the GDF should be related to the radioactive waste existing currently in the UK. It could include that residing in buildings like the Windscales Piles and B30, B204 and Calder Hall. The GDF should not be used for the storage of recovered plutonium compounds. All future PWR spent fuel can easily be handled without resort to using the GDF concept. See separate note written by Rt Hon Crispin Blunt. *[See Appendix 1b for copies of correspondence with Rt Hon Crispin Blunt and Elaine Woodburn]*
1325	**7 – Siting process**	Not Sure/ Partly	The process for siting the GDF shown on p74 is full of difficulties. The process for siting an above sea level depository should proceed and small, 6ft diameter, should be made two or three selected sites. The rock extracted should be assessed for further use in the construction industries of the North of England. When each is completed then one should be selected for an above sea level GDF.
1325	**8 – Overall views on participation**		I agree that the Councils should search for and recommend a site for the underground storage of radioactive waste.

			My preference is for the packaging to be done on the Sellafield and Drigg sites now owned by the UK Government. This is to be followed by transport of the containers, preferably by rail, to the underground storage galleries.
1325	**9 – Additional comments**		In 2012 the UK Government will spend £100,000,000 on the peers who sincerely, but erroneously, believe that the concept of a NENDUREC hyphothesis discovered at Sellafield/St John's in the Vale (Cumbria) was the work of a lunatic in 1964. Where will this £100,000,000 go? The end answer is that most of it will finance German enterprises in mechanical and electrical engineering! [Additional letter] The concept of having a Geological Disposal Facility for radioactive waste at a depth of one kilometre in Cumbria, which means the storage will be under sea level is totally and utterly wrong. It is like the MOX plant at Sellafield, a very clever idea but hopeless in operation. It is like the Harvest Glass project at Sellafield, a clever idea that was so hopeless that it was never built after the pilot plant failed. It is like the Civil Advanced Gas Cooled reactors, which were shown to be the wrong approach by the pilot plant at Sellafield but the managers were blind to the implications of their observations. It is like the JET plasma fusion device at Culham, which is based on the false belief that the sun is all gas and plasma and obtains its power from fusion of hydrogen to helium. GDF with storage below sea level WILL BE another clever, well publicised, exciting and expensive failure. The simple storage of Radioactive waste hidden from public view and above sea level is the correct approach. [Copy of letter sent to DECC] GDF I met you at the MRWS partnership exhibition in Egremont on 9th February 2012. I was rather disturbed by your statement that "It was being considered that all the plutonium product of THORP is to be stored in the GDF". I had heard this statement at the Nuclear Institute's summer lectures in 2010. This statement really means that ALL the products of THORP are unwanted. Why does the UK operate such a unit as THORP when there is plenty of plutonium oxide already in storage available for use in MOX fuel? As you can see from the attached letters I have had strong views based on considerable experience.

			Councillor Woodburn has not replied to my letter to herself but the Right Hon. Justin Blunt did reply. The manufacture of MOX fuel is easy provided you have the right specification and also a reactor to put the fuel in to provide power. *[See also Appendix 1b for copies of letters mentioned above]*
1326	**Comments slip**		Yes lets have a look to see if the area is feasible
1327	**Comments slip**		Yes it's the correct area to have it constructed
1328	**Comments slip**		The opportunity and positives of having a repository in West Cumbria far outweigh and negatives. The experience west Cumbria has with the nuclear industry make it the ideal place to situate it.
1329	**Comments slip**		This is a great opportunity for West Cumbria, we should definatly have one.
1331	**Comments slip**		The advantages of having this in West Cumbria are tremendous and we should not hesitate
1332	**Comments slip**		I would be happy to give it the go ahead.
1333	**Comments slip**		I believe this should go ahead and that it will be good for the area.
1334	**Comments slip**		I think we have to go ahead for the sake of jobs in Cumbria
1335	**Comments slip**		Fully support the idea of putting a repository in West Cumbria if geology is suitable
1336	**Comments slip**		If it make things better for the future im in favour of it ALL
1337	**Comments slip**		As long as it is safe for our community I agree in what you want to do

1338	**Comments slip**		I think this is a great idea creating jobs, for the area, and I think that the future need a boost for the community
1339	**Comments slip**		It would be good for more jobs in West Cumbria
1340	**Comments slip**		Prefer it was not in Cumbria at all, but this method sounds a safer way of managing waste therefore agree to the next stage of consultation
1341	**Comments slip**		Yes I agree. Simply it would be a ghost town without Sellafield.
1342	**Comments slip**		It will bring more employment hopefully for LOCAL people
1343	**Comments slip**		I am in favour of further investigation to see if suitable geology exists in West Cumbria to host a potential repository for higher activity radioactive waste.
1344	**Letter**		You asked the people of Copeland whether we should say yes or no to a new repository site for nuclear waste. I strongly believe that before any decision can be made there should be a referendum as this affects us all and will be a legacy for future generations to come.
1345	**Comments slip**		Please take part in the search, (Both councils) This could bring longer term benefits to the area with no real change in risk (The waste is already here!)
1346	**Comments slip**		I do not think a repository should be in Allerdale and Copeland as the geology is not suitable and we have enough radioactive threat with Sellafield, I certainly don't want any more, threatening all our health.
1347	**1 – Geology**	Yes	I am not qualified to speak about geology but we must not let the people who are opposed to everything except a rural idyll have too much voice. I note that Professor Smythe says nowhere in the area under consideration is suitable, but Dearlove has the opposite view - surely it can be settled by logic. What we must avoid is a veto on the basis of "what may happen" - I may win the Jackpot on the lottery but it's extremely unlikely - disappearingly small I recognise. Let us know why. What are the probabilities. We need numbers - the chance and the time scale for instance.
1347	**2 – Safety, security,**	Yes	I am aware that one can easily generate fear about radioactive decay and intense heat build ups - Wallace of

	environment and planning		Greenpeace p.44 but we're talking about nuclear waste - the concentrated stuff - B215 "diluted" in concrete - not neat power station fuel. You seem to have consulted as widely as possible.
1347	**3 – Impacts**	Yes	We need to develop work opportunities in the area. The Nuclear Industry is here and has served us well since it came. Other industries which were here - steel, coal mining etc. have now gone. Marcham came but has grown and shrunk. We need to develop new jobs and this "hole in the ground" will provide them.
1347	**4 – Community benefits**	Yes	This answer is almost the same as the previous one. The community will benefit from good jobs in its population.
1347	**5 – Design and engineering**	Yes	I cannot believe other than the Design & Engineering aspects will be controlled by "Best Practice" Rules.
1347	**6 – Inventory**	Yes	I cannot imagine that the designers of the plant will not have the foresight to cater for the future as well as the present. However we must recognise that foresight is very much less reliable science than hindsight. We shall no doubt do our best but in later years there will always emerge the "I told you so" people. We must not do nothing now in order to appease these people later.
1347	**7 – Siting process**	Yes	We have a robust process to allow the necessary discussions. Yet again we must look after the hopes of the silent majority and accept the vociferous voices of those who oppose everything except their idea of Cumbria being a rural idyll populated by the National Trusts, Herdwick Sheep and Retired Wrinklies.
1347	**8 – Overall views on participation**		We should proceed enthusiastically if there are good jobs for people in a good plant.
1348	**Comments slip**		The powers that be appear to be using political and emotive language to promote the siting in West Cumbria for disposal of radioactive waste e.g. (additional Community benefits). There will be many negative outcomes also, least of which could be the long term effect if a sub-standard geological environment is deemed ‘fit for purpose’. There is not enough “irrefutable evidence” for the next step to be taken.
1349	**Comments slip**		I agree totally.
1350	**Comments slip**		Fully supportive.

1351	**Comments slip**		I agree with the proposal to go ahead
1352	**Comments slip**		I agree with the proposal to go ahead
1353	**Comments slip**		I am in agreement that the councils should take part in the search and if found favourable the 'go ahead' be given, as this would provide job security in the area
1354	**Comments slip**		All required studies should go ahead in this area. If the area is found suitable then the storage facility should go ahead in this area
1356	**Comments slip**		Hope government benefit package is not the attraction to dispose of radioactive waste in Cumbria. We really have to think long and hard for future generations. No is has no benefit for us.
1357	**Comments slip**		No other councils in Britain are touching this with a barge pole. There are no consultations in any other parts of the country. What does three cloth headed Cumbrian councils know what everyone else doesn't? More pointedly where was the permission from the public for this? These councils are arrogant and undemocratic.
1358	**Comments slip**		The area is unsafe, as proved previously when Nirex applied to come. The whole idea is too long-term to be contemplated. For how long would it be monitored? Copeland should just say NO. NO. NO
1361	**Letter**		I wish to express my professional concern over the proposal to locate a Geological Deep Waste Disposal Facility in Cumbria. The proposal fails to comply with the requirement to subject all significant development Plans and Programmes in the nuclear sector to strict Strategic Environmental Assessment. Before carrying out any developments in this sector – including all developments that are components of the Plan – until the SEA has been completed and fully verified. It is my considered opinion that this process has not been complied with, and that therefore not only is the Plan itself being unlawfully implemented, but that the current 'Public Consultation' process has no legitimacy. Until a fully acceptable Programme has been compiled, it is impossible to provide the public with full and detailed information on the proposed development, and therefore no legally valid opinions can be sought or provided. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is defined as: 'a systematic process for evaluating the environmental consequences of proposed policy, plan or programme

			initiatives in order to ensure they are fully included and appropriately addressed at the earliest stage of decision-making on par with economic and social considerations'. The SEA of the Nuclear National Development Policy (NDP) has been implemented in considerable haste, and corners appear to have been cut in order to meet political deadlines. Consequently, the process appears not to be compliant with either the fundamental objectives of SEA or the specified procedures for formal scrutiny that have been developed within the framework of European law, as specified in EC Directive 2002/42/EC. The SEA procedures are designed to ensure that unsound or incomplete development plans are not permitted to be implemented. In the present case, an extremely severe obstacle – permanent waste disposal – has emerged, and in my view this is so extreme that the SEA must be halted until such time as the Government can demonstrate that it will (not can or may) be resolved correctly before the process is resumed. In the event that the Government remains unable to demonstrate that a viable solution to the final disposal of nuclear waste can be specified and stands up to detailed scrutiny, then the Policy and Programme must be abandoned. In the present circumstances, attempting to continue, and eventually complete, the SEA process is in gross violation of the SEA Directive. A fundamental requirement of SEA is that the proposed Plan and the strategy whereby it is implemented must be complete. All components of the plan must be not merely specified in outline, but they must be defined in sufficient detail to ensure that all potentially serious adverse environmental issues can be resolved with appropriate certainty. The environmental risks from an inadequate end solution to waste disposal under this Policy are extreme. Unless the problem can be resolved, they are sufficient to invalidate the entire Policy. Improper fragmentation of the evaluation of the Plan In Stage 1 of the SEA process, the scope of the process must include all sub-sectors. Unfortunately, the development of the Policy and the specific components of the Plan in Cumbria in particular, but also nationally, has fragmented the Plan into separate components, when under the terms of the SEA Directive the entire Plan itself must be subject to scrutiny. From the public's perspective, the new-build generating sub-sector has been presented as if it is entirely unconnected with the waste disposal sub-sector. Communities have been asked to discuss individual power station siting proposals as if they are entirely discrete and self-contained, and on the assumption that the waste disposal sub-sector will be implemented almost as an incidental aspect of the Plan. Indeed, local communities have been repeatedly and wrongly advised that the nuclear waste disposal component is entirely irrelevant to the purely local issues raised by the development of individual generating station sites.

			Uncertainty over the final disposal of power generation nuclear waste Whilst site-specific appraisal is appropriate at EIA level (although of course, the cumulative effects of multiple parallel developments must also be considered within the individual project EIAs), at SEA level the entire Plan and its components must be demonstrated to be complete, achievable and sustainable. In the light of the present situation that is manifestly not the case. It is nor permissible to isolate the purely local impacts of a single power station from the resolution of the challenge of disposing of its final waste products. This is now a far more serious issue than those responsible for the implementation of the Plan appear either to have realised, or else are prepared to admit. It has been stated that high-activity spent fuel will be stored within the boundaries of each individual generating station's premises 'until such time as a suitable disposal site is completed'. But if it becomes apparent that such a facility may not become available within a reasonably predictable time-scale, for whatever reason, then the final disposal of that waste at an appropriate location cannot be guaranteed. Each generating station will itself become the semi-permanent (or even permanent) location for surface located high-level waste, contrary to the assurances made to local communities. In this even, the local communities will not have been properly consulted on whether or not they are prepared to accept such a development. This invalidates the public consultation at all stages at which this is required by the Directive. It is also unacceptable under the formal Guidelines that have been issued on the implementation of the SEA Directive in English law. Absolute requirement for a complete 'end of life' solution to nuclear waste disposal It is a fundamental requirement that there must be an identified and credible solution to the final disposal of the waste generated by the new-build projects. Most, if not all, of the other sub-sectoral concerns are capable of being resolved – for example, the questions of grid connectivity, geographical bottlenecks in transportation and communication, and the requirements to safely evacuate local communities in the event of a radioactive release incident can all be resolved, at least at most of the suggested sites. But the continuing absence of a definite solution to the disposal of high-level nuclear wastes is an absolute obstacle to the implementation of the Policy itself. If it has been allowed to pass unchecked through the SEA process, for purely political reasons, then that was itself improper. The Plant to general more power through expanding the existing industry is not dependent on the solution of the issues raised by the legacy waste stored at the Sellafield complex. The proposal to store exhausted fuel at generating stations themselves until a final solution has been

			developed and becomes available is therefore not acceptable. It is open-ended; without a clear disposal plan, a realistic and demonstrably achievable time-frame for developing such a facility, the Policy simply cannot be endorsed under the strict requirements of the SEA procedures. Current uncertainties in identifying a credible permanent waste disposal facility The issue has become critical with the recent release of the Geographical Study of the West Cumbrian coastal area to the north of Sellafield. This has reinforced the conclusions of the earlier NIREX study, which showed that the geological character of the Sellafield area is not suitable for a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF). The new study extends the area now known to be unsuitable for a GDF to most of the area to the north of Sellafield. By implication, the disruption of the Palaeozoic sedimentary strata around the entire Borrowdale volcanic intrusion zone, of which the Lake District National Park is the visible surface indicator, implies that similar discontinuities and weaknesses are likely to exist throughout much of Cumbria. This precludes the construction of a GDF anywhere in this region. No other communities in the UK have agreed to consider hosting a GDF – the West Cumbrian option was, and so far remains, the only available potential site. Absence of an alternative solution to a conventional GDF. Despite assurances to the contrary, there are no clear data on which it is presently possible to design and build a GDF that could be guaranteed to be feasible and sufficiently reliable in the UK. Equivalent facilities elsewhere are not located within the same geological conditions, and uniquely different constraints apply, so direct comparison with proposed or actual GDF facilities in other countries are not appropriate. The recommendation that a GDF can be constructed in the UK, including at the only location in Cumbria so far proposed by Local Authorities, is misleading and potentially subject to challenge through the Courts, on the grounds of misrepresentation. The only present possible alternative to the proposed GDF using standard mining techniques appears to be the deep disposal of the more active waste in the crystalline basement rocks up to 5km below the surface. This appears to have been rejected, not least because currently technology is not capable of boring such deep shafts in the numbers that would be necessary – the process would be prohibitively expensive. But the recently developed percussive drills, capable of far greater penetration rates than conventional rotary drilling, do appear to have the potential to resolve this problem, although at present this is still far from proven technology. Had it been possible now, then it would surely have been used recently to rescue the trapped Chilean miners within days rather than months.

			The presently insuperable obstacle to the completion of the SEA is therefore the absence of a demonstrable solution to the problem of the final disposal of the high-level waste generated as the result of the Policy. Without such a solution, it is impossible to calculate (at least in a credible and acceptable manner) decommissioning costs that will arise as a consequence of the Policy. Requirement to halt the SEA process. In the absence of a final waste disposal solution, it is improper to continue the SEA itself, since this is a process that it is dependent on resolving issues that arise at each stage before the next stage can be started. This is where the second serious objection to the current implementation of the Policy arises. Improper implementation of site nominations for new-build power stations. The SEA has been diverted – indeed, I would suggest, even subverted – to meet political deadlines by the adoption of the questionable process of Strategic Site Assessment (SSA), The legal status of this process under the European SEA legislation is debatable, but what is indisputable is that this process has allowed the nomination of potential generating station sites long before this was actually permissible under the methodology and practice of the SEA. This has been compounded by carrying out significant environmental studies at these nominated sites before that process was actually appropriate under the framework of procedures within a formal SEA. The issue of calls for nomination of potential generating station sites, under the new-build sub-sector, is only permissible once the initial stages of the SEA of the Plan have been successfully completed. Cutting corners in this fashion in order to expedite the Policy is unacceptable. In the current absence of any clear option for a site for a GDF, the entire Plan must be halted until this absolute challenge has been resolved – otherwise the Policy must be declared to be incapable to implementation and abandoned. By proceeding with the site selection and Environmental Impact Assessments under the SSA process the Department may be accused of improperly utilising finances, since the processes adopted – one might even say 'invented' – to expedite the implementation of this Policy would appear to be improper. Without a complete over-all strategy that provides for a fully identified and proven final solution for the disposal of the highly hazardous and extremely long-lived wastes that this Policy will cause to be produced, the development of this sector cannot be permitted to go ahead. It is a fundamental requirement that in all such cases the Precautionary Principle must be invoked, to protect future generations from the improvident planning of the present generation.

			The effect of hazard duration on the perceptions and acceptance of risk. In respect of developments that may be judged to have been unacceptable by future generations, no community has the moral or ethical right to take decision with the assumed consent of future as yet unborn generations. In the case of the potential hazards of nuclear waste, the time-scale of the legacy of such decisions is incomprehensibly vast compared with the historic memory of the present generations. The Roman occupation of Britain occurred 'only' two thousand years ago, and that is no more than a century ago that man achieved powered heavier-than-air flight. Attempting to predict the social situation and technical capacity that may exist in the region tens of thousands of years into the future is both futile and foolish. The future capabilities of terrorists to disrupt the proposed GDF only a few hundred years into the future is literally unthinkable. Currently, there is considerable debate over the practice of 'frakking' to release fossil gas to supplement our energy sources. This practice is already in operation in the south of the region, and may well spread northwards in the future, whether near or far from now. Despite assurances that it would have no deleterious impacts on existing water supplies, such assurances are opinion, not provable fact. The complex and highly fractured geology of Cumbria implies that frakking may have the effect of increasing fault permeability in the Borrowdale volcanic intrusion that would facilitate the rapid upward movement of deep groundwater, through the hydraulic pressures that exist at the level of the proposed DWR. This could bring radioactive materials to the surface far quicker than is postulated at present, and it is totally impossible to guarantee that this will not happen in the far future, when all knowledge of the site is lost to our descendants (if any). The importance of an environmental risk is proportional not only to its scale but also to its duration. When a highly hazardous action has a duration that is effectively infinite (in terms of human society) then even apparently high levels of confidence in its alleged safety under present circumstances may take on a degree of unacceptability that is both ethically and legally unacceptable. Measures that we may consider sufficient now to protect any form of nuclear waste from release under attack must be regarded as meaningless in this context. Adopting the Precautionary Principle is an absolute necessity – the SEA Directive demands that solutions to waste disposal must be fully sustainable. When the half-life of much of the waste is measure in tens or even hundreds of thousands of years, only a totally safe disposal option is permissible. As yet, we do not have that option. Environmental Consultant to the British Holiday and Home Park Association, Cumbria Branch

1368	**1 – Geology**	No	Quick Answer - Not good enough - and I am not a NIMBY, NUMBY, NOMBY or BANANA. Nirex did not conclude that Sellafield had the BEST two sites (A & B) out of the 537 looked at only that they were probably the best of those that would offer the least resistance to placement. Therefore the siting actually ignored the geology – as you are doing now. Why were both Thorp and MOX placed at this site, thus accumulating UK and foreign nuclear waste, without public consultation? Yes, 70% waste is now already at Sellafield and it is logical that the store COULD BE sited there IF THE GEOLOGY WAS BEST - BUT IT lSN'T. If the 5 best geological sites in England were NOW to be identified and then ALL were approached as to who could and should house the Store then at least the argument would be based on science. NDA are transporting Dounreay's waste some 300mls by rail, hopefully safely, to Sellafield so why can't this be done to the BEST GEOLOGICAL site in England. (Try around the Wash for starters.) Science and common sense should be in the lead. Please see Q7 answers
1368	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	No	Quick Answer- Not good enough - and I am not a NIMBY, NUMBY, NOMBY or BANANA. Only intrinsic ‘site security’ has been addressed thus totally disregarding the effects on the site's usage should a catastrophic failure occur at another Nuclear plant that is in close proximity. Please see Q7 answers.
1368	**7 – Siting process**	No	Quick Answer - Not good enough - and I am not a NIMBY, NUMBY, NOMBY or BANANA. I have scoured this document for any mention of your process taking into consideration other Nuclear operations that are, or are projected to be, based in, or in close proximity, to Sellafield. There is presently great hope that Sellafield will host 3xAP1000 units. The AP1000 is effectively a prototype design but it is supposedly an evolved improvement of the 'in-use’ AP600 which gives it more credence than the prototype Areva EPR with its 10yr (and still counting) build overrun. The nuclear accidents at Windscale [Sellafield] (1957- human error leading to meltdown and fire), Three Mile Island (1979- equipment failure, human error and design deficiencies leading to melt down), Chernobyl (1986- human error and design and safety deficiencies) and Fukushima (2011- natural disaster) are still in the living memory. Only Windscale's additional afterthought of 'chimney filters' prevented a greater than Level 5 catastrophe. The effects of the Chernobyl catastrophe (level 7) has after 25yrs only just now allowed OUR hill sheep to be released from the constraints put upon them due to contamination. For how long the Fukushima (level 7) area will be affected is not known. So nuclear, like everything else, is not 100% safe. Besides the Power stations there are calls for both a MOX 2 plant as well as a Thorp 2 plant at Sellafield –

			neither of which have exemplary safety records but only match their dubious financial record. Surely putting all your eggs in one basket is both STUPID and ARROGANT thus it would be exceedingly stupid and arrogant to place a 'Store' that is supposed to be available for longer than the life of any of these projects (should they ever come to fruition) in the same area where a catastrophic nuclear discharge would prevent its use. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1580196/pdf/pubhealthrep00192-0034.pdf Consequences of the Nuclear Power Plant Accident at Chernobyl Harold M. GINZBURG, MD, JD, MPH & Eric REIS Extent of radioactive contamination. The Soviet strategy, in the early 1980s, was to locate nuclear power plants 25 to 40 km (16 to 25 miles) from cities (1). The Soviets had planned a 3-km safety zone around each nuclear power plant and, once the nuclear power plant was built, they restricted the building of factories within a radius of 3 to 10 km. In contrast, the 30-km zone that was created after the Chernobyl accident was an "ad-hoc" measure resulting from the severity of the accident. The Soviets had also established criteria to protect their citizens from exposure to excessive levels of radiation. When the predetermined levels were reached, 135,000 people living within the 30- km zone were evacuated; 91,600 from the Ukrainian SSR, 24,700 from the Byelorussian SSR, and 18,100 from the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (SFSR). The largest city in the zone, Pripyat, with an estimated population of 45,000, was the home of many of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant workers (8). It is presently (and will be for the foreseeable future) a ghost town. It is located approximately 2 miles from the power plant. From http://www.theatlantic.com web site:- Fukushima: Inside the Exclusion Zone Dec 5, 2011 Namie is one of five towns, two cities, and two villages that lie partially or wholly within a 12.4-mile radius of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant--designated by the government as a no-go zone. Like all the towns in the nuclear exclusion zone, it essentially no longer exists. Of its 21,000 residents, 7,500 have scattered across Japan. Another 13,500 live in temporary housing in the Fukushima region. They're among more than 70,000 "nuclear refugees" displaced by the world's worst nuclear accident since Chernobyl." Thus Common Sense, if applied, would say that IF your existing Geological data is so good and that the siting in Copeland is certain then why is the siting of 3 reactors of untried design being made at Sellafield rather than at Kirksanton where the National Grid would also meet the Grid design criteria of bringing power generation as near as possible to the end user and not via a costly Heysham/Carlisle 'loop' that takes power away from the end user i.e. towards Scotland who want to spend £7bn to reinforce their grid so as to increase what they already send to England? At the moment you are only 'buying' the CCC and CBC council Cabinet and Executives. I further support the views given in the Q7.2 portion of the Response form with these two pages that show that there are similar safety concerns elsewhere and provide an illustration of any 20km exclusion zone at Sellafield’s proposed Moorside power station. I am awaiting a revised reply from the ONR on this matter due

			around the 21” instant. Their Ref TRIM: EIR 2012020309 - A Millie - Level 7 Exclusion Zone East Anglian Daily Times 5th Mar 2012 http://www.eadt.co.uk/news/sizewell_n_plant_neighbours_want_evacuation_drill_1_1227406 Sizewell: N-plant neighbours want evacuation drill By David Green Monday, March 5, 2012 9:00 AM A NUCLEAR liaison group is calling for an extension of the emergency zone around the Sizewell power station site in the wake of the Fukushima disaster in Japan. The Sizewell Stakeholder Group (SSG) - set up to improve the flow of information between the site and its neighbours - also wants consideration given to a full-scale mock evacuation involving the local population. In addition, it is calling for the routine issue of anti-radiation tablets to be extended to local schools, whether or not they lie within any revised emergency zone. At present the Sizewell emergency zone - the area subject to a detailed major accident response plan - extends to just 2.4 kilometres, within which up to 900 people live or work, depending on the season. The zone does not cover most of the built-up area of Leiston and its four schools. As a result of the Fukushima disaster last year, 170,000 people were evacuated from within a 20-km radius and thousands more self- evacuated from a wider area. Suffolk’s emergency planning committee is undertaking a routine review of the Sizewell plan and will be taking into account the lessons learned in Japan. The SSG also wants more information on potential radiation doses from a Sizewell accident to be made available. It says in a letter to be sent to emergency planners this week: "While the SSG does not feel competent to propose an exact area which should form an extended emergency planning zone, it does feel that an area of up to 20 kilometres should be considered." Andy Osman, head of emergency planning for Suffolk County Council, said: "I will be looking at emergency planning zones as part of the review of the Sizewell off-site emergency arrangements, but I am still waiting for the Office of Nuclear Regulation (ONR) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) to confirm what changed guidance I should be applying based on the UK learning of the events in Fukushima.” Mr Osman said that under Government regulations, Suffolk County Council could not make a "unilateral” change. He urged members of the public to consult the plan online at: www.suffolkresilience.com[plans/sizewell.html. An ONR spokesman said emergency planning zones - typical around a nuclear site - were designed to be extendable if necessary. However, the ONR was determined that the UK nuclear industry would learn the

			lessons from the Fukushima accident and was in discussion with both the Nuclear Emergencies Planning Liaison Group and the DECC as to what changes might be appropriate. *[See Appendix 2 for supporting tables and figures for Q7]*
1369	**1 – Geology**	Not Sure/ Partly	More independent examination of the geology/soil structure/rainfall patterns/underground water. Leakage has been a problem (with mines, for example) in the past- why will it be any different now?
1369	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	No	Am worried about the idea of retrievability - might not a terrorist group be able to retrieve the waste? Also, if the inquiry 15 years ago decided against storage of intermediate nuclear waste, how come suddenly it would be OK to store higher-level waste?
1369	**3 – Impacts**	No	I wouldn't want to come to Cumbria as a tourist if I knew there was a nuclear waste storage site anywhere near! And I wouldn't want to continue to live in Allerdale (as we do), either, let alone Copeland. Does the council not realise how dangerous such facilities are? There have already been problems for farmers in connection with radioactivity (mostly airborne, I know) and in our community there are large and unexplained clusters of unusual cancers already. The fracking in Lancashire last year has been implicated in the earthquakes which occurred there - how do we know that the excavation of a large underground chamber for the waste storage facility won't have the same effect?
1369	**4 – Community benefits**	Not Sure/ Partly	Do communities on the west coast really have so little in the way of jobs/facilities etc that they have to consider a trade-off like this? It seems a great pity.
1369	**5 – Design and engineering**	No	If permanent containment is impossible (as I believe some experts have said), are the council/government working on the assumption that some method of decontaminating the waste will be discovered within a few decades? It seems incredibly risky to press ahead otherwise.
1369	**6 – Inventory**	No	Too vague
1369	**7 – Siting process**	No	I'm afraid I don't trust in the neutrality of the consultation process - some sites seem to have been ruled in/out at different times, and it does look suspicious.
1369	**8 – Overall views on**		I'm afraid that, since our councils are the only ones to have shown any interest in having such a GDF, any

	participation		agreement even to participate in a search for a site will be taken as an acceptance of having such a site in West Cumbria - a fait accompli, if you like. And we DON'T like!
1372	**Comments slip**		NO thank you. We already have enough radioactive garbage in our back yard! Send it elsewhere. Suspect it's a 'done' deal anyway!!
1373	**Comments slip**		I do not agree with Allerdale +/or Copeland Borough Councils areas taking part in the search for a repository.
1374	**1 – Geology**	Not Sure/ Partly	Unsuitable areas have already been identified on the basis of 1) future resource use 2) water supply needs. These effectively rule out the sandstones and limestones correctly. The 1999 decision after Nirex reported highlighted the unsuitability of at least part of the volcanic rocks due in part to faulting. Essentially that points to location in the granites or old Skiddaw Group rocks – away from faults and old mines. I regard the suitability as well investigated so far and likely to find an acceptable site
1374	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	Yes	Refreshingly honest in highlighting how things may change but broadly acceptable.
1374	**3 – Impacts**	Yes	Again a very fair summary
1374	**4 – Community benefits**	Not Sure/ Partly	Inevitably this is vague and a leap in the dark. In time these need fleshing out.
1374	**5 – Design and engineering**	Yes	An appropriate consciously and carefully reached opinion
1374	**6 – Inventory**	Yes	This is an imponderable but as stated in present knowledge it is acceptable.
1374	**7 – Siting process**	Yes	A cautious well explained opinion.
1375	**1 – Geology**	No	• I am not convinced by the arguments put forward on suitability. • I would need the senior specialists opposed to this convinced that their position is wrong.
1375	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	No	No comment was made

1375	**3 – Impacts**	No	No comment was made
1375	**4 – Community benefits**	No	No comment was made
1375	**5 – Design and engineering**	No	No comment was made
1375	**6 – Inventory**	No	No comment was made
1375	**7 – Siting process**	No	No comment was made
1376	**1 – Geology**	Not Sure/ Partly	I agree totally with Prof. Smythe and members of the public. I am concerned about fractured rock, heavy water flow and previous underground workings recorded and unrecorded in West Cumbria. Does this really leave a viable enough area to investigate further, even if one accepts the experts' opinions?
1376	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	No	Both planning and regulatory systems seem to be constantly in a process of change.
1376	**3 – Impacts**	Not Sure/ Partly	Undoubtedly the effect on jobs could be positive, but equally it could have a negative effect on tourism. Also often such development leads to contractors coming into the area rather than locals being trained/employed. Will people long-term associate West Cumbria only with nuclear waste, just as Winscale gave it a bad press. What could be long-term health risks?
1376	**4 – Community benefits**	Yes	- although there could be more substance to what the definition of 'a community benefits package' is.
1376	**5 – Design and engineering**	Not Sure/ Partly	- again distinct lack of concrete proposals, more 'conceptual'.
1376	**6 – Inventory**	No	- again vague - how will the repository be used over time - who knows what waste future development will produce?
1376	**7 – Siting process**	Not Sure/ Partly	Concerned that eventual 'national' demand will override 'local' wishes, once the process gets underway if an area proves suitable.
1376	**8 – Overall views on**		Agree should take part as long as under no obligation as will clarify once and for all the nature of hte area and

	participation		its suitability for a repository.
1376	**9 – Additional comments**		I am not a NIMBY as my area of W. Cumbria has proved unsuitable, but feel no locality should have a repository forced upon them. Any plans for a local referendum in any area that is found suitable?
1377	**Letter**		I am writing to express my deep concerns over any consideration being given to West Cumbria being used for a radioactive waste repository. I, my family, my children and my grandchildren are here as custodians of this earth not to despoil it for short term benefits. I urge you to consider - is the proposed facility in all our best interests?
1379	**Comments slip**		From: Planet Earth. I am totally opposed to burying nuclear waste. Finances should be used to develop green power which will have no harmful effects on the environment.
1380	**Comments slip**		Yes to search for repository for several reasons – acceptance locally. Trust our community.
1381	**Letter**		No to nuclear power 40 years give or take a few years does not justify a waste dump of 10,000 years plus – because there would be no end game would there? Nuclear power is a disaster in terms of cost and safety. You do not know what will happen during the next 10,000 years. There could be further floods – shale gas extraction causes earth tremors – with mountains the size of ours – water will flow downwards. Unlike coal stations every brick in a nuclear plant is polluted – and in 40yrs time how many more new power stations will be envisaged? How much more contaminated waste? It is a false economy and not worth the pollutions of environment or health – we are a small country and England does not want to be the word's dump. Cumbria does not want nuclear or its dumps. You should be looking at salt mines for safety reasons. We want wave technology - we want solar or even rain technology – we get enough. No to more wind and more nuclear blights on our landscape. No to cheap dumps of radioactive materials in Cumbria – put it in your own garden if it is safe?
1382	**Emailed letter – *see***		[*See Appendix 3 for the full submission, which also contains graphics and pictures. The summary from the*

	Appendix 3 for full submission		*larger document is given below. The respondent has given permission for his personal details to be included.]* There is an abundant suite of existing scientific work, which has not been presented through the MRWS process, that clearly provides evidence equivalent to the desk studies and subsurface investigations in MRWS Stage 4 and 5. This shows that west Cumbria has very adverse geological conditions to host a GDF, and that these geological conditions extend throughout west Cumbria. Examination of this evidence, and the potential to acquire new expensive and detailed evidence from west Cumbria will 1) end up in a rejection of the region as a siting location – just as this was rejected in 1997 after the evidence was examined, 2) waste money and time, 3) risk Councils being over-ruled by central government to enforce siting of a GDF, once any sort of detailed investigation has begun. Consequently, there is no point in Councils continuing with the MRWS process. Councils should withdraw at this stage, and a short list of scientifically plausible UK sites should enter into an MRWS process at multiple sites, so that a scientifically defensible, and publicly acceptable. GDF site can be identified elsewhere in the UK.
1384	**1 – Geology**	No	Not convinced that burial is the best solution and consider that above ground is adequate and more economical
1384	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	No	This is an experimental exercise, very costly and the present situation seems adequate.
1384	**3 – Impacts**	No	When (if) the project goes ahead no mention has been made of the work involved or method and scale of Earth moving involved.
1384	**4 – Community benefits**	No	This is bribery and no other areas are attracted by the offer.
1384	**5 – Design and engineering**	No	The nuclear industry have failed in several instances in West Cumberland on “design and engineering”.
1384	**6 – Inventory**	No	If HLW can safely be enclosed, solidified, in glass then there is not any need for this whole process of burial.
1384	**7 – Siting process**	No	There is no doubt that as the Sellafield area is the only one in which the Council concerned has shown an interest, then if a repository has to be, then it will be here.
1384	**8 – Overall views on participation**		The Councils are so heavily committed to the nuclear industry that they are just putting on a show of neutrality to appease the rate payers.
1384	**9 – Additional comments**		I am of the opinion that burial is not necessary, or proven, and the material could be sorted above ground in

			large heavy “lumps” (maybe in the Thorpe building) as the future of the waste is unknown, as its reaction is unknown, and the occasions of “opening wrong valves” and “sloppy measurements” are a feature of nuclear industry. [Additional comments on the About You page] As this is a negative response I have no faith that it will be considered therefore this page is irrelevant.
1385	**1 – Geology**	No	The NIREX surveys of the 1990's in West Cumbria gave a very clear picture of the unstable complexities of the area's geology, hydrology and seismology, and particularly stressed the total unsuitability of the high mountain/narrow coastal strip juxtaposition as a host topography for the deep storage of volatile waste. Fifteen years on, THE POSITION REMAINS THE SAME despite attempts by the MRWS group and its quango gurus to open up breaches in what is and was an irrefutable case against geological disposal. Cumbria County Council and the British Government in the 90's were unanimous in their comprehensive rejection of the entire deep dump scheme. The current dump facilitators, using stealth tactics, cover-ups, and air-brushing are trying to open up "safe" patches in many "no-dig" areas. Such deception, to further the dump agenda is unforgiveable, given the seriousness, the magnitude, the permanence and the potential repercussions of the project. The Partnership casually states that West Cumbria's geological unsuitability is not generally accepted within the professional geological community. It wouldn't be, of course, because the "professionals" referred to are well-paid hirelings of the dump-pushers and naturally incline their opinions to retain the hand that feeds them. Genuinely independent geologists, men with integrity like Professor David Smythe, with vast local knowledge and experience, are the only commentators to be trusted by the public. *[Newspaper article attached in Appendix 4 – ‘Earthquake ‘could hit N-waste bid"]*
1385	**2 – Safety, security, environment and planning**	No	FACT With convoys of ships, trains, and wagons regularly bringing in all manner of nuclear waste from the whole of the UK and, probably from abroad too (bonuses for the nuke executives here) to fill up the vast caverns, the potential for easy targets on water, rail or road would be unlimited. The real reason for the deep disposal scheme is to conceal the nuclear industry's Achilles Heel - its failure to find after 40 years' research any method of rendering radio-active waste harmless. Its decision to pass the problem on in an irretrievable form to future innocent and helpless generations of Cumbrians would be the ethical crime of this century. MRWS The N.D.A. and the regulators have suitable capability and processes in place to protect local residents, the workforce and the environment in the event of problems. Geological disposal is also the preferred approach in most other countries with nuclear waste.

			FACT The geological disposal of nuclear waste has been experimented with in some countries. As the only reliable test of their safety is TIME, not one has been able to give a 100% guarantee of their safety over thousands of years. Three major projects have already been closed down completely in the USA, Germany, and Sweden, because of unforeseen problems with gas build-up, unexpected rapid corrosion of containers, bacteriological degrading of casings etc. THE CASE FOR GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL OF HIGH LEVEL NUCLEAR WASTE IN WEST CUMBRIA IS THEREFORE TOTALLY UNJUSTIFIABLE AT THE PRESENT TIME BECAUSE NO OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD CAN PROVE BEYOND ANY DOUBT THERE WOULD BE NO POSSIBILITY OF FUTURE UNPALATABLE RAMIFICATIONS. The rest of the United Kingdom can see this point and have sensibly kicked the dump 'hosting' farce into oblivion despite the hazy bribes of jobs, internal investment, "benefits" and compensations from the quangos and nuclear industry. Cumbria, Allerdale, and Copeland Councils even compound their image of naivety and fallibility by either ignoring or air-brushing well authenticated facts proving the total unsuitability of West Cumbrian geology, hydrology and seismology for the permanent subterranean dumping of volatile radioactive waste.
1385	**3 – Impacts**	No	*[Newspaper article attached in Appendix 4 – 'Protect agriculture and tourism']* QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE PROPOSED WEST CUMBRIA UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR WASTE DUMP 1. These are troubled times of acute recession with failing businesses, job losses, and widespread cuts in health, social, and all manner of public services. Why is it then that Allerdale and Copeland councillors represent the only local authorities in the entire United Kingdom offering to accommodate (or "host," as the MRWS Partnership cosily puts it) a colossal Channel - Tunnel• sized deadly radio-active nuclear waste dump up to 3000' deep somewhere in their respective boroughs? According to the government propaganda machine's publications "a repository would provide additional benefits to any community that decided to fulfil such an essential service to the nation," and "positive effects MIGHT include jobs and extra investment by the Government in the area. "Of course, West Cumbrians will be reassured by these heartening hints, knowing well how fastidious and generous the politicians are with their promises, especially in the current fiscal climate. In view of these sweeteners, why then this total rejection of such an easy enrichment opportunity by every other county in Britain? Could It be the appearance in one MRWS media blurb of the sinister words "appropriate compensation", for locals negatively influenced by the dump? 2. High-level nuclear waste is the most dangerous, toxic, radio-active, comprehensively contaminating industrial by-product ever created by man. Worse, It is indestructible with a life up to thousands of years. This means that once it is buried deeply beneath our communities and scenery it's there FOREVER - its stigma and constant threat influencing, even dictating, the lives and destinies of countless West Cumbrians yet to be born. Inevitably, the time will come when the natural agents of decay degrade, corrode, or decompose the waste

			containers, aided of course by earth movements, gas build-up, water incursion, and so many other catalysts of ageing, until breaches in the wall permit the escape of the deadly contents into the environment, with catastrophic consequences. This poses the question: which divine spirit gave the government and its dump quangos the moral right to gravely interfere with the existences of our descendants and future generations of Cumbrians by leaving them a monstrous heritage that the donors couldn't cope with? Such a crime would amount to an atrocity of historic magnitude. 3. On the local news this week were reports of MRWS officials in the Loweswater area, apparently assessing its suitability as a prospective dump site. Does this incident reflect the expertise of these people• looking over a district for deep disposal purposes when just over a mile away is a major fresh water supplier for West Cumbria, Crummock Water, and only 5 miles distant is Cockermouth, 8 miles away, Keswick, and 9 miles west, Workington? Presumably the group felt that a dump could enhance the tourist potential of the Western Lakes? 4. Interesting note. Sellafield's surface store of high-level nuclear waste, in stainless steel silos has been assessed in the past as having the highest concentration of radioactivity of any place on earth. All this, and more, will be transferred to the new dump, God forbid!
1385	**4 – Community benefits**	No	Here are some relevant facts which negate the pipe-dream propaganda leaflets, wild baseless predictions, and euphemism-riddled "information" purveyed by the entirely nuclear-industry-orientated quangos, CoRWM, West Cumbria MRWS, and the N.D.A. MRWS - If a repository was built there would also be a package of additional community benefits..... FACT Additional? How can a gigantic pit of highly radioactive rubbish with a life of up to 50,000 years be considered as a benefit to anyone in the first place? It's an everlasting potential threat! And where exactly is there concrete evidence of even "additional" benefits? The MRWS say "We have agreed a set of principles with the Government as the basis for any future negotiations." This vague rubbish and the woolly paragraphs following it guarantee NOTHING. MRWS There would be an average of 550 people a year employed building and operating a repository over a 140 year period. FACT Balance this against the job losses from Cumbria's 25,000 tourist industry workforce. Face the facts; families are not going to bring their children or themselves on holiday anywhere near the national nuclear dump county. As for inward investment....would you start a new business in the vicinity of such a permanent hell-hole plagued daily by hordes of heavy wagons coming in to disgorge their lethal cargoes? Why aren't all other parts of the U.K. clamouring for a share of the benefits and riches offered by the pro-dump

			disciples? Is it because they can't compete with our seemingly divinelyinspired councillors and technicians who, without any mandate whatsoever from the Cumbrian taxpayer are pushing forward the monstrous threat of a lethal, toxic, highly-radioactive, massively contaminative, underground nuclear dump, In our neighbourhood, beneath our homes, and unquestionably life-changing for our families and many generations of West Cumbrians yet to be born? This useless, deadly, Indestructible rubbish has a life of 50,000 years. No-one on earth has the moral right to leave this potentially catastrophic heritage for future Cumbrians to cope with; Not even our councillors and their cronies in the MRWS Partnership - they don't have haloes floating above their heads just yet. Secondly is the question of democracy. How democratic is it to choose 1,000 people only from each of Allerdale and Copeland and 1,000 from the rest of Cumbria to vote a yes or no on a life changing issue for every Cumbrian, both present and future generations? Such a system is wide-open to rigging, particularly when selection of voters, counting, and assessing are all In the unilateral hands of the pro-dumpers. The latter are adept at phrasing their questions so that responses emerge favourable to their cause. Their main policy document is a masterpiece of such manipulation.
1385	**5 – Design and engineering**	No	Remember that in the 1990s Cumbria County Council and the government's John Gummer rejected completely NIREX's similar dumping proposals because of the geological and drainage dangers. And as for the nuke experts' reliability, last year's Sellafield Ltd. £75,000 fine for a "catalogue of safety errors" speaks for itself. This was the most recent incident in the nuclear industry's long history of leakages, spillages, contaminated beaches, closure of installations, delayed detection of Thorp pipe fracture… the record between the years 1952 and 1987 reveals 718 accidents and incidents, both major and minor. Despite the confident assertions of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and The Committee on Radioactive Waste Management that they feel ready to cope adequately with emergencies down a deep nuclear dump, they cannot find any evidence whatsoever to guarantee 100% safety during the 50,000 year life of the contents. No other nuclear nations have proved the reliability of deep disposal. Several have tried and within only a few years had to close down. The USA, Germany,and Sweden experimented and failed. They are still searching. For the sakes of our children, descendants, and countless thousands of West Cumbrians yet to be born, the monstrous stigma and threat posed by a "geological disposal facility" beneath our homes for ever must never materialise. If it did, it would be an unforgivable atrocity against humanity and a fatal blow to basic moral values.
1385	**6 – Inventory**	No	The Inventory section of your pamphlet is a treasure-house of vague twaddle, signifying nothing definite apart from the MRWS's woolly style of propaganda and platitudes. Examples: "the inventory could affect things like the design, size and the amount of time it operates for." "it is not possible to be certain how much

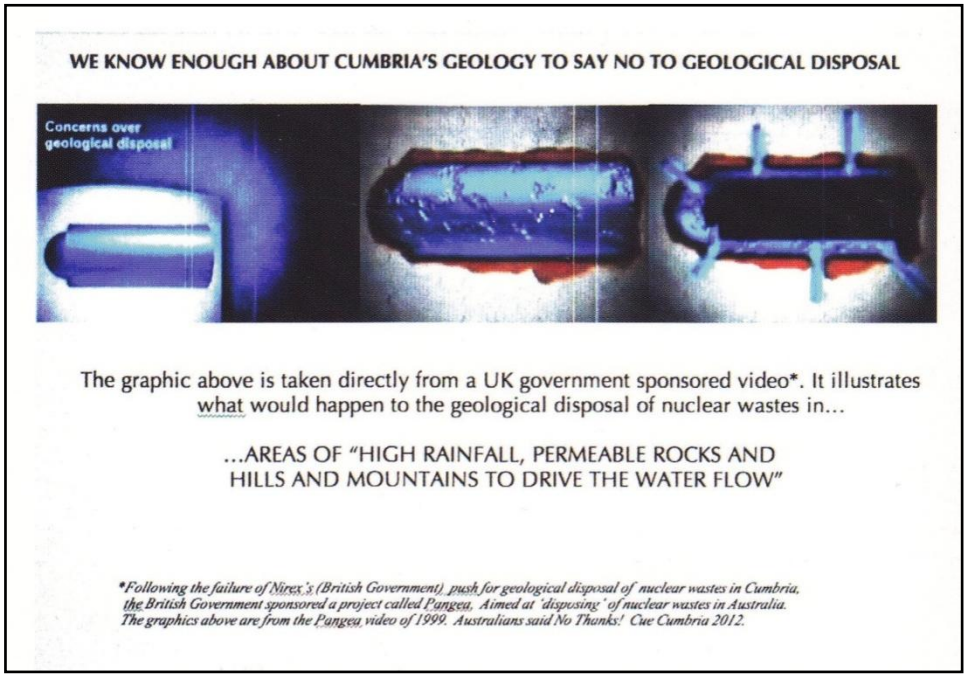
			waste.....etc." And the classic paragraph "We have made satisfactory progress towards agreeing a set of principles with the Government that define an acceptable process for how the inventory could be changed, including how the community can influence this." Did Neil Kinnock write this political pith?
1385	**7 – Siting process**	No	None of the councils should take part in an enterprise with ramifications as serious as this without a massive public mandate, which is plainly not forthcoming. Quite obviously, NO householders in their right minds want a massive indestructible highly radio-active hell-hole lurking beneath their homes, or anywhere in the vicinity of their homes, for all time. Scotland has banned outright the idea of geological disposal, and NOWHERE ELSE IN THE ENTIRE U.K WANTS ANYTHING TO DO WITH IT. We in Cumbria must be viewed as part-time homo sapiens by our fellow countrymen for showing any interest in such a nightmarish prospect. *[Newspaper article attached in Appendix 4 – 'YOUR VIEWS, Lessons to be learned from Fukushima blast']*
1385	**8 – Overall views on participation**		As Copeland constituents, and despite the fact that we have family and friends in the nuclear industry, we must convey our total opposition to the nightmarish prospect of "hosting" for all time in West Cumbria huge buried deposits of the world's most dangerous, indestructible, contaminative, and potentially catastrophic by-product - high-level nuclear waste. To leave such a deadly permanent threat as a heritage to countless thousands of West Cumbrians yet to be born and expect them to deal with Inevitable subterranean leakages, fractures, container corruption and seismic activity would constitute the greatest atrocity in Cumbrian history. We must withdraw from the site search and spend money on research into technology which can permanently destroy the waste's deadly threat.
1385	**9 – Additional comments**		Save public money by pulling out of this fait accompli-style, potentially catastrophic project, and use the proceeds to join with the rest of the world's nuclear scientists in finding a fool-proof way of de-activating the deadly radio aspect of the industry's pernicious rubbish problem. [Additional text added on the About You page] How many members of the MRWS Partnership, the N.DA., the CoRWM, Cumbria County, Allerdale and Copeland Councils would have the integrity to move their homes and permanently settle their families within, say, five miles, of the proposed massive nuclear waste dump to underline their faith in their mission? Make this a mandatory stipulation on the completion of the dump project and you wouldn't see them for dust! Yet they comfortably sit at their board meetings taking it for granted that hapless native Cumbrians will welcome the prospect of spending the rest of their lives near this monstrous festering cancer. NO! FROM SOME WEST CUMBRIANS WHO HAVE LINKS WITH THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY BUT WHOSE ETHICS CAN'T ACCEPT THE ACT OF LEAVING SUCH A DEADLY UNSOLVED PROBLEM TO FUTURE

			GENERATIONS OF OUR DESCENDANTS. *[4 newspaper articles/published letters also attached at the end of the response: Nuke waste plea; No to dump; Cumbria not suitable for underground nuclear storage; Nuclear waste: get it right – See Appendix 4]*
1386	**Letter**		The geological disposal of radioactive waste in West Cumbria Why are we asked whether we think it should go ahead, when the experts themselves don't know whether there is a suitable site yet? How could the general public have a better idea? We should have been asked whether money should be spent to investigate, and it should be clear how much this investigation would cost. The total cost to the taxpayer, of geological disposal of radioactive waste has been reported in the Westmoreland gazette as £12 million. I was told at the Kendal consultation evening that it would cost £12 billion over 20 years. Why is the media, who reach much of the population, reporting it wrong? Or was I incorrectly informed by the experts on display that evening? The figures are a guess at best, and once agreed and started, we will be committed to it and end up paying whatever it takes. Feels very like the 'bail out' several banks and many bankers have benefitted from. Business and bonuses as usual for them. Cuts in our services, pensions and real take home pay for us. We go on paying increasing electricity bills, AS WELL as subsidising nuclear research and development, AND paying to clean up after the industry which presumably is somehow producing profits. What is the real cost of nuclear power? I think it imperative that we stop creating more nuclear waste, stop subsidising the nuclear industry, and start subsidising a diverse range of alternative energy producers. If it means spending as much public money as we already have on the nuclear industry, so what? We are still better off, because this time, we can at least avoid choosing sources which have a thousands-of-years legacy

			of hazardous, radioactive toxic waste. We have that already and for some reason the industry doesn't have to take full responsibility for looking after it. We do. Let's not add to it.
1388	**Emailed letter – *see Appendix 5 for full submission***		*[See Appendix 5 for the full submission. The summary is provided below. The respondent has given permission for her personal details to be included.]* Summary of key issues discussed in this response Two nuclear projects - surface facility and repository The consultation document effectively covers two linked nuclear projects, the surface facilities and the Geological Disposal Facility (GDF or repository). The surface facilities for the GDF could involve not only a spent fuel 'encapsulation' (packaging) plant, as discussed in the consultation, but also a massive central store for thousands of tonnes of spent fuel from new reactors (an option not ruled out by the Government). This latter issue is not discussed in the consultation. By itself an encapsulation plant for spent fuel would would add significant environmental risks to what would be a massive nuclear waste disposal project. A spent fuel store would further increase the risks. Government and industry deal to pre-empt decisions on waste amounts for repository? Negotiations concerning waste and spent fuel disposal from new reactors are taking place now between the Government and a nuclear company (these talks may also include the possibility of central storage of spent fuel at the surface facilities). This matter is not referred to in the consultation. The Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership (MRWSP) is not a party to these behind closed-door discussions. Yet this issue has significant implications for operational time lines, the size of the repository, the amount of spoil removed from it and, of course, the radioactive inventory which would go into any repository sited in West Cumbria. It is however not too late for the MRWSP to intervene and insist that it has sight of any deals - before they are finalised - and find out precisely what is being discussed on both new build waste management and disposal regarding a GDF. If this is not done, the repository could eventually take all wastes and spent fuel from new reactors created over the next 60-100 years. That would be a repeat of the past several decades, with Cumbria yet again becoming the 'dumping ground' for the UK's nuclear wastes.

			Radiological health impacts of waste disposal already determined as acceptable. Strategic-level decisions on the radiological health impacts of the disposal of legacy and new build waste - set against the potential advantages - have already been made by central government. The risks have been deemed to be 'acceptable.' This decision may have removed the opportunity for this crucial matter to be examined under future planning processes. MRWS White Paper - policy not legislation The whole process is based on a policy White Paper - a policy which is liable to be changed substantially during the MRWS processes (if it continues). None of the policy is underpinned by specific legislation. This raises questions over whether any 'decision to participate' (DtP) in siting a repository by the three Decision Making Bodies (DMBs) - Copeland, Allerdale and Cumbria - would be legitimate. Inequity in the process between DMBs and other MRWS members As only Copeland and Allerdale Borough Councils and Cumbria County Council have made an 'expression of interest' (EoI) in hosting a repository they are deemed the 'decision making bodies' within the MRWS. This has exposed an inherent flaw: that the only way for a local authority to have any real 'power' within the process is for it to have expressed an interest. The current and proposed process leaves all other local authorities and parties with a similar interest (e.g. Lake District National Park Authority, Cumbria Association of Local Councils) as second-tier parties in the MRWS process. Transboundary impacts Local authorities that might be situated close to the surface facilities or repository may be at risk in terms of negative economic or environmental impacts. Under the proposed system these councils would have no control over any compensation to offset these impacts. Nor would they have any real control within the process itself to exercise a 'right to withdrawal'. All such powers rest with the DMBs. The process proposed for any future MRWS work makes no effort to address the inequity in the processes and powers. Voluntarism and the Right of Withdrawal are being eroded The future processes put forward in the consultation for siting, as well as the new planning laws which may be amended to cover the GDF project will effectively end the notion of 'voluntarism' and could also see the Right of Withdrawal (RoW) disappear.

			The geology of West Cumbria is not suitable The process risks putting voluntarism first and geology second, whereas if the geology is wrong - and there is much evidence to support this - then no amount of willing communities (if they exist) can make up for this deficiency. The right criteria for screening an area for suitability are not being used in the correct order, geology must come before voluntarism. Nuclear dump not compatible with World Heritage Status Questions arise as to how the proposals for the surface facilities and repository 'square' with the proposal to get the Lake District National Park accepted as a World Heritage Site. Full information on negative impacts not released in time for consultation The document discusses a 'benefits' package and also potential jobs from a GDF. Yet the full research on the negative impacts will not be published until after the consultation. The 'decision to participate' A question hangs over whether the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the DMBs will be honoured in terms of precisely how and when a decision on the next step is made. Process not transparent Questions arise over who takes part in key discussions concerning the MRWS e.g. over the proposal to accelerate the time line for disposal. Further, lack of transparency on other discussions impacting on the MRWS work, and the failure to distribute relevant information, has significantly decreased whatever public confidence there might have been in the process. Conclusion The repository and associated surface facilities represent a massive combined nuclear project which will have far reaching implications for any 'host' area. It presents major environmental, health and economic risks for future generations. Unfortunately, despite the best efforts of some MRWSP members, the process has failed to be transparent and inclusive. Too much influence rests with the three DMBs. Important information on other processes, which will significantly impact on the MRWS process, has effectively been withheld from the public through omissions in

			the consultation document. Millions of taxpayer's money have already been spent on this process. Millions more could be wasted on a process which does not warrant public confidence. Billions could be allocated to a project based on the wrong use of criteria - voluntarism before suitable geology. The MRWS must be halted. No 'decision to participate' should be made. Any further consideration of nuclear waste disposal in Cumbria or elsewhere must, at the very least, be put under the oversight of a specially convened independent commission with the necessary expertise covering both physical and social sciences.
1392 to 1413	**Postcard – 22 submissions** [N.B. The same postcard was also submitted by 10 additional respondents who submitted more than one response – where this has happened all of their responses have been combined under one ID, therefore this postcard is also included elsewhere under 10 other IDs]		Side one  Side two [names and addresses removed]

			To Cumbria County Council, Allerdale and Copeland Borough Councils, You are running a consultation to see if Cumbria should proceed along 'steps towards geological disposal of nuclear wastes,' 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. I do not support any further "steps" and ask that "no decision to participate" is taken by the 3 councils and decision making bodies. Please ensure that Cumbria has a viable future and STOP the STEPS TOWARDS GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL yours sincerely, Name: Address: Postcode:
1414 to 1482	**Comments slip – 69 submissions**		I agree
1483 to 1485	**Comments slip – 3 submissions**		All for it
1486	**Comments slip**		I approve

1487	**Comments slip**		For it
1488	**Comments slip**		I am in favour of everything
1489 to 1511	**Comments slip – 23 submissions**		Agree
1512	**Comments slip**		I agree with it
1513	**Comments slip**		I agree let's go for it
1514 to 1519	**Comments slip – 6 submissions**		Agree to next stage of consultation
1520 to 1524	**Comments slip – 5 submissions**		Yes
1525 to 1526	**Comments slip – 2 submissions**		Yes to it
1527 to 1529	**Comments slip – 3 submissions**		All in favour
1530	**Comments slip**		Yes can't hurt
1531	**Comments slip**		Yes they should look at it

1532 to 1533	**Comments slip – 2 submissions**		Yes they should
1534	**Comments slip**		I disagree with having it
1535	**Comments slip**		I don't agree to this, we have enough with Sellafield
1536 to 1537	**Comments slip – 2 submissions**		Don't want it
1538 to 1541	**Comments slip – 4 submissions**		I disagree
1542 to 1548	**Comments slip – 7 submissions**		Don't agree
1549 to 1550	**Comments slip – 2 submissions**		No
1551	**Comments slip**		Don't bring it to Rochdale, thanks

Appendices – *see separate documents*

Appendix 1a: ID 1325 – Additional information submitted in response to Question 5

Appendix 1b: ID 1325 – Correspondence with Rt Hon Crispin Blunt submitted with Question 6

Appendix 2: ID 1368 – Supporting information for Question 7

Appendix 3: ID 1382 – Full response

Appendix 4: ID 1385 – Newspaper articles accompanying response form

Appendix 5: ID 1388 – Full response