

West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership



Meeting Report

From 5th August 2010

At The Copeland Centre, Whitehaven

Document No:	93
Status:	Adopted
Title:	Meeting Report from West Cumbria MRWS Partnership on 5 th August 2010
Author:	3KQ (see note overleaf)
Notes:	None

Note:

This report is a summary of discussions at the meeting. It is compiled by independent facilitators 3KQ, operating on behalf of all participants. Note that it is meant as an aide-memoire for participants and a means of update to non-attendees, rather than a definitive record of every detail.

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3KQ Ltd is a company that helps organisations engage the public and stakeholders around contentious issues within the environmental sector. For more information see www.3kq.co.uk.

Executive Summary

Overview. The 11th meeting of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership took place on 5th August 2010. 37 people attended with 13 members of the public present to observe the meeting. The main objectives of the meeting were to: develop an understanding of the inventory, the process for altering it and how the community might influence it; consider the pros and cons of different methods of informing a decision about participation, including referenda and defining 'credible support'; understand and influence the Site Selection Process.

Updates. The British Geological Survey (BGS) is well under way with its initial desktop screening of West Cumbria, and the draft findings are currently being reviewed by the Partnership's 2 independent peer reviewers to ensure the integrity of the report before its publication on 29th September. The Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM) and the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) are organising a seminar on 22nd September for Partnership members on why geological disposal was favoured nationally against other waste disposal options. The Steering Group is considering organising a visit to an operational disposal facility to build their understanding of the practicalities of a facility for the West Cumbrian community. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) are also organising a visit to 2 European facilities. The Cumbria Association of Local Councils (CALC) is in the process of seeking feedback from its constituents about how they are being represented on the Partnership. CALC asked for the dialogue that they have been holding with DECC and Cumbria County Council regarding their concerns over legal issues related to Strategic Environmental Assessment to be placed on the record.

Public and Stakeholder Engagement Rounds 1 & 2. The timed plan for delivery against the actions from the first round of PSE is now complete, and is available to view on the Partnership website. A summary note on what has been implemented in response to the findings of the independent evaluation will be published shortly. Dates have been confirmed for a series of Community Events during PSE2. The production of the Discussion Pack is under way and will be available for distribution in the autumn.

Inventory. The Partnership heard presentations from the NDA, DECC and an independent environmental consultant Pete Roche. The key issues that were discussed included the need for the community to understand what role they can play in defining and controlling the inventory, the requirement for a change management process to be in place to handle changes to the inventory over time, and for any agreements that are made to be legally binding. A set of principles for what needs to be in place at the point of a decision about participation will be drafted for consideration by the Partnership.

Credible Support. The Partnership considered a discussion paper on 'Credible Support and Decision Making about Participation'. The key issues that were discussed were around the pros and cons of using referenda, and what indicators need to be in place for the Partnership to make a judgement on whether their recommendations about a decision to participate will be 'credible' given public and stakeholder views. The issues about the use of a quantitative indicator will be discussed by the Steering Group, and brought back for further consideration at the next Partnership meeting.

Principles for Involvement of Affected Communities. The principles that will be taken into PSE2 were discussed and agreed.

For future meeting dates and more information please see the Partnership's website www.westcumbriamrws.org.uk.

1. Introduction

1.1 – Objectives

Specific objectives for the day were to:

- Develop an understanding of the inventory, the process for altering it and how the community might influence it. (Tasks 4b(i+ii))
- Consider the pros and cons of different methods of informing a decision about participation, including referenda and defining 'credible support'. (Task 6a(ix))
- Understand and influence the Site Selection Process, including agreeing material to publish in PSE2. (Task 5a(i))

The full agenda is in Appendix 1.

1.2 – Attendance

37 participants¹ attended at The Copeland Centre in Whitehaven on 5th August 2010. A full list of those in attendance is in Appendix 2. The meeting was open for the public to observe and 13 members of the public attended.

2. Updates

2.1 – BGS study being peer reviewed

The British Geological Survey (BGS) is well under way with its initial desktop screening of West Cumbria. The study is screening out areas of West Cumbria that are clearly unsuitable on geological grounds for this kind of disposal facility. The draft findings are currently being reviewed by the Partnership's 2 independent peer reviewers to ensure the integrity of the report before its publication which is planned for 29th September.

2.2 – Funding from DECC

A budget request has been submitted to the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) for the current financial year. DECC is seeking approvals internally within Government.

2.3 – CoRWM seminar on geological disposal

The Steering Group has asked the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM) and DECC to organise a seminar for Partnership members, covering why geological disposal was favoured nationally against other waste disposal options (such as disposing at sea, boreholes, near the surface or exporting). This is an optional seminar but Partnership members are strongly encouraged to attend given the public's interest in why geological disposal is the favoured policy option. *[The date for the seminar has now been confirmed – it will take place on 22nd September at the Ennerdale Country House Hotel in Cleator from 15.30 to 17.30. Please contact jane@3kq.co.uk if you would like to attend.]*

2.4 – Visit to Waste Isolation Pilot Plant

The Steering Group is considering organising a visit to an operational disposal facility to build their understanding of the practicalities of a facility for the West Cumbrian community. Places are limited due to the obvious need to keep costs down, but please

¹ Plus 5 from the facilitation team, secretariat and a presenter.

contact the Programme Manager if you are interested in attending. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA) is leading on the logistical arrangements.

2.5 – Documents published

Since the last Partnership meeting the following documents have been published in the Document Library at www.westcumbriamrws.org.uk:

- 89 – Contact Note from Joint Schools Council 5th Aug 2010.
- 85 – Whitehaven Festival contact note.
- 84 – Steering Group minutes from 7th July 2010.
- 83 – Awareness Tracking Survey 2.
- 82 – Partnership Meeting Report from 25th June 2010.
- 81 – What is a Decision to Participate? (DECC).

2.6 – MoDeRn project visit

Broadly speaking, the MoDeRn project (Monitoring Developments for safe Repository operation and stage closure project) aims to develop monitoring techniques for repositories. As part of this project, the NDA is arranging a potential visit to 2 European facilities that would provide useful learning for Partnership members. This will be a good opportunity to learn more about the potential monitoring of a geological disposal facility (GDF) and to experience these well established research sites. The visit will probably be over 3 days in May/June 2011 – it was noted that these dates are very close to the local elections in Cumbria.

The first facility is the Mont Terri Rock Laboratory, an international research project for the Hydrogeological, Geochemical and Geotechnical Characterisation of a Clay Formation (it was noted that there is not much clay in West Cumbria). The second facility is The Grimsel scientific test site in Switzerland which is an environment that is analogous to that of a repository site, so allowing the development and testing of equipment, methodology and models under realistic conditions.

If Partnership members are interested in taking part please contact Jay Redgrove at the NDA. See <http://www.modern-fp7.eu/home/> for more details about the MoDeRn project.

2.7 – Community Benefit Sub-Group

The Community Benefit Sub-Group has now met 3 times, and is preparing an initial progress report to go to the Steering Group. There was a reminder that the work is about determining what principles need to be in place before the stage of taking a decision about participation, *not* identifying what the benefits might be. The Sub-Group is commissioning a piece of desk research on the issues involved, and determining what has already happened in other countries.

2.8 – Impacts Sub-Group

It was confirmed that the invitation to tender for the Impacts research work is being published within the next 2 weeks.

2.9 – Actions from PSE1

The timed plan for delivery against the actions in the PSE1 Report is now complete, and is available to view on the Partnership website (Document 73 in the Document Library). It will be kept updated on a monthly basis.

2.10 – Partnership evaluation

A summary note on what has been implemented in response to the findings of the Partnership evaluation report will be published on the Partnership website shortly.

2.11 – CALC updates

2.11.1 – Seeking feedback from West Cumbrian parish and town councils

The Cumbria Association of Local Councils (CALC) provided an update on how they are engaging with the parish and town councils in West Cumbria that they represent on the Partnership. It is now coming up to the first anniversary of CALC being given the mandate to represent the parishes on the Partnership, and it was noted that it is apparent that there are some “dissenting voices” amongst the parishes. CALC therefore felt it was prudent to check how the parishes and town councils feel about how they are being represented, and determine whether CALC still has the mandate to attend the Partnership. They used their latest update/report to specifically ask for feedback on this. The deadline for submitting feedback is the middle of September, and meetings are then scheduled to be held with Copeland and Allerdale at the end of September.

2.11.2 – Dialogue with DECC regarding SEA

CALC also provided an update on a dialogue that they have been having with DECC over the last year regarding legal issues associated with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). CALC want to be sure that there are no potential legal “mantraps” that might be fallen into as part of the MRWS process, and they first raised this issue with DECC in July of last year. The subsequent dialogue and correspondence that has taken place has not entirely convinced CALC that there will not be a problem in the future.

CALC took advice from their legal section in London, and a major London law firm has given informal advice that it would be wise to seek counsel’s opinion on the issues raised by CALC. CALC wrote to Cumbria County Council (Cumbria CC) to ask if they were interested in taking up the issue. Cumbria CC advised that they do not wish to take it forward and CALC noted that it does not have the resources to do so.

CALC asked for the dialogue that has taken place to go on the record for the Partnership, and made the offer to other Partnership members to see the notes and the record of the discussions.

Cumbria CC acknowledged the accuracy of CALC’s statement. They stated that, in their view, the issues are more to do with the siting process in Stage 4 and beyond, rather than the stage that the Partnership is currently at. The cost of taking legal advice is very high, and they are therefore not prepared to spend their resources on this issue at this stage as it is not yet relevant.

DECC acknowledged that this is one of many issues for DECC *and* for the national process, and that it will need to be looked at going forwards. MRWS is an innovative process and DECC are trying to make it work within the constraints that they have. DECC assured the Partnership that they have always tried to be open and transparent about how they intend to work, including how the MRWS process fits with the SEA process. If anybody wants to challenge this, DECC will have to deal with it, but they are confident that they are approaching the process in a way that will work.

2.12 – NDA responses to its actions from PSE1

The NDA has provided the following responses to its actions from PSE1 (taken from the PSE1 Report – Document 61 in the Document Library on the Partnership website www.westcumbriamrws.org.uk). Partnership members were asked to provide any feedback/comments via the Programme Manager in the first instance.

‘3.4.3 i – Ask the NDA to keep us updated when further, more specific information is available on skills profiles within their three generic design concepts and on plans to ensure these skills are locally available. (Task 4a(iii)).’

The NDA is currently commissioning some work to identify the sorts of skills that would be needed in the illustrative concepts. This will give an overview of jobs, skills etc. and possibly some idea of numbers – obviously an accurate skills profile would not be known until the site was identified.

‘3.4.3 ii – Agree with the NDA what mechanisms could be put in place to ensure that local people and businesses are given maximum opportunity for jobs and contracts, within legal limits.’

See above – given current equal opportunities legislation, the aim would be to maximise local opportunities through skills development, rather than to ring fence jobs.

‘3.4.4 i – Check that the NDA’s Generic Disposal System Safety Case covers the venting and containment of gases released from a facility, and that we are content with the response to the issue.’

We can confirm that the generic Disposal System Safety Case does cover the venting and containment of gases released from a facility. It does this through its Operational Environmental Safety Assessment, which is part of the Environmental Safety Case. The Operational Environmental Safety Case identifies the potential discharges from a GDF that will affect members of the public and the environment (including non-human biota). It specifically identifies radioactive gaseous discharges from a geological disposal facility through a vented stack and the impact of this on members of the public and the environment (including non-human biota).

‘3.4.4. ii – Seek clarification from the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate and the NDA about whose responsibility it is to ensure adequate transport infrastructure is in place before operation, and therefore available for emergency planning purposes.’

At the time of writing, the NDA is responsible for transport safety as the Design Authority for the GDF. The transport system design for taking radioactive waste packages to a GDF is defined in the Generic Transport System Designs report and this considers aspects of fleet size, capability to transport all the known waste containers, throughput rates etc. The operational safety of these activities will be covered under the Transport Safety Case and supporting documents with faults and accidents identified in the faults schedule which will form part of the Operational Safety Case.

The NDA will also be carrying out a Transport Assessment to support the land-use planning process, which will draw a baseline of the current transport infrastructure and the gap between that and the required infrastructure, including provision for emergency response. This assessment will include the wide range

of transport issues associated with a GDF, including the movement of construction materials and spoil, workers and so on, as well as the transport of radioactive waste packages.

The Department for Transport require that the NDA makes arrangements for radioactive incidents/accidents during transport. As the site licence company (SLC), responsible for operations on site, Radioactive Waste Management Directorate (RWMD) would be responsible for meeting site licence requirements. These requirements would include a Site Emergency Plan, as is currently the case for other SLCs.

'3.4.4. iv – Ask the NDA to keep us updated on the progress of the MoDeRn project (Monitoring Developments for safe Repository operation and stage closure project – more information can be found at <http://www.modern-fp7.eu/home/>) and provide the latest information about monitoring and record keeping e.g. the NDA national archive.'

We will keep the Partnership updated on the MoDeRn project, as we have already done with reference to an opportunity for a site visit in 2011 (see 2.6 above).

With reference to the NDA National Archive (NNA) this is currently in the design phase, with a possible delivery date of end March 2011. The site has been selected (land previously owned by The Highland Council opposite Wick airport in Caithness) and it is anticipated that the planning permission process will be started very soon. Operational Policies and Procedures are currently in draft and the NNA will co-locate with The North Highland Archive. No further funding for the project has been agreed post-March 2011 until such time as the Public Value Programme and Comprehensive Spending Review processes are completed and approved.

A much broader Information Management Compliance Programme is also currently in draft (of which the NNA is a milestone) which we hope to have approval for at the August 2010 NDA board.

3. Public & Stakeholder Engagement Round 2

3.1 – Discussion Pack

The Discussion Pack has been drafted and is about to be tested with members of the Residents' Panel to check it is accessible and balanced. Copies of the draft were available during the meeting for attendees to view and comment on.

The response to 3KQ's work to set up discussion sessions in schools and community groups has been very good: currently around 140 Discussion Pack sessions have been planned/requested.

3.2 – Newsletter to households

A new style of newsletter is being drafted, and is scheduled for delivery in October once the BGS study is finalised. As before, this would go to around 79,000 households in West Cumbria, as well as being publicised across Cumbria more widely.

3.3 – Refresher/practice Q&A session

These training sessions are being organised around the start of PSE2 to help all Partnership members field questions from the public and provide the most useful answers. Dates have been confirmed for the 6th, 14th and 16th September and everyone should attend a session.

3.4 – Schedule of events in PSE2

The following dates have been booked, including a series of Community Events that will take place throughout Cumbria. Partnership members are asked to notify 3KQ as to which events they are able to attend, and ensure that their constituents have been briefed before the relevant Community Events in their area.

Date	Event
7 Sept	Lake District National Park Partnership
8 Sept	Cumbria Tourism Quarterly Members
15 Sept	Lake District National Park Members
22 Oct	Community Event – Copeland, Calderbridge
23 Oct	Community Event – Allerdale, Workington
30 Oct	Residents' Panel
4 Nov	Stakeholder Organisation Workshop
19 Nov	Community Event – Copeland, Millom
20 Nov	Community Event – Barrow
22 Nov	Community Event – Carlisle
23 Nov	Community Event – Copeland, Whitehaven
24 Nov	Community Event – Allerdale, Keswick
25 Nov	Community Event – Allerdale, Wigton
29 Nov	Community Event – Eden, Penrith
30 Nov	Community Event – South Lakes, Kendal
tbc	MP briefings (have been offered to 6 MPs)

3.5 – Database expansion for PSE2

3KQ and the PSE Sub-Group are expanding the database of people being engaged over the coming months. As part of this process, all members are formally requested to forward lists of statutory or preferred consultees that their organisation wishes to be included.

4. Inventory

4.1 – Background

The purpose of this agenda item was for Partnership members to develop their understanding of the inventory, the process for altering it and how the community might influence it. (Tasks 4b(i+ii) in the Work Programme).

Bruce McKirdy, Managing Director of the NDA's RWMD, and Andrew Craze of DECC gave a joint presentation (supported by Document 88) on the UK Radioactive Waste Inventory. This was followed by a presentation from Pete Roche of Edinburgh Energy and Environment Consultancy, who had been asked to provide an alternative view and critique on the issue.

Copies of the slides from both presentations are provided below, together with a summary of the questions and the areas of discussion that followed.

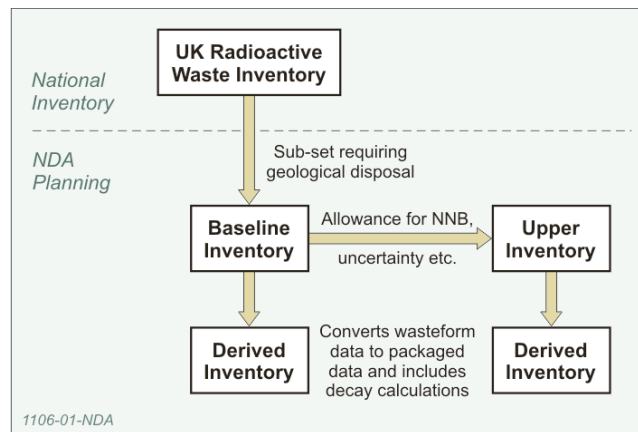
NDA and DECC presentation



Scope

- **UK Radioactive Waste Inventory**
 - Baseline Inventory
 - Upper Inventory
 - Derived Inventories
 - Future Changes

NDA – Use of Inventory



UK Radioactive Waste Inventory

- **Compiled every 3 years - 2007 most recent**
 - 2010 in preparation
- **Includes stocks and future arisings (from existing facilities)**
- **Radioactive Waste**
 - High Level Waste
 - Intermediate Level Waste
 - Low Level Waste
- **Materials Inventory (since 2007)**
 - spent nuclear fuel from existing reactors
 - separated plutonium
 - separated uranium
 - based on actual measurements and estimates
 - hence subject to change



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Baseline Inventory

Materials	Packaged volume		Radioactivity (At 1 April 2040)	
	Cubic Metres	%	Terabequerels	%
HLW	1,400	0.3%	36,000,000	41.3%
ILW	364,000	76.3%	2,200,000	2.5%
LLW (not for LLWR)	17,000	3.6%	<100	0.0%
Spent nuclear fuel	11,200	2.3%	45,000,000	51.6%
Plutonium	3,300	0.7%	4,000,000	4.6%
Uranium	80,000	16.8%	3,000	0.0%
Total	476,900	100	87,200,000	100

0643-02-DECC

Table 1 from Defra, BERR and devolved administrations for Wales and Northern Ireland, Managing Radioactive Waste Safely – A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal, June 2008.



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Upper Inventory

- Developed for NDA planning - design and safety assessments
- Not an upper 'limit'
- Uncertainty in estimates in Baseline Inventory
- Alternative scenarios for future operation of nuclear plants
- Additional materials owned by Ministry of Defence
- Wastes from potential new nuclear power stations

Upper Inventory

Materials	Packaged Volume (Cubic metres)
HLW	23,000
ILW	584,000
LLW (not for LLWR)	156,000
Spent fuel	22,300
Plutonium	10,400
Uranium	175,000
Total	970,700

Figures rounded to 3 significant figures

Nuclear New Build only

Materials	Packaged Volume (Cubic metres)
ILW	25,000
Spent fuel	20,300
Uranium	56,400
Total	101,700

Figures rounded to 3 significant figures

- **Based upon 10GW from 4 x AP1000 and 4 x EPR operating for 60 years**
- **Recognise that current estimates from developers are for 16GW**

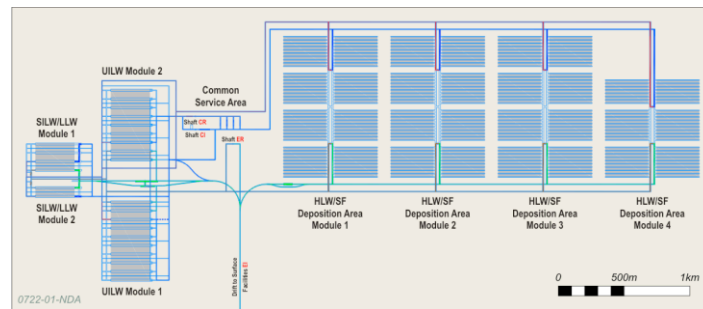
Derived Inventory

- **Derived Inventory converts inventory data into the form required for design and safety assessments**
 - Provides data for waste packages (rather than waste streams)
 - Removes inconsistencies in data
 - Decays radionuclide inventory to required dates
- **Recognised 2010 UK RWI to be published shortly**

Key design assumptions

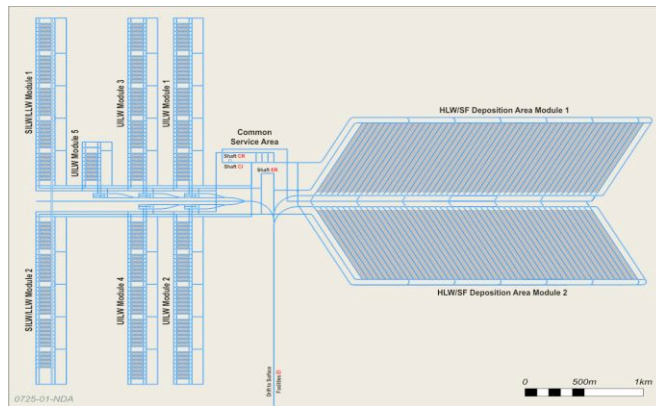
- Transport to GDF by road, rail or sea
- All transport packages will be compliant with IAEA Regulations
- Stand alone facility on a single surface site
- Designed to accept Baseline Inventory
- Implications of Upper Inventory considered
- Excavated on a single level or “horizon”
- 500m separation distance between ILW/LLW and HLW/SF disposal zones
- No packaging of wastes undertaken at GDF

Underground layout in a Higher Strength rock to accept the Baseline Inventory



Footprint – 5.6 sq km

Underground layout in a Lower Strength Sedimentary rock to accept the Baseline Inventory



Footprint –
10.3 sq km

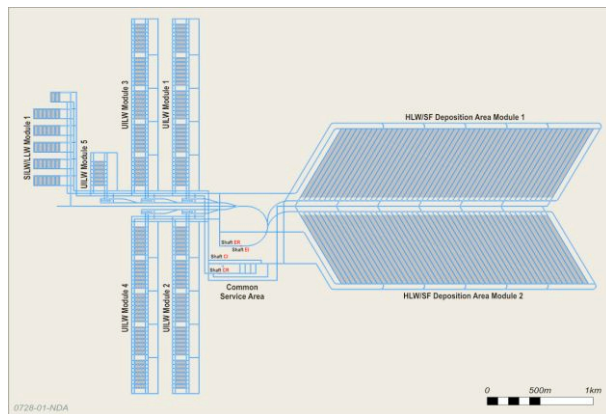


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Underground layout in an Evaporite rock to accept the Baseline Inventory



Footprint
– 8.8 sq km



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Implications of upper inventory volume

- **Underground footprint approximately doubles in size**
- **Extended operation and maintenance of site infrastructure**
- **Higher utilization of waste handling equipment**
- **Ventilation requirements increased**
- **Increased construction and backfill material required**
- **No new technical challenges**

Future Changes

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- **Different types of change**
 - Data quality improvements in the inventory itself
 - Operational changes and new technology
 - e.g. reactor life extensions, new waste conditioning techniques
 - Policy changes and development
 - e.g. decisions on the management of nuclear materials
- **Disposal Inventory in Disposal System Specification**
- **Implications of potential changes in the Disposal Inventory are assessed in terms of design, safety and environmental performance**

MRWS White Paper

- Changes in the UK Radioactive Waste Inventory will occur
- Regular updates of the UK Radioactive Waste Inventory will ensure transparency and indicate the nature of these changes
- Any final agreement with a community on a preferred site for the geological disposal facility will need to address the inventory at that time and implications of possible changes to the inventory in future years
- Geological disposal facility design activities will consider the necessary features to safely accommodate particular waste types if that proves necessary

NDA

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Department of
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CLIMATE CHANGE

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Questions raised following this presentation are summarised in 4.2 – 4.9.

4.2 – Stability of geology over time

A question was asked about what would happen if the geology of a site were to change over time, and whether this could potentially lead to a site being rejected. The NDA stated that they will look for a site which has been shown to have stable geology over time. Until a site has been identified, they cannot know how much good rock will be available. At this point in time, they therefore cannot say that it will be possible to have one repository that will take all waste from all currently foreseen future activity.

4.3 – Upper inventory & MoD waste

A question was asked about the proportion of the upper inventory that is made up of Ministry of Defence (MoD) waste. The NDA agreed to take an action to confirm the exact amount in both the baseline and upper inventory. Both DECC and the NDA advised that the percentage is relatively small, probably in single figures.

4.4 – Government policy and its effect on the inventory

A discussion was held about the extent to which the inventory will depend on future Government policy.

The NDA stated that some of its assessments will help inform Government policy, e.g. if certain materials cannot be disposed of, that will determine future policy. It was acknowledged that, at this stage, there is bound to be a large amount of uncertainty.

DECC also acknowledged that, as the White Paper process is trying to look at waste that *may* be generated in the future, they cannot be certain about the future inventory. They reiterated that the timescales for a facility like this mean that there needs to be flexibility. It could be 60+ years before some waste will be ready to be disposed of, and although announcements in the next couple of years may help, a lot can change during that time.

4.5 – Current packaging

It was noted by the Partnership that the MRWS process has made people at Sellafield *absolutely* aware of the need for dealing with packaging of wastes that are going to be stored for more than 100 years. It was stated that some wastes have previously been prepared for other disposal methods, and this needs to be recognised. DECC confirmed that wastes that are currently being packaged on the sites that they are being derived (or received) at, are now being dealt with on the basis of geological disposal in the future.

4.6 – Current proportion of waste at Sellafield, including definitions and measurements of waste

Clarification was sought regarding the percentage of waste that is currently held at Sellafield. The responses that were given made it apparent that there is no clear figure because it depends on what wastes are included, and how they are calculated/measured (e.g. by volume or activity).

Concerns were raised that the Partnership has been operating to date on the basis that around 70% of existing waste that is earmarked for geological disposal is already held in West Cumbria. The Partnership asked for this to be confirmed or clarified as a matter of urgency.

The NDA agreed that they would confirm the proportions currently held at Sellafield by volume, activity and types of waste (see 7.6 Actions 5 and 7).

4.7 – Scottish waste


A question was asked about the amount of waste from Scotland that is currently included in the inventory, and whether the amount is so small or large that it needs to be taken into account. The NDA confirmed that waste from Scotland was included in the baseline inventory when this process started. There is still no clear decision about what will happen with this waste, so they have therefore adopted a cautious approach and have *not* taken it out for the purposes of their work. It was stressed that this does not mean that a commitment has been made to take waste from Scotland, but they are looking at what would need to be taken into account if a facility did take it. In addition, a definition of what are “Scottish wastes” has not yet been determined, and it is therefore not possible to report the percentage of Scottish waste in the baseline inventory. However, it was noted that the percentage of waste that is currently at Dounreay is around 20% by volume, and that this would be a smaller percentage by activity.

4.8 – Waste from decommissioning

A discussion was held about the effect on the proportion of waste held at Sellafield as a result of decommissioning from other sites around the country, as well as possible new build. DECC confirmed that these kinds of waste will be held at the sites where they are generated until a decision has been made on the way forward with disposal. It was noted that if more waste is created, and no more waste is brought to Sellafield, then logically the percentage of waste at Sellafield must reduce.

Pete Roche presentation

In the interests of inviting challenge and ensuring objectivity, the Partnership had asked for an alternative view on the issues surrounding inventory from Pete Roche, Edinburgh Energy and Environment Consultancy. Pete had reviewed the NDA's paper (Document 88) and presented his views.




Edinburgh Energy and Environment Consultancy
24 Parkhead View, Edinburgh EH11 4RT T: 0131 444 1445 E: pete@eee-consultancy.co.uk

Higher Level Radioactive Waste: The Inventory; its implications and how community might influence

Pete Roche
Whitehaven 5th August 2010

How much waste will we be expected to host?

- ***“It is CoRWM’s view that communities are unlikely to express a willingness to participate in a siting process unless they have a clear understanding of the waste inventory they may be asked to accept.”***



Exploring Uncertainties

- New build waste – the size of any new build programme.
- Spent Fuel from AGRs and PWRs & uncertainties about lifetime of existing reactors.
- Plutonium & uranium.

- NDA - changes through “*application of waste hierarchy*”
- “*alternative management options could alter the inventory of waste destined for geological disposal.*”
- Uncertainty over redundant submarines.

New Build Waste

- CoRWM’ recommendations did not apply to new waste.

- “... *the political and ethical issues raised by the creation of more wastes are quite different from those relating to committed – and therefore unavoidable – wastes.*”

- Two main reasons: (1) concerning ethics ; (2) increased uncertainty about size of inventory and length of time GDF would remain open.

Ethical Considerations

- CoRWM said: “...a solution that is ethically acceptable for dealing with existing spent fuel is not necessarily ... ethically acceptable for ... new or changed materials ... To justify creating new spent fuel ... there must be a management solution that is ethically sound, not just least bad.”
- Many uncertainties with GDF – e.g. 101 outstanding technical considerations listed in the Nuclear Waste Advisory Associates Issues Register – so we should not be planning to create more waste.

New Build Waste Inventory

- NDA points out a 10GW programme would double repository footprint. (Only Sizewell, Hinkley, Oldbury, Wylfa)
- 16GW still being discussed which could almost triple the footprint.
- Industry says new reactors would only increase waste by 10%, but its clear from NDA numbers it is quality of waste not quantity which is important.

One dump or two?

- NDA disposability assessment says more than half the 1 in a million risk allowable for GDF could be accounted for by 6 x EPRs.
- Clearly a 16GW (10 EPRs) programme would need a second repository.
- What is maximum size of new build programme before we need to consider a second repository?

Timing for Repository

- Legacy waste may not be completely emplaced until 2130.
- High burn-up fuel may need 100 years cooling, so couldn't start disposal until 2120 anyway.
- Reactors starting to operate 2020 – 2030; 60 year life, so repository may be required to stay open until almost 2200.

Towards a Maximum Possible Inventory

Materials (Maximum Inventory)	Packaged Volume (cubic metres)
HLW	23,000
ILW	599,000
LLW (not for LLWR)	156,000
Spent Fuel	34,480
Plutonium	10,400
Uranium	208,840
Total	1,031,720

Towards a Maximum Possible Inventory

REPOSITORY FOOTPRINT	Baseline Inventory	Maximum Inventory
High Strength Rock	5.6km ²	12.3km ²
Lower Strength Rock	10.3km ²	25.0km ²
Evaporite	8.8km ²	24.1km ²

Spent Fuel from Existing Reactors

- Important part of inventory - represents 70% of the canisters included in the HLW/spent fuel legacy waste inventory (FUP Consultation).
- FUP says 1,200 tonnes of PWR spent fuel and 7,000 tonnes of AGR spent fuel (unpackaged).
- NDA Baseline says 11,200m³ of spent fuel (packaged).
- Figures need to be comparable.
- Assumptions (e.g. about reactor lifetimes) need to be transparent.

Plutonium.

- FUP says: If these materials were included in the inventory for disposal they “*would significantly increase volumes and the total cost of disposing of legacy wastes*”.
- NDA admits there may be technical, financial and public acceptability risks in disposing of plutonium in the GDF.
- 100 tonnes of separated plutonium not currently incorporated into the repository risk estimate.

Plutonium – special considerations

- 7,500 nuclear bombs worth.
- Lethal nature if inhaled or ingested.
- 24,000yrs half-life.
- Requires isolation from biosphere.
- Use as MoX brings other problems.
- Disposability? Long periods of cooling required.
- Why does plutonium inventory jump from 3,300m³ to 10,400m³ (Baseline to Upper Inventory).

Community Influence?

- The community could demand a right to an influence on the inventory as a condition of moving the process of volunteerism forward.
- It could demand only agreed volumes and types of legacy waste are considered for the GDF & a veto on substantive changes.
- It could, for example refuse any new build waste.
- It could make clear it is only willing to accept one GDF.
- It could demand prompt closure once the agreed inventory is emplaced.

Conclusions

- Community participation in the GDF process on the basis of an agreed inventory and veto on substantive changes.
- The NDA should establish a 'maximum' inventory and state the cut off point for a single repository.
- A new build programme of the scale currently being considered could almost triple the repository footprint.
- New build waste emplacement could continue until 2200.
- The NDA should clarify the implications for the inventory of the various options for AGR and PWR spent fuel.
- More work on the impact of plutonium disposal on achieving risk targets.

Questions raised following the presentation are summarised in 4.9 – 4.10

4.9 – Existing and future GW capacity

Clarification was sought as to what gigawatt (GW) capacity is currently operating and expecting to be closed down in the UK's nuclear power station fleet. The presenter responded that the current operation is around 12GW, and those that have already been closed down were quite small (in the range of 2–3 GW).

Cumbria CC confirmed that the original 10GW replacement figure came from the Government's assumptions about future requirements, which are based on around 10GW of existing capacity closing down. The utility company pledges at all 5 potential new sites (if all 5 were to go ahead) collectively total 16GW. 10GW would therefore essentially maintain current levels of capacity, and 16GW is the potential capacity.

4.10 – Presenter's views on deep geological disposal

The presenter was asked whether he believes that deep geological disposal is the best way forward. He confirmed that he does not believe it is the best solution, but noted that he had not been asked to comment on that issue today. He referred Partnership members to the web link for the Nuclear Waste Advisory Associates Issues Register for further information:

<http://www.nuclearwasteadvisory.co.uk/uploads/6901NWAA%20ISSUES%20REGISTER%20COMMENTARY%20letterhead.doc>.

There was a reminder of the planned seminar from DECC and CoRWM on why deep geological disposal has been chosen as the preferred option for the UK.

The areas of discussion following both of the presentations are summarised in 4.11 – 4.18 below

4.11 – Role and influence of a community in changes to the inventory

It was noted by the Partnership that, given all of the uncertainties and variables that had been highlighted in the presentations, a key issue for any area that might potentially host a facility is the role and influence a community will have with regard to changes to the inventory.

Although there was an indication in the White Paper of what the inventory might be, things have clearly moved on since it was written and there are many different possibilities in the future. It was reiterated that it is extremely important for the community to understand what role they can play in defining and controlling the inventory, as they will want to have a say about how the inventory evolves as time goes on.

The need to be able to answer the questions that people are bound to ask whilst the Partnership is trying to inform them about this issue was also noted.

It was agreed that it is too early in the process to say what the Partnership or West Cumbria wants or will accept in terms of inventory, but they do want to know what the change management process would be to handle any changes to the inventory over time. It was also agreed that this needs to be a legally binding agreement, so that West Cumbria keeps a right of control over changes, and so that future Governments cannot just make changes.

DECC agreed that it is very difficult to know what the volumes and types of waste will be in the future. For this reason the key issue for them is also about whether clear processes have been identified that people will be happy with for dealing with both what is in place at that time, *and* what needs to be in place going forward. They also noted that the benefits package would need to deal with this as well.

4.12 – The affect of future policy decisions on potential types of waste in the inventory

It was acknowledged that the types of waste to be dealt with in a facility would be determined by future policy decisions e.g. new build, future capacity, spent fuel, various other materials such as plutonium and decisions about recycling/reprocessing.

The NDA noted that the inventory would not necessarily be reduced by reprocessing, but the form of waste would change i.e. there would be more high and intermediate level waste, more uranium/plutonium and less spent fuel.

It was also noted by some Partnership members that policy decisions about new build and continued commitment to reprocessing are particularly relevant for West Cumbria. In potentially volunteering to host a repository, the community would want to know about the overall picture for jobs and employment.

4.13 – Determining the potential size of a repository

A discussion was held about whether it is possible to provide estimates of the potential size of a repository (both underground and surface facilities), to help members of the public and the Partnership understand this.

The NDA has confirmed that the surface facilities would be around 1 square kilometre. For the underground repository, an estimation can only be made when the characteristics of a site have been determined e.g. the strength of rock, its porosity and other factors affecting the movement of water, and the associated risk assessments. They also

confirmed that it is possible to have more than one underground facility attached to a surface facility.

It was noted by the Partnership that, whilst the Government's preference is for one repository, the inventory at any identified site would be bounded by the rock that it can fit into. The need might therefore arise for more than one facility both now and in the future.

Given all of the potential for future changes, it was acknowledged that the inventory could change enormously. A question was raised about whether it is possible to estimate a maximum inventory to determine the potential maximum size of a repository.

DECC stated that both they and the Partnership are not in a position to guess what the situation will be in 50 years time. With regard to technological developments, some of the issues under discussion are about what will be in place in 100-200 years time, and it is impossible to predict what might happen in those timescales. DECC reiterated that this is why it is so important to have a process in place that the community are happy with.

4.14 – Developing a set of principles

There was a reminder about the scope of the Work Programme item. It was acknowledged that the key question for the Partnership *at this stage* is what is realistic to be in place before it can make a judgement on its recommendations about a decision about participation. It was suggested that this might be resolved by identifying a set of principles that could be in place at that time, including a system of negotiation that would define a process for managing changes to the inventory, the requirement for a legally binding agreement and so on.

DECC reminded the Partnership that a decision about participation is only about moving forward into the siting process without obligation, and that the right of withdrawal (RoW) still exists after that stage. Whilst DECC are not mandating the stage at which the Partnership would need to have an agreement in place, in their view it would only really be needed at the final stage of the process. The question for the Partnership is therefore more about what they want in terms of sufficient levels of comfort in order to move forward.

It was agreed that the conversations should be kept at a generic level at this stage, so long as there is something in place that will give the Partnership the right level of comfort, but that can also subsequently be reviewed.

It was also agreed that inventory is a key issue for members of the public, and there is a need to define the issues around principles and a process for managing future changes to the inventory, in order to ask the public their views. It was further noted that the PSE process does mean that there will be pressure to discuss some of these issues in a matter of months rather than years, especially as West Cumbria is already hosting a large percentage of the existing waste.

4.15 – Inspection and safety systems at a GDF

Concerns were raised that there are currently no plans for an encapsulation plant/packaging facility at a GDF. It was highlighted that no packaging system is perfect and that if something should go wrong there needs to be a way of dealing with it.

The NDA confirmed that, even though packages would not be made at a dedicated site at a GDF, all packages are made to their specifications. Their designs for a facility include inspection and safety systems, which allow for any problems to be identified and for items to be removed and dealt with. Assurance was given that the regulators would not allow a facility to proceed without this in place.

4.16 – Potential for an encapsulation plant at a GDF

It was noted that it is not yet clear where an encapsulation plant for spent fuel from new reactors will be sited, and that (for example) the current plans for the new build site at Hinkley Point do not include an encapsulation plant. Whilst the options for locating an encapsulation plant are being assessed in the high level feasibility studies being undertaken by the NDA, it was acknowledged that the assumptions about what might be at a GDF could change, including the potential for future discussions about a new build encapsulation facility.

4.17 – NDA response to Pete Roche's presentation

Pete Roche is due to provide a paper for the Partnership to follow-up on his presentation. It was agreed that it would be useful to hear the NDA's response to the issues raised in his presentation, including how long would they expect a GDF to stay operational for with a 16GW production capacity and other questions of clarification raised by Pete. Both papers will be provided before the Partnership considers the BGS results at the end of September, to ensure that the 2 issues can be considered in parallel.

4.18 – Risk targets and regulation of the disposal of radioactive waste

A question was asked about the consistency of risk targets, and whether all parties are working towards the same set of targets. The Environment Agency (EA) confirmed that in February 2009 they published revised Guidance to regulate the disposal of radioactive waste (see <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/business/sectors/99322.aspx> for further information). One requirement is the Risk Guidance Level (1E-06 y-1) which concerns the period beyond closure of the site and provides the EA's primary long-term assessment standard for environmental safety. Whilst use of this guidance is not legally enforceable it does set out those requirements that the EA would expect to be met in order for it to grant an Environmental Permit to an operator. The NDA confirmed that it is currently using this Guidance in developing its Generic Disposal System Safety Case.

4.19 – Actions and way forward

It was agreed that Fred Barker will work with the local authorities to develop a set of draft principles to meet the Work Programme item on Inventory. These will be reviewed by the Steering Group on 13th October before coming to the Partnership for discussion.

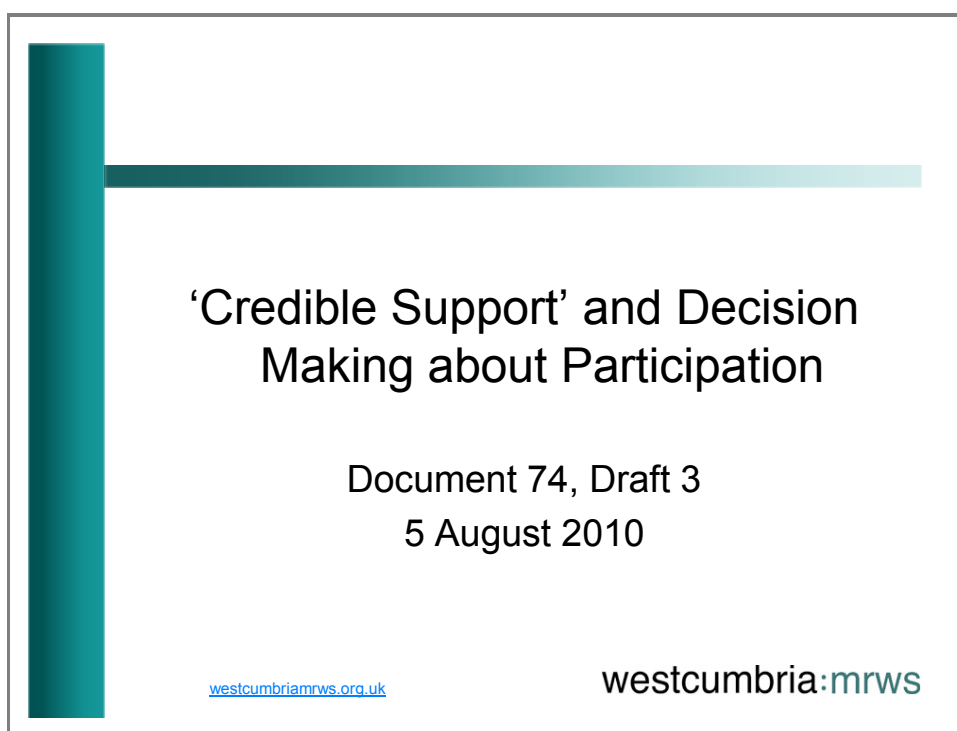
5. Credible Support

5.1 – Background

In order to identify what the Partnership needs to do to reach a judgement about Criterion 6a in the Work Programme: *'whether the Partnership's recommendations are credible given public and stakeholder views'*, Fred Barker had prepared a discussion paper to help the Partnership to consider the pros and cons of different methods of informing a decision about participation, including the use of referenda and defining what is meant by *'credible support'*.

An overview of the discussion paper *'Credible Support and Decision Making about Participation'* (Document 74, draft 3) was presented – copies of the slides are below. The paper had already been discussed by the Steering Group and there was a reminder that the paper relates purely to the stage of a decision about participation.

The discussion that followed is summarised in 5.2 – 5.13 below.



Decision Criterion

- Discussion paper seeks to identify what the Partnership needs to do to be able to reach a judgement about: “*whether the Partnership’s recommendations are credible given public and stakeholder views*” (criterion 6a).

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What the WP says

- A DtP should be “credible”
- Demonstrated using local consultation applying established good practice
- Engagement should seek to identify the extent of local support for participation, any issues of concern, and the reasons for any opposition
- Government is not expecting or seeking a particular threshold of support

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Findings from PSE1

- People found it very hard to put a level on what would constitute 'credible support or opposition', or to describe how different geographic views should be weighted, although most agreed that West Cumbria residents should have the most say, and people outside Cumbria should get very little say.
- A number of people felt a referendum or public vote should take place. This was discussed at the Residents' Panel, where the group was somewhat divided as to how representative or inclusive such an approach would be. Overall, the Panel felt a combination of consultation and a vote or survey would be an appropriate mix in order to inform decision making, but that the vote or survey should come later in the process.

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Current 'indicators of credibility'

- broad support from the stakeholder organisations in the area, including those that are likely to form a Community Siting Partnership if a DtP was taken
- an increasing level of confidence in the Partnership held over time by stakeholders engaged and a surveyed sample of the general public
- evidence that concerns raised have been, or will be, addressed where appropriate, including explanations as to why not where relevant.”

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Qualitative Indicator 1

- broad support from the stakeholder organisations in the area, including those that are likely to form a Community Siting Partnership if a DtP was taken
- broad support for the Partnership's preliminary judgements against the criteria for participation [and any 'minded to' recommendation'] from its current member organisations and those engaged through its programme of public and stakeholder engagement

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Qualitative Indicator 2

- evidence that concerns raised have been, or will be, addressed where appropriate, including explanations as to why not where relevant.”
- evidence that (a) concerns raised have been, or will be, addressed where appropriate, including explanations as to why not where relevant, and (b) reasons for opposition have been identified, understood and taken into account in reaching judgements against criteria for participation.

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Quantitative Indicator

- an increasing level of confidence in the Partnership held over time by stakeholders engaged and a surveyed sample of the general public
- the percentage of the surveyed public in Copeland and/or Allerdale that support participation in the siting process should be greater than the percentage that oppose it [ie there should be 'net support']

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Overview of suggested indicators

- broad support for the Partnership's preliminary judgements against the criteria for participation [and any 'minded to' recommendation] from its current member organisations and those engaged through its programme of public and stakeholder engagement
- evidence that (a) concerns raised have been, or will be, addressed where appropriate, including explanations as to why not where relevant, and (b) reasons for opposition have been identified, understood and taken into account in reaching judgements against criteria for participation
- the percentage of the surveyed public in Copeland and/or Allerdale that support participation in the siting process should be greater than the percentage that oppose it [ie there should be 'net support']

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Implications for PSE3

- objectives for PSE3 should address the indicators
- three major strands: formal consultation on the preliminary judgements against the criteria for participation and any 'minded to' recommendation; deliberative activities to encourage a weighing of evidence and arguments; and the awareness tracking survey
- publication of a Consultation Document, which provides an overview of evidence about how concerns identified in PSE1 and PSE2 have or will be addressed, and sets out the Partnership's preliminary judgements against criteria for participation and any 'minded to' recommendation.
- key Qs: are the preliminary judgements against criteria robust? If not, why not? What would be needed to demonstrate robustness? On the basis of the preliminary judgements, would you support a 'minded to' recommendation? Under what conditions would you support a 'minded to' recommendation?

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Referendums

- House of Lords Select Committee on the Constitution concluded there were significant drawbacks and better ways to increase citizen engagement ('Referendums in the UK', 2010)
- Very limited international experience – only done at the stage when potential sites and well-defined host communities have been identified.
- The proposed approaches to 'indicators of credibility', PSE and awareness tracking surveys offer good prospect for providing a credible decision about whether to participate.

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Questions for PSE2?

- Have we identified the right indicators of credibility?
- Are there other indicators we should use? If so, why?
- Do you have any other comments on how public and stakeholder views should inform our judgements?

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5.2 – Overall views on the proposed indicators

It was agreed that there is a reasonable level of comfort about the proposed qualitative indicators, but there was a range of views on the proposed use of a quantitative indicator.

5.3 – Increasing level of confidence in the Partnership

A discussion was held about why this measure had not been retained as a quantitative indicator. It was acknowledged that members of the public are going to find a lot of the information about the MRWS process very complex and difficult to get their heads round. The need to know whether there is sufficient trust and belief in members of the Partnership for people to put their faith in the Partnership to make recommendations and decisions on their behalf is therefore considered to be highly relevant.

The potential issues that had already been discussed with regard to using this measure as an indicator included the fact that it only identifies a trend (and whilst this might be increasing it might not be high enough), together with the issue that there might be other things happening external to the Partnership that could have an impact on levels of trust.

5.4 – Differences between public opinion surveys and referenda

A discussion was held about the differences between using the measure of net support (taken from the Ipsos/MORI tracking surveys) as a quantitative indicator, and carrying out a referendum. Some felt that there is essentially little difference between them, and others, including DECC, expressed concerns that opinion surveys are too random to provide an accurate measure of public opinion.

The concerns associated with referenda were referred to, and it was explained that the package of engagement activities is proposed as the best way to overcome some of these concerns.

It was also explained that in a referendum people choose whether to cast a vote or not, and therefore if people are not particularly bothered about an issue, they do not tend to vote. With a survey, almost all people surveyed will provide a response, and this therefore gives a more accurate and statistically representative picture of the full range of public views in a given area.

Assurance was also given that the surveys carried out by Ipsos/MORI are not entirely random, in that they do target people to make sure that the survey sample is statistically representative of the whole community. Each survey is given a confidence rating which provides further assurance on the robustness of the process. It was acknowledged that Ipsos/MORI is a highly reputable organisation, and that they are experts in carrying out public opinion surveys. Also, the Partnership is already operating at the top end of a survey confidence rating in terms of market standards.

DECC stated that, whilst they agree with everything in the paper about qualitative indicators and the use of referenda, with regard to quantitative indicators they still have a question about why the Partnership would want to introduce a quantitative indicator at this stage in the process.

5.5 – Potential for carrying out a peer review of the final Ipsos/MORI survey

The need for the Partnership to be seen to be taking the maximum amount of care to ensure that any questioning process is optimum and challenge-proof was highlighted. It was therefore suggested that, whether or not quantitative indicators are used, it might be worth carrying out a peer review of the content and planned process for the final tracking survey, to ensure that there is real rigour in the framing of the questions and determining the sample sizes etc. There was broad agreement that this would be a good idea despite the fact there is full confidence in the contractor.

5.6 – Option for a community to hold its own referendum

It was noted that, whilst it may be agreed that the Partnership does not want to use a referendum to inform a decision about participation, it is important to be sure that the Partnership is not seen to be taking away the freedom/option for a community to hold its own referendum should it choose to do so. It was pointed out by CALC that there is legislative provision that, if a parish follows set procedures and chooses to carry out a referendum, then one has to be provided by the borough council.

5.7 – Concerns about the perceptions of not using quantitative indicators

It was noted that, if certain quantitative measures are available but a decision is made not to use them, e.g. the Ipsos/MORI surveys, the Partnership needs to be prepared for the argument that people were asked for their views, but these views are now being ignored because the Partnership and the decision making bodies did not like what was said. Assurance was given that it is not intended to use the quantitative information from the tracking surveys in this way, but care about how its use *might* be interpreted was noted.

It was also noted that there are several ways in which the range of issues that have come out of the awareness tracking surveys might be taken into account in a broader sense. The key question is what is put on the public record as the key indicator(s) of public opinion that the Partnership will take into account when making its recommendations.

5.8 – Net support vs a majority

A discussion was held about the relative merits of using net support instead of a simple majority of people in favour. It was clarified that net support means that when the 'don't knows' are set aside, there are more people supporting than opposing. In this sense it is a less onerous target than majority support, and it was stated that the process is in some

difficulty if it cannot achieve the simple indicator of more people being in favour than against.

5.9 – Use of all 3 indicators

A discussion was held about whether any one indicator would be a show-stopper in itself. It was confirmed that the discussion paper (Document 74) proposes that all 3 indicators would need to be met.

Some felt that this should not be the case as it is all part of a much broader picture. A suggestion was made that if all 3 of the indicators were not *absolutely* binding for the Partnership, it might help people see a way forward (for example if an indicator was just missed for reasons outside the control of the Partnership).

This generated concerns from some members about the Partnership being seen to over-rule public views, when it has been repeatedly said that their opinions will count. It was stated that serious thought needs to be given to any proposals that the indicators might not be held as binding.

5.10 – Different views on the use of a quantitative indicator

A discussion was held about the pros and cons of having a clear quantitative indicator in place at all.

DECC reiterated that the White Paper was designed very carefully to try to avoid having to do everything at once in a process that is going to carry on for decades. It was noted that the White Paper does not require the Partnership to have a quantitative indicator, although it can certainly choose to do so.

Some of the reasons that were given for people being against the use of a quantitative indicator included:

- It does not provide any information about people's level of understanding of the issues behind their views.
- There can be no certainty about whether people understand what they are supporting e.g. they might think that they are supporting a decision to host a repository, rather than purely a decision about participation.
- The danger that people "vote" purely on whether they are pro or anti nuclear, rather than because they have a full and informed view.
- It is too hard edged a measure for what is a relatively soft decision at this stage in the process.

The value of using this kind of indicator much further down the line when the community has been engaged and involved for a number of years was also stated.

Some of the reasons in favour of using a quantitative indicator included:

- *[with regard to the concerns about whether people will be well enough informed]* People should be entitled to have a gut feeling or a view on the issue without proving whether they have enough information to make an informed decision.
- If no quantitative indicator is included, the figures will be out there anyway and it would clearly be problematic if a decision was made to move forward when there was clearly net opposition.
- Quantitative information is exactly what a decision about participation should, in part, be based upon.

Although a slightly separate issue, there was also some support for splitting the indicator to reflect opinion in Allerdale and Copeland separately for the purpose of the different

local authorities. It was suggested that this could potentially be split further to identify even more local views.

With regard to a potential judicial review, the dangers of a decision making authority ignoring a quantitative indicator that had been set were highlighted. A representative from Allerdale Borough Council (BC) stated that they did not think that Allerdale BC would go against that kind of evidence. It was suggested that, *if* this is the political reality, it is a strong argument for having an explicit and transparent quantitative indicator as suggested.

5.11 – Option to poll the same group of people throughout the process

With regard to the difficulties in informing enough people to enough depth in the timescales that the Partnership is working to, a suggestion was made that the same group of people that had been polled in the surveys to date could be contacted again.

It was confirmed that Ipsos/MORI refresh the people that they contact in each survey. The statistics would be skewed if the same people were contacted each time and it could no longer be regarded as a representative sample of the community.

It was, however, noted that other engagement methods, including the Residents' Panel and the Stakeholder Organisation Workshop, can be used to track changes in trends to some extent, as there is a level of consistency in attendance.

5.12 – Potential compromise

It was acknowledged that the Partnership had come to the same issue as the Steering Group, with regard to the political reality of the decision making processes in the local authorities. A decision needs to be made about whether the Partnership wants to use whatever information they have available to them to inform their recommendations about a decision about participation, or whether they want to set out some very specific parameters which will inform that decision.

The different views amongst Partnership members were acknowledged, including the levels of nervousness from some about putting an equal amount of weight on a quantitative indicator as on the qualitative ones.

It was suggested that a way forward might be to keep the 2 qualitative indicators, and use the available quantitative measures to inform and support them. This would still make direct use of the quantitative data that will exist, but would give the Partnership greater flexibility to take its own judgements in its final report. The qualitative and quantitative information would be collated, analysed and passed to the decision making authorities to, in turn, inform their own judgements as to whether or not a decision to participate (DtP) should be taken.

There was broad support for this suggestion from many Partnership members. This solution would ensure that each of the decision making authorities would have to go through a rigorous process in coming to their own conclusions and it also places the onus on them to analyse the data in forming that view.

It was, however, noted that this might be leaning towards changing the aim of the Partnership as it is currently set out. It was also stated that, whilst the suggestion does offer a way forward, the Partnership would lose the absolute clarity about how members of the public can influence the work of the Partnership and the decisions of the DMB(s). It was therefore suggested that it would be very helpful if the Partnership were to make a clear and honest statement that reflects that it would be unlikely that a decision about participation would be taken without public support.

It was noted that whatever is agreed as the suggested way forward, the Partnership will need to explain this in PSE2 and ask for feedback on it.

5.13 – Actions and way forward

It was agreed that the Steering Group will consider this issue and the outcomes will be brought back for the full Partnership to discuss and determine a way forward at their next meeting on the 29th of September.

It was noted that the decision to discuss this issue further might lead to delays in some of the PSE2 activities. This PSE Sub-Group will look at this and provide an update on the implications.

6. Siting Process and Principles of Involvement for Affected Communities

6.1 – Background

At the last meeting, on 25th June, the Partnership discussed a paper on ‘*The Siting Process and Principles of Involvement for Affected Communities*’. It was agreed at this meeting that a number of high-level principles to guide the involvement of potentially affected communities should be adopted for discussion in PSE2 (see meeting report, Document 82, Section 4 for further details of the discussions on June 25th).

The aim of the discussion at the meeting today was to re-visit principle 6 and agree what should be taken forward to put into PSE2.

6.2 – Links with the NDA’s framework for site identification

The NDA is going through its own process to make changes to its proposed framework for identifying potential candidate sites in Stage 4. The Partnership paper will therefore need to be adapted in the future to make sure that it fits with the NDA’s resulting paper, particularly with regard to section 7. It was noted that, as the Partnership approaches a decision about participation, questions will be asked about what will happen in Stage 4 *should* a decision to participate be taken, and there will be a need for clear information for members of the public about this.

It was confirmed that the Partnership paper and the NDA paper will take one another into account. The NDA paper will set out a high-level framework that will allow communities to define their own local processes that fit into the NDA framework. The final version of Document 75 will set out the options for how communities might do that.

It was agreed that there is a need for a statement that makes this clear to communities, and that emphasises the need for an integrated process.

6.3 – Potential options for principle 6

The initial draft of Principle 6 was worded: ‘... *that all parties will avoid the imposition of a GDF on an unwilling host community*’.

Document 75 had been updated (draft 3, circulated in advance) to reflect the discussions at the last meeting and the following two options for principle 6 were presented for discussion:

Option1 – Delete principle 6, as it is about the end point of the process and addresses an outcome of the *entire* siting process. At this stage, principles are being identified to guide the Partnership through Stage 4, and principle 3 [‘... *that all parties will strive for a constructive, deliberative and consensual process, with an emphasis on effective communication, engagement, joint working, respect for divergent views and reasoned weighing of evidence and arguments*’] already addresses the desirable features of the Community Siting Partnership process. Stage 5 and beyond could be looked at in the light of the experience of working with these principles, and new principles could be added in at that stage if required.

Option 2 – Amending principle 6 so that it is consistent with the wording of a potential Community Siting Partnership (CSP) judgement/decision criteria i.e. *‘that all parties recognise that any recommendation must be credible in the light of the views of potential host communities’*.

6.4 – Discussion re the options for principle 6

Some members, including Cumbria CC and Copeland BC, preferred the first option of deleting principle 6, as they agreed that it is not relevant at this stage.

Others, including CALC, felt that principle 6 (or something similar) needs to stay in, as it is all about being true to the spirit of voluntarism. CALC stated that, if principle 6 is taken out, the wording of *‘strive for’* in principle 3 is very weak in a voluntarism context, and they could not imagine how they would be able to sell this to their constituents. Another member stated that, whilst it is not felt that there is any risk that a facility would be imposed on a community, principle 6 is the one thing in the paper that gives some confidence that there is something definite.

Some additional options were suggested including:

- Replacing principle 6 with: *‘Avoid the imposition of investigations in areas where there are unwilling potential host communities’*.
- Strengthening principle 3, although some could not see how.

There was a reminder that the decision is about what the Partnership is comfortable with putting into PSE2, not about making a final decision.

6.5 – Difficulty in defining host community

With regard to defining a host community, it was acknowledged that there is no confidence that any siting process would map across a well defined host community (it is likely to include parts of one or more communities), nor would there necessarily be any consistency of view in a host community about the preferred way forward.

It was noted that the White Paper defines the DMB(s) clearly, and it was felt by some that the level of complication in trying to define a host community(ies) at this stage is too great. Cumbria CC stated that this is why they have always argued that the process should stick with the well defined decision making processes that already exist through the local authorities. They reiterated their preference for principle 6 to be deleted, and suggested that principle 3 should be weighted heavily.

CALC stated that, if the MRWS process is truly one of voluntarism, the risk of not meeting principle 6 does not exist. It was asked whether there is a fear that if principle 6 is left in, it might “scupper” the whole process. Cumbria CC responded by stating that it would be misleading to proceed on the basis that the views of a very small group of people living in proximity to a facility would have the right of veto. CALC reiterated their view that the basis of voluntarism includes the concept of a community both volunteering *and* holding the right of veto if they are not willing to proceed further at any stage.

6.6 – The need for public versions of documents

There was a reminder that there is a need for an executive summary/simple to read version of this document (and other similar documents) for members of the public. A summary version will be included in the Discussion Pack.

6.7 – Potential way forward

There was a reminder that the issues under discussion are about a later stage in the process, *should* a decision to participate be taken, and the decision that needs to be made is about what would be suitable to go into PSE2. It was suggested that option 2

could be explored further by looking at principles 6 and 3 together in order to draft a different set of words that will meet both sets of needs.

6.8 – Actions and way forward

It was agreed that if wording can be agreed that is close to what each party wants, the Partnership will be happy to take that forward into PSE2 to get feedback on it. The Steering Group was mandated to agree changes to the wording of principle 6 to include reference to 'credible support' being required in order to proceed.

7. Way Forward and Actions

7.1 – Partnership decision making meeting

A date has been agreed for this meeting which will now take place on 30th September.

7.2 – Credible support

The issues around the use of a quantitative indicator will be discussed further by the Steering Group, to be brought back for discussion at the 29th September Partnership meeting.

7.3 – Community involvement in decision making

The Steering Group were mandated to discuss and agree a wording change to principle 6, along the lines discussed (see section 6). Given that the members most concerned with this issue are on the Steering Group, the new wording does not need to come back to the Partnership for agreement.

7.4 – Impact on timescales of PSE2 events

The decisions on the way forward with 7.2 and 7.3 above will be incorporated into the plans and timescales for PSE2. It is likely that there will be some delays to the timing of certain events – this will be determined by the Programme Manager.

7.5 – Dates

The forward programme of meeting dates is provided below as a reminder. Members of the public are welcome to observe the Partnership meetings (right hand column). Please contact the Secretariat for details and registration on 0800 048 8912.

Steering Group meetings 2010:	Partnership meetings 2010:
18 August (<i>open to Partnership members for BGS screening presentations 09.30–12.00</i>)	
1 September	29 September * (<i>Hunday Manor Hotel, nr Workington</i>)
13 October	28 October (<i>Greenhill Hotel, Wigton</i>)
10 November	
24 November	10 December (<i>The Copeland Centre, Whitehaven</i>)
2011:	2011:
5 January	19 January (<i>Hundith Hill Hotel, nr Cockermouth</i>)
2 February	
16 February	3 March (<i>tbc, Copeland</i>)
16 March	
30 March	14 April (<i>tbc, Allerdale</i>)

*** NB This Partnership meeting has been moved from 16th to 29th September. It replaces the Steering Group meeting originally scheduled for 29th September.**

7.6 – Actions. The following actions were agreed:

	Action	Who	By when
1	Advise Rhuari what has been done to communicate findings from PSE1 and the status of seeking agreement on the official Partnership members' statement.	All members	At meeting/ 13 Aug
2	Provide details of statutory/preferred consultees to helena@3kq.co.uk to be included in the expansion of the database.	All members (Helen to collate)	13 Aug
3	Advise Rhuari which PSE2 events you are able to attend (see section 3 for list of dates/events).	All members	13 Aug
4	Arrange briefings for constituents/members before the relevant PSE2 events.	All members	End Sept
5	Clarify percentages of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste currently held at Sellafield (by volume & activity). MoD waste included in the baseline and upper inventory. 	Bruce McKirdy, NDA	3 Sept
6	Draft a set of draft principles to meet the Work Programme item on Inventory, to be reviewed by the Steering Group on 13 th October.	Fred and local authority officers	5 Oct
7	Pete Roche to produce a paper following up on his presentation on Inventory. NDA to revise its paper to respond to the issues raised.	Pete Roche & Bruce McKirdy, NDA	3 Sept
8	Provide a summary note on related aspects including Fixed Unit Price, funded decommissioning programmes etc.	Andrew Craze, DECC	31 Aug
9	Discuss the potential for a presentation from DECC on the work being carried out in relation to the European Commission directive.	Rhuari & Andrew Craze, DECC	31 Aug
10	Reconsider indicators for credible support, to bring back to the 29 th Sept Partnership meeting.	Steering Group	1 Sept
11	Prepare a brief paper and presentation to the 29 th Sept Partnership meeting on how a siting process would need to fit in with local (and potential national) statutory planning processes.	Fergus, Charles, Stewart	21 Sept
12	Circulate draft meeting report to Partnership attendees.	Jane	13 Aug
13	Comment on draft meeting report.	All attendees	20 Aug
14	Circulate final draft of meeting report and publish on website.	Jane/Rhuari	27 Aug
15	Write and publish articles for organisational newsletters and websites to raise awareness of the Partnership and the PSE2 plan. (Seek assistance from Communications Advisor if needed.)	All	Ongoing
16	Let Paul know if any articles or updates about the Partnership are published in your newsletter/website as a result of the action above.	All	Ongoing

8. Public Questions/Comments

8.1 – Statements from Chris Reay

1. You're talking about waste in tonnes or volume. We haven't got a common unit of waste, compared to crude oil where we talk in barrels and everybody knows what it is. We either need a common currency, or we need a conversion system like Centigrade and Fahrenheit.
2. You can only have a power station that can run for 30 years before it's redundant. Think about it. The same technology and the same people are asking to run a repository which might operate for 200 years. There's a mismatch there.
3. Regarding what happened with wind farms in this part of the world. Workington is surrounded by them – they put one in, it made the area look a bit shabby, they put in another one, and now we're surrounded by them. So we have a repository put in this part of the world, the next stage will be them saying would you like to have another one?
4. We can say we don't want one, but Whitehall say 'you're going to get it'.

Allerdale BC response

In response to the issue of 30 years for the operation of a power station and a repository being open for 200 years, the difference is that the repository would be *open to accept waste* for 200 years, it wouldn't be *operating* in the same way.

8.2 – Statement from Jean McSorley

Regarding the surface facilities for a repository in Cumbria, it's not just encapsulation plants at the head of a repository that are being talked about, it's also potentially a store for all the different kinds of fuel, and there are all sorts of social, ethical and financial issues attached to that issue as well. It would be very remiss of the Partnership not to consider these issues, which include Fixed Unit Price, funded decommissioning programmes, and the potential for legally binding agreements that the Government might enter into with industry. These are all parallel processes that are going on and the Partnership needs to know how these might impact on a repository. One final thing is, I don't know if people are aware that the European Commission are putting together a directive on waste disposal and they have asked for timelines for disposal to possibly be included. As far as I'm aware, the British Government has said that isn't appropriate, but it might be worth asking the Government representatives here today to comment on that.

Cumbria CC response

Jean is always incredibly informative and instructive on these things and I learn something new each time I talk to her. It's incredibly important that this Partnership equips itself to be aware of and deal with these things. The point is that in these straightened times, we need to ensure that the Partnership has the financial resources to interrogate these issues sufficiently – we are obliged to carry out these investigations thoroughly. All of these processes are relevant and we need the resources to be able to find out more about them, whether technical or legal. Any constructive suggestions and advice are welcomed and we shouldn't hesitate to add to the Work Programme, with the caution that we should take care not to bog ourselves down as well.

DECC response

DECC offered to arrange for the people who are dealing with the issues raised by Jean to come and talk to the Partnership about what stage that process is at and what is

happening with it. They also agreed to provide a summary briefing note to explain what the different aspects mean.

8.3 – Statements from Andy Thomas

1. Radioactivity cannot be destroyed, all we can do is control the chemical form that it is in. In general terms, the more we handle the radioactive material, the more radioactive material we create because of the contamination of equipment and facilities.
2. I very much liked some of the ideas behind Pete Roche's presentation, and the idea that a host community can make a bounded offer is very interesting. E.g. *'we're prepared to deal with the legacy waste, provided it's shut in 50 years'*, is very interesting and noble.
3. I would urge you to be careful about asking questions of the public if you are not sure you are willing or able to handle the range of responses they may give you.

8.4 – Question from Diana Spencer

[Reference was made to the June 25th meeting report, Document 82, section 5.2.2 – which states: *'Allerdale BC gave an update that they are being advised, by their legal team and through Government guidance, that the decision about participation in Allerdale BC will probably be made by their executives'*.]

It states that the decision about participation in Allerdale will probably be taken by the executives. Can Allerdale BC confirm whether their executive is comprised of officers or elected members?

Allerdale BC response

Allerdale BC confirmed that their executive is made up of elected members i.e. the executives who will be making the decision are elected representatives.

9. Acronyms/Abbreviations

ABC/Allerdale BC	Allerdale Borough Council
BGS	British Geological Survey
CALC	Cumbria Association of Local Councils
CBC/Copeland BC	Copeland Borough Council
CCC/Cumbria CC	Cumbria County Council
CoRWM	Committee on Radioactive Waste Management
CSP	Community Siting Partnership
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
DfT	Department for Transport
DMB	Decision Making Body
DtP	Decision to Participate
EA	Environment Agency
EoI	Expression of Interest
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FoE	Friends of the Earth
GDF	Geological Disposal Facility
HSE	Health & Safety Executive
ILW	Intermediate Level Waste
IPC	Infrastructure Planning Commission
LDNPA	Lake District National Park Authority
LGA	Local Government Association
LLW	Low Level Waste
LLWR	Low Level Waste Repository
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRWS	Managing Radioactive Waste Safely
NALC	National Association of Local Councils
ND	Nuclear Directorate (a department of the HSE)
NDA	Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
NEA	Nuclear Energy Agency
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NII	Nuclear Installations Inspectorate (of the HSE)
NNPS	Nuclear National Policy Statement
NWAA	Nuclear Waste Advisory Associates
NWDA	North West Development Agency
NuLeAF	Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum
NWAT	Nuclear Waste Assessment Team (of the EA)
OCNS	Office for Civil Nuclear Security
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PSE	Public and Stakeholder Engagement
RoW	Right of Withdrawal
RWMD	Radioactive Waste Management Directorate (of the NDA)
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SLC	Site Licence Company
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UKSO	UK Safeguards Office
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
WCSF	West Cumbrian Strategic Forum
WCSP	West Cumbria Strategic Partnership
WCSSG	West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group

Appendix 1 – Agenda for the 5th August 2010 meeting

Objectives of the meeting were to:

- Develop an understanding of the inventory, the process for altering it and how the community might influence it, Tasks 4b(i+ii).
- Consider the pros and cons of different methods of informing a decision about participation, including referenda and defining 'credible support', Task 6a(ix).
- Understand and influence the Site Selection Process, including agreeing material to publish in PSE2, Task 5a(i).

Agenda

Time	Item	Notes
09.00	Arrivals and Registration.	
09.30	Welcome. Agenda Setting. Updates, including from Sub-Groups, and Actions.	An updates sheet will be tabled on the day.
	Inventory: DECC/NDA view.	Presentation from NDA/DECC, supported by Document 88 .
	Inventory: Alternative view.	Critique from Pete Roche, Edinburgh Energy and Environment Consultancy.
	Public Questions.	Opportunity for members of the public to ask questions.
12.45	Lunch	(approx. timing)
	Using public opinion to inform our work: defining 'credible support'.	Presentation from Fred Barker, NuLeAF. Discuss and agree the way forward for testing within PSE2. See Document 74 draft 3 .
	Siting Process and Principles for Involvement of Affected Communities.	An update and proposal re: 'principles for involvement of affected communities', Fred Barker, NuLeAF. Agree approach to Principle 6 on page 14 of Document 75 draft 3 .
	Way Forward.	Actions and other communications.
	Public Questions.	Opportunity for members of the public to ask questions.
16.00	Close	

Bold type indicates papers sent out in advance of the meeting. We will assume you have read them: please contact us ASAP if you do not have copies.

Appendix 2 – Attendees on 5th August 2010

Mike Davidson	Allerdale Borough Council	(Steering Group member)
Tim Heslop	Allerdale Borough Council	
Charles Holmes	Allerdale Borough Council	(Steering Group member)
Carni McCarron-Holmes	Allerdale Borough Council	
Sam Standage	Allerdale Borough Council	
Guy Richardson	CALC	
Geoff Smith	Allerdale CALC	
Chris Shaw	Allerdale/Copeland CALC	(Steering Group member)
Keith Hitchen	Copeland CALC	(Steering Group member)
Revd Dr Lindsay Gray	Churches Together in Cumbria	
Yvonne Clarkson	Copeland Borough Council	
Allan Holliday	Copeland Borough Council	
John Kane	Copeland Borough Council	
Fergus McMorrow	Copeland Borough Council	(Steering Group member)
Elaine Woodburn	Copeland Borough Council	(Steering Group member)
Tim Knowles	Cumbria County Council	(Steering Group member)
Marie Fallon	Cumbria County Council	
Gerald Humes	Cumbria County Council	
Stewart Kemp	Cumbria County Council	(Steering Group member)
Mike Tonkin	Eden District Council	
Robert Allison	Lake District National Park Authority	
Judith Cooke	Lake District National Park Authority	
Robert Morris-Eyton	National Farmers Union	
Fred Barker	NuLeAF	
Simon Rowley	South Lakeland District Council	

Apologies

Phil Huck	Barrow Borough Council	
Ian Curwen	Copeland Borough Council	
Paul Feehily	Cumbria County Council	
Tony Markley	Cumbria County Council	
David Southward	Cumbria County Council	
Paul McKenna	Isle of Man Government	
David Moore	West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group	(Steering Group member)

Observing Members

Andrew Craze	DECC
Bruce Cairns	DECC
Brian Clark	CoRWM
Mark Dutton	CoRWM
Gavin Thomson	Environment Agency
Mick Bacon	NII HSE
Bruce McKirdy	NDA RWMD
Samantha King	NDA RWMD

Facilitators, Secretariat and Presenters

Richard Harris	3KQ (Facilitator)
Rhuari Bennett	3KQ (Facilitator and Programme Manager)
Jane Dalton	3KQ (Report Writer)
Sharon Walker	Copeland Borough Council (Secretariat)
Pete Roche	Edinburgh Energy and Environment Consultancy

Other

Paul Gardner	Osprey Communications (Communications Adviser)
David Collier	Golder Associates (Partnership Evaluators)
Helen Fisher	3KQ (Discussion Pack Design Team)
Malcolm Rigg	Fluid Productions (Discussion Pack Design Team)

Members of the Public who attended for all or part of the meeting

David Wood
Diana Spencer
George Hunter
Chris Reay
Tom Willcox
Margaret Burns
Andy Thomas
Jean McSorley
Lynne Blackburn
Ruth Balogh
Jay Redgrove
Alun Ellis
Jenny Willis

Other Members, Not in Attendance

Ken Williams	Barrow Borough Council	
Rob Johnston	Cumbria Chamber of Commerce	
Ian Stephens	Cumbria Tourism	
Peter Kane	GMB Union	(Steering Group member)
Peter Clements	Prospect Union	

Appendix 3 – How Members Represent their Organisations on the Partnership

All Partnership members recognise the need to update the organisations that they represent and proactively feed their views in. This is essential to prevent Partnership members becoming 'detached' from their organisation in terms of understanding, as well as maintaining the credibility of the representative role that members commit to fulfilling. The table below sets out how each organisation undertakes to do this.

Note the gaps will be filled as reporting mechanisms are clarified.

Organisation	Nominated Representatives and preferred contact details	Mechanisms Used
Allerdale BC	<p>Mike Davidson (councillor) mike.davidson@allderdale.gov.uk Sam Standage (councillor) sam.standage@allderdale.gov.uk Tim Heslop (councillor) tim.heslop@allderdale.gov.uk Carni McCarron-Holmes (councillor) carni.mccarron-holmes@allderdale.gov.uk Charles Holmes charles.holmes@allderdale.gov.uk</p>	<p>Verbal progress report provided to the following meetings: - Corporate Management Team/ Heads of Service. - Regeneration Portfolio Holders. - Regeneration Managers Group (for further cascade). - Partnerships and Communities Directorate.</p> <p>Formal report for endorsement, or decision, would be via: - Nuclear Issues Task Group. - Executive Committee Council.</p>
Barrow BC	<p>Ken Williams (councillor) kenwilliams@barrowbc.gov.uk Phil Huck philhuck@barrowbc.gov.uk</p>	Verbal update given to Leader after each Partnership meeting.
CALC (Allerdale)	<p>Chris Shaw chris.shaw@calc.org.uk Geoff Smith (councillor) geoffandhelen@tesco.net</p>	Regular written and verbal report to CALC's Allerdale Association meetings.
CALC (Copeland)	<p>Chris Shaw chris.shaw@calc.org.uk Keith Hitchen (councillor) keith.hitchen@btinternet.com</p>	Regular written and verbal report to CALC's Copeland Association meetings.
CALC (Cumbria)	<p>Guy Richardson guy.richardson@calc.org.uk</p>	Regular written and verbal report to CALC's Executive Committee meetings.
Chamber of Commerce (Cumbria)	<p>Robert Johnston rob@cumbriachamber.co.uk</p>	
Churches Together in Cumbria	<p>Revd Dr Lindsay Gray lgray782@btinternet.com</p>	
Copeland BC	<p>Elaine Woodburn (councillor) ewoodburn@copelandbc.gov.uk Allan Holliday (councillor) allan.holliday@copeland.gov.uk John Kane (councillor) john.kane@copeland.gov.uk Yvonne Clarkson (councillor) Fergus McMorrow fergus.mcmorrow@copeland.gov.uk Ian Curwen ian.curwen@copeland.gov.uk</p>	<p>Leader's update to full Council. Update to Nuclear Working Group. Update to Executive at key milestones. Update to MRWS Task Group when needed.</p>

Cumbria County Council	Tim Knowles (councillor) timothy.knowles@cumbriacc.gov.uk Tony Markley (councillor) anthony.markley@cumbriacc.gov.uk David Southward (councillor) david.southward@virgin.net Gerald Humes (councillor) gerald.humes@cumbriacc.gov.uk Paul Feehily paul.feehily@cumbriacc.gov.uk Stewart Kemp stewart.kemp@cumbriacc.gov.uk	6-weekly written report to Nuclear Issues Working Group (NIWG). Quarterly report to Cabinet. Monthly report to Nuclear Issues Programme Board. Possible insert in weekly briefing to all staff. Link to Partnership website. Attending Allerdale and Copeland Local Area Committees on request.
Cumbria Tourism	Ian Stephens istephens@cumbriatourism.org	
Eden District Council	Mike Tonkin (councillor) mike.tonkin@eden.gov.uk	Report to members on 'Outside Bodies' website. Presentation to members as Environment Portfolio Holder.
GMB Union	Peter Kane peter.kane@sellafieldsites.com	Updates given to Shop Stewards Committee. Forward on newsletters to members.
Lake District National Park Authority	Robert Allison robert.allison@lakedistrict.gov.uk Judith Cooke judith.cooke@lakedistrict.gov.uk	
National Farmers Union	Robert Morris-Eyton rmorriseyt@aol.com	Link to Partnership website and Robert's contact details placed on NFU website. 2 principal officers that cover West Cumbria updated that the process is happening and to forward any queries to Robert.
NuLeAF	Fred Barker fbarker@gn.apc.org	Written report to each NuLeAF Steering Group. Referenced in e-bulletin. Website has a GDF section which signposts Partnership meeting reports.
Prospect Union	Peter Clements pc34@sellafieldsites.com	
South Lakeland District Council	Simon Rowley s.rowley@southlakeland.gov.uk Clare Feeney-Johnson c.feeneyjohnson@southlakeland.gov.uk	Forward minutes and newsletters to Senior Management Team and Portfolio Holder.
WCSSG	David Moore dmoore@copelandbc.gov.uk	Quarterly verbal updates to SSG. Paragraph in quarterly newsletter. Link on website to Partnership site.
Observing Members:		
CoRWM	Brian Clark briandclark@btinternet.com Mark Dutton lizmark@lizmark1.co.uk	Verbal update to all plenary meetings. Circulate key papers to Committee. Insert in e-bulletin as appropriate.
DECC	Bruce Cairns bruce.cairns@decc.gsi.gov.uk Andrew Craze andrew.craze@decc.gsi.gov.uk	Report to various meetings and colleagues with an interest in the process. Advise Ministers who take Government decisions in this area.

Environment Agency	Gavin Thomson gavin.thomson@environment-agency.gov.uk	Report key points arising to various colleagues in nuclear regulation and NW region.
Isle of Man Government	Paul McKenna paul.mckenna@gov.im	Presentation on geological disposal planned for Council of Ministers in mid-June 09.
NDA	Alun Ellis alun.ellis@nda.gov.uk Jay Redgrove jay.redgrove@nda.gov.uk	Monthly reporting to RWMD and central communications staff. Dissemination of Partnership minutes and Meeting Reports to staff.
Nuclear Installations Inspectorate	Mick Bacon mick.bacon@hse.gsi.gov.uk	Contact reports distributed after each contact (meeting or otherwise). Regular report to related project groups. Briefings taken before each meeting depending on agenda.