

User ID	Question	Agree	Response
701	1 – Geology	No	Too biased in favour of the scheme.
701	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Too Biased in favour of the scheme. Nuclear van never be safe. being the known most toxic substance and being stockpiled in such vast amounts would cause unimaginable catastrophe in the event of a natural occurrence or if security was ever breached.
701	3 – Impacts	No	Again too biased in favour of the scheme
701	4 – Community benefits	No	Again too biased in favour of the scheme. A benefits package would probably end up as in the case of wind farms - the majority benefit - not those directly affected by their homes being blighted or their health being affected. This is a completely unfair circumstance and must be addressed as in the case of HS2 where those living nearest to, and thus more greatly affected by the, line will be receive far more compensation (or bribe) than those living in 'leafy' unaffected places. How would any community benefit from roads constructed to service the site. It is not a benefit it is status Quo by not having site traffic in local roads - as at present. When you mention benefits packages the concept is too nebulous. You do not say local community and if you did - what is local? Carlisle? Kendal? Manchester? I am afraid that the whole tenor of your document to me appears too preconceived in favour of the repository being in West Cumbria. All for the sake of a few hundred jobs - in its construction and a lot less in its operation. However we do not know the whole story about possible inducements there may be to the different councils involved should the scheme proceed!!!
701	5 – Design and engineering	No	As stated earlier no amount of engineering can guarantee safety.
701	8 – Overall views on participation		This is the 'sweetener' part - it's like Time-share selling. Get slightly interested parties to the rime share development with the temptation of being given a digital camera etc - then the 'hard sell' begins. I don't think I need to elaborate.
702	Email		re consultation I would not agree with taking this further when geology is not supportive of this move;west

		cumbria has been dumped on too much already
704	Email	<p>The questions are too detailed.</p> <p>I simply wish to record that at this stage the we should continue to explore the possibilities that the geology will be suitable or not and then decide whether to go ahead with the repository for nuclear waste.</p>
705	Email	<p>It's bad enough we already have Sellafield in an area of such beauty. I appreciate the number of jobs that result in the Nuclear Waste Plant being situated in Cumbria, but I am totally against the idea of having this repository underground, especially as there are known health side effects to living near Sellafield. I am totally against having an underground or above ground repository in Cumbria.</p> <p>Managing radioactive waste is a hard exercise to contemplate, but there are plenty of other geographically stunted areas where this could happen.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large communities will be affected and no doubt bought out of their homelands• The West Cumbrian road system is not built to sustain the level of traffic this would generate • As a farming community, any sort or accident will be disastrous to the livelihood of the majority of Cumbrians – not just West Cumbria • The transportation of any radioactive waste doesn't bear thinking about other than by rail – again the rail system is totally inadequate. • The impacts of construction would be disastrous to the tourist industry• Having coped with Foot and mouth which has no doubt ruined our water tables, this consultation does not persuade me that recognized geological factors for the disposal of waste has been met. • This idea will impact severely for generations to come and if built, there will can never be a way to undo what has been done. • For the sake of employment, this proposal is too high a risk to consider building.• The Sellafield workers campaign response is very contrite and suggests that anyone not agreeing to the proposal has something wrong with them To quote “We can't understand why any rational person would answer No” This is a

			<p>damaging statement which suggests we are too simple to understand the ramifications of the proposal. Rest assured that no-one wants this on their back door step.</p> <p>I vote no for every aspect of this proposal.</p>
706	Email		<p>In order to form our views we have read the material circulated by the Partnership, watched the DVD and attended consultations at Cockermouth and Lorton (which, incidentally, was very well facilitated).</p> <p>This is an issue of national importance with global significance, not just a local concern. It also has extremely long-term implications, which while it makes our decisions complicated means there is no need for hurried action.</p> <p>We have three main concerns:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The contentious views on the geological situation in West Cumbria. 2.The short term emphasis in the way the issues are being presented and the leading questions posed to the public about the recommendations of MRWS. 3.The procedural sequence being followed. <p>1.There is a wide range of views about the geological suitability of the area. Various experts have set out their views on paper and at public meetings. The polarisation of opinions is quite clear. According to some, only two sites in West Cumbria are even remotely possible. Others argue that the position is less clear and further surveys are warranted. The complexity of the geology of West Cumbria is of public knowledge. To have embarked on a public consultation which owing to its voluntary nature is restricted to Copland and Allerdale has undermined the need to find the safest, most effective site, by prioritising willingness over suitability. This is fundamentally flawed. An effective process has to take a wider national perspective and seek to identify sites of potential across the nation as a whole.</p> <p>2.The consultation process is following a community-led approach. But from our perspective, the process is ineffective because the questions being asked of communities cannot reasonably be answered with the information provided. In most questions, we are asked to agree or not with the actions/views/decisions of the MRWS. But we don't have the information seen by them to support their stance. In effect, the questions posed are 'leading' questions as they present a positive orientation of the MRWS view. We are also concerned about how the category of not sure/perhaps will be used. We think there is a danger this category will be interpreted as 'not sure – therefore worth exploring further', and will be used to support a decision to move to the next stage. In the Lorton consultation the public specifically commented that their views were not to be categorised</p>

			<p>as 'not sure – therefore worth exploring further', and will be used to support a decision to move to the next stage. In the Lorton consultation the public specifically commented that their views were not to be categorised as 'not sure' to avoid this possibility.</p> <p>3. We realise that the NIREX approach was criticised as inefficient; but the approach now being taken is no better and possibly worse. By shifting the start of the sequence from geological potential to community interest the short-term gains through the construction phase and community benefits gain greater prominence. It is very difficult for people to apply the necessary weight to long-term costs and benefits to outweigh these immediate incentives. This increases the danger that concerns for the short-term welfare of the area and the opportunity to secure economic benefits for the current and subsequent generations will dominate over the harder-to-value long-term, which will affect our descendants for hundreds of years.</p> <p>We agree with the need to find a solution to nuclear waste and have no objection in principle to the storage being in West Cumbria. Deep underground storage may be the most effective way to do that. But finding the safest site must be of greater importance than finding the willing community. After all, if the site is safe why would any community object?</p>
707	1 – Geology	No	<p>In 96 NIREX declared the whole area of Cumbria to be geologically unsuitable for the disposal of High Level Radiation Waste because of the complicated geology and highly fractured nature of the area coupled with the uncertain geology. Since then nothing fundamentally has changed and no real geological investigation has taken place. Furthermore, the current scheme seems to be a 'fait accompli' if, as reported from Essex CC who are looking to send Radioactive Intermediate Level Waste up from Bradwell. My main key questions are:</p> <p>What is the frequency of mapping faults and fractures in the repository site, and do they show any evidence of fluid migration, and how deep did oxidising Ice Age fluids penetrate into the site?</p> <p>What is the age of the faulting and fracturing and what is the current status of seismic activity in the area?</p> <p>A thorough analysis of the groundwater movement needs fully investigating, coupled with transmission of potential long-lived radionuclides.</p> <p>Until all these areas are investigated, this consultation plan should be shelved and other areas investigated with more suitable geology. Underground disposal in thick mudstone as in the Midlands and East Anglia offers a more predictable containment, being impervious to water and in many ways self sealing to fracture events such that if radionuclides are released they are quickly stabilised.</p>

			The science should precede the identifying of the best potential site in the country as a whole, not Cumbria as seems it is misguidedly being directed, because of the usual political reasons - jobs, economics etc. arguments that are currently in vogue
707	8 – Overall views on participation		The planning for the disposal of Radioactive Waste should be carried out scientifically, looking at the geology and environmental considerations, not by 'unscientific' councillors with their potential vested political interests.
707	9 – Additional comments		From established sites/ work in Finland, their geology and hydrology seems better suited. Surely other areas of the British Isles should be investigated to see if a more stable geology/ hydrology is available.
708	1 – Geology	No	NIREX proved it's not suitable.
708	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Degrading fuel containers will be a problem.
708	3 – Impacts	No	Where will the spoil be dumped? You can't answer!
708	4 – Community benefits	No	Seascale is on Sellafields doorstep, & had no benefits. Why should it change? You have shown no concrete proposals so far.
708	5 – Design and engineering	No	There has been no detail shown.
708	6 – Inventory	No	Cavern will be massive compared to volume of Sellafield Legacy waste. Truth is not coming out.
708	7 – Siting process	No	NIREX has proved geology is unsuitable.
708	8 – Overall views on participation		Copeland & Allerdale need a referendum now, to ask if the public want to proceed with such a scheme. Any potential host community, should be able to say yes or no to proceeding with a referendum. The people running the enquiry have a vested interest in a YES vote. Tim Knowles, has already cost the local concil tax payers £150K with the Whitehaven Rugby league Bankrupcy, when he was supposed to be protecting our investment.
708	9 – Additional comments		I have not been contacted by Mori. So how can their poll be representative of local public opinion. I want to give them my view, on the subject.

			Why are all the foreign languages on the bottom of the form ?
710	Email		<p>My comments</p> <p>We are keen to understand the reasons why people hold particular views on our initial opinions so that we can take them into account before advising the three Councils.</p> <p>The residual area suitable for further enormously expensive and time consuming investigation is small and there seems to be a determination to ignore the BGS and other opinions that the area is riddled with geological fault lines, shattering and occasional earth tremors. If even the relatively shallow mineworkings produced a series of disasters, how can anyone be sure that even greater tectonic movements are not around the corner (Say 2.000 years)?</p> <p>Please do not waste the three council's and taxpayer's money and, equally important, time, on further fruitless investigations in the guise of maintaining employment and prosperity.</p>
711	Email		<p>Hello West Cumbria,</p> <p>It appears that your council is giving consideration to supporting the creation of a permanent site for the burial of radioactive waste in Cumbria. I'm astonished at such a mad suggestion, since it has been known for years that the area is totally unsuitable for such a site. For instance, the report by Professor David Smythe of the University of Glasgow, in 2010 I believe it was, made clear that, in geological terms, a site anywhere in Cumbria wouldn't last five minutes, never mind the 25,000 years that are a minimum requirement for safe disposal of anything radioactive.</p> <p>Unquestionably, you should drop any thoughts of this barmy idea immediately.</p>
713	1 – Geology	No	The Partnership says “further investigation” is needed but in fact West Cumbria is one of the most investigated geological areas in the country with a long history of mining. Mines were abandoned not because they were mined out, but because of the energy needed to dewater them. Areas of “high rainfall, permeable rocks and hills and mountains to drive the water flow” would guarantee leakage to the surface (1999 Government sponsored video – Pangea)

713	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	This Government aims to put “first wastes into the repository by 2029.” A Public Inquiry and Appeal agreed with Cumbria County Council’s view 15 years ago that the risk was too great for geological disposal of intermediate level wastes. Today’s plan includes high level wastes – an unprecedented development.
713	3 – Impacts	No	A nuclear dump would blight both agriculture and tourism- Cumbria’s largest industries. Even before the emplacement of wastes’ the mining operation would rival the biggest mines in the world adding to the earthquake risk and disrupting West Cumbria’s water table
713	4 – Community benefits	No	West Cumbria should be assured of essential infrastructure such as schools, roads and hospitals without being bribed.
713	5 – Design and engineering	No	The Partnership says that “ A facility will not be built unless it will be safe during its operations and for future generations.” Their own advice contradicts this: “Geological disposal safety plans do not assume that total containment by engineered barrier systems for ever is possible.” Dr Adrian Bath
713	6 – Inventory	No	The inventory is meaningless as this plan includes existing wastes (which are already outside of the scope of any inventory) and new build wastes from untried “high burn” nuclear power plants.
713	7 – Siting process	No	Longlands Farm and the surrounding area was ruled out by the Nirex Inquiry. New criteria have been written to rule Longlands Farm back in.
713	8 – Overall views on participation		Taking part at all would simply have the effect of keeping the process and the nuclear agenda on track. The government are sinking tax payer £millions into a timetabled ‘process’ “too big to fail.” There would be a geological nuclear dump NOW in the Eskdale area if CCC had not opposed the plan 15 years ago.
713	9 – Additional comments		It is extraordinary that the council are even considering it - where else in the world would they be prepared to dispose of nuclear waste in an area of outstanding natural beauty? What kind of legacy is that for our children? COUNCILS SHOULD SAY A STRONG NO NOW TO THE GEOLOGICAL DUMPING OF NUCLEAR WASTES
714	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made

714	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
714	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	The impact of a repository, or even the search for a suitable location, on visitor perceptions of the Lake District is a great unknown and almost impossible to forecast.
714	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	Much more detail needs to be agreed with Government before the process goes too far. In particular there may well be serious impacts on tourism during the siting process. It needs to be clear that the area can withdraw from the process if aspirations for community benefits package are not met, even if a suitable site is identified.
714	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
714	6 – Inventory	Yes	It is imperative that only UK generated waste is placed in the repository.
714	7 – Siting process	Yes	Concern that what may be government policy now, may change in future. A future government may find itself in a position where it has to abandon 'voluntarism' and push on with siting a facility, regardless of local opinion. We recognise that there is little that can be done to protect against such a change of policy.
714	8 – Overall views on participation		The areas should take part in the search.
714	9 – Additional comments		The Government needs to do more to educate the rest of the UK about the need for a repository for existing and future wastes. There seems to be a reasonable possibility that no suitable site may be found in West Cumbria, what will follow? There appears to be no contingency plan.
715	1 – Geology	No	<p>1. It is stated that the BGS report was reviewed by two independent assessors, yet the reports of these assessors say almost nothing. They are not of the standard one would expect of a review of a report. They do little more than confirm that the BGS report says what it says.</p> <p>2. Professor Smythe argues that there is evidence that all of West Cumbria is unsuitable. The response is that there is too little evidence to make this claim. At best, therefore, the situation is that it might not be unsuitable. There is no case made that it IS suitable. This situation seems to me to be extremely shaky ground on which to proceed. Without a case for suitability being made, it would seem a somewhat rash use of public funds to proceed. A prima facie case of suitability would seem a first step rather than a prima facie case of possibly not</p>

			<p>unsuitable.</p> <p>3. The arguments that I have read refer to the suitability of the rocks yet (unless I missed it) made no mention of current tectonic activity, particularly in response to isostatic uplift after the recent glaciation. Such tectonics are likely to lessen suitability over time, which is a critical issue when considering a repository of the intended lifetime</p>
715	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>The document presented is largely about process rather than substance. The processes whereby decisions might be made seem to some extent robust (though the evidence of the conclusions would suggest otherwise) yet the material information on which to base those decisions is lacking. Professor Haszeldine makes significant criticisms, and yet the conclusion is reached that "we believe that the NDA will have suitable capability and an acceptable process in place to develop site-specific safety cases" yet no evidence is presented upon which such a belief could possibly rest. Other than perhaps the use of the word 'belief' reflects blind faith rather than evidence-based opinion. In the circumstances, the latter would be more reassuring.</p>
715	3 – Impacts	No	<p>There is, obviously, an economic argument for the siting of the repository in W. Cumbria, but, as in previous sections, where criticisms have been made, the answer seems to be one of certainty the issues can be resolved. We see the same form of words repeated. "Our initial opinion at this stage is that an acceptable process can be put in place during the next stage of the MRWS process to assess and mitigate any negative impacts. But again, no evidence that this is the case has been presented. Once again, blind faith seems to be driving the process forward, despite any evidence presented to indicate that a halt should be called.</p>
715	4 – Community benefits	Yes	<p>Broadly, the partnership seems to be taking a cautious approach here and appears to show a willingness to withdraw from participation if the appropriate benefits to the community are not forthcoming. I hope my positive reading here is correct</p>
715	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>The engineering and design of the repository are probably the most uncertain aspects of this project. Nobody has designed and operated such a facility for what is, in effect, perpetuity, so that we can have no knowledge of what might go wrong. Yet "We are therefore satisfied that the design concepts being developed are appropriate and flexible enough at this stage". In fact you can have no knowledge whether the design concepts are appropriate and flexible enough. What I find most worrying here, and, indeed, throughout the document is a lack of attention to risk of errors of design, or indeed, in implementation of a design, even if it were sound in principle. What is most worrying is the lack of attention to what might be done should a problem occur after the repository is closed. Given the uncertainty surrounding the long-term security of this form of disposal, there needs to be very careful attention given to the options that would exist were leakage to occur. If evacuation of large areas proved to be the only available option, then this needs to be clearly recognised.</p>

715	6 – Inventory	Yes	Given that there is considerable uncertainty about what and how much would go into the repository, the Partnership's opinions have to be fairly loose at this stage.
715	7 – Siting process	Yes	This stage is well into the future and, given there are many steps to go through before this stage may be reached, there is little point in spending too much time dealing with more than broad principles.
715	8 – Overall views on participation		This question is really rather redundant, because Allerdale Borough Council already has taken part. I can see no reason not to take part, though the present evidence would suggest that there are many reasons not to proceed further, including unquantified uncertainties. Without a quantification of risks both in terms of the threat they would pose and the likelihood of their occurrence any proposal would be impossible to evaluate.
718	1 – Geology	No	Better evidence is required of possible suitability of the geology before making a commitment to participate in a siting process. Local knowledge and division of opinion amongst geologists points to the fact that the geology may well be unsuitable. There are more suitable areas in other parts of the country
718	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>I am not convinced of the safety, long term and short term, of deep geological disposal. The White Paper says there will be some escape of radiation to the surface, but not in harmful amounts. Given the long term nature of this proposed facility and the danger and long lasting nature of high level radio active waste, I think it is irresponsible to future generations to consider this form of disposal</p> <p>Sufficient weight has not been given to the impacts on the Lake District National Park and West Cumbria environment.</p>
718	3 – Impacts	No	<p>The result of the impact on tourism study is not available until after the end of this consultation. The major disbenefit of a project such as this will be the negative effect upon tourism, and also on agriculture. By failing to openly make available the study that highlights this the process is biased.</p> <p>I have read the impacts study and would comment that it is skewed, as the majority of respondents were in towns and over half of those in areas which have been already ruled out as geologically unsuitable. The rural communities are largely unrepresented in the study and it is these communities that would be most impacted by the construction of a repository and/or the overground facilities They will be directly impacted by visual effect, disturbance caused by construction and damage to tourism and farming industries. There are fewer people living in the rural areas, thus it is important that their views are not over ridden by the views of those living in urban areas, who will not be so adversely affected.</p>

718	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>The Community Benefits Package will not make up for the loss to the local environment in terms of landscape value and tourism. It will also depend on the Government, and given the long time scale of this process, the Government will have changed.</p> <p>All citizens of the UK are entitled to a certain level of facilities and it could be argued that in West Cumbria these falls below those in other parts of the country. But residents of West Cumbria should not need to host nuclear facilities in order to enjoy such things as good hospitals and transport.</p>
718	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
718	7 – Siting process	No	<p>The balance of interest is in favour of the wider community and the Borough Council, rather than the local communities and Parish and Town councils</p> <p>Voluntarism is only applicable to the DMB</p> <p>DMB are the ones to recommend withdrawal from the process. Potential host communities should have a right of withdrawal, not the DMB, which has interests centred at a distance from a potential site - possibly more than 30 miles away.</p> <p>The Partnership is looking for "Broad Support". Should it not be seeking unbiased opinions?</p> <p>I have no faith in the right of withdrawal - there has been too much time and money invested in the process already. I feel the decision has already been made by DMB and nothing would make them withdraw from the process.</p>
718	8 – Overall views on participation		It is clear from my previous comments that I do not wish the councils to participate in a search for somewhere to put the repository. I believe that Central Government should have identified the areas in England most suitable and then asked for councils in those areas to participate.
718	9 – Additional comments		<p>I consider the consultation process is flawed and biased towards acceptance of the process to site a nuclear repository in West Cumbria.</p> <p>I look forward to an open and transparent publication of the results. But I have no faith that this will happen</p>

721	1 – Geology	Yes	My property sits right on the edge of an area that is potentially suitable for further examination. I wanted to know more about this, and the geologist I met at the Whitehaven event gave me a very helpful explanation.
721	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
721	3 – Impacts	Yes	<p>I believe that having the facility in West Cumbria will help ensure economic security of the area for many years. There is already a huge amount of expertise in the area regarding the nuclear industry, decommissioning and working with nuclear waste and this expertise should be utilised.</p> <p>This area is already committed to a nuclear future, whether people like it or not, because of the existence of Sellafield and other facilities such as Drigg. Therefore it would be far better to use this expertise and have a managed solution such as the geological disposal facility.</p>
721	4 – Community benefits	Yes	<p>I believe it is vital to the success of this project that investment is made in local communities, particularly in housing, education and roads, from a practical point of view as well as for the benefit of the communities themselves. Without this investment the area will not be such an attractive place for people to move in to, and it will be difficult for the project to attract and retain the calibre and number of people it needs.</p> <p>Also the primary benefit of this project to West Cumbria is the economic security it will bring, and this can only be achieved if the communities can make progress alongside it.</p>
721	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	<p>Having the generic design concept available has been very helpful, as it has allowed people to visualise what a facility would be like. Particularly useful has been the clarification that the surface facility can be some distance from the underground facility, and I know this has eased concerns of many people who were worried that a large surface facility with all the attendant traffic and construction issues could be on their doorstep.</p> <p>However, for me this is primarily a basic principle; provided the concept is proved, which I believe it is, it seems far safer to store waste underground than above ground. Therefore the generic design concept has been key to making this point.</p>
721	6 – Inventory	Yes	I believe the information gathered about what might be deposited in the facility is useful. In my personal opinion the inventory should include waste from new nuclear power stations as well as existing; given that we are about to get a new generation of nuclear power stations it seems ridiculous not to plan ahead when we have the chance. Also I assume this would increase the viability of the facility. To spend such a huge amount of money without tackling the future as well as the present would be short-sighted.

721	7 – Siting process	Yes	It's not possible to come to any decisions until specific potential sites have been ruled in or out, so we must move to the next stage of the process and obtain all the necessary information. I think this step-by-step approach is exactly right.
721	8 – Overall views on participation		Yes they should take part in the search. We must establish whether any sites are potentially suitable. To walk away from the process now would not only deny the area potential economic security for the next generation, it would also leave us (locally and nationally) with the ongoing problem of above-ground waste and what to do with it, and no obvious Plan B.
722	1 – Geology	No	<p>Having studied the geology (in so far as it is actually known) it seems apparent that there is no area in West Cumbria that is suitable. Scraping away around the edges to identify a shinking area that may not be unsuitable simply wastes time an money. All Cumbria's geology is wonderfully complex an reflects thousands of years of activity - twisting, turning, erosion, volcanic intrusion, faulting, seepage and recent albeit minor seismic activity...whereas the proposed installation needs maximum stability which can be predicted for millenia.</p> <p>Because of the nature of the materials to be stored, this is not a case where a reasonable risk can be taken...it will only do if it can pass the worst-case-scenario test. And this clearly doesn't.</p>
722	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	It is too optimistic. Because of the nature of the materials to be stored, it must pass the worst-case-scenario test, which is far more stringent than any ordinary risk assessment.
722	3 – Impacts	No	While the proposal would bring short term economic benefits to the area (which could be achieved in other less toxic ways) the long term risks outweigh them.
722	4 – Community benefits	No	Although you recognise that the package may be seen as a bribe you seem to dismiss this. Already we have seen money thrown for many years at West Cumbria to sugar the pill of Calder Hall/Windscale/Sellafield. Having relations living in the area I understand their dilemma but the fact is that what already exists is toxic and unsafe and there is no reason to suppose that the new installation will turn out any better. Shut your eyes and forget about the health of your children and grandchildren.
722	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	I'm not sure that I could ever be convinced that the engineering could be good enough to withstand any seismic activity. The Japanese didn't manage it because they hadn't adequately imagined the tsunami. And all over the world wonderful engineering (buildings, bridges, dams, sea defences) is wrecked every year by natural occurences which (presumably) were a bit more than engineers allowed for. What if West Cumbria experiences

			a quake a bit bigger than the ones we've imagined?
722	6 – Inventory	No	I think there is a danger of complacency. Once agreement was given for the development of the site, I would need much better assurance about what was going into it. The nuclear industry's cavalier attitude to waste to date would give me no confidence in their ability (or will) to do better in future.
722	7 – Siting process	No	If it were robust enough, West Cumbria would not even be under consideration.
722	8 – Overall views on participation		It is so clear that West Cumbria is geologically unsuitable, that they should not waste time, effort and money in pursuing this any further. In doing, so they are being led down an increasingly steep slope and despite what is being said about the possibility of opting out later will find they can't climb back up. It's like making the mistake of listening to a snake oil salesman...you know you shouldn't, but what he's offering is tempting and you don't HAVE to buy it...and then you find you've got a bottle of the nasty stuff in your hand.
722	9 – Additional comments		As someone who lives not far Downwind of Windscale I feel I have as much interest in this development as if I lived in West Cumbria. I've visited and read about Sellafield over many years and have friends and family who have worked there. Nothing that I've read or been told gives me any reason for faith in the nuclear industry which has lied and bribed to such an extent that, even if they were being completely open and honest now, I wouldn't be able to trust them. As it is, there are more inducements (bribes) on the table now and a view of the geology that is mind-boggling...so I still don't trust them.
724	1 – Geology	No	<p>There are no guarantees with Geology. Many eminent geologists have expressed concern over this proposal. It only takes a minor earthquake for any calculations to change significantly. The proposed facility is under one of the worlds most beautiful areas. The Lake District, and this should not be put at risk by mans stupidity in attempting to harness nuclear energy and find an answer to it's obvious drawbacks.</p> <p>No thought seems to have been given to what to do with the huge volume of rock removed from the site and the impact of that on the local infrastructure</p>
724	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>No facility for storing nuclear waste is ever truly safe especially for the number of years it will be necessary to store it.</p> <p>The effect on the local area of large numbers of transporting containers, either on road or by rail, is a significant cause for concern. It only takes one accident or terrorist incedent for the whole area to be made uninhabitable. There would be an obvious tendency to expand Sellafield and a major source of power and therefore waste</p>

			which is totally unacceptable to those of us opposed to nuclear power
724	3 – Impacts	No	Your assessment already includes a number of negative impacts on the local environment. It may create employment in the construction and operation but this minimal number would be far outweighed by the effects of the other local industries, particularly in the Lake District tourism economy which will inevitably be affected. There will also be a major impact caused by the number of lorries using the roads in the area, particularly during construction.
724	4 – Community benefits	No	Any provided benefits would be greatly outweighed by the negative effects on the environment. The fact that there needs to be consideration of this indicates that there is going to be a major impact.
724	5 – Design and engineering	No	There has been a lot of work put into this and it is clear that the designers accept that there are risks involved with this store but any design can only be looked at once all other issues have been resolved. I'm not sure that any design can counteract the negative impacts of the scheme in general.
724	6 – Inventory	No	The volume and nature of the waste planned to be stored here is one of the major concerns, particularly as it would affect the number of nuclear power stations being constructed in the future. If there is an 'easy' way to hide the waste from these power stations there would be no restraints on building more, which I am opposed to.
724	7 – Siting process	No	Once it has been accepted that this area might be suitable I feel that it would be impossible to oppose this in future. The amount of work which has been put into already will not be insignificant or cheap so it would not want to be wasted. If we accept this we accept the inevitable conclusion that it is an acceptable site.
724	8 – Overall views on participation		As indicated in previous comments, I am very much against this proposal and I feel that the Councils should also oppose it. The fact that the Borough councils have accepted it is short sighted and swayed by financial gain.
724	9 – Additional comments		We should not be producing this kind of waste. We should be looking at alternative sources of energy. Some people have held Nuclear Power up as a 'green' way to produce electricity but this is a short term view which does not take into account other issues such as the need for this disposal facility and the volume of CO2 produced by the construction materials. NO NO NO!!!!!!!!!!

730	1 – Geology	Yes	I consider the document reflects the unknown nature of the geology of the proposed site and the willingness to pull out should the geology survey indicate the is unsuitable
730	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	I consider that the Partnership take a too optimistic view of the problems associated with deep storage of high level waste. I accept that much of the science indicates this would be a safe solution to the problem of waste but problems sill arise to which there is no clear solution. I site the Japanese reactor meltdown
730	3 – Impacts	No	<p>The majority of this community accept Sellafield being here because it is almost the sole source of employment. The wages are good for those who work at Sellafield but the lack of diversity in employment impedes wider economic and cultural growth. Consequently we are a backwater in the country and the proposed repository will do nothing to increase the diversity of employment in the area</p> <p>We were dependent on heavy industry and as that declined there was an opening for the nuclear industry to develop here. Our isolation, great deprivation and high unemployment created and right environment for this industry that no other part of the country wanted in their area. The influx of skilled workers from outside the area reduced the opportunities for the less skilled workers getting the better jobs on site. There is an exodus of our brightest and best children to university outside the area and those who do not want to work at Sellafield do not come back. Consequently we have little entrepreneurship in the area.</p> <p>Despite the attractions of the area it is unlikely that we will experience sustained increases in tourism as the existence of the repository will be just another item to put tourists off.</p> <p>If the repository is such a good thing why is the community being bribed by the offer of community funds?</p>
730	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	It is clear that the rest of the country do not want a nuclear dump in their back yard so quite rightly those who take it should be compensated. However, my experience of past and current funding packages is that they have not improved the outcomes for employment, educational or spiritual growth. Sadly there is no vision in the area for how these packages can benefit the community so we will get more of the same white elephants.
730	5 – Design and engineering	No	There are too many unanswered questions, particularly as we don't know where the site will be. Questions remain about what the demands of the landscape/geology of site will entail, what effect it will have on the overall landscape and what any containment of retrieved fuel will demand are unanswered. It concerns me that all of this is a work in progress and as soon as the area accepts the further investigation I feel we are tied into the inevitable "a suitable site will be found here"

730	6 – Inventory	No	<p>I once more feel that there are too many unanswered questions here. We already have substantial amounts of waste in the area and if we were to continue accepting waste as in previous years we could become the worlds nuclear dustbin. It may be truthful at the minute to say certain things won't happen but when there are problems political expedience will overrule past promises.</p> <p>When I attended the initial consultation meeting I, and many of the group, (Sellafield workers) were taken aback by the fact the storage was to be for high level waste. i mention this because ideas surrounding waste management mutata through time and communication from Sellafield often has a particular spin.</p> <p>I accept that some attempt has been made here to outline the situation but there will be a different situation if the repository is built so I have no faith that the current attitudes towards this will be maintained</p>
730	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
730	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>I have mixed views. I acknowledge that a better system for controlling nuclear waste is needed and this seems to be an acceptable solution. On the other hand I have deep reservations that this process is as objective as it is presented.</p> <p>Our local authorities have no track record of ensuring that the best interests of this community are fulfilled so I must conclude that there will be no effective resistance to this development should the outcomes be unclear or in dispute.</p>
731	1 – Geology	No	No comment was made
731	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	It is patently unsafe.
731	3 – Impacts	No	No comment was made
731	4 – Community benefits	No	No comment was made
731	5 – Design and engineering	No	No comment was made
731	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made

731	7 – Siting process	No	No comment was made
731	8 – Overall views on participation		They should not.
732	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>I am surprised that such a large area has been screened when considering the available transport infrastructure BNFL as was have publicly stated they prefer to use the rail link on the west coast for transport of waste etc Ref Portillo prog on Railways. Therefore the surface facilities would be within a rail link of the existing line. It is accepted that the underground work may be some distance away.</p> <p>Accepting that the points of objection from Prof Smythe have been addressed by other submissions these submissions also raise a number of geological uncertainties that would require investigation.</p>
732	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>This may not be the appropriate place for this comment but-</p> <p>We are storing material for hundreds of years if not a thousand years so that a safety case would have to address extreme environmental hazards and other accident conditions currently a 1 in 10⁻⁴ event for ext hazards. Therefore it would seem of primary importance to have a retrieval system in place so that a potential consequence of this or any failure of the protective containment could be rectified. We are using construction materials that have not been left intact for a 1000 years so their long term performance may be questionable.</p>
732	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>In the 70's and 80' there were a large number of capital projects under construction at Sellafield. The repository may have the potential to be even larger than the sum of these.</p> <p>A lot of business was brought to the area in many related aspects. Another development of this scale would have tremendous impact on the transport infrastructure of the west coast. I would be interested to know what the time line is in more detail. Also there will be a new nuclear power station under construction at Moorside north of Sellafield and I would like to know the timeline in approximate terms of this development and how it sits alongside that of the repository. Newspaper reports estimate 5500 construction workers may be employed with several hundred permanent jobs when the station is in operation. The work on these projects will have a massive impact on the west coast of Cumbria for potentially many years. It requires more investigation.</p>
732	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	I feel a little sceptical as to what may be promised by a government before hand in order to gain a favourable acceptance, compared the eventual reality.

732	5 – Design and engineering	No	I disagree with the decision to leave retrievability as an open option for the reasons previously stated.
732	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	No comment was made
732	7 – Siting process	No	As stated previously the screening area seems excessive in relation to the potential transport infrastructure of the west coast rail road and sea ports.
732	8 – Overall views on participation		Perhaps the approach could be weighted differently along the lines of the response to Q9
732	9 – Additional comments		here seem to be a lot of very unknown aspects requiring examination as stated in the responses to your approach. Some of these could be evaluated further before perhaps proceeding with expensive geological investigations and may help to formulate a future approach
733	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
733	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
733	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
733	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
733	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
733	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
733	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
733	8 – Overall views on participation		There has to be a compromise, best carried out by local officials

733	9 – Additional comments		<p>There must be considerable benefits to the local population in financial terms as a result of this scheme. There will be considerable opposition from people who dont know any better...</p> <p>This has been the worst presented survey I have ever seen. Nothing to do with the subject, just the arcane methods used.</p>
734	1 – Geology	No	<p>Do not agree because after ready David Smythe's report it is clear that it has already been established that the geology in west Cumbria is not suitably. We cannot therefore support any further investigations as we deem this a complete waste of taxpayers money. If every geologist was in agreement that West Cumbria had the safest geology to build a repository it would be a different matter, as it is it's not the case and there have already been safer sites identified. The overall crieria must be safety, not just for us but for future generations, When the safest site in the whole of the country is identified that's the time to start testing, ie boreholes etc.</p>
734	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>As alresdy stated the unsuitability of the geology in this West Cumbria.</p>
734	3 – Impacts	No	<p>It think it could have a detrimental effect on the tourist economy and any jobs created would be far outweighed by the jobs lost.</p>
734	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>I don't think I can answer this as no specific benefits have been agreed with the goverment, and even if they were, what's to stop future goverments changing them.</p>
734	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>From looking at the DVD the design of the repository looks secure, and in principle I'm in favour of it, though as a lay person and not an engineer I am not really qualified to answer. My objections are not to a repository in principle, I understand we have nuclear waste and we need to dispose of it safely, my only objection is the security of the geology it is build in.</p>
734	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>I'm worried that the inventory would change after the repository is up and running. and don't know what would happen if it turned out there was a lot more HLW produced then expected, it would have to go somewhere so presumably it would go to the repository thereby changing the inventory.</p>
734	7 – Siting process	No	<p>They seem to think the main criteria is getting the local population on side, in my opinion it is not, as I,ve already stated the main criteria has to be the safest place to build it, only when that's established can you move on to the other considerations.</p>

734	8 – Overall views on participation		I think the councils concerned haven't given enough thought to their decision to volunteer they seem to be only concerned in creating jobs in the short term, without thinking about the long term implications of safety and transport to the repository on the narrow country roads in West Cumbria, not to mention the overall impact on the National Park. I think all things considered the councils of Allerdale and Copeland should not take part in the search for a suitable site and withdraw from this search and everyone concerned should start to put safety FIRST.
735	1 – Geology	No	The volcanic geology of the proposed area is very complex and too unpredictable to safely host a nuclear waste repository. The many varying rock formations, aquifers, fault lines and steep gradients within the rock formations would make it impossible to trace leaks of contaminated fluids and gases. It would impose severe short and long term risks with potentially tragic consequences in the near and distant future. This is not an alluvial geology where thick layers of clay could form a natural barrier. It is of volcanic origin with different rock formations butting up against one another and with no predictable pattern of formation, i.e. being very changeable in 3D. It is not a suitable host rock formation.
735	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Too little is known about the exact siting of the repository, the geological and hydrogeological situation there and the resulting scenario. The geology of Cumbria will not provide a safe site for predictably safe long term underground nuclear waste disposal. As no country has an operational facility such as the one proposed to date, there are no leading examples and there is no reliable data for guidance. Existing scientific evidence does not support a facility of this kind - safety and security are, therefore, not sufficiently dealt with. See Helen Wallace's report on possible scenarios regarding the potential releases of significant amounts of radioactivity. These scenarios are not necessarily within the realms of human control and would absolutely compromise the safety and security of all living organisms.
735	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	Your answer is incomplete, but the stance taken by MRWS that this project would benefit the Cumbrian economy does not wash! The consultation document itself points the potential and very likely negative effects out, which would not be applicable to renewable developments. My take is, to quote Martin Forwood of CORE, that "job-wise, the way forward for west Cumbria in particular is that you do not saturate it in nuclear power stations and nuclear facilities. Instead of that, you have a two-pronged attack. The first is to implement the very large potential for renewables. In fact, Cumbria Vision produced a scoping report in 2008, I think, which showed that if you implemented the renewables—this is across the range of offshore, onshore and so on—by 2020 you could create up to 5,000 jobs. We're hearing about job losses of up to 8,000 from the reprocessing section of Sellafield. Reprocessing is probably going to go on until 2020, and certainly with THORP that is how long it will take it to finish its existing contracts, so you are not into those job losses from Sellafield for another 10 years.

			Therefore, we have 10 years in which to, first, launch this renewables programme and, secondly, make a much more concerted effort to attract non-nuclear investment into the area. I suspect that you would do that if potential investors did not see the west coast of Cumbria as being simply the UK's nuclear stage."
735	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>This is made to sound positive and altruistic, but in fact could also be viewed as a form of bribery to prevent local communities from seeing nuclear waste for what it really is, namely a threat to their health and wellbeing and to that of their children and all future generations.</p> <p>West Cumbria is a socially deprived area and those living in it would no doubt like to see financial contributions towards its improvement and a better way of life in the short term. The promise of long term benefits whitewashes the real facts and patronises local communities.</p>
735	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>No design can possibly cater for the safety of the population in the context of this project, within the proposed site of West Cumbria. The complex geology and hydrogeology, as stated earlier, make for a highly unpredictable environment for siting nuclear waste. The barrier concept will prove insignificant during the next earth tremor or geological shift. No suitable host rock has been identified and this must be at the forefront of this process.</p> <p>To quote David Smythe in his report 'Unsuitability of Cumbria for a nuclear waste repository':</p> <p>"This structure is extremely difficult even for a trained earth scientist to interpret, in the sense that it is not at all clear which faults moved in which order. It is very probable, given the uncertainties in building the model, that it contains errors. Furthermore, the chances of predicting accurately the fluid flow through such a model, when the fluid-mechanical properties of the faults and fractures is so ill-understood, are very poor. That is why a regime like this is too complex to be considered for a repository." (p.7)</p>
735	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	The nature or quantity of the proposed waste is not detailed enough to safely predict what we will be dealing with. Much conflicting information about the quality of the waste is also unhelpful. Will it include plutonium and uranium? It is also not clear how much waste will be coming from newbuild reactors and how much will be spent waste. Is it two reactors per each of the proposed six new reactors, or are 12 new reactors proposed (=24) and how will this affect the footprint?! With the timescales involved in cooling material down before storing it, planning needs to accommodate for a minimum 200 years worth of nuclear waste. No-one can determine the geological activity for the next 200 years!! It is not possible to agree to a non-existent inventory.
735	7 – Siting process	No	What has been missing in this process is an open and democratic debate. There has been so little about this in the national news and press it gives the impression of being pushed through quickly and quietly, so as not to cause a stir. This is not a trustworthy process! To state that it the consultation is relevant to those of west

			<p>Cumbria only, makes a mockery of the scale of the proposed site and its implications. This is of national and international importance and should be treated as such.</p> <p>It is not clear what steps the government will take, should Allerdale, Copeland and/or CCC pull out of the process. How 'flexible' is this process really? The government needs to find a GWF to maintain its pro nuclear policy, making it unlikely to accept a 'No' from councils.</p>
735	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>The UK should take responsible consequences after Fukushima and follow Germany's lead in opting out of nuclear power altogether. If Germany, the workhorse of Europe with all its industry and manufacturing can opt out, then surely the UK government can make some big commitment to renewables. Creating more and more new nuclear power stations is not the solution when both the process and the waste is so toxic. Your conscience cannot be clean.</p> <p>Ralph Pryke aptly states: "Certainly, the storage of waste and the decommissioning of existing power stations would provide employment within the UK even if we stopped nuclear development tomorrow. We very much question some of the projections on jobs from new nuclear build, as you will have seen from our submission. We have also put in our submission to you that nuclear produces around 75 jobs per year per terawatt-hour of power produced, whereas renewables produce between 900 and 2,400 per year per terawatt-hour. So we very much favour renewable energy over nuclear in terms of job production. That would apply to the North West and to Cumbria in particular."</p> <p>Renewables are the way forward, across the board. The government needs to educate the population towards learning how to use LESS energy; we need to stop selling cheap electrical goods; promote renewables; the UK needs to become agriculturally self sufficient again and stop the import and export mania; forestry needs to be geared towards supplying the population with firewood (see Germany and Scandinavia) & move away from oil dependency.</p>
735	9 – Additional comments		<p>I hereby urge Allerdale and Copeland borough councils to withdraw from the consultation process as it is deemed unsafe and would be ignoring crucial scientific evidence highlighting the dangers involved. THE GOVERNMENT PROVED THEMSELVES in the Nirex report, that Cumbria is UNSAFE in its geology and hydrogeology for radioactive waste. This has not changed!!</p>
736	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Not sufficiently qualified to form a fully scientific opinion, but I do feel that (a) it is essential that the scheme must only go ahead if fully satisfactory geological conditions can be found; and (b) that this judgement can only be made after much fuller investigation by comprehensive drilling or even trial tunnelling. It must be possible to</p>

			look elsewhere if suitable strata cannot be found in West Cumbria.
736	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	Most matters of concern seem to have been addressed, subject only to the proviso that rigid regulation must be put in place.
736	3 – Impacts	Yes	There will always be some people determined to find a negative impact - we have encountered people who steadfastly refuse even to contemplate going anywhere near to the Sellafield complex! There will clearly be an impact, just as any large scale industrial development has an impact. It will be the responsibility of the relevant authorities to ensure that this impact will be properly managed.
736	4 – Community benefits	Yes	It will always be difficult to define the difference between community benefits and "bribery"!
736	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	Although not qualified to make a scientific judgement, most matters seem to have been given due consideration given that it is far too early to arrive at definite design & engineering proposals.
736	6 – Inventory	Yes	Although again not qualified to make a reliable assessment, it would appear that the size and nature of the inventory is not a matter of over-riding importance provided the final design takes full account of the quantity & nature of the material. For example, if fissile material is to be deposited, criticality issues must be fully considered.
736	7 – Siting process	Yes	Whilst full consultation is clearly essential, it is difficult to separate opinions based upon an even partial understanding of the principles involved from those based on bigotry - there are still those who equate the nuclear industries with nuclear weaponry.
736	8 – Overall views on participation		The nuclear industry exists, considerable quantities of nuclear by-products ("waste" is perhaps an unfortunate term) also exist and these are facts of life. As a generally satisfactory nuclear industry exists in West Cumbria, then this is clearly a sensible place to start looking for a suitable repository site.
736	9 – Additional comments		As mentioned above, this material exists and some provision must be made for its safe storage for a very long time. As there is no way of knowing what will happen to human civilisation over such long periods, surface storage requiring highly technical on-going maintenance is clearly fraught with danger. A properly engineered underground storage facility should not require such maintenance although on-going monitoring is obviously desirable. On balance, in my opinion, an underground facility is by far the best option.
737	1 – Geology	No	The BGS survey had a very limited scope and there seems no reason to question the findings.

			<p>The MRWS consultation document selectively quotes sections of reports from the independent geologists, suggesting that they are broadly in agreement with the Partnership's conclusions. A more in depth review of the documents on the Partnership's website could give a different opinion, i.e. that there are only limited areas likely to be suitable for a repository. This was confirmed to me by the geologist at the public consultation meeting, who indicated that with a little more work large areas of the county would be ruled out. In fact there may only be one or two suitable areas. This work needs to be done in advance of a decision to participate. In fact this might show that it is not worth the time and expense of continuing to try to site a repository in Cumbria, allowing attention to be focused on areas with a more suitable geology.</p> <p>The NDA should be asked to produce the criteria for suitable geology in advance of the Decision. This will prevent a less than ideal site being selected just to get a repository somewhere. The work to date that attempts to do this is poor, and has been criticised by your independent geologists.</p> <p>This is a fundamental issue and you have not done sufficient work to understand it, and you have tried to spin the work done to date to present a favourable conclusion.</p>
737	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>I am confident that the regulators will apply the letter of the law in reviewing safety cases. It would have been more reassuring to see a greater input from ONR to the work of the MRWS partnership and this must be addressed in the next phase.</p>
737	3 – Impacts	No	<p>The brand protection work is fundamental to this section and a decision to participate shouldn't be taken until it is available and has been consulted upon. I cannot understand why you decided to continue with the consultation without this work and this makes me wonder who is driving the timescales? A truly independent partnership would have insisted that this work was complete and available. The impact of making the decision to enter the next phase could be significant, however, we do not know so how can we be asked to decide when the results are so uncertain.</p> <p>Cumbria is not homogeneous. Impact will be different in different areas. More work should be done to see if some areas would be affected more than others. E.g. transport impacts greater in rural areas, away from main roads.</p> <p>Spoil is a major issue that needs to be better addressed. It is insufficient to say that it is purely site specific. NDA should produce principles for spoil disposal. If the spoil had to be transported away from the site this would cause additional disruption if sent by road. The repository should be located somewhere accessible by rail. This would be a constraint on suitable site locations and may result in no suitable site.</p>

			<p>Reliance on SEA and EIAs is naive as to a certain extent they can be made to support whatever position the authors wish.</p> <p>Principles for property value protection, protection of local jobs, etc. could and should be drawn up in advance of a decision.</p>
737	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>It is not clear that any agreed package would be legally binding and government, and not be subject to cuts, e.g. any future austerity measures, once the repository was operational and the “bribe” aspect of the package had done its job.</p> <p>The Host Community should have an allocation of the package ring-fenced for its own use, i.e. the benefits should not be shared generally through-out Cumbria. The Host Community should have a large say in what benefits are agreed, before construction on a repository starts. Benefits should start to accrue once borehole work is started, as this is the point at which disruption will start to be felt and at which negative impressions of the area would start to crystallise.</p> <p>The DECC response quoted on p70 of the consultation document states “I agree that all the 12 principles you have outlined form a basis for negotiations...”, i.e. I don’t see that this is a binding agreement that the principles will be “the” basis of the negotiations.</p> <p>The employment profile over time should be better defined. The numbers of jobs created are likely to be largely at the front end, during construction, which may not necessarily go to local people. The number of people employed will then be lower during repository operations and then even lower post closure. The consultation document does not make this clear – a graph would help.</p>
737	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>I accept that design will be site specific. The generic design seems sensible. However, the actual acceptability of the design and engineering cannot be judged definitively until the site is selected. I do not believe that this is a relevant criterion on which to make a decision to participate until site specific issues are understood.</p> <p>Leaving open the potential to retrieve the waste leaves open the possibility that new techniques may be available in the future for dealing with the waste, hence I support the principle that the waste should be retrievable for as long as possible .</p>
737	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Generally agree with the initial opinions. It seems very likely that waste from new build will eventually go into the repository, including spent fuel - where else could it go? The generic design does not currently allow for this and hence this issue needs to be resolved very early in the next stage if a decision to participate is made.</p>

737	7 – Siting process	No	<p>Criterion – “Whether the Partnership is confident that the siting process is sufficiently robust and flexible to meet its needs.” This is wrong; the criterion should have been whether the process meets the needs of the local communities and especially the potential Host Communities. Your vision for the future process probably does meet your needs but, as it is a radical departure from the principles outlined in the White Paper, it potentially marginalises potential Host Communities when in fact they should be equal in a Community Siting Partnership with the DMB and the Wider Local Interests. The concept of the CSP seems to have gone missing from your work to date, giving no confidence in the future processes.</p> <p>It seems that the whole MRWS process has been a corruption of the initial intent, in which potential sites, and not counties, would be identified before the decision to participate. Why have you moved away from this principle? The argument that most of the waste is located in the county hence we need to engage with the MRWS process as volunteers for a repository is specious.</p> <p>Much is made of the principle of “Voluntarism”. However, you state that you would be able to overturn the decision of a Host Community not to participate and impose a repository anyway – how is this voluntarism?</p> <p>I cannot support a decision to participate until firm guidelines for future engagement, aligned with the white paper, are developed.</p>
737	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>No, we should not take part in the search for a repository site. I am not against the repository in principle, but the processes followed and the decisions made by the West Cumbria MRWS partnership do not inspire confidence either in the competency to determine the important criteria and information for a decision or in the neutrality of the process. In particular, the decision to move to public consultation on a DtP without the brand impact work being available suggests that there are drivers other than wanting to present a balanced view influencing the process. Alternatively, the councils have so little vision of how the area can prosper without nuclear money that they don’t understand/care about the importance of the brand and instead are doing all they can to secure nuclear money beyond the end of reprocessing at Sellafield.</p> <p>The local geology is complex, and would not be first choice for a repository and the presence of Sellafield and pro-nuclear councils should not be reasons to compromise on this. Independent experts, commissioned by the partnership, have raised serious concerns yet these are found nowhere in the summaries presented in the consultation document. Again this is evidence of either technical deficiency or a desire to steer towards a desired outcome. More work needs to be done to determine the suitability of the geology and to determine if any locations are suitable. This should be done prior to further money, time and effort being spent researching other aspects.</p>
737	9 – Additional comments		Nowhere in the consultation document has the implications of the decision to participate been clearly stated. It

			<p>should have been made clear when consulting on a decision to participate that in the executive summary the White Paper states “All parties in a Partnership would be expected to work positively to seek to avoid the need to exercise the Right of Withdrawal/Withdrawal”, i.e. a decision to participate is seen as a strong commitment to hosting a repository.</p> <p>If, following further geological investigations, potential sites are identified, the local communities should then be consulted over whether they want to be involved in the next step, with a decision being made by a local referendum. Local in this context being the parish(es) containing the potential site plus those adjoining. A further referendum should be held for the decision to actually have a repository.</p> <p>Any decision to participate should be genuinely without any commitment, and not the pseudo-voluntarism proposed by the current partnership. The process outlined in the white paper should be followed; this is designed to balance the opinions of the host community, wider interests and decision making bodies.</p>
738	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
738	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
738	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
738	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
738	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
738	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
738	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
738	8 – Overall views on participation		The area already has a nuclear background and the repository further builds on this expertise. It reduces transport of hazardous waste to a facility in a different county and will bring employment and community benefits for the area as a whole. While the geology may not be ideal, engineering solutions can be found to overcome this.
738	9 – Additional comments		Employment of staff for construction and operation should be from the local area only. Skills shortages can be

			addressed through training
739	1 – Geology	No	The geology & hydrogeology of W Cumbria is well understood and is not suitable for a dump. The facts established by the Nirex Inquiry in the mid 1990s have not changed.
739	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Leaving the technical and engineering matters to the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) to solve some time 'in the future' is a double whammy. They need to be addressed NOW, and not just by the NDA -who is also responsible for the waste! They must also be subject to independent scrutiny. There is no reason to believe that safety or security can be guaranteed 'some time in the future'.
739	3 – Impacts	No	No comment was made
739	4 – Community benefits	No	No comment was made
739	5 – Design and engineering	No	No comment was made
739	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
739	7 – Siting process	No	No comment was made
739	8 – Overall views on participation		If a dump were to be constructed in West Cumbria, it would ruin the beautiful western landscape of the Lake District National Park with a project the size of the Channel Tunnel.
739	9 – Additional comments		<p>The MRWS process is deeply flawed. Far from communities having a 'right of withdrawal', if a community doesn't want to proceed with siting, the Government's White Paper says that only the Borough and County Councils have this right. It has also been proposed that powers may be used in the future, by central Government, which could, in the end, impose a dump on a community.</p> <p>[Additional comments slip]</p> <p>I am against taking part in a search for a repository. We have a lovely national park and one incident with all the waste would be catastrophic. We would have to leave our homes for good, the whole area would be unliveable. In the distant future or even nearer how would anyone know if there was a fault or leak, it wouldn't be noticed until it contaminated the food chain or sea/waterways and by then generations of people would already have been affected.</p>

740	1 – Geology	No	<p>(a) A large part of the remaining suitable areas are in the LDNPA and therefore would be unsuitable for other reasons. Consideration of the geology in isolation from other issues has led to an incorrect conclusion that there are sufficient areas left in which to work.</p> <p>(b) Given the way that science is funded, it is difficult to believe that any scientist consulted at an early stage of this process will give a truly independent opinion. If a geologist came up with a negative opinion at this stage, they would be criticised by colleagues for shutting down a potential source of income that would otherwise arise from more detailed work. One has to be very sceptical about the impartiality of any scientific opinion, especially at the early stages of the process (because a scientist who believed the geology was unsuitable could always raise their concerns at a later stage, after he or his colleagues had received funding for the work involved). Sadly there are instances of lack of integrity in science, whether this failing is deliberate or subconscious.</p>
740	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>I do not believe that the right attitude to safety has been adopted. If there is a serious failure at the disposal site, any remedial action would be extremely difficult, as the problem is deep underground. The site will need to be safe for an extremely long period, so simple mathematics means that if, for example, the risk of a failure in any one year is 1 in a million, the risk of a failure during the time that the deposited material is a hazard is much less than that. If the "hazard lifetime" was deemed to be 72,300 years (3 times the half life of Plutonium 239) then 1,000,000 divided by 72,300 is a lifetime failure risk of 1 in 14. Whatever reasonable numbers are put into this simple equation, there seems to be an unacceptably high risk of failure, Note that the technology for this facility will be a one-off engineering project (despite other examples of underground storage sites existing - as they cannot prove their lifetime performance in a useful timeframe). One-off engineering projects do have a significant frequency of serious problems, and it is hard to see what can be done here to reduce that potential failure rate</p>
740	3 – Impacts	No	<p>Civil disobedience and other campaigns by opponents to the repository would work against any "brand protection" of tourism. This does not appear to have been considered.</p> <p>The rural economy will be particularly hard hit by a repository. Damage to tourism will make many small farms unviable. This in turn would negatively affect the landscape (due to lack of management), so further detracting from the appeal of the Lake District to visitors. Given the current view on geologically suitable areas, there is a serious risk that the wishes of the urban population will be imposed on their rural neighbours.</p> <p>The study has not considered the particular problems of an over-concentration of essential infrastructure</p>

			<p>facilities in a small geographic area. (The repository would, if built, be an essential infrastructure facility, as there would be, presumably, only be one in Britain.) If, as is planned, a nuclear power station is built at Sellafield, one has to consider the effect of a serious incident there on the repository. If the repository was in the exclusion zone imposed after a power station accident there would be particular problems. The repository may have to stop work and monitoring for any leakage would become more complex. The solution to this problem that is available at the planning stage is to ensure that essential infrastructure is at least 30km from any nuclear power station. Hence, West Cumbria can have either the power station or the repository, but not both.</p>
740	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>Whilst many important issues have been identified, it is hard to think of any legal structure in which later governments could not manage to reduce the value of any community benefits package. Due to the uncertainties of the risks generated by the repository, it would be unwise to insist on the community part owning the repository and taking the community benefits as a preferred shareholder. The dividend could easily be wiped out if there were a major incident, so removing the community benefit package at the time it would be most needed.</p> <p>In fairness to our descendants, the community benefits package would have to last a very long time. Given, for instance, the debate over Scottish separation from the United Kingdom, we may find that the political structure is not available for the package to continue in a previously agreed manner.</p> <p>In short, relying on a Community Benefits Package is a huge political risk (the term "political risk" is being used in the technical risk management sense in this context).</p>
740	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>The whole concept of deep disposal is flawed if retrievability is required. A deep excavation is a challenging environment in which to work. The implication is that retrievability would be needed if the first level of packaging of the waste turned out to have failed. That would require work in a radioactively contaminated deep mine - it is hard to imagine more difficult conditions.</p> <p>I do not believe that a repository without retrievability would have the necessary level of public support.</p>
740	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Whatever agreements are put in place before construction, it is highly likely that future governments will seek to break those agreements and put waste over and above agreed limits/types in the repository. This is another example of political risk (in the technical sense). Viewed in isolation, this is a reason for setting the tightest possible limits on what may go into a repository.</p> <p>It would be irresponsible to put any material that could be used as fuel into the repository.</p> <p>The existence of a repository may influence the design of future nuclear power stations. These plants should</p>

			be designed with the optimum combination of long working life and low waste generation. Refusal to accept waste from new power stations may assist in getting these desirable features, even though future governments are likely to over-ride such stipulations.
740	7 – Siting process	No	<p>The process has sufficient complexity and duration to lull opponents of the repository into a false sense of security. The "right of withdrawal" being present until the final step is particularly dangerous to a true democratic decision - because as soon as a significant number of people are employed in work preparatory to construction, the supporters of the repository can cite the number of jobs that will be lost if the process ceases. This will result in bad decision making (as is the tendency will all emotive political issues).</p> <p>The use of opinion polling is worrying, as polls can always be manipulated, most notably by the design of the questions. Note that those who design a poll will hope for continued employment in the process (either directly or as sub-contractors) and will therefore have a built-in bias, even if only subconscious.</p> <p>It seems that the only solution is a referendum - possibly more than one, so that everyone who wishes can express a clear view at relevant crucial steps in the process.</p> <p>One advantage of a referendum for supporters of the repository is that it may answer "single-issue" opponents (many of whom do not live in Cumbria) who choose to oppose through civil disobedience or other actions. As ever, there is a serious risk that the urban majority will impose a repository on a rural minority.</p> <p>Finally, one has to worry that those who guide the decision making process are making a living out of it.</p>
740	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>Fifty years ago, it was thought perfectly safe to dump toxic waste in the sea. Our descendants will look back on us with horror if we decide on deep disposal of nuclear waste.</p> <p>West Cumbria has been fooled into accepting this process because of the "carrot" of jobs and infrastructure development. I doubt that the jobs created will balance those destroyed in the tourism sector. We have already seen this sort of spin applied to supermarkets: "x" number of jobs created by a new store, but research has shown that for every new supermarket job, one and a half existing jobs are destroyed. The politicians who support this process should redirect their efforts to campaigning for the jobs and infrastructure that we should have regardless.</p> <p>There will, however, be plenty of jobs available if we were to accept a modest surface or earth sheltered storage facility. There would be much less in the way of geological constraints, so allowing the site to be nearer to the available workforce and away from the unique resource of the National Park. And future generations would be able to act differently once the experience of other countries' repositories had become clear.</p>

			It is my belief, regrettably, that West Cumbria's involvement is driven by the wish of local politicians and bureaucrats to have some involvement in an "important" process. Whether driven by their own employment, self-justification or a utopian desire to leave a legacy, the decision-making processes of these people have to be questioned. Anyone in politics is at their most dangerous when they are looking for a legacy. History is littered with their mistakes.
740	9 – Additional comments		Emphasis must be given to the requirement to place a repository a good distance away from any nuclear power plant. The logic on this point seems to have escaped all planners, so must be considered. If a nuclear power plant has a serious failure, it is likely to have an exclusion zone established around it. It is therefore important that other unique facilities (such as a repository) should not be within a possible exclusion zone. If a new power station is built at Sellafield, then any repository should be located a good distance away. I would recommend 30km. This would call into question the viability of searching for a repository site in West Cumbria.
741	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	Reasons have been given by Professor David Smythe and others.
741	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	NDA and NWAA (Nuclear Waste Advisory Associates) raise numerous issues to be resolved before a repository can be safely constructed.
741	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
741	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
741	5 – Design and engineering	No	Too many uncertainties about design and engineering lasting over the life of the repository; too many issues still unresolved.
741	6 – Inventory	No	The inventory is too concentrated, and liable to accident or terrorist activity, whether seep buried or surface managed.
741	7 – Siting process	No	No effort has been made to find an alternative site to the Sellafield area, putting all the repository eggs in one basket.
741	8 – Overall views on participation		Partly agree with areas in Copeland or Allerdale included in search for repository.

			Disagree with claim that there is no commitment to have repository, contrary to 2008 Whitet Paper discouragement of Right of Withdrawal.
741	9 – Additional comments		<p>Not enough space allowed for additional comments. These will be submitted separately from this submission.</p> <p>[Additional email]</p> <p>This response to the West Cumbria MRWS Public Consultation Document on Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste in West Cumbria is from myself [name supplied] as a member of the public and Allerdale resident [address supplied].</p> <p>I raise my objections to a proposed repository for nuclear waste in West Cumbria in the form of a summarising paper (omitting references). This is additional to my separate submission which follows the consultation document format.</p> <p>Objections to proposed West Cumbria Repository.</p> <p>My objections to a repository are on the following grounds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Radioactive gas generation. <p>Combining deep burial of Intermediate Level Waste with High Level Waste will lead to the generation of dangerous levels of radioactive gas at the surface within decades. This is a problem that nobody has solved over the last 30 years or thereabouts. However recent advances in metallurgy may limit or stop metal corrosion from neutron radiation, and curb the generation of hydrogen gas progressing to radioactive methane gas, though more research is needed.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Concentration of inventory. <p>The concentration of high levels of radwaste inventory, both from legacy and new build, could bring catastrophic hazards to the area, arising from accidents or terrorist activities. Over the last 60 years there has been a disastrous fire in 1957, shutting down two atomic piles, and in 1973 a (non-nuclear) blowback explosion shutting down B204, an old reprocessing plant converted to handle spent oxide fuel. Over the next 60 years an accident has a similar probability of happening. Terrorist activity could occur not only within the Sellafield complex but also from outside, e.g. destruction of electricity pylons. Either event would affect a far higher level of radwaste concentration than previously. It is arguable that the concentrations should be reduced by transporting radwaste away from the area, rather than continuing to bring it in. As a minimum, fresh radwaste</p>

		<p>from new build reactors should not be brought into the area.</p> <p>An example of a recent near accident, not in the Sellafield area, which could have affected the military inventory, was caused by recent Gloucestershire flooding. This flooding nearly wrote off a conventional power station providing electricity to the UK nuclear arsenal. The power station was only saved in the nick of time by the use of powerful German pumps, which had to be transported. News of this leaked out, probably unintentionally, by a mention by Jon Snow on Channel 4 News.</p> <p>It will be decades before high levels of Sellafield radwaste are disposed of safely, even if everything goes according to plan. In the mean time, the inventory, whether buried or otherwise, makes an inviting target for military or terrorist activity. This is a result of somewhat passive Government strategy to concentrate most of the UK's radwaste at Sellafield or environs.</p> <p>3. Plutonium.</p> <p>The Government recently had a plutonium consultation, as the proposed deep burial of some 100 tons of plutonium inventory was causing problems. If the cooling water should stop, within some 12 hours nitric acid containing radioactive fuel would start to boil off, a very dangerous situation. The equivalent period in the recent Fukushima disaster was some 48 hours, and meltdown occurred in three of the four reactors.</p> <p>Two possible alternatives to the repository which would help the safe dispersal of plutonium have been suggested:</p> <p>Burying plutonium in safe amounts down boreholes, and Constructing relatively small plutonium reactors.</p> <p>Both approaches should be researched.</p> <p>4. Unsuitable geology.</p> <p>The unsuitability of the West Cumbrian geology for deep burial has been argued at length by Professor David Smythe and others. However there is considerable pressure to find a safe solution for disposal in the Sellafield area, which may not be possible. This point was also mentioned by the Nirex Inspector in his reasons for refusal of planning permission. Other areas in England are not being investigated; possible alternatives should be considered with some urgency.</p> <p>5. Decision to Participate and Right of Withdrawal.</p>
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			<p>The UK Government is unique among nations to have made much of 'Voluntarism', whereby priority for a repository siting is given to local resident support over scientific and geological considerations. The 2008 White Paper defines stages of voluntary support, being an Expression of Interest without commitment, followed by a Decision to Participate. These levels of support are sought from County Council and Borough Council levels. Once the Decision to Participate is made, it is difficult in practice to retract, though the Right of Withdrawal allows this in theory. Currently the only such Expressions of Interest in England have come from the Sellafield area.</p> <p>There are many issues to be resolved before deep burial can be achieved safely, as admitted by the NDA in their recent published Research Programme, and by the NWAA (Nuclear Waste Advisory Associates). In view of so many uncertainties about deep burial, particularly with such high levels of radwaste, it is considered premature to seek Decisions to Participate at this stage. Furthermore, there should be more scope allowed to exercise the Right of Withdrawal.</p> <p>6. European legality.</p> <p>Under European Strategic Environmental Assessment 2001/42/EC, before the nuclear programme can be implemented it is under strict regulatory control, and all of its parts must be shown to present no significant environmental risk. With many issues at present unresolved, the programme for geological disposal of radioactive waste in West Cumbria cannot claim to present no significant environmental risk, and accordingly is illegal under European law. This also applies to new build reactors, whereby all aspects including disposal of waste products are subject to the same criteria.</p>
742	1 – Geology	No	<p>The geology of West Cumbria is complex and has been assessed by several highly qualified individuals as being unsuitable. Having listened to Jeremy Dearlove in the webcast of 6 March 2012 I feel that now having decided that they want the repository in West Cumbria they are desperately going to search for a suitable site. Evidence of this is the fact that there are no other sites being considered anywhere in the country. The earlier Nirex study identified other more suitable areas in the country based on geology and hydrology. It is totally blinkered to concentrate all of the studies on just one area without having a back up plan - that is if it has not been already decided that it is going to be located in Cumbria.</p> <p>I am concerned that Copeland BC, Allerdale BC and Cumbria CC are the ONLY councils in the whole of England and Wales that have volunteered to be considered to be a host for this repository. Could the inducements/bribes that have been given by the nuclear industry have anything to do with this decision? Once serious monies have been paid out on the next stage of the process, the "right of withdrawal" could well be lost.</p>

			<p>The complexity of the geology will ensure that the cost of the siting assessment process is going to be very high taking it past the point where the Government will accept the right of withdrawal.</p> <p>The views of Pete Wilkinson (webcast) seem very relevant - this whole procedure is being done the wrong way round.</p>
742	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>Everything refers to "at this stage" and admits that changes are likely to occur over the next 15 years. There are far too many unknowns to convince me of the safety of this proposal even after further searches have been made. I am also concerned that the Community's consent for the process to be allowed to continue is liable to be manipulated by those wishing to go ahead. Many of the smaller parish and other councils have already voted to reject the idea of a repository - but from information contained in the webcast of 6 March there are already deemed to be enough support to go ahead. If the scheme can choose to "ignore" the views of objectors on the ground that they are not properly informed, how valid is this public consultation?</p> <p>It is a minor point that in Keswick the Town Council only chose to accept continuance on the casting vote of the mayor. Due to the lack of applicants willing to become Councillors, there was no need for an election to be held. As such the views of the Community are not necessarily represented by the views of these unelected Councillors and judging by the letters in the local paper there are many who strongly object the result of their conclusions. The casting vote appears to have been based on employment opportunities in West Cumbria rather than the safety and economy of countless future generations.</p>
742	3 – Impacts	No	<p>Whilst they talk about the repository providing new jobs in West Cumbria, the actual number of jobs is not that impressive and a large part of the workforce during construction is likely to come from outside Cumbria. The enormity of the risks involved in accepting this repository far outweigh a few jobs in West Cumbria. Cumbria has more to it than the West Coast and the rest of us have also to be considered.</p> <p>Whilst the tourist industry is concentrated within the Lake District, great efforts have been made to expand it to surrounding areas including the West Coast. Turning us into the national (or even international) nuclear waste dump will not enhance these efforts. Nuclear pollution from as far away as Chernobyl proved detrimental to the local farming industry.</p> <p>Besides the dreadful long term risks involved with burying nuclear waste, there will be other problems for the local community including those associated with the transport/storage of debris from the excavations.</p> <p>There is a very large difference in the long term risks associated with having a new generation power station based in Cumbria, using local expertise and providing continued employment, and having a repository, which is an unknown quantity that will be around for countless generations to live with.</p>

742	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>In the webcast of 6 March Elaine Woodburn said that details of any community benefits package would need to be thought about later. Any benefit package would be a bribe by any other name. We cannot put our County's whole long term future at risk for the offer of a few jobs - and not many of those! For those few jobs we may be risking employment for a huge number of people involved in other industries that could be put at risk including tourism and farming.</p>
742	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>As any repository needs to be designed around a specific site and that has yet to be identified there is little to be said on this subject.</p> <p>As I have already said it seems apparent that, unless we can opt out now, it is inevitable that a repository or even two will be sited in Cumbria, as no other locations in England and Wales are even being looked at. Long term storage for nuclear waste is required and nationally only the three councils in Cumbria have volunteered to be considered.</p>
742	6 – Inventory	No	<p>There are far too many uncertainties. The volumes of waste involved are totally open ended. Baseline and Upper figures are shown but these can be changed. The risk level of waste being disposed of is also liable to change. There is also a presumption the repository will only be used for UK nuclear waste but yet again this may prove to be incorrect. I feel that this is the thin end of the wedge and we could turn into an international dumping ground.</p> <p>Bribes, also known as community benefits, are to be used as inducements for these changes to take place. This raises the question - who is the community that will be making these decisions? I feel sure that this is not clear and will again be open to manipulation.</p>
742	7 – Siting process	No	<p>It is understandable that PSA hosts have a major say in whether they are prepared to volunteer to have a repository built nearby, as they will have to suffer the disruptions caused by construction etc. However, any decision will affect many more people than those living in the immediate area. The views of these residents MUST also be taken into account.</p> <p>The whole process is being rushed and West Cumbria is the only area being looked at despite previous surveys coming to the conclusion that the geology in the whole of West Cumbria is unsuitable. The accepted process is to locate a suitable site and then to ask the community to volunteer. In this case the community has been volunteered by its Councils and unjustifiably large amounts of money will now need to be spent in an attempt to find a site. If no site is located a vast amount of money will have been wasted and the whole process would need to start from scratch elsewhere.</p>

			This money would be better spent constructing a repository in a safe site elsewhere where the geology is suitable. Such possible sites have been already identified.
742	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>We are being asked to agree to move on to the next stage with the security of the knowledge that there will remain the right of withdrawal. However, I am aware that as more money is spent we will lose this right and pressure will be exerted to ensure the process continues. We are told that "all parties in a Community Siting Partnership should work positively to seek to avoid the need to exercise the RoW". If they fail, the option of withdrawal could be withdrawn. It seems that come what may we are going to be blighted by this repository.</p> <p>We are all guardians of Cumbria and the Lake District and need to protect it for the benefit of the nation and future generations. Now is the time to opt out of this project before it is too late.</p>
742	9 – Additional comments		I feel that my opinions will not be taken into account as the decision to proceed has already been made.
743	1 – Geology	No	<p>The Nirex report clearly indicated that the geology of Cumbria is not suitable for a long term disposal area.</p> <p>I believe that the search for a disposal facility should be based on the geology first, rather than on finding those who might be willing to take it due to economic need.</p> <p>The facilities in Finland and Sweden have the sort of geology that is most suited to nuclear disposal. There are other areas in the UK that have geology similar to this. Cumbria is not one of them.</p> <p>In addition, Prof David Smythe, who knows substantially more about geology than many of us being asked to take this decision, is adamant that Cumbria is not a safe place to have this facility.</p> <p>I was at the Keswick meeting that he spoke at, and I understand that while there a desire to find someone to put an opposing geological view, it was impossible to find anyone.</p> <p>The other questions in this questionnaire are only relevant if the geology was supportive of the facility being in Cumbria. The geology says that it is not a safe solution.</p>
743	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	The geology of the area does not allow any facility to be safe.

743	3 – Impacts	No	I think the siting of a nuclear disposal plant in Cumbria would do harm to the tourist industry, particularly if any part of the site was close to the Lake District National Park.
743	4 – Community benefits	No	The choice of where to put the depository should primarily be made on the basis of geology. I am concerned that the financially disadvantaged areas of West Cumbria may take the short term view that allows them to have the possibility of increased prosperity now, but at the cost of risk to themselves, their children and grandchildren. I do not believe that any jobs, particularly the shorter term construction jobs, will necessarily go to people living in the area. Contractors will be likely to bring in their own staff.
743	6 – Inventory	No	I fear that if a facility is created, that it will be the default location for any nuclear waste, and there would be a temptation to "sell" that facility to others. The local community will likely have no power to decide what happens to the facility once it is built, and will be unable to say "No" to anything they don't want.
743	7 – Siting process	No	Existing reports show that West Cumbria is totally unsuitable. There should be no need for a process of finding a site.
743	8 – Overall views on participation		The further this process goes, the harder it will be to pull out of it. Currently available information shows that Cumbria is not a suitable place for this depository. This process should be stopped now.
743	9 – Additional comments		For the sake of safety, both now and in the future, the decision on where to build a nuclear disposal site has to be made on the basis of geology. It has already been shown that the geology in Cumbria is not suitable. I believe the councils should stop this process now.
744	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
744	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
744	3 – Impacts	No	Just because West Cumbria has wedded itself to the nuclear industry for 60 years does not mean it should see

			this as the only viable industry for the area. Very few West Cumbrians are employed in the wind turbine industry despite so many appearing on land and off shore. Why aren't our councils promoting this industry more strongly as an economic new direction ?
744	4 – Community benefits	No	In my opinion the community benefits package would have to be a minimum of 50% of the repository building costs to compensate the community for "hosting" this waste and any possible negative effects from the waste. I also do not for one second believe the community benefits would be delivered. If I cannot trust the government with pensions then how can I trust it with to keep its pledge on this benefits package??
744	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
744	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
744	7 – Siting process	No	The repository will be sited in West Cumbria because no body else will have it. It is about someone else was made to live the countries nuclear legacy and not just West Cumbrians. All the arguments will be made to amazingly come up with "near Sellafield" as the best site for it.
744	8 – Overall views on participation		NO
744	9 – Additional comments		I have absolutely no faith in a benefits package being delivered.
745	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	The geology of the area is certainly worth considering further. I cannot see any reason why anybody should object to further investigation
745	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	I believe that adequate safety matters will be in place
745	3 – Impacts	Yes	I believe that the repository will have significant positive benefits for West Cumbria.
745	4 – Community benefits	Yes	Good community benefits are essential in order for location of the repository in West Cumbria to be accepted
745	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
745	6 – Inventory	Yes	Document does not say exactly which waste will go in the repository. I am not sure how long HLW would have

			to be stored before being stored there.
745	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	By all means explore West Cumbria. However, selection of a site should not just depend on public acceptance. A geologically safe site would seem to be of more importance long term.
745	8 – Overall views on participation		The areas of Copeland and Allerdale should certainly take part. I cannot see any valid objection because of the assurance that if taking part one can withdraw later if thought fit.
745	9 – Additional comments		There is a terrible fear of anything nuclear, out of all proportion to the actual risk. Nuclear is a part of our natural world. We must respect it but not be afraid of it. Basically I am in favour of exploring the siting of the repository in West Cumbria.
746	1 – Geology	No	BGS required amendments after review by 2 experts, other experts will find further faults. therefore not a sound report. Largest population are in the ruled out area and may by choosing to go ahead affect those who live in the potentially suitable area, not a fair method. GDF could go under the LDNP, not an acceptable concept. Observers NDA etc are swaying the outcome by providing potentially sound but biased reports aimed to provide the view they want. If not other methods are being considered how is it a fair comparison as to whether this is the right way forward for Cumbria. It might be better to move away from Nuclear reliance for the whole West Cumbria economy.
746	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Current safety case methodology is biased to Nuclear and does not consider social-economic, environment, chemical safety issues. There appears to be no involvement from the HSE or OCNS. Regulators will plan to have extra resources, are but are they actually available, competent and willing to work for a pittance. There needs to be suitable assurance and understanding of the level of security eg Armed Forces/MOD, now.

			<p>A reason stated why we need to go underground is we do not trust future generations to manage above ground facilities. So this equally applies to underground entrances.</p> <p>You rely on ONRs advice but they only care about Nuclear safety, which does not included dose except in significant fault scenario, nor chemical and not security to the level of the public's concern, flawed basis for your opinion.</p> <p>You make it clear there is "much more work to be done in R&D". The repository is fully reliant on the R&D and the scenarios, and understanding the behaviours of the rock/water aquifers/ container design/ contents to be accepted/etc., if this is not known then the suitability of the ground cannot be assessed as the criteria for full assessment is not yet known.</p>
746	3 – Impacts	No	<p>not convinced that all the relevant issues have been considered and a suitable process can/will be put in place to address the community/area/build/operation needs.</p> <p>Cumbria should diversify away from Nuclear, for a rounded economy. Only half the number of workers will be needed to operate the GDF and those involved may not be suitably skilled.</p> <p>You say security has been covered suitably chapter 5. There is the security of the population during build and operation of the facility. This includes the increase crime and anti-social behaviour associated with the build and a large itinerant workforce, and there is the treat from terrorists prior to and during operations and deliveries to the site of raw wastes and Plutonium & Uranium inventory. Will this increase a Military /armed guard force in the area? And the subsequent potential accidents from live exercises?</p> <p>Direct impacts needs to consider during the build and after the itinerant workforce has left and the effect of nuclear new build. Hospitals, GPs, Dentists, other medical support; roads schools, parking, air quality, slum housing and regeneration after the itinerants have left; increased drain on resources, water, gas, electricity, landfill, incinerates; removal of agricultural land and the wider food production threat to the plant /UK. Potential for higher unemployment once the build phase is over and the retraining or loss of killed work/workers. Both the Nuclear new build and GDF will employ far less than Sellafield.</p>
746	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>The benefits I would wish for the community include modern Hospital; increased General Practitioners & Dentists; adequate Schools; improved roads & rail; new non-nuclear business package for employers; welfare, housing, training facilities; Recompense for the loss in house values whether selling or not; reduction in Council tax due to the waste dump location; guaranteed gas/electric/ water supplies are not affected by GDF. Benefits need to be agreed and guaranteed to be provided once the site is agreed. Benefits must not be conditional on start or completion of build or the introduction of waste. A adequate legally binding agreement</p>

			<p>which cannot subsequently be overturned by a future government.</p> <p>Prevent the ravaging of the area to accommodate the itinerant workforce during build and ensure clean-up of any temporary accommodation so it is not left to become dangerous.</p>
746	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>Design and engineering is not just about the GDF but also about the waste and packaging which will go in. The packages may affect the construction due to the decomposition / heat generation and gas releases from the packaging while interacting with the waste.</p> <p>The design concept is not yet understood by the NDA or government, otherwise the packaging methodology and design would be being requested of all Nuclear establishments in the UK.</p> <p>Monitoring of the GDF and the materials stored is only covered very briefly in your decision and therefore the opinion is flawed. Monitoring needs to be established as part of the build and not an afterthought, this will probably need to include gas build up, activity level, fire and heat, water seepage into and out of the GDF, and bubbling to the surface. Also monitoring would be required in the access shafts and drift.</p> <p>The simple monitoring requirements are known now from our 50+ years' experience with nuclear waste, other countries' experiences and current technical knowledge, so should have been considered already. Further additional monitoring can be considered over the life of the design phase. You mention research currently ongoing but provide no information as to who is performing the research.</p> <p>The increased use of hydraulic fracturing "fracking" rocks to release gas/ petroleum/ etc which was used outside the county caused an Earthquake last year in our location, how will this affect the rock stability and the GDF ?</p>
746	6 – Inventory	Not answered	<p>The inventory includes the spent fuel from nuclear reactors; this would be in the raw form and potentially as a reactor core, such as those from the nuclear submarines. Thus Military items are likely to be stored. Would this include other nuclear material from Military sources?</p> <p>You comment that the New Nuclear power station waste may go in but "it is not clear...how much ...". As the reactor designs and therefore the operating parameters have been assessed by the regulators ONR/EA amongst others, there is currently a view on the lifespan, fuel cycle and therefore the waste that could be generated, in this case a worst case scenario could be used to identify how much is likely and of what forms and the potential timescales</p> <p>It appears to me from the information provided that the government has not agreed to your principles.</p>

746	7 – Siting process	No	I do not understand the “Gauging credible local support” steps in your process. It appears that if an area does not want to take part in the process ie don’t want to have the site in their community, they will be left out of the step but their site will not be removed. It also asks for a reasoned justification, who would decide if the justification is acceptable, currently proposed reasoned arguments seem to have been overruled or negated by a chosen “expert”. This could be used in the future. If a community does not want the GDF, they should be able not have the GDF.
746	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>Although I understand the drivers and the potential need for the GDF. I have concerns that the technology /experimental data/ examples of operating facilities are not of a suitable level to give confidence for the design /operation in our Country not alone County. Other countries have found fault with the design and are/have emptied /mothballed the projects.</p> <p>I understand that if GDF is to be sited in the UK we are the logical community, and I understand it’s better to be involved and have a say than to have the site forced onto us. However along with the comments made throughout my submission other aspects have not been considered.</p> <p>The logistics of getting the material to the GDF have not been considered. Would the material be shipped by sea/rail/road? In these cases the location is not the most suitable due to the long distances from the currently operating power stations and some of the new nuclear build locations.</p> <p>With the Government plans to no longer reprocess materials then the spent fuel will potentially not be in a suitable form to dispose of at the GDF due to the heat/gas development from the spent fuel. Neither may the material at the Sellafield Site</p>
746	9 – Additional comments		<p>Finally, I do want to commend you for providing the Consultation package in a manner which allowed me to consider the questions with further background information. Initially I felt the information was light, but on reading it has been useful.</p> <p>Well Done</p>
747	1 – Geology	No	Previous geological surveys have highlighted the unsuitability of the area. Recent seismic events are likely to have made matters worse
747	2 – Safety, security,	No	No comment was made

	environment and planning		
747	3 – Impacts	No	<p>The impacts would be far more far reaching than you suggest. Regardless of the surface siting the whole of Cumbria and possibly farther afield would be affected by increased traffic and possible geological impacts. No amount of money can compensate for the loss of countryside and amenities within the county.</p> <p>Increased employment opportunities will be limited overall. Initial construction may produce a limited number of jobs for Cumbria but they will be short-term. Longer-term jobs will be for specific skills which will not necessarily be found in Cumbria</p>
747	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>Not worth the paper it is written on.</p> <p>No amount of financial or other supposed compensation can counteract the disadvantages</p>
747	5 – Design and engineering	No	No comment was made
747	6 – Inventory	No	We will end up as the waste repository for the whole country and probably other parts of the world. Government would see it as an opportunity to make money by importing waste from abroad
747	7 – Siting process	No	<p>This whole issue should be abandoned.</p> <p>We do not want this to take place</p>
747	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>No, this whole process is a mockery.</p> <p>No other authority anywhere in the UK is considering this issue.</p> <p>Why are our elected representative doing so.</p>
747	9 – Additional comments		<p>We have hazardous waste in the county now and it has to be stored safely. That is the NDA's responsibility; why do we need to move it to local authorities.</p> <p>I see no reason why we should become the national repository.</p>
748	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made

748	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
749	3 – Impacts	No	<p>Mitigation of negative impacts</p> <p>Negative impacts can happen not only if the GDF goes ahead but also immediately if the Councils choose to enter stage 4. The consultation document talks about a preference for mitigating impacts rather than compensating for them but if tourism and food jobs are lost as businesses shrink and close in very rural areas, how exactly will this be done? Nobody knows. Council officers have no idea. The assumption is, therefore, that it can't be done. The Partnership's recently commissioned report on this just recommends a PR exercise to emphasise the area's strong points, which may reduce the negative impacts but can't do anything about those which do occur.</p>
749	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>Community benefits</p> <p>In the partnership's principle 6, these should have the 'potential to transform the economic and social well-being of West Cumbria'. Nobody I've talked to has any idea what this could be. The experiences from other countries (document 140) do not show this at all; there the benefits are mostly very modest amounts of cash (generally a few tens of pounds per person affected) for local projects and the occasional technology park, which we have already at Westlakes. No improvement in general infrastructure. Nothing to help diversification or any sort of transformation at all. Just an injection of cash which will mostly go on the large number of schemes which will suddenly spring up to spend it on transitory and worthless projects which satisfy only politicians' egos and promoters' pockets. No wonder people call it a bribe. The government will want to spend as little as possible on this and so far has only committed to a discussion.</p>
749	6 – Inventory	No	<p>Inventory</p> <p>Current government policy is that only waste generated in the UK would go into the GDF but the DECC's John Dalton could not give any assurances that this would not change. Given the time scale of the operation and the pressures governments face, it is likely that at some time one of them will want to include foreign waste. Although local consultation would precede such a move, this would be unlikely to include a veto.</p>
749	7 – Siting process	No	<p>Public involvement</p> <p>In an opinion poll, communities who vote 'no' have to show 'reasoned justification' for their views to be</p>

		<p>acknowledged but there is no such requirement for communities who vote 'yes' (consultation document p93 e). It must be the same for everyone. In any case, communities which oppose the development will only be excluded if the partnership doesn't want their site: if it does, their views will be overruled. So much for requiring 'credible local support'.</p> <p>Right of withdrawal</p> <p>Although this right exists in theory, it will become progressively more difficult to exercise in practice as the process proceeds. The white paper makes clear that 'all parties ... should work positively to seek to avoid the need to exercise the RoW' (6.39) and that this right would be subject to conditions yet to be agreed (6.44). In particular, a post stage 5 withdrawal would be very difficult indeed (6.43). The government wants maximum commitment as early as possible and will work hard to stop any council pulling out.</p>
749	<p>8 – Overall views on participation</p>	<p>Jobs</p> <p>Construction of the GDF will be by a large, international company, who will bring a lot of their workforce with them, especially the higher grade ones. The number of these jobs which will go to local people is completely unknown and probably limited in number and skills.</p> <p>A large number of existing local jobs depend on tourism, food and the Lake District brand. These are directly threatened by this development. According to the Partnership's own survey (document 168), visitors who expressed an opinion overwhelmingly thought that a GDF would have a negative impact and make West Cumbria a worse place to visit, with a worsening of the ecology, noise, landscape and cultural heritage. Tourism service providers were even more strongly against it, seeing it as poisoning the existing very positive perception of the area and a barrier to expanding the tourism potential of West Cumbria and creating more jobs.</p> <p>West Cumbria could diversify and create jobs away from the nuclear industry but potential investors see the GDF as increasing the area's dependence on nuclear and skewing even more government investment towards nuclear and away from the general infrastructure needed for diversification.</p> <p>Dependence on nuclear</p> <p>West Cumbria is already over-dependent on nuclear industries and the GDF will only increase this. Experience in other parts of Britain shows clearly that dependence on one industry is bad, making the area very vulnerable to economic forces it cannot control. This area needs to diversify into non-nuclear industries and jobs but the skewing of investment makes this impossible.</p>

			<p>Infrastructure</p> <p>The local and imported workers will be travelling to and from work, putting a great strain on an already inadequate rural road network. There is already a big problem with the traffic jams resulting from workers leaving Sellafield en masse and the GDF will create a similar situation. If roads are improved and new ones constructed to alleviate the jams, as well as the new main roads needed to construct and service the site, this will fundamentally alter the nature of a rural area. The rail network is completely inadequate and, if used at all, will just provide a means to bring the waste in.</p>
749	9 – Additional comments		<p>Unknowns</p> <p>The three Councils are being asked to make a decision on the long-term future of West Cumbria. But instead of having lots of facts available to help them, they have lots of unknowns. In particular, little or no work has been done on trying to assess all the potential negative impacts of the GDF. Even the supposed benefits of jobs and investment are unknown. The only thing which seems to be agreed is a process. To say that they are only deciding to enter a siting process without any commitment is naive. Entering stage 4 involves a significant measure of commitment and stage 5 even more so as the right of withdrawal becomes progressively more difficult to exercise.</p> <p>Responsibility</p> <p>It has been said that because most of this waste is currently physically located at Sellafield, that it is the responsibility of West Cumbria to deal with it. This is total nonsense. This waste comes from the UK's nuclear power programme, from nuclear stations all over the UK producing electricity for all UK consumers. It is a national responsibility, not a local one.</p>
753	1 – Geology	Yes	I agree that there is enough possible land to make further investigations worthwhile in West Cumbria
753	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	I clear and detailed safety, security, environmental and planning due process is being followed.
753	3 – Impacts	Yes	The economic advantages to Cumbria cannot be over stated. The West Cumbrian population should be continually made aware how important a repository will be to them and future generations.

753	4 – Community benefits	Not answered	Even though it is too early to give specific details on a benefits package, it may be useful to provide more examples of what the benefits package might be for the future.
753	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	I agree with Design and Engineering information provided.
753	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
753	7 – Siting process	Yes	The process outlined by the partnership for siting a repository appears robust.
753	8 – Overall views on participation		I totally agree that Allerdale/Copeland should take part in the search for a repository.
754	1 – Geology	Yes	The results of peer review by independent experts and other expert organisations such as CORWM is gives confidence. Further investigations are warranted providing the principle of withdrawing if the geology is found unsuitable is maintained
754	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	I agree that the environmental, safety case and planning processes will almost certainly be developed and highly regulated during the course of the process. I am not convinced that the importance of the R&D to the success of the programme is being given sufficient attention. R&D should not be seen as just doing the minimum necessary to support the safety case and programme but applying the 'best science' we have to build public confidence in a uniquely challenging and long term facility.
754	3 – Impacts	Yes	Impacts on the area and local people are one of the biggest issues. It appears that there is a process to understand these impacts and the balance between negative and positive aspects. Benefits have to be clear across Cumbria, particularly in the most impacted regions and more than just a few hundred jobs, particularly since a similar investment in other nuclear projects at Sellafield over the next few decades (e.g. new reprocessing) could probably generate more jobs and economic benefits with less impact. Clearly the LDNP should not be significantly affected.
754	4 – Community benefits	Yes	A good set of principles but how would future governments, maybe many years after initial agreements, be made to adhere to any agreed principles ?
754	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made

754	6 – Inventory	No	i think the issues around inventory are not being given sufficient importance due the technical nature of the argument. This is a mistake. There is a vast difference in a repository designed for ILW (& vitrified HLW after a sufficient period of decay storage) and one designed for Pu and Spent Fuel. Note whether the spent fuel comes from new build or existing reactors is in my opinion immaterial compared to the choice of whether it is included or not. NDA and government are already assuming that spent fuel (existing AGR, new build, spent MOX, legacy fuels) will go in the repository after a period of interim storage. This has huge impacts on inventory, long term radioactivity and size compared to an ILW repository which is in my view a much more acceptable facility with few worrying aspects. Spent fuel should be reprocessed and recycled as far as possible in order to minimise the amounts ultimately placed in the repository. This should be one of your principles.
754	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
754	8 – Overall views on participation		I think Allerdale & Copeland are right to continue to participate in the process. It is clear from the science that radioactive waste will most safely be disposed of in a geological repository and the risks can be managed into the future. A secure underground facility with retrievable waste is far safer and more secure than above ground storage. Siting in west Cumbria would also reduce transportation risks and allow a more integrated approach with UK legacy clean up and Sellafield programmes. The right to withdraw ensures the community can be protected in this process. However there must be substantial benefits to the community that ultimately accepts a repository, shared widely and fairly.
754	9 – Additional comments		As noted above the key issue regarding the choice between an ILW and HLW (pu and spent fuel) repository is not being given the attention it deserves. The implications are substantial. I would be much more comfortable about the prospect of an ILW repository, at least initially, with future facilities for new reprocessing and recycling of Pu and spent fuel at Sellafield than a HLW/SF repository.
755	1 – Geology	No	There are not sufficient areas remaining in West Cumbria to make further progress worthwhile.
755	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	I am not satisfied that suitable processes are in place nor being developed to protect people and the environment. I am not satisfied that the NDA RWMD has suitable capacity and processes in place to protect people and nature.
755	3 – Impacts	No	I am not confident that possibilities exist to assess nor manage negative impacts.

			<p>The possibility of a repository does not fit appropriately with the overall direction of any of the potentially relevant communities.</p> <p>A 'nuclear future' is economically disadvantageous, partly because it will drive the tourists away.</p> <p>A 'nuclear future' will not contribute to economic sustainability at all.</p>
755	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>The community benefits package is not financially viable.</p> <p>Even if it was, it wouldn't be anywhere near enough to offset the negative impact of the repository on the community.</p>
755	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>Even though it's only meant to be a generic design, it lacks sufficient safety considerations.</p>
755	6 – Inventory	No	<p>There's nothing concrete in the inventory - 'anything goes'!</p>
755	7 – Siting process	No	<p>I believe that the siting process is not sufficiently robust to meet its needs.</p>
755	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>I strongly believe that the Borough Councils should not take part in the search. Both councils should commit to fight against the repository.</p> <p>The repository is not in the best interest of the community.</p>
756	1 – Geology	No	<p>The question is being asked the wrong way round. Identifying a suitable site should begin with identifying areas with the most suitable geology, which it seems clear do not include west Cumbria.</p>
756	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>Most of the organisations which make up MRWSP are already committed to the nuclear industry as the only future for west Cumbria. For them new nuclear build, more reprocessing & accepting waste are all equally desirable, as the only way they can see of attracting inward investment. A broader long-term vision is lacking.</p>
756	3 – Impacts	No	<p>For the reasons given previously, I have no confidence that most of the organisations comprising MRWSP would identify any nuclear development authorised by regulators as unacceptable to west Cumbria, an area which is lacking in non-nuclear aspirations.</p>

756	4 – Community benefits	No	I think it is deeply regrettable that the population should be encouraged by hand-outs to accept continued domination of west Cumbria by the nuclear industry to an extent which would be unthinkable elsewhere.
756	5 – Design and engineering	No	I don't think that any design would be capable of making the proposed huge installation acceptable in west Cumbria.
756	6 – Inventory	No	I doubt that many of the organisations making up MRWSP are too worried about what might be sent for disposal, as long as the facility is located in west Cumbria.
756	7 – Siting process	No	Central government wants to find a community which will accept nuclear waste. Most of the organisations making up MRWSP are eager to expand the nuclear industry in west Cumbria by any means which is acceptable to regulators, provided (as with new build and possible further reprocessing) it is concentrated on Sellafield. Siting a waste facility there, in the absence of some compelling reason to the contrary, is a foregone conclusion.
756	8 – Overall views on participation		The Councils should have the courage to say no & to look for a sustainable future without entire dependence on the nuclear industry. If they say yes now it is highly unlikely that they will be able to withdraw in future.
756	9 – Additional comments		West Cumbria's image outside the area is already dominated harmfully by its concentration of nuclear industry. Becoming a destination for nuclear waste which no-one else is prepared to accept will make this worse. A deeply conservative & low-aspiring population has been conditioned to accept there is no non-nuclear future. Leadership is needed to take a wider long-term view & to prevent West Cumbria from becoming even more of a no-go area for outside interest & investment.
757	1 – Geology	No	Geological investigations should take place throughout the UK and the SAFEST geological sites identified. It IS known that there are safer sites within the UK. It IS known that Cumbria's geology is complex and it is unlikely to prove to have THE safest site. Safety must be the priority in the search for a site. The process so far is 'Back to Frontwards' considering only the geology within the boundaries of the only 3 councils who have shown interest. Radioactive waste is the responsibility of the whole UK and finding the safest site should not be restricted in this way. The government should be asked to reconsider and I urge you as the Cumbria MRWS partnership to recognise that finding the safest site means you should stop now.
757	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	I feel the partnership's initial opinions have been formed with far too little consideration of the long-term implications.

			We are looking to safely store radioactive waste for hundreds of generations.
757	3 – Impacts	Not answered	The decisions and implications about the siting of a radioactive waste repository are of NATIONAL and even INTERNATIONAL importance and should be considered as such.
757	4 – Community benefits	No	This is irrelevant at this stage. Please go back to first base and find the safest geological site and only then consider how to 'sweeten the pill'.
757	5 – Design and engineering	No	With due respect to partnership members the best national and international brains should be involved in this process and the whole thing should be handed back to Government to do just this - AFTER the safest site in the UK has been found.
757	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
757	7 – Siting process	No	The safest place IN THE UK should be being sought and I feel that less than perfect sites in Cumbria will be imposed on communities in Cumbria. Please stop now.
757	8 – Overall views on participation		PLEASE STOP NOW and insist that the government initiates a geological survey to find the SAFEST site in the UK for the many thousands of years necessary. It is just WRONG for the councils to continue to search areas which are so obviously less than ideal. I am appalled that short term financial gains are taking precedence over safety. The search should be National. It is a national problem and needs a national solution.
757	9 – Additional comments		I recognise that the waste needs to be safely and securely stored. My personal view is that it should be in the safest place, not necessarily the place with the most compliant councils as is happening here. I think deep, retrievable storage in geologically stable ground is the way forward. I urge the partnership to return to Central Government the problem that is theirs and in the meantime stop the flawed process which is in place now.
758	1 – Geology	No	Reasonable alternative opinions throw doubt on it. On such fundamental issues, any reasonable doubt which remains must be paramount.
758	2 – Safety, security,	Not	In view of the possible catastrophic consequences anything less than 100% guarantees are not acceptable.

	environment and planning	answered	
758	3 – Impacts	No	The long term impacts and implications are not adequately known and it would almost certainly be too late to withdraw even though assurances are made to the contrary.
758	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	If there are really benefits to the community, why are no other communities keen to get in on these benefits! It will be bad enough with UK waste, but to blight the region with much of the world's waste would be criminal and a betrayal of future generations.
758	5 – Design and engineering	No	Overall generic designs are not a sufficient basis for further progression. It is my firm belief, based on many years experience of consultations, that each step of progression will make it that much more difficult to withdraw.
758	6 – Inventory	No	No specific commitment to what will be 'disposed'.
758	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	The criteria for any ROW made by the DMB is not transparent. Impartiality must be fundamental and therefore needs to be totally transparent.
758	8 – Overall views on participation		No council should commit the area to take part in this process. It would only be a matter of time before an accident takes place, and in these terms any benefits are illusory and would then look very sick indeed.
759	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	This is the most important part of the document. I have read the full consultation document and the accompanying risk register and DSSC introduction. Nowhere is there a set of described or quantified risks that the public can scrutinise, in order to have an informed opinion as to whether to proceed at this stage. The consultation is rendered meaningless by this omission. The potential risks and safety case should begin the consultation, and become more refined as the process progresses. I disagree with your view that it is acceptable to proceed without informing the public on risk.
760	1 – Geology	No	The criteria used for the Partnership's initial opinion on geology ie. confidence in the integrity of the BGS screening work is limiting given that the BGS remit was simply to identify the presence of resources that people may want in the future such as minerals and drinking water. The 2nd criterion : Areas Remaining in West Cumbria - although mention is made in the consultation document

			of suitability of this area for the repository as having been challenged the Partnership decided that this cannot be determined without further investigation. In my view it is a mistake to dismiss this challenge on such an important issue and this gives me cause for concern.
760	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	There is no guarantee that the existing regulating bodies & processes that the partnership is confident in 'as far as possible at this stage' will even exist in the timescale that has been set out. Given the economic situation we are experiencing it is quite possible that even if these bodies do exist their remit will be reduced or changed in which case the process for validating accountability & checks will have to begin again.
760	3 – Impacts	No	This question is unsatisfactory in that all the Partnership is saying is that it is 'confident that appropriate possibilities exist to assess & manage environmental, social & economic impacts appropriately if they occur' set against the 3 criteria devised. Local people want to be given an indication of the extent of the impact should the repository work go ahead (not difficult to do a modelling exercise I should have thought). Once again this consultation has reduced the possibilities for local people to respond to the issues that they consider important.....
760	4 – Community benefits	No	This is bribery by another name. There is no place for a question about community benefit in such an important issue as consultation on radioactive waste disposal.
760	5 – Design and engineering	No	It is far too early in the process to deal with this issue
760	6 – Inventory	No	There are no guarantees from the Government over this and it is too early in the process for lay people to make any significant contribution on this matter. This is why we need an option for withdrawal throughout the process.
760	7 – Siting process	No	This consultation exercise has taken the public down a narrow and almost irrelevant route and does not give the public the opportunity to influence the really important issues around the siting of a repository in West Cumbria. I have no confidence in the process after completing this questionnaire.
760	8 – Overall views on participation		I strongly object to the areas covered by Allerdale and Copeland Borough Councils taking part in the search for somewhere to put a repository, without any commitment to have it. I fear that by volunteering West Cumbria the councils have entered us on a dangerous path which will be difficult to withdraw from. I am astonished that councils in West Cumbria are the only councils in the UK to volunteer for this process. I do not have confidence in the ability of the councils in West Cumbria to take decisions now and in the future on behalf of the local population that are objective and in the best interests of the whole population of this area

			and not simply in their own vested interests.
760	9 – Additional comments		I am very disappointed in the quality and the remit of this consultation document. Its narrow application cannot get a full and accurate account of the views of local people on the really important issues surrounding the siting of a repository in West Cumbria. Local people have been denied a proper voice in this consultation exercise and I feel disgust that so much money has already been used in the process with so little to show. I have no confidence in the ability of the Partnership to deal adequately with this very very important matter now or in the future.
761	1 – Geology	No	<p>- The integrity of the BGS study is compromised by its limited criteria. I do not consider the devastating effect of nuclear waste in the fissured rocks so close to the lakes and sea.</p> <p>- The criterion of 'square metres' is fatuous. It should be the type of land and surrounding area INCLUDING its people.</p> <p>_ The suitability of the geology of West Cumbria has been called into question and there is much doubt and concern over it.</p> <p>Further investigation would be both costly and environmentally damaging. Stop NOW!!!</p> <p>This is the wrong way rounda site should be chosen for its geological suitability, not trying to make the site fit despite it.</p> <p>It seems that CoRWM are just desperate to find a site, and ANY site will do.</p>
761	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>- There are far too many doubts about the safety of the geological disposal to be sure of anything. If we cannot be sure, we should NOT proceed with this plan. We are affecting the lives of future generations, as well as the planet.</p> <p>Green Peace's 'Rock Solid' details the scenarios that could cause disaster.</p> <p>We should not be courting with disaster that would be devastating.</p>
761	3 – Impacts	No	- The greatest concern are the health impacts of a repository. These are potentially far reaching, irreversible and as yet unknown.

			<p>How then can the partnership be 'confident these questions will be answered later'? By then it may be too late for further generations.</p> <p>- Cumbria's greatest asset is its natural beauty and this project will have a negative impact on the tourist industry.</p> <p>- Any job creation from the depository, 'cannot be set aside for local people'. You state this so therefore it is wrong to sell this project to locals with the lure of jobs.</p>
761	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>- So far the community benefits are very vague. How exactly will the community benefit? What assurances do we have?</p> <p>- This package seems to be a bribe. If that is the case then this confirms the reason NOT to have a repository. If the idea is so good, it should stand on its own merits and the people would not need bribing.</p> <p>If the partnership is uncomfortable about accepting the package, then it should NOT be accepted. As there are uncertainties about the package.</p> <p>The information does not say that the partnership are 'confident' 'that the package can be developed'.....If unsure.....it should NOT be done.</p>
761	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>- There are many uncertainties, by the partnership's own admission, to be 'satisfied'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Detailed design: "not possible to say exactly...." * Distance between: "another uncertainty is" * How many: "no detailed discussions....." * Timescale: "it is not clear exactly...." * Monitoring: "Research is still at its early stages....." <p>It seems all too vague. How can the partnership be happy with any of that?</p>
761	6 – Inventory	No	<p>- How can the partnership be 'satisfied' with all this uncertainty? It's stated that we do not know 'what actually would be going into a repository'.</p> <p>The government has a 'presumption' that only UK radioactive waste will be sent here. What are the assurances of this?</p>

			<p>We do NOT want Cumbria to become the world's dumping ground.</p> <p>- As 'it is not possible to estimate a maximum inventory', we do not even know how much will be dumped here.</p>
761	7 – Siting process	No	<p>- It is best to not proceed any further, although it will not be easy to withdraw now it will be even harder to withdraw if any further considerations/investigations are made.</p> <p>- As for the community having any influence over the siting, this is doubtful. It feels like it's gone too far already</p>
761	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>- There is no reason for Allerdale and/or Copeland councils to take any further part in the search for a suitable site, particularly if they don't have any commitment to it.</p> <p>The further they go on with this project the harder it will be to withdraw....withdraw Now!!!</p> <p>The previous answers to questions state why I believe it is not right to build a repository in West Cumbria. Any further involvement from the councils would 'seal the deal'</p>
761	9 – Additional comments		<p>The Lake District is not there to be played with. It is fabulous because of its natural beauty and opportunities for all to enjoy. DO NOT turn it into a dumping ground.</p> <p>This consultation form itself is not user friendly. It is too wordy and questions convoluted that it will only be completed by the proactive minority of the general public. It does not seem fair to isolate so many members of the communities who will be directly and indirectly affected by this development.</p> <p>Further consultation accessible to ALL the general public and should be considered and made more user friendly.</p>
762	1 – Geology	No	Landscape is not suitable - too mountainous, too much faulting and folding and too much rainfall.
762	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	There does not seem to be a clear idea of what the planning system would be. It could be that the LDNPA is reduced to a consultee and lose its planning rights.
762	3 – Impacts	No	Tourism is a much greater job generator than the repository would ever be. We would be better off building 5 new supermarkets or superstores along the West Coast.

762	4 – Community benefits	No	I do not believe that bribery, whether it be jobs or other social benefits, could ever justify a fundamentally flawed decision.
762	5 – Design and engineering	No	Considerations of engineering are irrelevant if the site is unsuitable; the information given so far is too generic and woolly to be useful.
762	6 – Inventory	No	New build waste seems to be an open question - I object to that.
762	7 – Siting process	No	I have absolutely no confidence that a host community could avoid having a repository forced upon them. On pages 93 and 94 of the consultation report it is stated that "reason justification" would have to be given to do so.
762	8 – Overall views on participation		West Cumbria should now withdraw from the MRWS process. West Cumbria is sub-optimal geology. It does comply with any of the settings described by Chapman and his colleagues. If West Cumbria withdraws then the Government will have to rethink the policy of putting voluntarism first. Geology should come first, then voluntarism.
762	9 – Additional comments		<p>The Minister has recently stated an objective of bringing forward the implementation date to 2029. I believe that this will put more pressure on to "just get the job done" i.e. taking short cuts in site selection. To go back to square one and select sites based on geology alone, and then ask communities to respond will be a time consuming process and not one I trust the Government to undertake. If West Cumbria says yes to the next phase, I do not believe that they will be able to withdraw as the government will see it as expedient to get the repository built and built quickly.</p> <p>I also don't see how building a repository in or on the border of a national park is desirable; national parks, arguably of world heritage standard, are special places and deserve special considerations in such matters even if the geology were suitable, which it isn't.</p> <p>West Cumbria has it would appear too much high ground and too much rainfall to make it a suitable site. Just because there is a nuclear site already at Sellafield does not justify further despoiling England's greatest natural landscape.</p>
763	1 – Geology	No	Criterion a. The BGS was asked to exclude areas where future geologists might be tempted to prospect for hydrocarbon resources. Current geologists have been tempted to search in northern Allerdale, so we must

			<p>assume that this could happen again. Why has this area not been screened out?</p> <p>Criterion b. Chapman et al (1986) identified suitable kinds of geology for a GDF, but none of it is in “West Cumbria”: the geology here is suboptimal. Geology should be the first consideration, rather than whether the local population would like jobs and economic development. Searching for a site in suboptimal geology risks running into insurmountable technical problems and escalating costs. It is more likely that the search will prove to have been a blind alley and that time and very large amounts of money will be wasted. If geology had been the starting point, as it should have been, we would not have been considering “West Cumbria”.</p> <p>Most of the remaining area of “West Cumbria” is National Park. Why should part of what is arguably the finest landscape in England be subject to the intrusive investigations of Stage 5, including borehole drilling?</p>
763	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>The Minister’s wish to accelerate repository completion is important context for Chapter 5. All the regulatory bodies will need to resist political pressure to “deliver” (cut corners), and I have no confidence that they will resist: too much is still “work in progress”.</p> <p>As the siting process would take place in an area of suboptimal geology, the safety case is likely to be based on many assumptions and to be highly complex. This increases the difficulty for the regulators who assess the case and increases the probability that they will make a mistake, especially when under pressure to deliver by 2029.</p> <p>It is clear that we have no idea what the planning regime will be at the relevant time. Given that the National Park may be affected, it is lamentable that the LDNPA will almost certainly be a mere consultee without powers of determination. The statement on P 42 even fails firmly to rule out surface facilities in the Park, as it says “may” rule out (not “will”).</p> <p>I am disappointed by the inadequate response both to Professor Haszeldine’s criticism of the NDA’s R & D programme and to the NWAA Issues Register. The guiding principle appears to be that “something will turn up”. This kind of thinking is how, in a mere 60 years, we have managed to produce waste that will be hazardous for hundreds of thousands of years and can think of nothing better to do with it than bury it under the National Park.</p>
763	3 – Impacts	No	<p>The reader of Chapter 6 could be forgiven for forgetting that 75% of the area of “West Cumbria” still in play is National Park. What meaning can we attach to “committing the host area to a nuclear future for many generations to come” when the repository may be within the National Park? Even if only the underground part is in the Park, it must be remembered that many visitors to the Park view the coastal plain from an altitude of 3000 ft. Sellafield is an eyesore when seen from England’s highest mountain. Why make the view even</p>

			<p>worse?</p> <p>I applaud the aspiration for a “strong and diversified economy” (P 62). Today It was announced that GSK will build a new plant at Ulverston. It is estimated that it will create 1000 jobs. There was no suggestion of a need for “brand protection” work and no soul-searching about committing the host area to a pharmaceutical future for many generations to come. This is the kind of investment that “West Cumbria” needs, not yet another “fix” of its nuclear habit.</p> <p>How can the Partnership have such confidence when the Consultation Report was published before the results of the “brand protection” work? It inspires no public confidence that the results of this work will not even be released until the consultation period has ended. All we have is the fatuous statement that “in order to maintain Cumbria’s strong reputation they recommended putting in place a phased communications campaign to emphasise the area’s strong points” (eBulletin 17).</p>
763	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>On P 66 of the Consultation Report, you state that you “particularly wanted to see an acceptable process in place to secure additional benefits”. There is no evidence given in Chapter 7 of any process whatsoever, whether “acceptable” (which is not defined) or not. What you have is a statement from the Government that your principles form a “basis for negotiations”, which is a commitment to nothing. The principles themselves are vague and contain many phrases, such as “community well-being” and “in a better position”, with no hint of relebant criteria, or who would judge whether they had been met.</p> <p>No attempt is made to consider the question of how “community benefits” might relate to a Host Community in the National Park. What kind of “mitigation” (Principle 5) could there be for a motorway in the National Park, and how might other communities, such as “National Park users” (P. 69) benefit from a CB package? Nor do the principles give any consideration of the possibility that the surface and underground parts of the facility may lie in different “communities”. Do people who live above the waste qualify for a CB package?</p> <p>Chapter 7 is a perfunctory treatment of the subject. I do not share your confidence, particularly in the absence of any evidence that you have found what you “particularly wanted to see” in order “to form an opinion”: “an acceptable process in place”.</p>
763	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>I do not see how you arrived at your view that you are “satisfied that the design concepts being developed are appropriate at this stage” when you also avow that the detailed layout, both above and below ground, would depend on the selected location. The generic design is at such a high level that it says very little beyond the fact that there will be an underground part and a surface part. There is, for example, no information about whether, in the case of a horizontal separation between the two parts, there would be any surface structures above the underground facility. If “West Cumbria” proceeds to Stage 4, ‘reasoned justification’ must be given</p>

			<p>by a potential Host Community wishing to withdraw, and the CSP can recommend that this be ignored. We are being asked to make a decision with only the vaguest notion of its consequences.</p> <p>Why is retrievability still an option? It is contrary to Government policy, as set out in paragraph 4.20 of the White Paper. If you have retrievability, you are implementing storage, not disposal.</p>
763	6 – Inventory	No	<p>CoRWM emphasised that a GDF was the “least bad” option and also that its recommendation applied to “committed wastes” and not to wastes from any new-build programme. However, the Government has ignored this and there is a tacit assumption that new-build wastes will be included in the repository. Why has the Partnership not challenged this?</p> <p>I see no possibility that a DMB will have any significant influence on inventory decisions once the RoW has expired. Inventory Principle 2 refers to a “veto”, but the response from DECC avoids this proposal and, instead, consists of weasel words that commit the Government to nothing. Even the Government states that the RoW expires before Stage 6, so the RoW would be no substitute for a veto that was available during Stage 6.</p> <p>The treatment of “overseas waste” is weak. This Government may have a “presumption” that only UK waste would be emplaced, but it cannot commit future governments to have the same presumption. Given that the Government does not want to talk about a “veto” even at this early stage, I have no confidence that a DMB could do anything to prevent a decision during repository operation that overseas waste would, after all, be emplaced.</p>
763	7 – Siting process	No	<p>I have no confidence in the Partnership’s treatment of “voluntarism”. The Government has said that a repository will only be put “somewhere where there is a community that has volunteered to have it”. Should this not mean that the Host Community (for example a town or village) has volunteered to have the repository on or under its land? The Partnership apparently thinks not because, on pages 93 and 94 of the Consultation Report, we read about the ‘reasoned justification’ that would have to be given by a potential Host community for withdrawing. Having to give ‘reasoned justification’ for not volunteering is not a definition of ‘volunteering’ that most members of the public would recognise. What level of technical detail would be required to constitute ‘reasoned justification’? Even if ‘reasoned justification’ is given, the CSP can recommend that it be ignored. This interpretation of ‘volunteering’ has not been forced on the Partnership by the White Paper, What the White Paper does warn is that, once money had been spent on boreholes, a community wishing to withdraw would be subject to immense pressure not to do so. Ultimately, the Government reserves the right to abandon voluntarism. A potential Host Community cannot exercise the RoW and it is inconceivable that the Government would allow the DMBs to do so once the expensive process of surface investigations is under way. “Voluntarism” is a sham.</p>

763	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>“West Cumbria” should withdraw from the MRWS process. We should NOT make a Decision to Participate. The “voluntarism” approach puts the cart before the horse. The logical approach to finding a site is one in which geology takes precedence over “voluntarism”. “West Cumbria” should withdraw from the flawed MRWS process now and thereby force the Government to take that logical approach. Voluntarism has had the perverse result that the only candidate area is one of suboptimal geology, about 75% of which lies within a National Park. It would be a questionable decision to put a repository in or under a National Park even if its geology were demonstrably the most suitable in the UK, but the fact is that better geology is known to exist elsewhere. Moreover, the “voluntarism” that has led to this untenable position is illusory. There is a real danger that a potential Host Community will be coerced into having the repository. Question 8 should be asking whether we want our own town or parish to enter the siting process. The Partnership has been afraid to ask that question, for obvious reasons.</p>
763	9 – Additional comments		<p>At many points in the Consultation Report we see phrases such as “this is as much as we can expect to know at this early stage”. There is much that is generic, “work in progress” or simply nebulous. In many places, there is the promise that we can find out more if only we take the next step. Yet, according to Chapter 10, this is the last opportunity for potential Host Communities (who, in the spirit of this enterprise, do not yet know that they are potential Host Communities) to say simply “we do not wish to have a repository in or under our land”. Increasingly detailed ‘reasoned justification’ will be required henceforward and it can be disregarded if it is convenient to do so. By using a convenient definition of “community” and its boundary, the potential Host Community can always be electorally outnumbered. Should “West Cumbria” enter the siting process and enormous amounts of money begin to be spent, even the DMBs will rapidly become locked into what appears to be a very well-designed entrapment process. The aspiration of the Minister to accelerate the opening of the repository to 2029 only adds to the sense of confidence that corners will be cut, that compromises will be made and that the eventual Victim Community will have the repository imposed on them. The Government will say that a repository has been put where a community has volunteered to have it.</p>
764	1 – Geology	No	No comment was made
764	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	No comment was made
764	3 – Impacts	No	No comment was made
764	4 – Community benefits	No	No comment was made

764	5 – Design and engineering	No	No comment was made
764	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
764	7 – Siting process	No	No comment was made
764	8 – Overall views on participation		I am totally opposed to the repository and to the search. I do not believe for a second that there would be no commitment: the further the search goes, the greater the commitment is bound to be. I feel very strongly that both Authorities should abandon this mad idea.
764	9 – Additional comments		Both my husband and I are absolutely appalled that this crazy notion is being entertained. Stop it now!!!
765	1 – Geology	No	The original geological report - costing a vast amount of money - ruled out west cumbria as a geologically stable enough area to site a repository. Revisiting and ignoring this conclusion merely because the area seems like a good place to put it is irresponsible.
765	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	It is easy to produce documents covering all theoretical safety, security and environmental matters, but until actual proposed sites are named, the theory bears little relationship to reality. If the geological structure is unsound, then all the safety procedures in the world will be useless. Also, the idea of siting an underground facility within the boundaries of a National Park is utter madness. Accidents do happen, and the consequences in such a location would be catastrophic.
765	3 – Impacts	No	Again, theory is all very well, but until possible sites in a geologically stable area are identified, actual specific problems cannot be identified. There is great mention of job opportunities throughout the document, but this should not be the overriding consideration. Any community which hosts or borders a repository will be overwhelmed and displaced by the sheer size and scale of the project. It is unfair to impose this on an area further down the planning process, when there would already be a presumption that it should go ahead. The possible sites need to be identified before the process moves to the next stage.
765	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	At the risk of being contentious, the word bribery springs to mind. Is the impact of building a repository so calamitous that the government feels the need to distract people from discussing it rationally by offering (vague but impressively sounding) community benefits?

765	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	Yes, I am sure that design and building would be exemplary, but that is not the question. The repository needs to be sited in a geologically stable area, and the people it would most closely affect need to be consulted at this stage, not further down the process.
765	6 – Inventory	No	There seems to be no clear statement of what would actually be stored, how much, or where it would come from. Such an open-ended project where the goalposts can change at any time in the next 100 years cannot be the subject of a serious discussion.
765	7 – Siting process	No	I fail to see how west cumbria can be considered as a potentially suitable area when no geologically stable sites have been identified. The next stage is a desk assessment - how can this further the process when fieldwork is clearly needed. There seems to be a policy of starting a steamrolling process which will gather momentum and merely roll over problems which crop up in the future, without giving them due consideration.
765	8 – Overall views on participation		It will be very difficult to reverse a favourable commitment towards having a repository. It seems futile to put so much time, effort and money into the consultation process without a geologically stable area having been identified first.
767	1 – Geology	Yes	No comment was made
767	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
767	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
767	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
767	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
767	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
767	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
767	8 – Overall views on participation		I think due to the fact we already hold a large amount of the waste at Sellafield that we should definitely move forward with the repository. It would be great for the industry and local economy.

770	1 – Geology	No	I cannot comment on the integrity of the BGS report, but others, such as Professor Smythe, seriously disagree with it. The main issues as I understand them are the potential of release of Radon gas through the granite rock formations and the potential for movement in the rock itself leading to the possibility of a leak of radioactive material.
770	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>How many times have we seen lapses of security, including in the nuclear industry in West Cumbria? Why do we think this system would be any better? Transportation is a potential problem, both from a freak accident or terrorism (it's not exactly a closely guarded secret).</p> <p>How can Allerdale and Copeland Councils give a fair planning decision when they are the potential applicants. If there was to be any development within the Lake District National Park, how could the Park Authority possibly approve when they refuse to allow people to install uPVC doors and windows and place restrictions on the colour of paint use?</p>
770	3 – Impacts	No	<p>How can you even begin to think that there could be benefits of this? The vast majority of people in the area are employed directly, or at least fairly closely, in tourism. Many travel into the National Park from Copeland and Allerdale daily for work. If there was to be some sort of incident at the site (or even a "scare" reported by the press) tourism would be decimated.</p> <p>Spoil heaps created during construction will not enhance the natural environment which is enjoyed by many locals and visitors.</p> <p>Any jobs created will be temporary construction work, the skilled positions will be filled by specialists brought in from outside.</p>
770	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>I am sure the government will want to throw lots of money at the area in a blatant attempt to bribe (sorry, convince) us into thinking that this is a good idea. If it was such a good thing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We would be paying for the privilege of having a repository in our area. 2. Every other council in the country would be fighting to get one.
770	5 – Design and engineering	No	I appreciate that you cannot give specific details of construction etc until you have chosen a location and considered the implications. That makes this question completely pointless.
770	6 – Inventory	No	But why would we want any of this stuff stored under our towns and countryside.

			Despite assurances that the facility would only handle UK waste I can see economic forces coming into play and in the not too distant future we would be accepting waste from all over the world. You just have to look at Thorpe to see the economics in force, shipping waste from Japan, not keeping proper paperwork for it and the Japanese refusing to have the reprocessed material back. Then look at the mistakes they made with their nuclear plants and don't say such unforeseen disasters couldn't happen here.
770	7 – Siting process	No	<p>The geology is too complex and the area is too precious to risk on this project. I understand that other countries are not considering similar geological areas.</p> <p>This project is being driven by greedy councils looking for money, jobs and headlines without considering logical arguments concerning the geology.</p>
770	8 – Overall views on participation		This process should be stopped immediately before any more money is wasted. The local populations do not want it. If it was such a good idea why are no other local authorities "volunteering" to be involved? Answer: Because West Cumbria is far enough away from London to be forgotten by the politicians and, even if we don't agree with it, we already have the nuclear industry on our doorsteps.
772	1 – Geology	No	<p>Section 4.5, Criterion b) Suitability of geology.</p> <p>The overwhelming reasons why the present-day topography, geology and hydrogeology make West Cumbria unsuitable for a repository have been very clearly and logically explained by Professor David Smythe in the documents included in this consultation.</p> <p>It follows that further detailed investigations which the NDA are promoting, presumably because they think the local people are more likely to be receptive to such proposals than are residents in other parts of the country, would be a complete waste of money.</p> <p>The further massive risks that could arise from possible geological changes over the relevant time-scale of tens of thousands of years do not appear to have been addressed.</p>
772	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>Section 5.5 Safety, Security, Environment & Planning</p> <p>Criterion b) Safety</p>

			<p>The Partnership believes the NDA will have suitable capability and an acceptable process in place to develop site-specific safety cases to protect residents, the workforce and the environment.</p> <p>Even in the short term, say the next 50 to 100 years, it would be difficult to provide such an assurance. Whilst physical parameters within the repository could be monitored, it is not clear what action could be taken if, for example, temperatures, pressures or radiation levels within, or at some distance from the repository, exceeded acceptable levels.</p> <p>For the longer term, of tens of thousands of years, it would clearly be completely impractical to give any such assurance.</p>
772	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>Section 8 Design and engineering</p> <p>Criterion: Design concepts</p> <p>The Partnership is satisfied that the generic design concepts being worked on are appropriate at this stage and decisions on retrievability would be taken at some future date.</p> <p>This opinion seems to me to be far too complacent.</p> <p>Whilst I believe that West Cumbria should be ruled out on geological/hydrogeological grounds, if the feasibility of a repository there is to be given further consideration, engineering aspects deserve more fundamental consideration at this stage.</p> <p>Engineering structures, monitoring, access and safety facilities could be designed for a finite life measured in decades, but the engineering problems that could arise over the remaining tens of thousands of years, having regard to possible geological changes over such a time-span cannot be predicted.</p>
774	1 – Geology	No	<p>I consider a superficial desk-bound survey inadequate to examine the geology in detail of the area. I believe a detailed survey should have been essential at this stage before proceeding any further in the process. The non-site specific approach is causing apprehension throughout West Cumbria, possibly unnecessarily.</p>
774	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>I have no confidence that the NDA has the capability to guarantee the safety of the residents and the environment. The track record at Sellafield bears this out.</p> <p>To suggest that waste should be buried in a repository and left unmonitored (as suggested by the NDA</p>

			<p>spokesman at the first Millom drop-in session) is a cause for considerable concern.</p> <p>Transporting waste across the country to a single repository is inherently risky. Waste should remain on the site where it is produced.</p> <p>If this is found to be unacceptable to communities. the waste should not be produced in the first place.</p>
774	3 – Impacts	No	<p>How can anyone agree or disagree with an opinion that has not been formulated? Research and strategy have not been completed. The Partnership's opinions are consequently vague and non specific.</p>
774	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>The Partnership's initial opinions are far too vague. How can comment be made on a benefit package that does not yet exist?</p> <p>No amount of carrot dangling will compensate for the damage done to the reputation of West Cumbria. The region is already tainted nationally and internationally by Sellafield and is on the way to being regarded as the country's nuclear dump.</p> <p>Any benefits package is going to be transitory in comparison with the amount of time safe storage of nuclear waste would require.</p>
774	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>The Partnership's opinions are based on government dictat i.e. deep geological disposal. I am not convinced by any of the evidence for a single deep geological repository. Current design images do not convey the whole picture e.g. there is no evidence of consideration of upgrading transport infrastructure and the disruption caused by the disposal of extracted underground waste. The Partnership's opinions are superficial.</p>
774	6 – Inventory	Not answered	<p>I do not feel qualified to respond to this question. This is not a question that the average man in the street can reply to with any conviction.</p>
774	7 – Siting process	No	<p>Plan A is the current process and Plan B is to make Plan A work.</p> <p>The concept of voluntarism is questionable when the Government will decide ultimately, if necessary, 'in the national interest', where the repository will go.</p> <p>The volunteering process means that no other part of the country is being considered for a repository and so West Cumbria is having to bear the brunt of all the ramifications. It is far from being a democratic process.</p>

774	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>The Partnership has promoted West Cumbria above all others by 'expressing an interest' in siting the repository in this area.</p> <p>Copeland should not take part in the search. Each nuclear power station should cope with its own waste. West Cumbria should not be used as a nuclear dump for the whole country.</p>
774	9 – Additional comments		<p>The procedure has been misconceived.</p> <p>'Expressing an interest' can be and has been interpreted as volunteering.</p> <p>Lack of site specific investigation is causing unreasonable uncertainty.</p> <p>If no suitable location is found 'the process would come to an end'. What then?</p> <p>Why take the risk?</p> <p>Who will guarantee the long term safety (up to one million years) for future generations?</p>
775	1 – Geology	No	<p>There has been doubt expressed by suitably qualified persons that there is any suitable geology in West Cumbria. The material to be stored is of such a nature that any doubt must rule out the location.</p> <p>Areas nearby have shown recent seismic activity which could render geological 'barriers' unsound.</p>
775	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>Unfortunately none of the safety, security, environmental or planning bodies are independent so their current or future decisions are unreliable. The Partnership concluded that for most of the bodies involved it wasn't really possible to be sure that the bodies would function properly because of the timescales and changing roles.</p> <p>In addition few if any of these bodies is in anyway skilled or qualified to make reasoned decisions in this field ie it is out of their normal remit.</p>
775	3 – Impacts	No	<p>This whole section is a masterpiece of over complexity designed to obscure the simple question - will Cumbria be better off with this facility or not. So lets take one simple test, if there is an 'accidental' emission of radioactivity, what is the consequence? Cumbria has two main sources of income Tourism and Farming. Both of these would be irreversibly trashed by one incident. The document itself says that nothing can be 100% safe. So there is the answer the risks far outweigh the minimal economic damage.</p>

			A side issue; the word sustainable and derivatives is misused throughout this document. The meaning of this word is "capable of being maintained at a steady level without exhausting natural resources or causing ecological damage" This is not the case for the usage here.
775	4 – Community benefits	Yes	The document is correct in that it says that suitable benefit packages could be created and experience elsewhere shows this but it also correctly says 'we cannot be certain what specific package the Government might agree to this far in advance' in other words once the facility is built and filled/part filled, if the Government decides it can't afford the benefits what can Cumbria do? Nothing. So in essence the risk is all ours.
775	5 – Design and engineering	No	The road to Hell (or your favourite bad place) is paved with good intentions. The phrase 'making sure that any designs being developed do not rule out the option to retrieve waste from the facility at a later date.' is a perfect example of back to front thinking. You say 'We have confirmed that retrievability is an option' which is another way of saying 'We have confirmed that non-retrievability is an option'. So actually you haven't made sure of anything that makes a difference. In order to ensure we get what we want ie retrievability we have to insist that it is in the plan from the start or the plan fails. It will be an extra cost option and what will they do with the material if it is retrieved? It would put them back where they are now with this horrible mess to find a home for. That is why you are being told they can't/won't put this in the design now because it won't ever be in the design in any realistic form. Once we are landed with the mess they want it to stay here nicely out of sight round in West Cumbria and not up wind of SE England.
775	6 – Inventory	No	All the wording from the government department is vague, leaves endless room for interpretation and extension of the purpose. Classic civil service 'weasel words' could,would, should, 'upper inventory as estimated 2010' in other words anything can change and will. It certainly wont change downwards. So once again the Partnership has obtained not certain, declared, fixed limits to anything. In other (plain) words the government of the day will do what they want at the time.
775	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	There is much to agree with here but but the consisted use of 'woulds' and 'shoulds' in stead of will and must means that future governments can do what they like and they will. The process will get changed to arrive at the required result and Cumbria wont have a say in it. I am sorry to say that this section was a huge waste of effort as the only achievement is to ensure the government gets what it wants regardless of local wishes.
775	8 – Overall views on participation		Firstly everybody should understand (including the Partnership) that this is not just a question for 'areas covered by Allerdale and/or Copeland Borough Councils'. They will not be the only places affect when something goes wrong. Nuclear accidents always involve the release of material that is carried away in the

			<p>environment by water and more often wind so the whole of Cumbria and Northumberland are at risk here not just these two areas (prevailing wind). Therefore it is critically important that the wider area is fully involved in the process.</p> <p>Any risk, however small, is too great. The rest of the area which would be affected would mean the loss of the Lake District and Eden as a tourist resort and a food producing area so lets just say no now. If its so safe lets have it 25 miles SW of Westminster.</p>
775	9 – Additional comments		<p>There is no possibility from this consultation of Cumbria getting what it wants and every possibility of the future government getting what it wants ie this embarrassing and highly dangerous mess being tucked away in an area of low population, off the beaten track where when it goes wrong they can set up an exclusion zone with the minimum disruption to most people (electors). You said in you document, 'nothing can be 100% safe' so something will go wrong and unlike disasters with buildings, transport or chemical where we just clear up the mess, we will be stuck with this forever in human terms. Because of the prevailing wind when it does go wrong one of the most beautiful and productive parts of the country (in food terms) will become out of bounds and useless.</p> <p>There is a reason why no other area in the country has offered to do this and its simply because no other council in the country was stupid enough to be blinded by the offer of cash for the locality. Cumbria wont get it either they will just get left with the mess and on the government's terms.</p> <p>I know that this consultation process is not involved in a yes/no decision but it would be simpler just to say no now.</p>
778	1 – Geology	Yes	As West Cumbrian's we've worked with nuclear materials day in and out for more than 50 years.We understand the need for rigorous sound science,and for top-level technology.We trust ourselves,and we trust our community so i say YES.BE PART OF THE SEARCH.
778	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
778	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
778	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made

778	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
778	6 – Inventory	Yes	No comment was made
778	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
779	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Yes	No comment was made
779	3 – Impacts	Yes	No comment was made
779	4 – Community benefits	Yes	No comment was made
779	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	No comment was made
779	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
779	7 – Siting process	Yes	No comment was made
781	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Do not feel that the work is extensive enough. As resident of Cumbria and one who is familiar with the varied terrain in many areas one thing is obvious, that water can rise rapidly from unseen sources and pour into becks, rivers and private water supplies. It would be exceedingly difficult to discover an area where this did not happen. Even a short distance from our house there are two areas which never freeze possibly indicating that water rises from a deep source, there has been no geological survey about this and probably never will be. There are undoubtedly many, many places in Cumbria with hidden springs such as these and it would indicate a more widespread area of unsuitability. I have only just heard of this consultation and it would have been very beneficial to read and listen to more detailed information about the methods used for survey etc.</p> <p>Have experienced many tremors in Cumbria and do not think that it is an area suitable for underground storage of nuclear waste.</p>
781	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>Don't feel that it has been established at all that there is any sort of understanding of the effects of the intense heat from stored high level radioactive materials, the gas pressures and poorly understood chemical effects. Too many times in the past factors have been missed or underestimated. If nuclear waste is underground then</p>

			it is impossible to address any problems that arise, particularly as these problems may arise not during our lifetime, our childrens lifetime or even our grandchildrens lifetime. I did not feel any confidence that the problems had been thoroughly considered in the long term at all. I do object completely to underground storage.
781	3 – Impacts	No	<p>In particular I am horrified by Box 16 the columns headed "Confident can be answered later" all state YES. Columns stating "Further assessments likely to be necessary" all state NO - I looked for evidence to back these statements up but was unable to find it.</p> <p>Many local people are convinced that they will be able to get well paid jobs and are completely unaware that it is illegal to restrict employment to local people and it is not at all probable that their standard of living will improve.</p>
781	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>There is not enough detail about the benefits package.</p> <p>There is no detail about the area to which the benefits package would apply.</p> <p>What happens to those people who are a quarter of a mile outside the benefits package?</p> <p>What happens to the rest of Cumbria?</p> <p>Happiness and health cannot be achieved by setting up a benefits package.</p>
781	5 – Design and engineering	No	All too vague
781	6 – Inventory	No	Read and understood figures but did not understand how we would know about control of amount of waste. If it is underground we cannot see if more is being put in. If waste is stored above ground it is clear if the facility is being extended, if it is underground it could be extended without knowledge of local people. Did not feel that the consequences of large amounts of nuclear waste being stored or assurances of quotasof waste, and how this quota would be monitored was addressed well enough.
781	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	Only discovered this site by chance three days from the deadline for response. We live in Cumbria and visit towns and ares in West Cumbria but had no idea. The report does not address making the wider area of Cumbria aware of all the impacts this could have. Did not see any indication that consultation would be well publicised at all. The siting of a repository seems to be entirely a desktop excercise, I suppose people who are members of Greenpeace or other similar organisations will get to know about it but there is no indication from this report that the rest of us Cumbrians will be told about the processes for siting a nuclear repository.

781	8 – Overall views on participation		Should only take part if this is a Cumbria wide consultation, just as a stone landing in a pond sends out ripple after ripple so will the effects of a repository in Cumbria have much further reaching effects than those in Allerdale and Copeland.
781	9 – Additional comments		I understand that we have produced nuclear waste and it must be dealt with for the sake of all living beings both now and into the future. This must be done to the best of our ability understanding that we do not have all the answers nor can we anticipate all the problems during the centuries to come. The answer is to have the storage where it can be easily accessed and monitored, where action can be quickly taken if any problems arise, I cannot believe that underground storage can be the answer. Maybe the preference for underground storage is because it cannot be seen and people will be unaware of the problems. The nuclear industry has a track record of secrecy and deception, with above ground storage there would be more confidence and a greater awareness of the problems we are causing to future generations because of our demand for the comforts that electricity can bring.
784	1 – Geology	No	All British Geological Survey work has shown that this is a totally unsuitable region for that proposed. Other eminent geologists have said similar, including that of Prof. David Smythe. Until all geological agencies agree that this is a suitable site, I feel that the project should be permanently dropped without wasting any more taxpayers money. There is no logical argument otherwise!
784	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	The region is not geologically stable, on several points. End of story, or should be.
790	1 – Geology	No	No comment was made
790	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	No comment was made
790	3 – Impacts	No	No comment was made
790	4 – Community benefits	No	No comment was made
790	5 – Design and engineering	No	No comment was made

790	6 – Inventory	No	No comment was made
790	7 – Siting process	No	No comment was made
790	8 – Overall views on participation		We should not participate
791	1 – Geology	No	I am concerned that the geology of Cumbria does not provide a sufficiently stable and secure storage environment, particularly over the long timespan for which radioactive waste will remain dangerous to life. The region is riven by faults and subsidence and there is the potential for further major movements of rock beds. The Nirex Planning enquiry provided a negative assessment and Professor Smythe has given his expert opinion that the whole of Cumbria is geologically unsuitable for storage of nuclear waste.
791	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	It is impossible to guarantee safety and security over the necessary timespan, as we live in politically unstable times and there is no certainty that a serious breakdown of civil rule and authority, or outbreak of war, will not occur within the next 100 to 1000 years.
791	3 – Impacts	No	There are serious concerns about the risk of radioactive contamination to the surrounding areas, particularly of soil and water. I understand that there are major underground aquifers, which may act as conduits for any radioactive leaks, and this could result in contamination of water supplies over a wide region.
791	4 – Community benefits	No	The community benefits package is a pitifully small compensation for the enormous risks and potential costs to Cumbria - and other parts of the UK - should serious leakage and dispersal of the stored nuclear waste occur at any time within the next 100 to 1000 years (or even longer). At its worst, Cumbria could be rendered uninhabitable for many generations.
791	5 – Design and engineering	No	There is no specific design or engineering on which to give an informed opinion, only some vaguely well-meaning general principles
791	6 – Inventory	No	It remains very unclear what the actual inventory of nuclear waste will be and the government's commitments on this point are vague. The estimates given for the final inventory include large quantities of highly dangerous and long-lasting radioactive substances - in particular Uranium and Plutonium - as well as short-term highly radioactive waste.
791	7 – Siting process	No	The process for siting a repository appears to depend primarily on the willingness of the local community - or

			rather of its local council representatives - to host such a repository. Whereas the primary goal should be to select a site that is as safe and stable and secure as possible. Other places in the UK are far more suitable than Cumbria - indeed the Thames Basin might be the optimal location - so the repository should be sited elsewhere.
791	8 – Overall views on participation		I think this would be highly unwise, as history shows that entering upon such a process almost always ends up with a bad decision. Councillors, like all of us, can always be swayed by sophistry and bribery.
791	9 – Additional comments		The only reasons for Cumbria to be the site for a long-term nuclear waste repository are that (i) it has the misfortune to already have this waste dumped on it and (ii) the residents of no other region in the UK are sufficiently gullible to volunteer to take on this suicide mission.
792	1 – Geology	No	<p>All previous information / research relating to the geology of West Cumbria has clearly shown that it is entirely unsuitable for a high level radioactive waste repository. The Nirex inquiry spent millions on this issue and came to the conclusion - through the inquiry inspector - that West Cumbria was not suitable and that an alternative site (s) should be sought elsewhere.</p> <p>With this in mind I cannot understand why the waste repository for West Cumbria is again on the agenda. I can only conclude that there is a collective desire between Government and the nuclear industry that West Cumbria is the only location prepared to accept such a proposal - irrespective of the geology - and is determined to press ahead. In doing so they are effectively gambling and showing a blatant disregard for the environment and the consequences for future generations.</p>
792	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>The fact that the geology is entirely unsuitable for purpose immediately makes this an unsafe proposition in all respects. I am also extremely concerned that there is a danger that the nature of an underground repository can relate to "out of sight out of mind". It may not be the most scientific of comparisons to make but sometimes simple observations are the best and it was never considered best practice to sweep your rubbish under the carpet.</p> <p>I fear that the radioactive waste will, sooner or later, come back to the surface and, potentially, do irreparable damage to one of the most beautiful parts of the world. Unfortunately the initial concerns about this problem - when it comes to light as it inevitably will - may be played down as the nuclear industry once again goes into denial over its worst excesses.</p>
792	3 – Impacts	No	I believe that the future integrity - for want of a better word - of our environment is paramount and this

			<p>outweighs all other considerations. While clearly a solution needs to be found for the waste currently on the surface and for any future waste, I do not believe the answer is an underground repository.</p> <p>The nuclear industry is the only one capable of producing such destructive and long-lived waste and without having the faintest idea of what to do with that waste . . . other than put it in a hole in the ground.</p>
792	4 – Community benefits	No	Sweeteners can never make any kind of allowance for the enormity of what is being proposed here. Everyone knows that 'community benefits package' amounts to bribery at worst and inducement at best.
792	5 – Design and engineering	No	Bearing in mind my previously stated views on this situation I do not think that opinions on design and engineering hold much relevance.
792	6 – Inventory	No	See previous answer
792	7 – Siting process	No	See previous
792	8 – Overall views on participation		As stated previously the geology for a site in West Cumbria has been clearly shown to be unsuitable. We should not even have got to this stage. End of story.
792	9 – Additional comments		<p>Despite the strength of my overall views I would like to point out that my views are objective and are not related to any preconceived ideas or stance relating to the nuclear industry. I do not belong to any anti-nuclear groups nor am I a campaigner in that field.</p> <p>If I must declare an interest it is that of being a proud Cumbrian, someone who cares passionately for my county and its Norse heritage and its beautiful environment and who is concerned that the nuclear industry has the capability to ruin all that I hold most dear. The Lake District has aspirations to be a world heritage site. Somehow I do not think the words 'geological disposal of radioactive waste' and 'world heritage site' sit comfortably together.</p> <p>Beyond that short term consideration, I am very concerned about the potentially disastrous legacy that the nuclear industry is capable of leaving the UK and future generations. I am not entirely sure what the long term solution is to the major problem of nuclear waste.</p> <p>But what I do know and believe is that the answer is most definitely not to 'hide' the problem underground and use Cumbria as the UK's nuclear waste repository (essentially because the waste is already here. Beyond that the process of consultation and the seeking out of a 'willing community' is, I cannot help but believe, a sham. That the decision making is being restricted to essentially Copeland, Allerdale and Cumbria</p>

			County Council - and only the executive groups of those councils - smacks of forging a more compliant route to the decision / outcome that is being sought. I cannot help but believe this is expediency and accommodation. An issue of this magnitude should have had far greater consideration than the lip service it is being afforded. I cannot help but come to the conclusion that what is being proposed is going to happen and while I do not normally lend much credence to conspiracy theories, in this instance I have regrettably reached the conclusion that the writing is on the wall and that - flying in the face of the geological evidence alone - the geological disposal of radioactive waste in West Cumbria will become a reality. And one that we, or at least future generations of Cumbrians, will come to regret.
793	1 – Geology	Not Sure/ Partly	As a layman it is very difficult to answer this question. As your report says, "We emphasise that the process must stop if the geology is found to be unsuitable in the future". This is the key question that makes the whole process currently being undertaken a farce. We are being pushed through an expensive consultation process with ever narrowing opportunities to reject the proposals without the key question being properly researched. It feels like we are being hoodwinked to support what is already a foregone conclusion. The only way we can make up our mind is if we have the clearly agreed answers. I find it hard to believe that potential sites have not already been identified, and if that is a fact I consider it a dereliction of duty and a waste of taxpayers money by the authorities involved. We should be investigating such sites now rather than going through this process without proper information. Should the geology be found to be incontrovertibly suitable I would support the siting of the depository given the expertise in West Cumbria and the fact that most of the waste is already here, albeit with a heavy heart. I repeat, the process is misguided and farcical until the geology question is answered.
793	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	Important questions of course, but irrelevant if the geology is unsuitable. The process is misguided and farcical until the geology question is answered.
793	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	Important questions of course, but irrelevant if the geology is unsuitable. The process is misguided and farcical until the geology question is answered. Please stop wasting taxpayers money and address the key question.
793	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	This is perceived by many people as a bribe, and one that hasn't even been quantified, that is necessary to persuade a gullible population. It is, of course, irrelevant if the geology is unsuitable. A further example of a process that is misguided and farcical until the geology question is answered. Please stop wasting taxpayers money and address the key question.
793	5 – Design and engineering	Not Sure/ Partly	Clearly the design is a key issue, but as NDA / DECC rightly point out it will be site specific. There is a big clue here - nothing is really relevant until the geology question is answered. Please stop wasting taxpayers money and address the key question.

793	6 – Inventory	Not Sure/ Partly	<p>Important questions of course, but again irrelevant if the geology is unsuitable. It is noted in the news in the past two weeks that discussions about moving waste from Dounreay to Sellafield in the near future are in progress. These talks should be put on hold until after the Scottish Referendum on Independence has been completed. If Scotland becomes an independent country outside the UK they will fall outside of the UK Government's policy that only UK radioactive waste should be disposed of in this country.</p> <p>The process is misguided and farcical until the geology question is answered. Please stop wasting taxpayers money and address the key question.</p>
793	7 – Siting process	No	<p>The process is misguided and farcical until the geology question is answered. The decisions as to whether we proceed are being made by three DMB's with different structures, parts of which are unelected, potentially (although it feels like probably) leading on to major far reaching decisions being made by tiny minority resident groups - host communities - who cannot possibly represent the views of the majority. Both decision making processes are prime examples of why there is so much distrust of this process. We should first and foremost address the geology question, then if it is found to be suitable put it to a referendum of all the residents of the the three DMB areas.</p> <p>At least we have the opportunity of this response form - lets hope it is listened to.</p> <p>This is what the process should have done. 1. DMB's agree to take part. 2. Notify the electorate that a process is going to take place to determine whether the geology is suitable for an underground repository. This would entail desk work to identify potential sites, followed by the necessary site exploration which would only go ahead with Planning Authority consent to allow people to comment, and to ensure any impact on the National Park is minimised. 3. Should a suitable site be identified a referendum of the residents of the DMB areas would take place to approve the construction of the depository.</p> <p>Please stop wasting taxpayers money and address the key question first, then come and ask us what we think.</p>
793	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>I hope that having read my responses to the other questions you will be aware that I believe the process to be flawed and therefore that the Councils should immediately withdraw until the geology question is addressed with proper research. Too much time and taxpayers money is being wasted on a process that is farcically back to front, and looks decidedly undemocratic.</p>
793	9 – Additional comments		<p>I can only hope that the comments made by myself and I'm sure by many like minded people are listened to and that a proper process is put in place to determine what is right for the future management of this deadly legacy we are leaving our children.</p>

794	1 – Geology	No	There is no agreement among geologists about safety in the Lake District, though there is agreement about safety in other less mountainous areas of the country
794	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	If the next stage is announced, the Government will use new planning laws to force through the repository. There will be no right of withdrawal.
794	3 – Impacts	No	The huge scale of the project would have a negative impact on the Lake District, not just on West Cumbria. It would not only affect tourism, but the landscape itself. Not sufficient attention has been paid to the spoil which would be created, it's dis[posal and storage.
794	4 – Community benefits	No	The community benefit package is "bribery". There is not sufficient information to make a more detailed comment.
794	5 – Design and engineering	No	More attention should be paid to the effects of climate change, and the problem of increasing rainfall.
794	6 – Inventory	No	Many people have been persuaded to agree to the next stage because it is said that it will create jobs in West Cumbria. This is a fallacy for the following reasons- 1. Any major structural elements will be undertaken by outside specialist contractors which may not even be UK companies. 2. It has already been agreed that Sellafield should have a new nuclear power station. This in itself should ensure work for local people without any further destruction in the National Park. 3. The Sellafield Workers' Campaign has trust in itself, but it's safety record does not convince others.
794	7 – Siting process	No	A suitable site should have been found BEFORE there was agreement about new nuclear power stations.
794	8 – Overall views on participation		Once the vote is YES, there will be no going back. The Government will be confident that this option will be secure. Expenditure on this process to date must be enormous - massive amounts of consultation documents binned without being read!
794	9 – Additional comments		This project has been widely canvassed as involving largely West Cumbria, whereas, in fact, the Central Lakes will probably be the site of the projected repository
795	1 – Geology	No	Agree with Professor David Smythe that "we do not yet know enough to say definitively that the geology is suitable or unsuitable" and by voting yes we could be putting future generations at a completely unacceptable risk.

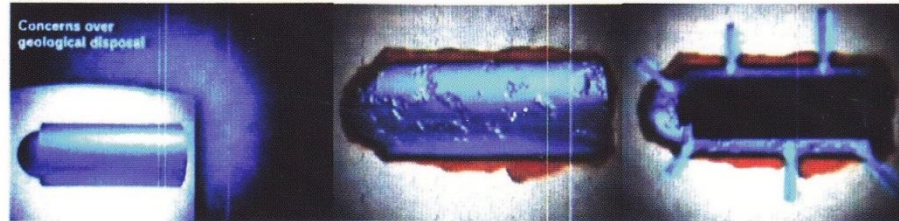
795	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	Risks are too great, we should absolutely decline to consider such a dangerous project, whatever so called safety and security measures are put in place.
795	3 – Impacts	No	I consider that outright refusal of the whole project is mandatory,as stated above.
795	4 – Community benefits	No	There should be no "benefits" considered.
795	5 – Design and engineering	No	No design is worth considering. None at all.
795	6 – Inventory	No	No nuclear waste at all acceptable
795	7 – Siting process	No	Totally disagree. The whole project is simply a monstrous idea and should be utterly and firmly rejected by individuals and all Councils on behalf of future generations
795	8 – Overall views on participation		They should refuse outright
795	9 – Additional comments		I HAVE READ THE WHOLE DOCUMENT THOROUGHLY AND CAN SEE ABSOLUTELY NO JUSTIFICATION FOR PROCEEDING
796	1 – Geology	No	No reference made to locations in other countries where work is advancing and reasons for choosing that type of geology over the type found in much of West Cumbria.
796	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	Not Sure/ Partly	Not qualified to be able to comment but have the 'doubters' and 'opponents' views been sufficiently considered?
796	3 – Impacts	No	Agree that the coastal band of West Cumbria may broadly accept dependance on nuclear operations, but, it seems likely that any repository would be some distance from the coastal band, the dire impact this would have on the rural areas of West Cumbria - on its landscape, tourism and general 'branding' - do not appear to have ruled out in the opinion of the Partnership a great area of the possible land.
796	4 – Community benefits	Not Sure/ Partly	Naturally sceptical and suspicious of any 'set of principles' agreed with any government so far in advance.

796	5 – Design and engineering	Yes	It would seem that at this stage this aspect is covered, but, clearly needs much more detailed input.
796	6 – Inventory	No	Does the Partnership know sufficient about this topic? Are members qualified to make a judgment?
796	7 – Siting process	Not Sure/ Partly	But, irrelevant because of overall conclusion.
796	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>Our conclusion is that Allerdale, Copeland and County Council should vote 'NO' to going to Stage 4 in the process for establishing an underground nuclear repository in West Cumbria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - from the well documented geological information known about the region of West Cumbria, there is no compelling reason to think that this area in isolation might provide a suitable site for an underground nuclear repository. - in fact, the compelling argument indicates the geological structure in West Cumbria is not suited to an underground repository which would need to remain safe and in tact for many thousands of years. - other countries, e.g. Finland & Sweden have not adopted voluntarism, but rather researched suitable locations then drawn up a short list of these to be selected and agreed by the local communities. - the government should scrap its current approach. It is ludicrous that one of the least likely locations geologically in the UK should be the ONLY area of the country to be considered - since Allerdale, Copeland & Cumbria County Councils were the only councils to 'volunteer'. - the overarching uncertainties to the economy and life in the region and the many likely adverse impacts and changes in this beautiful corner of England mitigates against going to Stage 4 on the basis proposed. - another concern, if we do proceed to Stage 4, is that from all statements it is not clear how much input and weight the community and people of Cumbria would have in the decision to 'withdraw' at any stage up to the commencement of construction.
797	1 – Geology	No	I can see no evidence in this document to indicate that Professor Smythe is incapable of separating his personal/private opinion from his professional knowledge. I consider it unlikely that as a past Professor of Geology at Glasgow University and with his long standing reputation as a geologist that he would lack credibility in this matter.
797	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	I have no doubt that those who designed Windscale, Chernobyl and Fukushima Daiichi believed that these were safety proofed against disaster. History has shown otherwise.
797	3 – Impacts	No	Given my responses to questions one and two this project is completely unsuitable for this area. We are a national park with an economy dependent on tourism, hill farming is a part of it's charm to visitors. It would

			also severely undermine our application to become a World Heritage site which will undoubtedly add to our prosperity.
797	4 – Community benefits	No	The community benefits package is restricted to West Cumbria. It would not benefit those within the National Park who will be hardest hit by lack of tourism if this plan goes ahead.
797	5 – Design and engineering	No	West Cumbria is inaccessible in terms of rail and road transport. The roads are already full beyond capacity in holiday season. Transportation of highly radioactive waste carries considerable risks. I cannot contemplate either design or engineering of such a building with the consequences it will bring to the area.
797	6 – Inventory	No	Overseas waste. I am unhappy with 'presumption' that this will not take place. Guarantee might suffice. As to national waste this must be dependent on the volume of new installations. The larger the storage capacity the more new nuclear stations will be built. To live in Cumbria is to be reminded constantly of the power of water. Our generous annual rainfall, the beauty of our waterfalls and the power of waves on our rugged coastline indicate a safer source of power. Water can threaten the life of the individual but has not the power of mass destruction on a scale of nuclear war or disaster.
797	7 – Siting process	No	See other answers.
797	8 – Overall views on participation		They will be in good company with those other areas who have no doubt given substantial consideration to having this site in their own county before reaching a conclusion that it must be rejected.
797	9 – Additional comments		We cannot guarantee that no accident will befall this installation at some time in the future. A study of past history shows that with the best will in the world accidents can and do occur - often unexpectedly. There is no reason to believe that the future will differ in this respect. I cannot bear to take responsibility for a decision that may bring catastrophic results to future generations. There can be no justification for taking this un-calculated risk. I must remind you that I posted a card yesterday on this subject with an added explanatory letter because I could not access this form without help. [Additional letter submitted on behalf of 4 people]

		<p>Please accept these notices of strongly held opinion formed from very serious consideration of the issues involved. If conscience allowed I would certainly put my name to allowing this project to go ahead for the practical reason that disposal near to Sellafield would be in some aspects ideal – however I can find no evidence to give assurance that this is necessarily a safe solution and if it is not safe the consequences are potentially so appalling that I could not possibly approve any further investigation for suitability of this site; the first anniversary of the nuclear catastrophe at Fukushima is a reminder of the social, geographical and human suffering that can come from the impact of forces of nature upon nuclear power industry sites.</p> <p>We, who have signed these four cards are aware citizens, qualified professionally in Nursing, Teaching (one head-mistress) and Medicine. None of us were aware until mid March of your consultation process having reached decision stage to stop now or go ahead investigating the suitability of W. Cumbria as site for underground disposal. We must represent others, also unaware, living lives in caring professions; and certainly given the strong sense of community integral to life in Cumbria I believe that the majority of the population would be against the risk of going ahead without an evidence based assurance that not harm could ever come from it to our own on to future generations.</p> <p>If one lives long enough one knows that with the best will in the world accidents 'human induced' or otherwise can happen. The accident inherent in this project is too terrible to allow. To spend more money to reach this only possible conclusion further down the line does not make sense.</p> <p>Thank you for your attention to our concerns.</p> <p>[Additional postcard]</p> <p>Side one</p>
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WE KNOW ENOUGH ABOUT CUMBRIA'S GEOLOGY TO SAY NO TO GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL



The graphic above is taken directly from a UK government sponsored video*. It illustrates what would happen to the geological disposal of nuclear wastes in...

...AREAS OF "HIGH RAINFALL, PERMEABLE ROCKS AND HILLS AND MOUNTAINS TO DRIVE THE WATER FLOW"

**Following the failure of Nirex's (British Government) push for geological disposal of nuclear wastes in Cumbria, the British Government sponsored a project called Pungsu, Aimed at 'disposing' of nuclear wastes in Australia. The graphics above are from the Pungsu video of 1999. Australians said No Thanks! Cue Cumbria 2012.*

Side two [name and address removed]

			<p>To Cumbria County Council, Allerdale and Copeland Borough Councils,</p> <p>You are running a consultation to see if Cumbria should proceed along 'steps towards geological disposal of nuclear wastes.'</p> <p>Enough is known about Cumbria's geology to know that this area of "high rainfall and hills and mountains to drive the water flow" is NOT SUITABLE FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.</p> <p>I do not support any further "steps" and ask that "no decision to participate" is taken by the 3 councils and decision making bodies.</p> <p>Please ensure that Cumbria has a viable future and STOP the STEPS TOWARDS GEOLOGICAL DISPOSAL</p> <p>yours sincerely,</p> <p>Name:</p> <p>Address:</p> <p>Postcode:</p>	
799	1 – Geology	No	<p>Cumbria's geology is nowhere suitable for an underground nuclear repository. Previous geological studies around Sellafield have shown this.</p> <p>In considering only those natural resources of coal, gas, water and gravel, which might be ruined were such a facility to be sited in West Cumbria, the remit for this latest geological survey is very narrow and restricted. All other geological suitability criteria, such as faults, or underground water movement have been ignored.</p> <p>Cumbria's geology is too complex and unpredictable for such a large underground repository. There are far too many faults, both major and minor, which could cause instability, and along which water will travel. Also the Cumbrian Fells create a huge head of water, which is likely to build up huge hydrostatic pressure against any such repository. This will make for very rapid underground water flows, with dangers of a great hydrostatic</p>	

			<p>water pressure build up.</p> <p>Those areas in other countries which store nuclear waste underground have huge nearly flat layers of similar rock. These might be found under the Wash in England, but Cumbria's geology is totally different and highly unsuitable for the underground storage of any nuclear waste.</p>
799	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	<p>No. It is likely that the underground waste canisters will heat up and crack, generating radioactive hot water currents to circulate, and to pollute drinking water supplies, as has happened in France. The excavation of such a large area of rock may destabilise the surrounding rocks, generating earthquakes, and possibly altering water courses, even draining lakes. This facility should not even be considered so close to a National Park. Such a facility would put an unacceptable burden on future generations.</p>
799	3 – Impacts	No	<p>I am not convinced by the arguments presented. The supporting documents say little of value. Box 15 Impacts fails to list effects on public rights of way. This needs to be added.</p>
799	4 – Community benefits	No	<p>No. It should be absolutely certain that there should be considerable benefits for the impoverished community on which this toxic waste is dumped.</p> <p>There should be projects, such as a science park, and large funds for renewable energy projects, to ensure that no more radioactive waste is generated. Of course it is a bribe.</p>
799	5 – Design and engineering	No	<p>The design is far too large for West Cumbria, which is a small intricate area bordered by the Lake District National Park.</p>
799	6 – Inventory	No	<p>There are too many uncertainties in how to deal with high level nuclear waste, as is shown by the mention of retrievability, which shows lack of confidence in current abilities to deal with this waste.</p>
799	7 – Siting process	No	<p>No. The process should begin and end with finding ideal, not just acceptable, geology. It is unfair and despicable to taunt an area of high unemployment with the potential prospect of jobs (which may not be local), without spelling out the enormous health risk to future children.</p>
799	8 – Overall views on participation		<p>No. I am totally against this complete waste of time and money.</p> <p>Nowhere in Cumbria has suitable geology for underground nuclear waste disposal. This must be realised by the councils.</p>

799	9 – Additional comments		I am completely opposed to the suggestion to store nuclear waste underground in Cumbria.
800	1 – Geology	No	<p>If the geology of some of the county is unsuitable and we have had recent seismic activity I do not agree that we should look further into the geology.</p> <p>If there were to be an incident above ground at Sellafield or Drigg this would surely make a repository in the vicinity more vulnerable, if only because of exclusion zones, but potentially because of geological effects.</p> <p>If the repository is to be a disposal facility rather than for storage, this has different implications for geology which may not have been taken into consideration, without some of the financial benefits that councils may find attractive in theory.</p>
800	2 – Safety, security, environment and planning	No	I would argue that anyone who wants the repository is not sufficiently independent or responsible to be trusted to be involved in planning decisions about it.
800	3 – Impacts	Not Sure/ Partly	Although the repository can be said to be compatible with the strategic direction of West Cumbria, this is a different proposition from nuclear energy and the above ground operations at Sellafield and Drigg. As a disposal facility it would seem likely to be irreversible. The current facilities can be remediated and decommissioned, but this is forever. It will surely mean that there will never be any realistic chance of changing the strategic direction away from this in the future. Short term payouts may stifle long term growth and diversification.
800	4 – Community benefits	No	The benefits package is irrelevant. The decision should be based on geological suitability, otherwise it really is a bribe. This is not something I want my elected representatives to endorse.
800	8 – Overall views on participation		I do not wish Allerdale Borough Council to participate in such a search beyond what has already been done.