

# Radioactive Waste Survey Wave 1

Research report prepared for  
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive  
Waste Safely Partnership

09-030387-01  
January 2010

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# Summary

# Summary

This report presents the results of the first in a series of telephone surveys on the management of radioactive waste amongst adult residents (ages 16+ years) of Cumbria. The survey was undertaken using Computer Assisted Telephone interviewing and fieldwork took place between 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2009. Quotas were set within each of 3 Districts (Allerdale, Copeland and the Rest of Cumbria) on age, gender and working status, and the data were weighted to be representative for these variables for the population of Cumbria, and balanced so that the Districts were proportionally represented.

## Discussion

Neither the nuclear industry nor radioactive waste are top of mind local issues to Cumbria adults, and there is reasonable support for the building of new nuclear power stations, and significantly more support than for new coal and gas powered stations.

Eighty-two percent of respondents agreed that the Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, and 55% were aware that the Government is looking for such a site, particularly those living in Copeland (68%) and Allerdale (58%).

Forty-two percent had at least a little knowledge that the Government had invited communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of locating the geological disposal facility in their area, and 41% had a similar level of knowledge about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership; awareness was higher for both in Copeland and Allerdale, than in the Rest of Cumbria.

Fifty-two percent had heard that the Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria, and again, this awareness was higher in Copeland (70%), Allerdale (61%) than in the Rest of Cumbria (46%).

Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, half are in favour of the Partnership discussing with the British Government the possibility of locating the facility in West Cumbria, and one quarter are opposed, giving a net support of +25; it is in Copeland where this net support is highest at +38 compared to +26 and +21 in Allerdale and the Rest of Cumbria respectively.

Overall, 47% support the locating of the geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria, and 26% are opposed to this, giving a net support of +21; it is in Copeland where this net support is highest at +39 compared to +22 and +17 in Allerdale and the Rest of Cumbria respectively).

## Executive Summary

### Sample characteristics

Almost six in ten respondents are working either full or part-time, and around half can be classified as socio-economic grade ABC1; around two-fifths either works, or knows someone who works in the nuclear or a related industry, and this ranges from 71% in Copeland to 47% in Allerdale and 30% in rest of Cumbria.

Six in ten have lived locally for 21 or more years and respondents living in Allerdale and Copeland are more well established locally than their counterparts elsewhere; around one in ten lives in an isolated farm or house, and almost a quarter in or around a large town or city.

One in six lives alone and around three in ten have children in the household; almost one in five has a disabled household member, especially those living in either Copeland or Allerdale.

In the past year or two, around three out of ten have publicly given their opinion by some means.

### Radioactive waste in context

It would appear that the key local issues of concern in Cumbria do not relate to the nuclear industry but rather focus on traffic congestion, road maintenance and litter and dog fouling.

Whilst wind farms garner greatest support as a future source of energy – eight in ten (78%) would support such farms situated off the coast, there is reasonable support for the future building of nuclear power stations, with six in ten (62%) supporting such building.

There appears to be greatest support for the future building of nuclear power stations, and confidence that radioactive waste is well managed among respondents in Copeland and Allerdale. It is also within these areas that there is the greatest desire for the management of radioactive waste to be given priority and addressed before the building of any new facilities.

Eight in ten respondents (82%) agree that the Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground geological disposal facility as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM).

### Awareness

At the time of interview, just over half of respondents (55%) had heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called the geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste, whilst one in eight (12%) knew a lot or a fair amount about the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of locating the site in their area.

At a detailed level, one fifth of respondents were aware that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process and that participating communities could withdraw from the talks at any time.

Awareness of the Government's proposition appears to be greatest amongst those who are resident in Allerdale or Copeland, or amongst those who either work or know someone who works in a related industry.

Awareness of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is limited. At the time of interview, six in ten respondents (59%) knew almost nothing, or had never heard of the Partnership.

Amongst all respondents, just over half (52%) had heard that the Partnership was talking to the British Government about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria – awareness increases to 70% and 61% in Copeland and Allerdale respectively.

Opinion appears to be split as to how the Partnership will handle the discussion process with the Government:

- 55% are confident that the Partnership will take residents' views into account
- 53% are confident that they will be kept informed at every stage of the discussion process
- 46% are confident that the Partnership can really pull out at any stage.

## Support

Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, half are in favour of the Partnership discussing with the British Government the possibility of locating the facility in West Cumbria, and one quarter are opposed to the discussions.

Just under half (47%) support locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria, and one around quarter (26%) is opposed.

Support for the initial discussions and the ultimate locating of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria appears to be strongest among those resident in Copeland, those who work in or know someone who works in a related industry and ABC1 social grade respondents.

The perceived economic benefit of the facility is the key reason why there is support whilst the perceived risks associated with the disposal of radioactive waste and a feeling that "Cumbria has done their bit" for the nuclear industry are informing the opposition.

The newspaper and bulletins on television or radio are the key ways in which three quarters (73%) of respondents would like to be kept informed of how the discussions are progressing.

# **Background and Context**

## Background and Context

As one of the pioneers of nuclear technology, the UK has accumulated a substantial legacy of radioactive waste from a variety of different nuclear programmes, both civil and defence-related. Some of this waste is already in storage, but most still forms part of existing facilities and will only become waste over several decades or so as these plants are decommissioned and cleaned-up. Some of the waste will be radioactive and thus potentially dangerous for hundreds of thousands of years, and will need to be managed in the long-term.

For over three decades, the UK strived to successfully find a solution to the problem of long-term radioactive waste management. The nearest the UK came was a planning application for a Rock Characterisation Facility as the first step towards geological disposal in Cumbria in 1994. The application went to a Public Inquiry and was rejected in 1997. The reasons for the rejection included the way in which the site was chosen and scientific and technical uncertainties at the time. Recognising that this approach was no longer appropriate, Government undertook a more fundamental review of options for managing radioactive waste in the long term.

### The Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Programme

In 2001 Government initiated the Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) programme with a public consultation on the process. This was to find a practical solution for the UK's higher activity radioactive waste that:

- Achieved long-term protection of people and the environment
- Did this in an open and transparent way that inspired public confidence
- Was based on sound science
- Ensured the effective use of public monies.

Government remains committed to these principles.

### Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM)

Following feedback from the consultation, an independent body, the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM) was set up to recommend options to provide a long-term solution to managing higher activity radioactive waste in the UK.

To ensure its recommendations had wide-ranging support, CoRWM sought to combine the use of the best possible science and other expert advice with a wide-ranging programme of public and stakeholder engagement.

CoRWM assessed a number of options for dealing with the waste (including firing it into space, deep sea disposal, partitioning and transmutation, etc.), eliminating several before deciding on a short list for further consideration. The short-listed options included long-term interim storage, geological disposal, phased geological disposal and near surface disposal of short-lived decommissioning waste.

Government accepted CoRWM's recommendation of geological disposal, coupled with safe and secure interim storage along with a programme of ongoing research and development as the way forward and announced plans to Parliament in October 2006.

Government committed to further public consultation on how geological disposal could be taken forward.

## Consultation on how to implement Geological Disposal

The consultation "A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal" sought views on Government's proposals for delivering geological disposal. It ran from June - November 2007 and covered:

- The technical programme and aspects of the design and delivery of the geological disposal facility
- The process and criteria to be used to site the facility, including:
  - Exploring how the voluntarism/partnership approach to siting that CoRWM recommended could be made to work
  - The assessment and evaluation of potential sites, including the initial screening-out of areas unlikely to be suitable for geological disposal.

As well as providing further comment on more detailed aspects of the geological disposal programme, responses indicated general support for the proposed approach. The summary and the analysis of the responses submitted was published in January 2008.

## Managing Radioactive Waste Safely (MRWS) White Paper

Following careful consideration of the responses to the Consultation, Government published the White Paper - "Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal" on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2008. This set out Government's detailed policy and plans for the long-term management of higher activity waste.

## West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership

Having launched a search for a location to host the geological disposal facility for our higher activity radioactive waste, Government has asked communities across the country to talk to them about potentially hosting what will be called a "geological disposal facility".

At this stage, it is uncertain how long it will take to get to an operational geological disposal facility, as the driver for the process is a voluntarism/partnership approach with potential host communities. That is, the process will be dependant on discussions with local communities.

Government suggests that it is likely to be around two to three decades from the beginning of the site selection process to a facility becoming operational and ready for waste emplacement.

With around 70% of radioactive waste destined for geological disposal currently already stored at Sellafield in West Cumbria, regardless of wherever a site is chosen, the waste will have to be transported from Sellafield and is likely to affect Cumbria.

Hence, the three Councils from Allerdale, Copeland and Cumbria County have started the early stages of this conversation with Government. However, the Councils are keen to have their discussions informed by a wide range of community interests, so have set up a Partnership to advise them: the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership (WCMRWSP, hereafter referred to as the “Partnership”).

The members of the Partners are set out below:

- Allerdale Borough Council
- Barrow Borough Council
- Copeland Borough Council
- Cumbria Association of Local Councils
- Cumbria County Council
- Chamber of Commerce (Cumbria)
- Eden District Council
- GMB Union
- Lake District National Park Authority
- National Farmers Union
- Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum
- Prospect Union
- South Lakes District Council
- West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group
- West Cumbria Strategic Partnership.

Observing Members include:

- Committee on Radioactive Waste Management
- Department of Energy and Climate Change
- Environment Agency
- Isle of Man Government

- Nuclear Decommissioning Authority
- Nuclear Installations Inspectorate.

Others invited include:

- Greenpeace
- Friends of the Earth West Cumbria
- CORE (Cumbrians Opposed to a Radioactive Environment)
- Carlisle City Council.

In addition, members of the public are also able to attend Partnership meetings.

The Partnership is an advisory body aiming to “make recommendations to the Councils on whether they should participate or not in the geological disposal facility siting process, without commitment to eventually host a facility”. Effectively the Partnership is considering whether West Cumbria should proceed to the next stage with Government, during which a range of geological, technical, environmental and social research would be carried out to see if West Cumbria is suitable.

The Partnership has created a Public and Stakeholder Engagement sub-group (PSE) who are leading on this area of work. The PSE has commissioned Ipsos MORI to undertake a tracking survey amongst residents of Cumbria (aged 16+ years) to monitor public opinion and awareness of the issues under consideration.

## Objectives

This survey forms the benchmark, and will be repeated at regular intervals over the forthcoming 12 months by a further two surveys tracking awareness and opinion. The main objective of the research programme is to establish:

- The level of awareness of the search for the geological disposal site
- The level of awareness that Cumbria has entered discussions with Government
- The level of awareness of the three main elements of the current discussions
- Degree of support or opposition for the continuation of discussions and for the proposition itself.

The results from this research will be used by the Partnership in advising the councils about the views of local residents on the issues. This will eventually be included in the recommendation to the councils on whether or not to participate in further discussions with Government about the siting of the geological disposal facility.

# Methodology

## Methodology

Telephone interviews were carried out using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) equipment over the period 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2009, and a copy of the questionnaire is appended.

A target of 450 interviews in each of Allerdale and Copeland Districts was set, with 350 across the remaining four Districts of Cumbria (referred to in this report as “Rest of Cumbria”); the final sample of 1,277 is set out below:

Table 1: Sample distribution			
	No. interviews	Area as % of Sample	Area as % of Cumbria
Allerdale	459	36	19
Copeland	461	36	14
Rest of Cumbria	357	28	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,277</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Quotas were set (from the 2008 up-dates of the 2001 Census) within each of the three areas (Allerdale, Copeland and the Rest of Cumbria combined) on age, gender and working status, thus ensuring that fieldwork was structured to be fully representative of the adult population distribution in each of these areas.

The data have been weighted to reflect the adult population distribution in terms of age, gender and working status within each of these three areas, and balanced so that each of the three Districts is proportionally represented.

To enhance, their robustness, the target of 450 interviews in both Allerdale and Copeland comprise 36% for each of the total sample, rather than their true proportions of 19% and 14% respectively; conversely, the target of 350 in the Rest of Cumbria, under represents these respondents. However, the data has been balanced so that each District assumed its true proportion within the overall sample i.e. Allerdale and Copeland were down-weighted and the Rest of Cumbria up-weighted.

A fuller explanation of weighting appears in the Appendix.

Although all **data** reported upon are weighted, in order to show the basis of their robustness, the **base sizes** ( ) quoted are unweighted.

### Analysis and reporting

This report is based upon the results set out in a full set of computer tabulations lodged under separate cover with the Partnership.

It should be remembered at all times that a *sample* and not the entire population of Cumbria residents took part in the survey. Consequently, all results are subject to sampling tolerances, which means that not all differences are statistically significant. Please refer to the Appendix for an explanation of statistical significance. Only statistically significant differences have been recorded in this report.

Where percentages do not sum to 100%, this may be due to multiple answers, or to figures being rounded up or down to the nearest whole number. For example, 29.7% is rounded up to 30% whilst 13.2% is rounded down to 13%. Throughout this volume, an asterisk (\*) denotes any value of less than half a per cent, but greater than zero.

Throughout the report the combined totals for similar answers are shown, for example “support” is the combination of “strongly support” and “tend to support”. There are times when this combined percentage differs from the sum of individual percentages on the charts; this is also due to computer rounding. For example, in Figure 16 (Q15), the proportion saying “strongly support” and “tend to support” are respectively 18% and 30%, but their combined proportion is 47%. This is because the former proportions are 17.54% (18%) and 29.68% (30%): this sums to 47.22% (i.e. 47%, not 48%).

## Publication of data

As with all our studies, findings from this survey are subject to our Standard Terms and Conditions of Contract. Any press release or publication of the findings of this survey requires the advance approval of Ipsos MORI. Such approval will only be refused on the grounds of inaccuracy or misrepresentation.

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January 2010

*Susan Lennie  
Nicola Moss*

# **Sample Characteristics**

# Sample Characteristics

## Summary

Almost six in ten respondents are working either full or part-time, and around half can be classified as socio-economic grade ABC1; around two-fifths either works, or knows someone who works in the nuclear or a related industry, and this ranges from 71% in Copeland to 47% in Allerdale and 30% in Rest of Cumbria.

Six in ten have lived locally for 21 or more years and respondents living in Allerdale and Copeland are more well established locally than their counterparts elsewhere; around one in ten lives in an isolated farm or house, and almost a quarter in or around a large town or city.

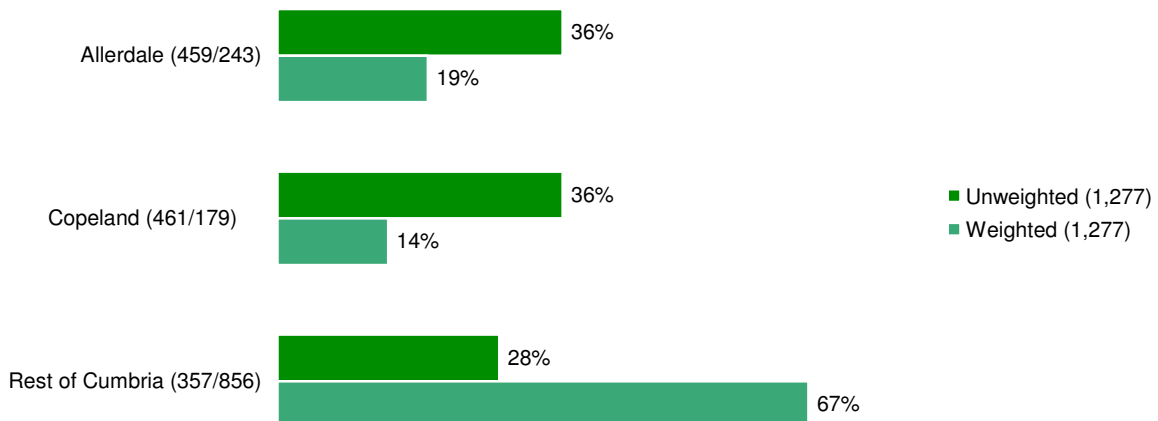
One in six lives alone and around three in ten have children in the household; almost one in five has a disabled household member, especially those living in either Copeland or Allerdale.

In the past year or two, around three out of ten have publicly given their opinion by some means.

## Sample distribution

Figure 1 sets out the unweighted and weighted proportions of the sample across Cumbria.

Fig 1  
Unweighted and weighted proportions of the sample



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

## Sample profile

The demographic profile of this sample of Cumbria adults is set out in Table 2.

<b>Table 2 : Sample Composition</b>				
<b>Base : All respondents (1,277)</b>				
	<b>All 1,277 %</b>	<b>Allerdale 459 %</b>	<b>Copeland 461 %</b>	<b>Rest of Cumbria 357 %</b>
<b>Gender (S1)</b>				
Male	49	49	50	49
Female	51	51	50	51
<b>Age (S2)</b>				
16-19	6	6	6	6
20-24	6	6	7	6
25-34	12	11	13	12
35-44	17	18	18	17
45-59	26	26	27	26
60-64	9	9	8	9
65+	24	24	22	24
<b>Ethnicity (Q24)</b>				
White	98	<b>99</b>	98	97
EMG (Ethnic or Minority Group)	1	1	1	1
Not stated	1	*	1	2
<b>Employment Status (S3)</b>				
Employed full time (inc. self employed)	45	45	42	45
Employed part time (inc. self employed)	14	14	14	14
Education/training	5	4	4	5
Unemployed	2	2	3	2
Retired/other (incl disabled)	31	30	31	31
Houseperson	3	4	<b>5</b>	2
<b>Work in nuclear or related industry (Q22)</b>				
Respondent only	5	<b>6</b>	6	4
Family/friend only	26	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22</b>
Respondent and family/friend	8	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>
None	61	<b>53</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>
Any	39	<b>47</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>SEG (Q23)</b>				
ABC1	51	<b>47</b>	<b>48</b>	53
C2DE	45	<b>50</b>	47	43
Not stated	4	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	4
<b>Time in area (Q18)</b>				
Less than 1 year	1	1	1	1
1-2 years	2	3	2	2
3-5 years	6	4	7	7
6-10 years	12	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	14
11-20 years	19	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	21
21+ years	60	<b>67</b>	<b>65</b>	56

**Bold**=significant difference @ 95% confidence level: District vs. overall

<b>Table 2 : Sample Composition (continued)</b>				
<b>Base : All respondents (1,277)</b>				
	<b>All 1,277 %</b>	<b>Allerdale 459 %</b>	<b>Copeland 461 %</b>	<b>Rest of Cumbria 357 %</b>
<b>Home location (Q19)</b>				
Isolated farm/house	9	8	<b>6</b>	10
Small village	38	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	39
Small country town	29	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	26
In/around large town/city	23	22	<b>19</b>	24
Don't know	1	1	1	1
<b>Household composition (Q20)</b>				
1	17	<b>14</b>	18	17
2	38	40	39	37
3	18	18	17	19
4+	27	28	27	27
<b>Mean</b>	2.69	2.76	<b>2.61</b>	2.69
Children aged under 5 years	11	11	12	10
Children aged 5-15	23	<b>26</b>	22	23
Any children	29	32	30	29
<b>Disability (Q21)</b>				
Respondent	11	11	<b>14</b>	10
Other	9	<b>14</b>	11	8
Any	19	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	17
None	80	79	<b>76</b>	82
Don't know	1	0	1	1
<b>Given opinion publicly in last year or two (Q17)</b>				
Yes	31	30	32	30
No	69	70	68	70
Don't know	*	*	0	0

**Bold**=significant difference @ 95% confidence level: District vs. overall

Across Cumbria, the following differences in the profile of respondents emerge:

- Overall, 51% of respondents can be classified as ABC1, particularly those living outside Allerdale or Copeland (53% in Rest of Cumbria vs. 47% in Allerdale and 48% in Copeland). Those respondents in Allerdale are more likely to be C2DE (50% vs. 45% overall)
- Overall 3% of respondents state that they are a “houseperson” a proportion which rises to 5% in Copeland
- The incidence of either the respondent or someone they know being employed in the nuclear industry, any of the local Councils, or any of several other related industry sectors including any environmental campaign groups stands at 39% overall, and is significantly higher in Allerdale and Copeland (47% and 71% respectively), and lower across the Rest of Cumbria (30%)
- Respondents living in Allerdale and Copeland are more well established in their local area than are those living in the Rest of Cumbria (67% and 65% respectively in Allerdale and Copeland have lived locally for 21+ years compared to 56% of others)

- Whilst respondents in Copeland are least likely to live in an isolated farm or house (6% vs. 9% overall) or in or around a large town or city (19% vs. 23% overall), they are more likely to live in a small village (43% vs. 38% overall); those in Allerdale are least likely to live in a small village (32%) and most likely to live in a small country town (37% vs. 29% overall)
- Respondents in Copeland live in smaller households – the average household has 2.61 members compared to 2.69 overall, and those in Allerdale are most likely to have children between 5 and 15 years of age (26% vs. 23% overall)
- At 23% and 21% respectively, respondents in Copeland and Allerdale are more likely to have a disabled household member compared to 17% in the Rest of Cumbria.

In the past year or two, 31% of respondents have given their opinion publicly in some way, and the likelihood of having done so does not differ across the County; in fact the only significant difference from the overall sample can be seen in the lower likelihood of so doing amongst those who have lived locally for more than 20 years (28%).

# **Radioactive waste in context**

# Radioactive waste in context

## Summary

It would appear that the key local issues of concern in Cumbria do not relate to the nuclear industry but rather focus on traffic congestion, road maintenance and litter and dog fouling.

Whilst wind farms garner greatest support as a future source of energy – eight in ten (78%) would support such farms situated off the coast, there is reasonable support for the future building of nuclear power stations, with six in ten (62%) supporting such building, and these are more attractive than both gas and coal power stations.

There appears to be greatest support for the future building of nuclear power stations, and confidence that radioactive waste is well managed among respondents in Copeland and Allerdale. It is also within these areas that there is the greatest desire for the management of radioactive waste to be given priority and addressed before the building of any new facilities.

Eight in ten respondents (82%) agree that the Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management.

## General issues of concern

As a prelude to more in depth probing about the nuclear industry and radioactive waste, respondents were asked what they considered to be the key issues of concern in their local area.

The top of mind issues are:

- Traffic congestion (7% of respondents considered this their primary concern)
- The state of the roads (6%)
- Litter/dog fouling (5%).

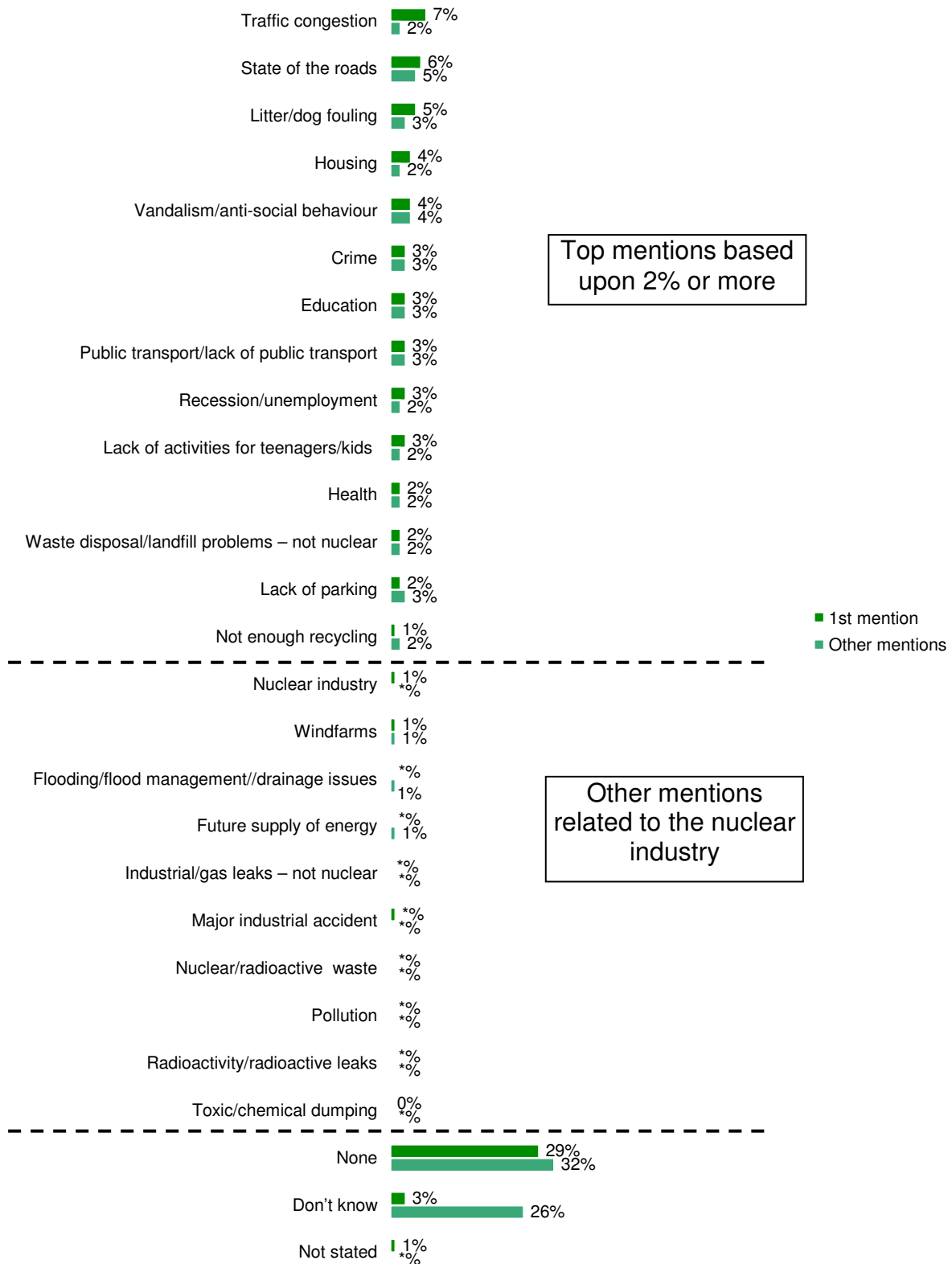
It should be noted, that a “nuclear related” issue is a prime concern (mentioned first by the respondent) for only 1% of respondents, and was mentioned either as a first or secondary concern by 2% of respondents, although this rises to 6% and 8% respectively among respondents resident in Copeland.

Figure 2 sets out the top main and other mentions (2% or greater); below the dividing line, the chart also sets out those responses relating to the nuclear industry, radioactive waste or other industrial/energy issues.

Fig 2

**Issues of concern in the local area**

Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? What other issues?



Base: All respondents (1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

## Support for specific types of power stations

There appears to be greatest support for the use of wind farms as a future source of energy; three quarters of respondents (78%) would support such farms situated off the coast and six in ten (59%) on land.

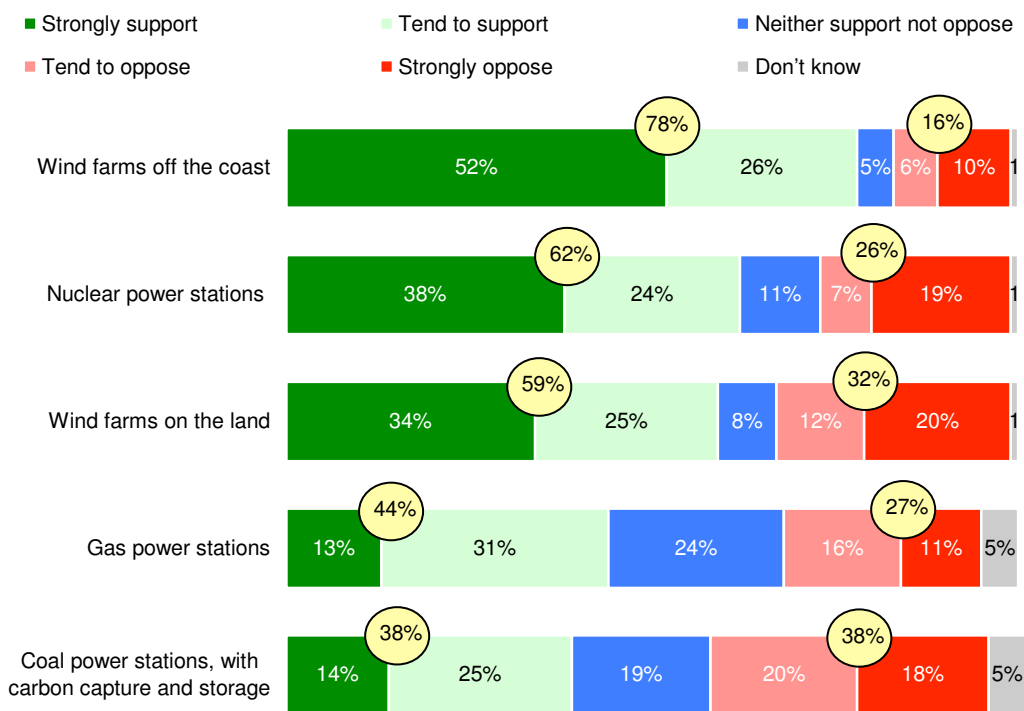
Six in ten respondents (62%) would support the future building of nuclear power stations (38% would strongly support and 24% would tend to support), and these are more attractive as energy sources than both gas or coal power stations.

There is least support among respondents for gas and coal power stations. Around four in ten respondents would support the building of such installations (44% and 38% respectively).

Fig 3

### Support for specific types of power station

Q2. The Government has recently given much attention to planning Britain's future energy strategy, and I'd like to ask which kinds of power station, in your view, should be built in future in Britain. For each type of power station I read out please tell me if you would support or oppose it being built in the future? Is that strongly or only tend to ... ?



Base: All respondents (1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

There appears to be greatest support for the future building of nuclear power stations among the following types of respondents:

- Resident in Copeland - almost eight in ten (78%) would strongly or tend to support such a build, and Allerdale - seven in ten (70%) would give support compared with six in ten (56%) who live in Rest of Cumbria
- Men - three-quarters (76%) would support such a build compared to 48% of women

- Those aged 60+ years (70%) compared to 56% of those aged 25-44 years
- Those without children in the household - two-thirds (65%) would support compared to just over half (55%) with children
- Who are employed or know someone who is employed in a related industry (68% vs. 58% of those who do not)
- Those who are social grade ABC1 (66% vs. 57% of C2DEs)
- Those who have at least a little knowledge about the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having the geological disposal facility - (73% vs. 53% who have either heard of but know nothing about or have never heard of this invitation)
- Those who have heard that the Partnership are in talks with the Government about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria - (70% vs. 53% who were not aware).

## Current opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain

After the following explanation of the differences between high level and low level radioactive waste management, respondents were asked their opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain:

*Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.*

*Low level radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consist mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.*

*Higher level radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.*

The overall majority of respondents (95%) agree that it is the responsibility of this generation to deal with radioactive waste rather than leave it for future generations (78% strongly agree and 16% tend to agree), although three quarters agree (53% strongly and 23% tend to) that existing issues related to radioactive waste should be dealt with before any new nuclear power stations are built.

Although seven in ten respondents (70%) agree (either strongly 34% or tend to agree 36%) that the nuclear industry does not have all the answers for dealing with radioactive waste, eight in ten (82%) agree (either strongly 56% or tend to agree 25%) that the Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep underground disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management.

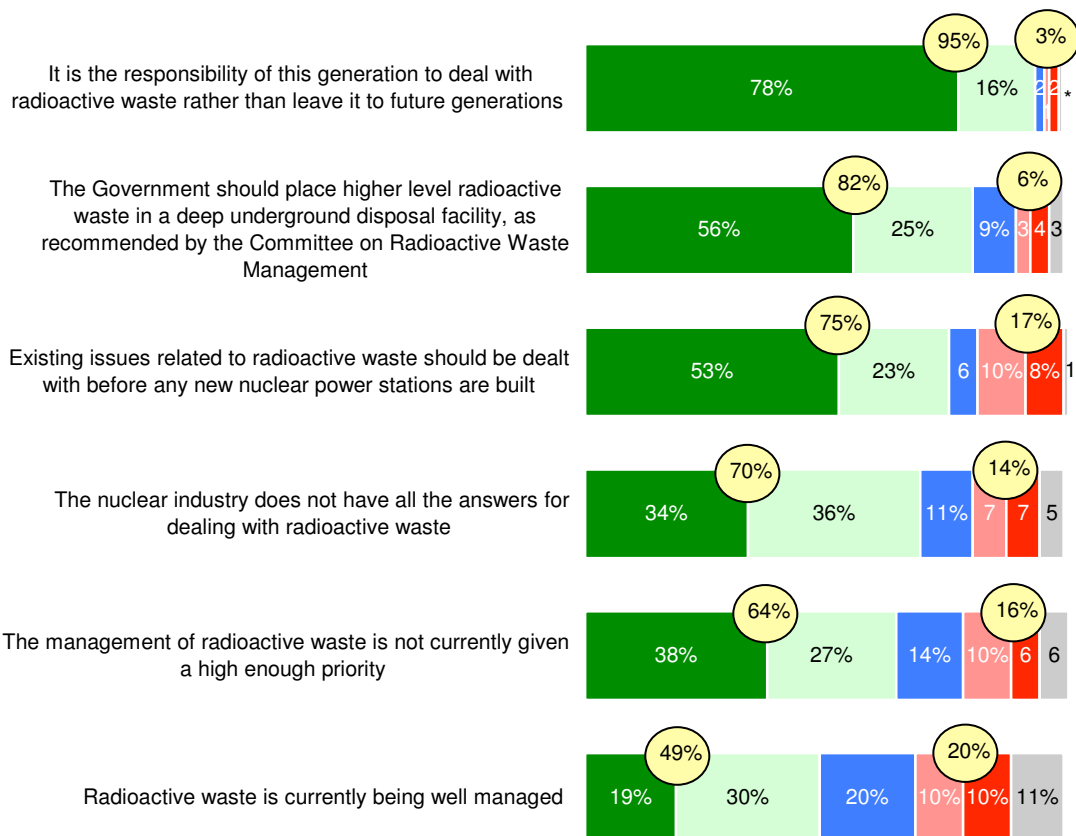
However, almost two-thirds (64%) believe that the management of radioactive waste is not currently given a high enough priority (38% strongly agree and 27% tend to agree), and almost half (49%) believe that radioactive waste is currently well managed (19% strongly agree and 30% tend to agree).

Fig 4

**Current opinion on the management of radioactive waste in Britain**

Q3. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding radioactive waste in Britain? Is that strongly or only tend to...?

■ Strongly agree ■ Tend to agree ■ Neither agree nor disagree ■ Tend to disagree ■ Strongly disagree ■ Don't know



Base: All respondents (1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Table 3 overleaf sets out those groups of respondents for whom agreement is significantly higher or lower than for the sample overall.

It is clear from Table 3 that both involvement in the industry either personally or by proxy, as well as previous awareness of the search for a site, the talks with Government or the Partnership, influence agreement with the statements under consideration.

**Table 3: Agreement with statements**  
**Base: All respondents (1,277)**

	<b>Significantly higher (✓)</b>	<b>Significantly lower (X)</b>
The Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep <u>underground</u> disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (82% overall)	Support future nuclear stations (86%) Know at least a little of discussions (85%)	Copeland (78%) Oppose future nuclear stations (76%) Heard of, know nothing about discussions (79%)
Radioactive waste is currently being well managed (49% overall)	Allerdale (54%) Copeland (69%) Male (60%) Self/ other in industry (55%) Support future nuclear stations (64%) Aware Gov looking for GDF (55%) Know at least a little of discussions (61%) Know at least a little of Partnership (60%) Heard of Partnership/Gov talks (57%)	Rest of Cumbria (43%) Female (38%) Disability (41%) Nobody in industry (45%) Oppose future nuclear stations (22%) Unaware Gov looking for GDF (41%) Heard of, know nothing of discussions (40%) Heard of, know nothing of Partnership (41%) Not heard of Partnership/ Gov talks (40%)
It is the responsibility of this generation to deal with radioactive waste rather than leave it to future generations (95% overall)	-	Allerdale (92%) Home in/near a city (91%)
The nuclear industry does not have all the answers for dealing with radioactive waste (70% overall)	Oppose future nuclear stations (81%) Given opinion publicly (78%)	Allerdale (66%) Copeland (63%) Support future building (67%) Not given opinion publicly (66%)
The management of radioactive waste is not currently given a high enough priority (64% overall)	Allerdale (67%) More than 20 years in area (68%) 60+ years (72%) C2DE (70%) Disability in h/h (72%) Oppose future nuclear stations (76%) Aware Gov looking for GDF (68%) Know at least a little of discussions (68%)	Copeland (61%) 5-20 years in area (59%) 25-44 years (56%) ABC1 (60%) Support future nuclear stations (61%)

**Table 3: Agreement with statements (continued)**  
**Base: All respondents (1,277)**

	<b>Significantly higher (✓)</b>	<b>Significantly lower (X)</b>
Existing issues relating to radioactive waste should be dealt with before any new nuclear power stations are built (75% overall)	Allerdale (73%) Rest of Cumbria (79%) Female (86%) 16-24 year olds (85%) C2DE (80%) Nobody in industry (79%) Oppose future nuclear stations (96%) Unaware Gov looking for GDF (85%) Heard of/ know nothing of discussions (81%) Heard of/ know nothing of Partnership (79%) Unaware of Gov/Partnership talks (81%)	Copeland (63%) Male (64%) ABC1 (72%) Self/ other in industry (70%) Support future nuclear stations (64%) Aware Gov looking for GDF (68%) Know at least a little of discussions (68%) Know at least a little of Partnership (71%) Aware of Gov/Partnership talks (70%)

# Awareness

# Awareness

## Summary

At the time of interview, just over half of respondents (55%) had heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called the geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste, whilst one in eight (12%) knew a lot or a fair amount about the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of locating the site in their area.

At a detailed level, one fifth of respondents were aware that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process and that participating communities could withdraw from the talks at any time.

Awareness of the Government's proposition appears to be greatest among those who are resident in Allerdale or Copeland, or among those who either work or know someone who works in a related industry.

Awareness of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is limited. At the time of interview, six in ten respondents (59%) knew almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

Amongst all respondents, just over half (52%) had heard that the Partnership was talking to the British Government about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria – awareness increases to 70% and 61% in Copeland and Allerdale respectively.

Opinion appears to be split as to how the Partnership will handle the discussion process with the Government:

- 55% are confident that the Partnership will take residents' views into account
- 53% are confident they will be kept informed at every stage of the discussions
- 46% are confident that the Partnership can pull out at any stage.

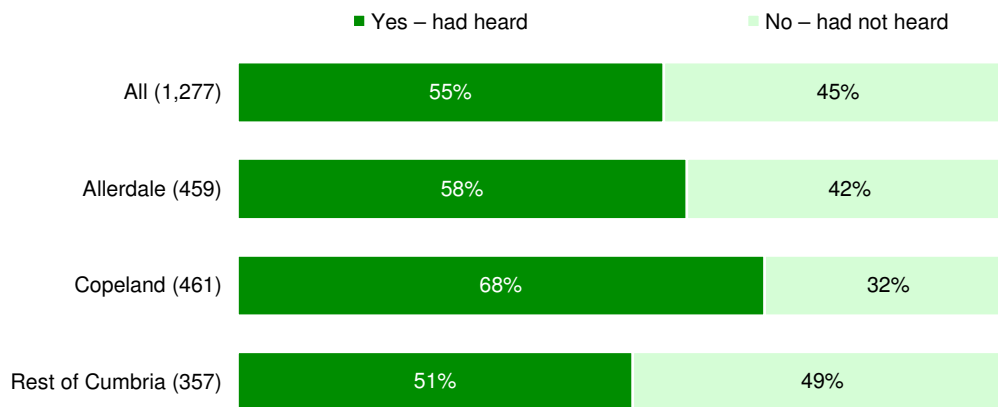
## Awareness of the search for the geological disposal facility

At the time of interview, just over half of respondents (55%) had heard that the British Government is looking for the geological disposal facility site to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste.

Fig 5

### Awareness of the search for the geological disposal facility

Q4. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called the geological disposal facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste?



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

There was greatest awareness of the search for a disposal facility among those respondents resident in Copeland (68%) and Allerdale (58%).

Awareness is also higher amongst:

- Men (66% vs. 45% of women)
- Older respondents – awareness increases steadily with age from 21% amongst 16-24 year olds to 73% amongst 60+ year olds)
- Those who live in an isolated farm/village (59%) or town (56%) compared to those living in or around a city (45%)
- Residents of more than 20 years standing (59%)
- Those with no children in the household (62% vs. 38% of those with)
- Those who had given their opinion publicly in the last 2 years (66% vs. 50% of those who had not)

- Those who support new nuclear builds (63% vs. 46% of those who oppose)
- Those with at least a little (86%) knowledge of the discussions with Government vs. 32% of those without)
- Those with at least a little knowledge of the Partnership (70% vs. 44% of those who had heard of it, but knew nothing about it or who had never heard of it)
- Those who had heard the Partnership was in discussion with Government (77% vs. 31% of those who had not).

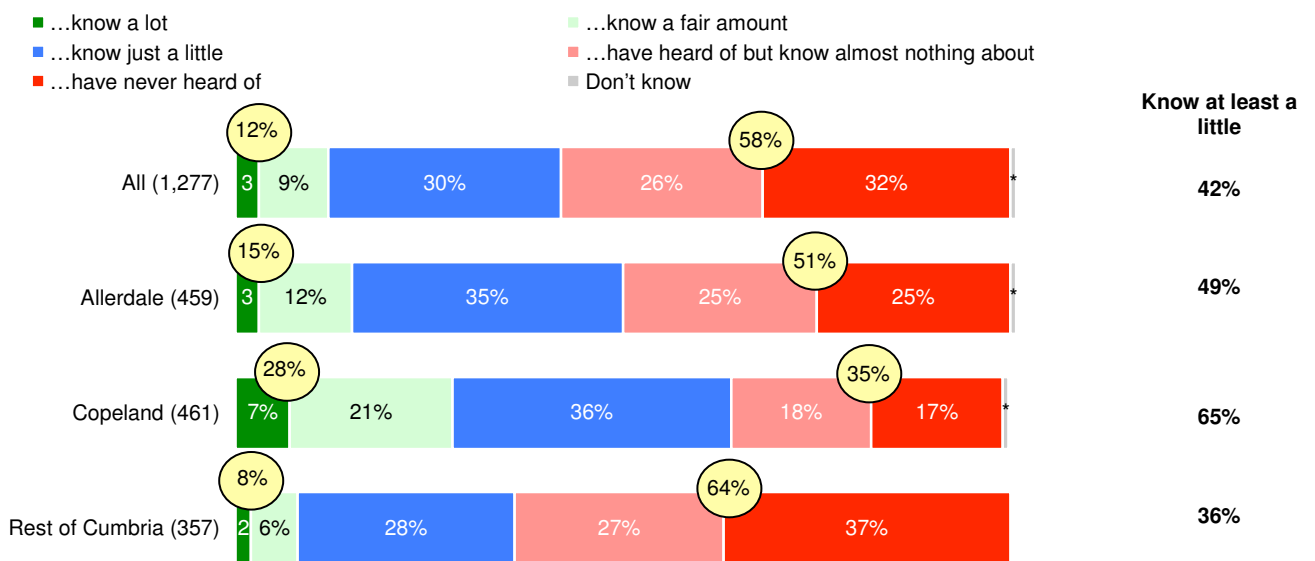
## Knowledge of the Government's invite to enter discussion

At the time of interview, 42% of respondents knew at least a little about the British Government's invitation to communities to discuss the possibility of locating the site in their area - 12% knew a lot or a fair amount, and three in ten respondents (30%) had a little knowledge. Almost six in ten (58%) had never heard of or knew almost nothing about the invitation.

Fig 6

### Knowledge of the Government's invite to enter discussion

Q5. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having the geological disposal facility located in their area? Would you say you ...?



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

There was greater awareness (65%) amongst respondents in Copeland (28% knew a lot or a fair amount; 36% know a little) and to a lesser extent (49%) in Allerdale (15% knew a fair amount; 35% a little) compared with respondents who lived in the Rest of Cumbria – 36% (8% knew a fair amount; 28% a little).

Overall awareness was higher amongst men (53% vs. 32% of women), and it increased with age from 24% amongst 16-24 year olds to 54% amongst 60+ year olds). Awareness was also higher amongst:

- Those living locally for 20 or more years (46% vs. 31% for under 5 years and 38% for 5-20 years)
- Those without children (47% vs. 32% of those with)
- Those in, or who know someone in, the nuclear or a related industry (47%)

- Those who have given their opinion in the past 2 years (53% vs. 38% of those who had not)
- Those who support the building of future nuclear builds (50% vs. 35% of those who oppose)
- Those who had at least a little awareness of the Partnership (65% vs. 27% for those with none)
- Those who knew that the Partnership was in talks with Government (63% vs. 20% of those who did not).

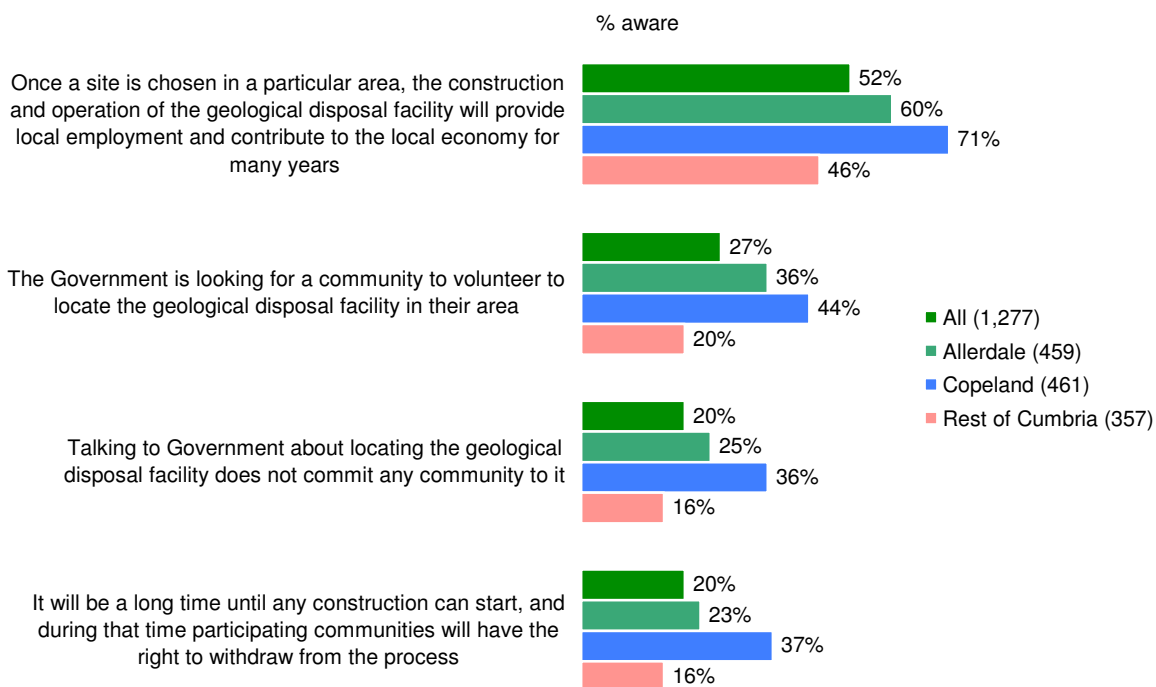
Respondents were probed in more detail about the extent of their knowledge of the Government's proposition. Half of respondents (52%) were aware that once a site for the geological disposal facility was chosen, the construction and operation of the geological disposal facility would provide local employment and benefit the local economy.

The majority of respondents were unaware that the Government are looking for a community to volunteer to locate the facility in their area (73%) and eight out of ten respondents (80%) were unaware that entering into dialogue with the Government would not commit a community to the process and that participating communities could withdraw from talks at any point.

Fig 7

**Detailed awareness of the current discussions**

Q6. Are you aware, or not, that Britain’s Government has said that each of the following are features of the current discussions about the location of the geological disposal facility?



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Once again, those resident in Copeland and Allerdale, men, older respondents, and those who either work or know someone who works in a related industry tend to be more knowledgeable than those respondents resident in the Rest of Cumbria, women, younger respondents or without connections to an associated industry.

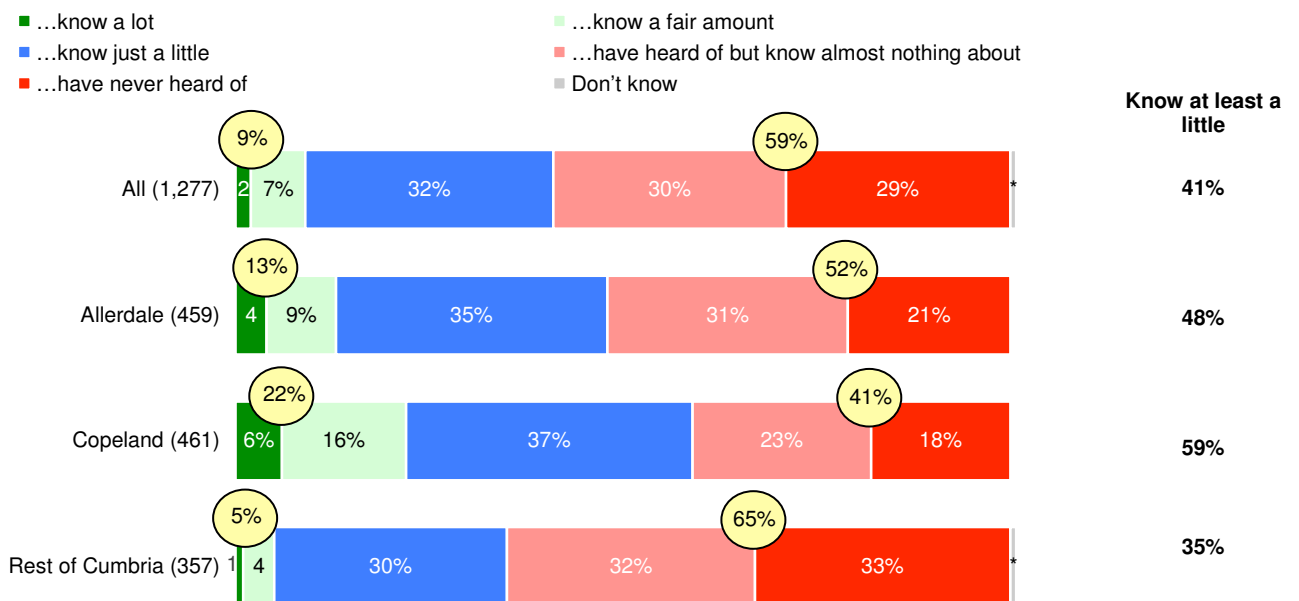
## Knowledge of the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership

Awareness of the Partnership was 41% overall - 9% knew a lot or a fair amount at the time of interview, and one third (32%) claimed to know at least a little, with six in ten (59%) knowing almost nothing or had never heard of the Partnership.

Fig 8

### Awareness of the Partnership

Q7. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ...?



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

There is greatest awareness among the following groups of respondents:

- Those resident in Copeland or Allerdale (59% and 48% respectively knew at least a little about the Partnership vs. 35% in the Rest of Cumbria)
- Respondents who have locally for more than 20 years (45%)
- Men (45% vs. 37% of women)
- Those aged 45+ years (46% vs. 33% of younger respondents)
- Respondents with no children in the household (44% vs. 34% of those with)
- Those with a disabled household member (54% vs. 38% of those without)
- Those who work or know of someone in a related industry (45%)
- Those who had given their opinion publicly (47% vs. 38% of those who had not)

- Those who support the building of new nuclear builds (45%)
- Those who were aware that Government was looking for a site for the geological disposal facility (52% vs. 27% of those not aware)
- Those who have knowledge of the Government's invitation to communities to discuss the possibility of the geological disposal facility in their local area (62% vs. 25% of those who were not aware of the initial invitation)
- Those who are aware of the Partnership being in talks with Government (54% vs. 26% of those not aware).

## Sources of information about the Partnership

Those who had at least a little knowledge of the Partnership were asked from where they got their information.

It can be seen from the chart overleaf that among those who knew about the Partnership, the most common types of information source about it were:

- Newspapers/magazines (43% stated that this was the source), in particular articles in local newspapers (39%)
- Personal experience/word of mouth (31%)
- Television (27%), in particular news coverage on television (23%).

In total, 16% of respondents who were aware of the Partnership had got their information about the Partnership from Partnership or Council communications. The radio and internet were the information source for less than one in ten respondents (9% and 8% respectively).

By respondent type, it would appear that men are more likely than women to source their information about the Partnership from the Internet (11% vs. 4% of women), whilst women appear to source their information directly from the Partnership and the Council (20% vs. 12% of men).

The data suggests that those aged 60+ years are more likely than the rest of the sample to favour newspapers/magazines (58% vs. 34% rest of the sample)

At an area level there are differences in the way that respondents within Allerdale and Copeland gained their information about the Partnership compared to the rest of the sample.

Those who had heard about the Partnership and lived in Allerdale, were more likely than the rest of the sample to have gained information via the television (38% vs. 24% rest of the sample) and newspapers/magazines (53% vs. 40% rest of the sample).

Those who had heard about the Partnership and lived in Copeland, were more likely than the rest of the sample to have gained information via the Partnership itself or the Council (20% vs. 16% rest of the sample) and personal experience (42% vs. 29% rest of the sample).

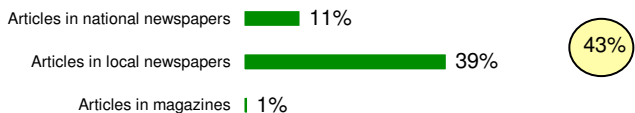
Respondents who claimed to know a lot or a fair amount about the Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having the geological disposal facility located in their area and knew about the Partnership, were more likely to have got their information about the partnership from the Partnership or the Council (27% vs. 12% of the rest of the sample) and the Internet (15% vs. 5% rest of the sample).

Fig 9

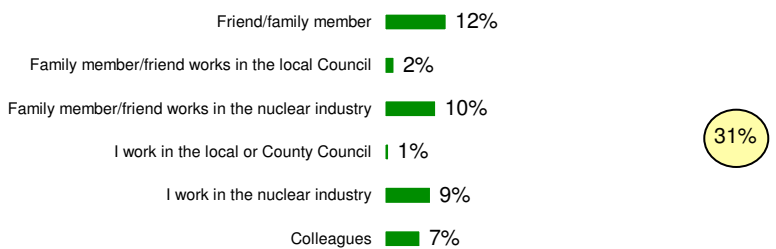
**Sources of information**

Q8. Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership?

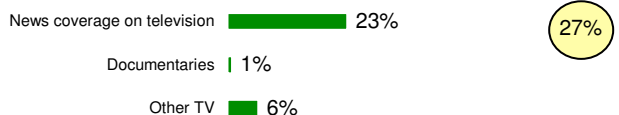
**Newspapers/magazines:**



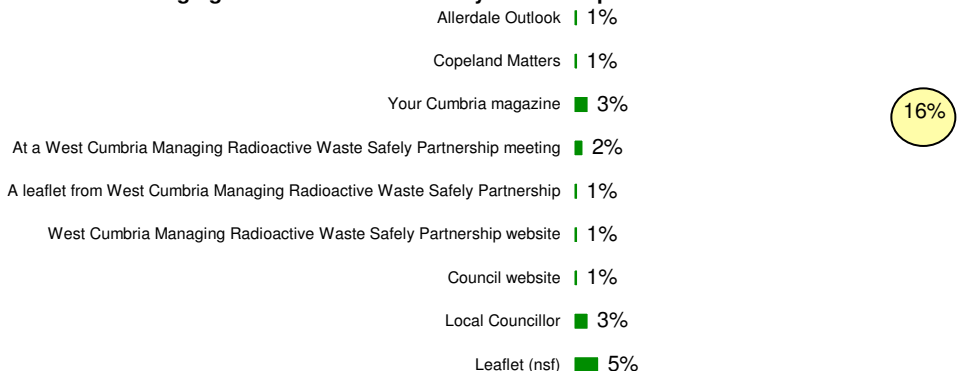
**Personal experience/ word of mouth:**



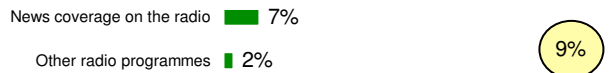
**Television:**



**West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:**



**Radio:**



**Internet:**



Base: All who have at least a little knowledge of WCMRWS Partnership (620)

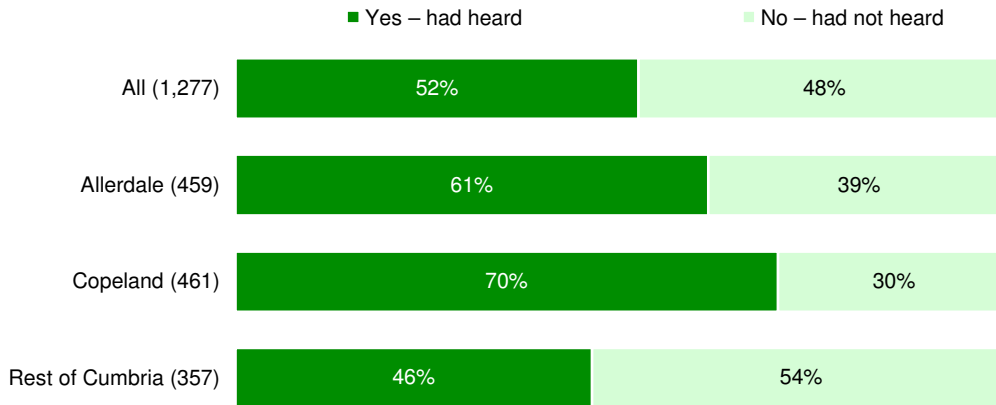
Source: Ipsos MORI

Just over half of respondents (52%) had heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria.

Fig 10

### Knowledge of existing talks between the Government and the Partnership

Q9. Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating the geological disposal facility somewhere in West Cumbria?



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Knowledge of the talks was more prevalent amongst respondents:

- Residing in Copeland (70%) and Allerdale (61%) compared to those living in the Rest of Cumbria (46%)
- Living locally for 20 or more years (59% vs. 35% for under 5 years and 45% for 5-20 years)
- Who are men (59% vs. 46% of women)
- Aged 60+ years (68% - in fact awareness increased with age from 24% amongst 16-24 year olds, 45% amongst 25-44 year olds and 54% amongst 45-59 year olds)
- With no children at home (57% vs. 41% of those with)
- Who work in or know of someone who works in a related industry (56%)
- Have given their opinion publicly in the last year (60% vs. 49% for those who have not)
- Support future nuclear builds (59% vs. 41% of those who oppose)
- Aware of the search for a site for the geological disposal facility (73% vs. 27% of those not)
- Know at least a little about the invitation for discussion from Government (78% vs. 34% of those who had heard of, but knew nothing about or who had never heard)

- Know at least a little about the Partnership (70% vs. 40% of those who had heard of, but knew nothing about or who had never heard).

## Managing the discussions

Opinion is split as to how the Partnership will handle the discussions process with the Government.

Just over half of respondents (55%) are confident that the Partnership will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions (7% very confident and 47% fairly confident), particularly those resident in Copeland (65% vs. 54% in Allerdale and 53% in the rest of Cumbria)

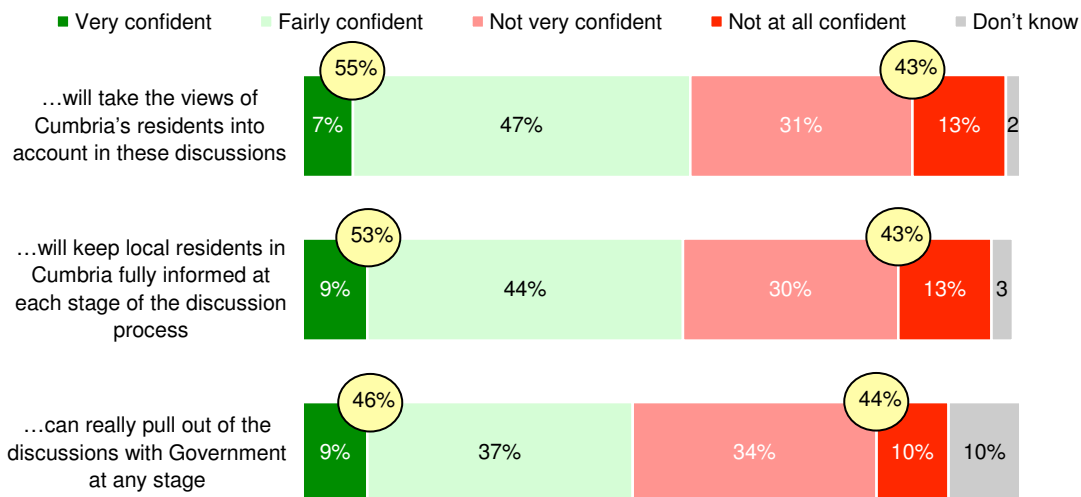
A similar proportion (53%) are confident that local residents will be kept fully informed at each stage of the discussion process (9% very confident and 44% fairly confident). Such confidence is higher in Copleand (69%) and Allerdale (58%), and lower in the Rest of Cumbria (49%).

Just under half of respondents (46%) are confident that the Partnership can really pull out of discussions with Government at any stage (9% very confident and 37% fairly confident). Again, it is Copeland respondents who are most confident of this (57% vs. 47% in Allerdale and 44% in the Rest of Cumbria).

Fig 11

### The Partnership's management of discussions

Q12. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?



Base: All respondents (1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

Looking at attitude by respondent type, it appears to be the case that those who had knowledge either of the Government's invitation to communities or their initial discussions with the Partnership prior to the interview were more likely to be confident that the

Partnership would take resident opinion on board, keep them informed at each stage of the process, and be able to pull out of the discussions at any stage.

Those who were supportive of the Partnership being in discussion with the Government about the possible location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were also more confident than those who were opposed by almost three to one:

- That residents views will be taken into account during the discussions (those who support the discussions 71% confident vs. 25% of those who are opposed)
- That residents will be kept fully informed at all stages of the discussions (70% vs. 25% who are opposed to the discussions)
- That the Partnership can really pull out of the discussions at any stage (60% vs. 27% who are opposed to the discussions).

# Support

# Support

## Summary

Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, half of respondents (50%) are in favour of the Partnership discussing with the British Government the possibility of locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria, and one quarter (25%) are opposed to the discussions.

Just under half (47%) support locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria, and around one quarter (26%) is opposed.

Support for the initial discussions and the ultimate locating of the disposal facility in West Cumbria appears to be strongest among those resident in Copeland, those who work in or know someone who works in a related industry and ABC1 social grade respondents.

The perceived economic benefit of the facility is the key reason why there is support whilst the perceived risks associated with the disposal of radioactive waste and a feeling that “Cumbria has done their bit” for the nuclear industry are informing the opposition.

The newspaper and bulletins on television or radio are the key ways in which three quarters (73%) of respondents would like to be kept informed of how the discussions are progressing.

## In favour or opposed to discussions with Government

Having now been informed of the features of the current discussions with the Government and volunteering communities via the preceding awareness questions (Q5 and Q9), and been informed about the origins and types of radioactive waste through an explanation which was read out by the interviewer, respondents were asked the following question:

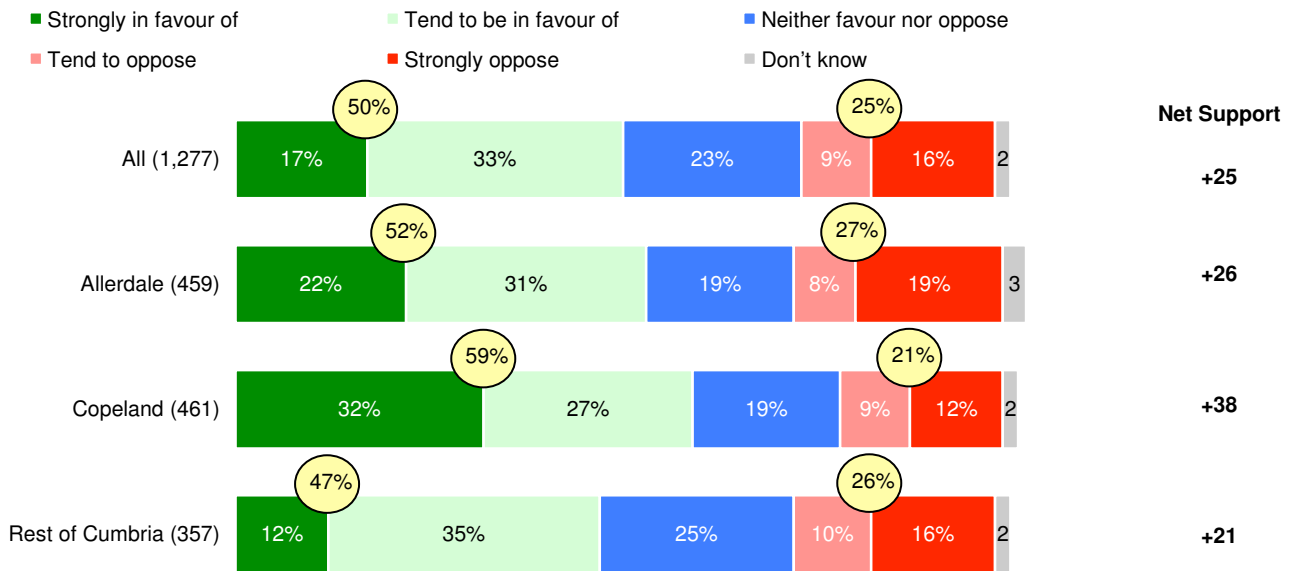
Q10. *Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government?*

Half of respondents are in favour of the Partnership discussing the possibility of locating the geological disposal facility with the Government (17% are strongly in favour and 33% tend to be in favour), one quarter (25%) are opposed to the discussions (9% tend to oppose and 16% strongly oppose), one quarter (23%) are neither in favour nor oppose the discussions and 2% do not know.

Fig 12

**Should the Partnership be in discussions with Government?**

Q10. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria with the British Government? Is that strongly or only tend to?



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

A simple way to summarise the overall spread of opinion is to calculate the difference between the proportions in favour of and those in opposition to the discussions. This produces an overall net support (% in favour (50%) minus % oppose (25%) of +25).

Net support among residents in Copeland is higher than for the rest of the sample (net support +38 vs. +26 in Allerdale and + 21 in Rest of Cumbria).

There are times when this net percentage differs from the net of individual percentages on the charts; this is due to computer rounding. For example, in the Figure above, the proportion in Allerdale saying “in favour” and “opposed” are respectively 52% and 27%, but the net proportion is +26 and not +25. This is because the former proportions are 52.26% and 26.74%.

Table 4 sets out those respondents for whom the net support differs significantly from the sample overall.

<b>Table 4: Net support for continuing discussions with Government</b> Base: All respondents (1,277)		
	<b>Significantly higher net support (✓)</b>	<b>Significantly lower net support (X)</b>
<b>Overall net support +25</b>	Copeland (+38) Lived locally less than 5 years (+41) Male (+44) 60+ years (+33) No disability in h/h (+27) ABC1 (+31) Work/know someone in related industry (+34) Support future nuclear build (+52) Aware of search for GDF (+38) Know at least a little of discussions (+45) Know at least a little of Partnership(+35) Aware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+39)	Lived locally more than 20 years (+21) Female (+6) Aged 45-59 years (+13) Disabled h/h member (+12) No connection with industry (+19) C2DE (+14) Oppose future nuclear build (-30) Not aware of GDF (+8) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of discussions (+9) Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of Partnership (+18) Unaware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+8)

Respondents were asked why they gave the answer they did at Q10. The following three charts are the responses separated out dependent upon whether the response was in favour, neither in favour nor opposed, or opposed. The charts show the main responses, a full listing of all responses given can be found in the data tables.

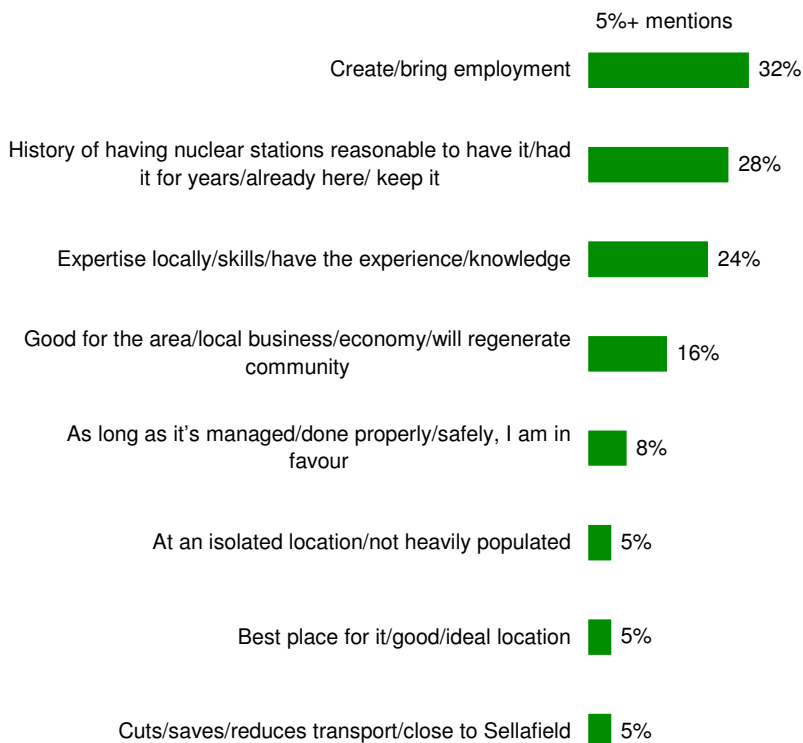
The top three reasons for being in favour of the discussions to locate the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were:

- That such a facility would create/bring employment (32% of respondents who supported the discussions mentioned this)
- There is a history of having nuclear stations in the area so it is reasonable to locate the facility in the area (28%)
- Already have the necessary skills, expertise and knowledge (24%).

Fig 13

**Reasons for being in favour of the discussions**

Q11. Why are you **in favour** of West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who are in favour of discussions (699)

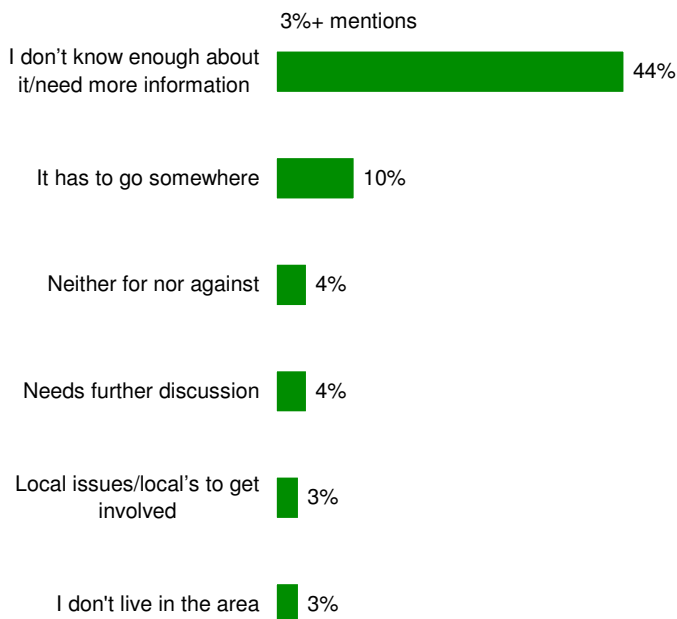
Source: Ipsos MORI

The main reason for being neither in favour nor opposed to the discussions to locate the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was that there was a need for more information (44% of respondents who neither supported nor opposed the discussions mentioned this).

Fig 14

**Reasons for being neither in favour nor opposed to the discussions**

Q11. Why are you **neither in favour nor opposed** to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who are neither in favour nor oppose discussions (265)

Source: Ipsos MORI

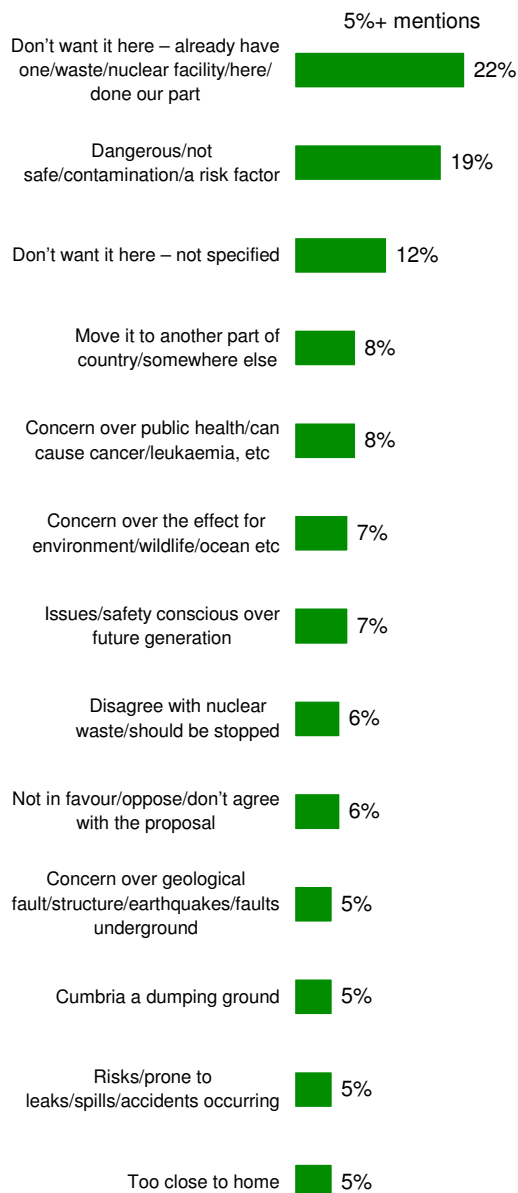
The key reasons for being opposed to the discussions to locate the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were:

- That there is already a nuclear facility in the area/we have done our part (22% of respondents who opposed the discussions mentioned this)
- That there would be an associated risk/contamination (19%).

Fig 15

### Reasons for being opposed to the discussions

Q11. Why are you **opposed** to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who oppose discussions (314)

Source: Ipsos MORI

## Support or oppose locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria

Respondents were read out the following question:

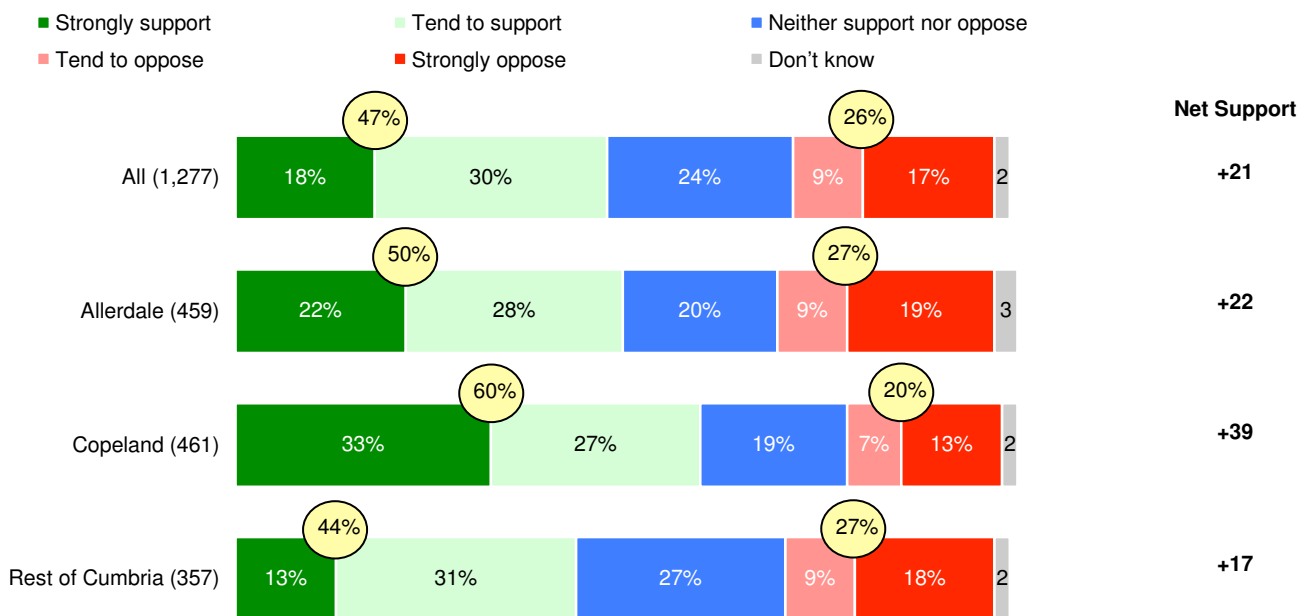
Q15. *To what extent do you support or oppose locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?*

Just under half of respondents (47%) support the geological disposal facility being located in West Cumbria (18% strongly support and 30% tend to support), and around one quarter (26%) is opposed (9% tend to oppose and 17% strongly oppose), one quarter (24%) neither support nor oppose the discussions and 2% do not know.

Fig 16

### Should the geological disposal facility be situated in West Cumbria ?

Q15. *To what extent do you support or oppose locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?*



Base: All respondents (see above)

Source: Ipsos MORI

By way of summarising the overall spread of opinion, the difference between the proportions in support of the facility and those in opposition i.e. the net support, is (% in favour (47%) minus % oppose (26%) is +21).

Net support among residents in Copeland is higher than for the rest of the sample (net support +39 vs. +22 in Allerdale and + 17 in Rest of Cumbria).

There are times when this net percentage differs from the net of individual percentages on the charts; this is due to computer rounding. For example, in the Figure above, the proportion in Allerdale saying “support” and “opposed” are respectively 50% and 27%, but the net proportion is +22 and not +23. This is because the former proportions are 49.79% and 27.56%.

Table 5 sets out those respondents for whom the net support differs significantly from the sample overall.

<b>Table 5: Net support for locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria Base: All respondents (1,277)</b>		
	<b>Significantly higher net support (✓)</b>	<b>Significantly lower net support (X)</b>
<b>Overall net support = +21</b>	<p>Copeland (+39)</p> <p>Live in farm/village (+25)</p> <p>Male (+39%)</p> <p>16-24 years (+33)</p> <p>60+ years (+28)</p> <p>No disability in h/h (+24)</p> <p>ABC1 (+25)</p> <p>Work/know someone in related industry (+28)</p> <p>Support future nuclear build (+53)</p> <p>Aware of search for GDF (+32)</p> <p>Know at least a little of discussions (+38)</p> <p>Know at least a little of Partnership(+30)</p> <p>Aware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+35)</p>	<p>Rest of Cumbria (+17)</p> <p>Lived locally more than 20 years (+19)</p> <p>Female (+5)</p> <p>Aged 45-59 years (+11)</p> <p>Disabled h/h member (+10)</p> <p>C2DE (+15)</p> <p>No connection with industry (+17)</p> <p>Oppose future nuclear build (-43)</p> <p>Not aware of GDF (+8)</p> <p>Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of discussions (+9)</p> <p>Heard of, know nothing of/never heard of Partnership (+16)</p> <p>Unaware Partnership in discussion with Gov (+6)</p>

Respondents were asked why they gave the answer they did at Q15. The following three charts are the responses separated out dependent upon whether the response was in support, neither in support nor opposed, or opposed. The charts show the main responses.

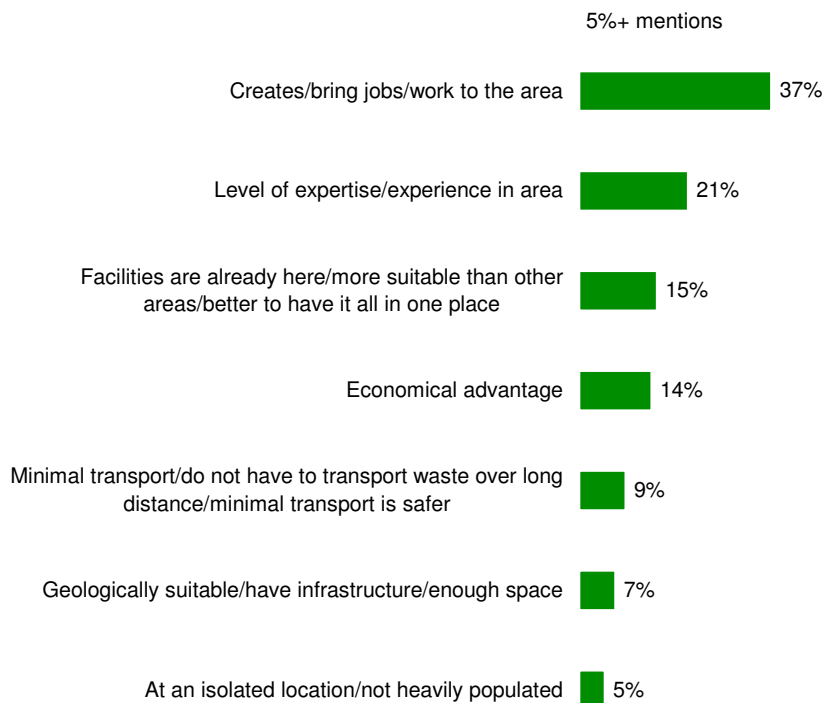
The most frequently mentioned reasons for being in support of locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were:

- That such a facility would create/bring employment (37% of respondents who supported the location of the mentioned this)
- Already have the necessary skills, expertise and experience (21%).

Fig 17

### Reasons for being in support of locating the facility in West Cumbria

Q16. Why do you **support** the location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents supporting the facility (651)

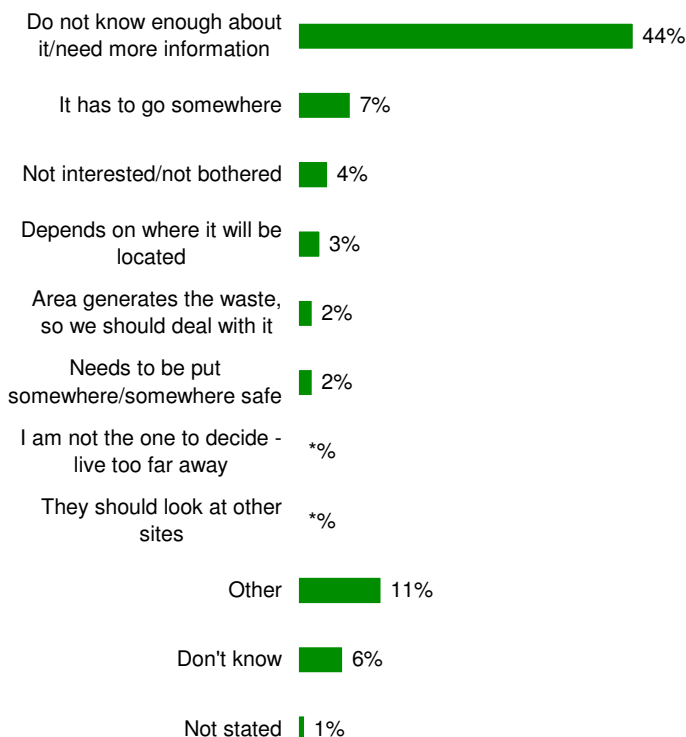
Source: Ipsos MORI

Once again, the main reason for being neither in support nor opposed to locating the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria was that there was a need for more information (44% of respondents who neither supported nor opposed the discussions mentioned this).

Fig 18

**Reasons for being neither in support nor opposed to locating the facility in West Cumbria**

Q16. Why do you **neither support nor oppose** the location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents who neither support nor oppose the facility (272)

Source: Ipsos MORI

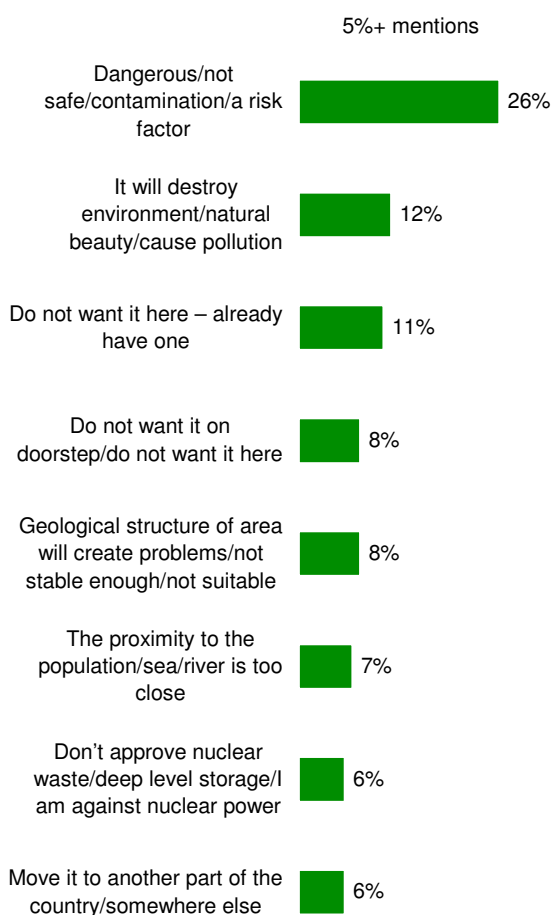
The key reasons for being opposed to the location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria were:

- That there would be an associated risk/contamination (26% of respondents who opposed the discussions mentioned this)
- It will destroy the environment/natural beauty/cause pollution (12%)
- That there is already a nuclear facility in the area (11%).

Fig 19

**Reasons for opposing to locating the facility in West Cumbria**

Q16. Why do you **oppose** the location of the geological disposal facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?



Base: All respondents opposing the facility (321)

Source: Ipsos MORI

## Preferred source of communication

Almost three-quarters of respondents would prefer to be kept informed of how discussions between the Partnership and the Government are progressing via newspapers (73%) or bulletins on television or radio (73%)

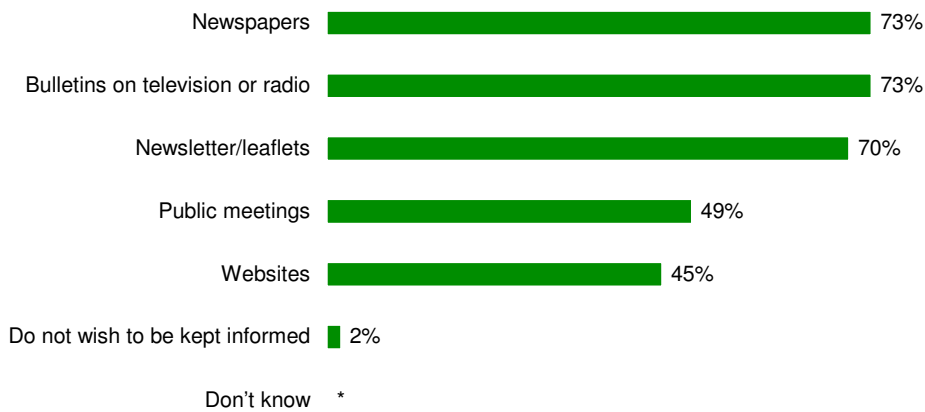
Seven in ten respondents (70%) would want information via a newsletter/leaflets.

There was less demand for information via a public meeting (49%) or the internet (45%).

Fig 20

### Preferred form of communication

Q13. And in which, if any, of the following ways would you prefer to be kept informed of how the discussions between the British Government and West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership are progressing?



Base: All respondents (1,277)

Source: Ipsos MORI

There are a few significant differences in preferred method of contact by type of respondent:

- Those resident in Allerdale are more likely to want to receive information via newspapers than the rest of the sample (76% vs. 73% rest of the sample)
- Those resident in Copeland are more likely to want information via a newsletter/leaflet (75% vs. 69% rest of sample) or public meetings (54% vs. 48% rest of sample)
- Men (49% vs. 41% of women) and respondents aged 16-44 years (56% vs. 37% of 45+ year olds) are more likely than others to want information via a website
- Those aged 45-59 years are more likely than others to want to attend a public meeting (56% vs. 47% rest of sample).

Those who said that they would prefer to receive information via a newsletter or leaflet or via a website were asked who should be the source of this information.

In both cases, the local District Council rather than the Partnership were considered to be the preferred source.

- Newsletter or leaflet (73% stated the Council vs. 62% who stated the Partnership)
- Website (69% Council vs. 63% Partnership).

Fig 21

**Source of Information**

Q14. Would you like that to be a newsletter or leaflets from...



Base: All respondents wishing to be kept informed by newsletters/leaflets (912)

Q14. Would you like that to be the website of...



Base: All respondents wishing to be kept informed by websites (566)

Source: Ipsos MORI

# Appendices

# **Appendices**

**Additional weighting information**

**Confidence intervals and statistical differences**

**Statistical reliability**

**Questionnaire**

**Topline results**

## Additional weighting information

Weighting is the process by which data are adjusted to reflect the known adult population profile. This is to counter any effects of differential refusal rates, or to correct for any over-sampling. A 'weight' is the percent assigned to a particular demographic descriptor. The sample needs to be weighted if the responses show that particular groups (for example those living in a particular area) are under or over represented in the sample. If this is not carried out then the results will not reflect properly the views of the adult population being considered.

However, a sample which is weighted is less accurate (i.e. has a larger standard error) than an unweighted sample of the same size. The effect of this weighting, therefore, needs to be taken into account when considering statistical reliability. The formula for calculating the size of the equivalent unweighted sample is  $pw^2$ , where:

- "p" is the proportion of the sample (unweighted) in the various sectors with weighting factors applied
- "w" is the weight applied to those sectors.

The weighting effect described above is one of many potential effects that can be introduced into the survey as a result of its design. Hence these are collectively known as "Design Effects". Such effects can arise for a number of reasons, such as if the sample is stratified, clustered, weighted or is taken from a population which is not infinitely larger than the sample and can, themselves, lead to an alteration of the level of precision (i.e. the Confidence Interval) above or below what it would otherwise have been if the sample were a simple random one from an infinite population and with no weighting. Clustering usually leads to a reduction in precision, whilst stratification (if proportionate) leads to an increase. Weighting always leads to a reduction in precision, whilst finite populations are always associated with an increase.

The table below details the adjustment factors (design effects) of the survey weighting, along with actual sample and "effective" sample sizes after design effects are taken into account.

Table 6: Design effects and effective sample sizes				
	Actual sample size	Weighted sample size	Effective sample size	Design effect
<b>All</b>	1,277	1,277	700	1.824
<b>Allerdale</b>	459	243	449	1.022
<b>Copeland</b>	461	179	442	1.043
<b>Rest of Cumbria</b>	357	856	344	1.038

## Confidence intervals and statistical differences

A sample of 1,277 (effectively 700) rather than the entire population, has been interviewed for this survey. All results are therefore subject to sampling tolerances, which means that not all differences in findings are statistically significant. The respondents to the questionnaire are only samples of the total "adult population", so we cannot be certain that the figures obtained are exactly those we would have if everybody had been interviewed (the "true" values). We can, however, predict the variation between the sample results and the "true"

values from a knowledge of the size of the samples on which the results are based and the number of times that a particular answer is given; this is called the confidence interval. The confidence with which we can make this prediction is usually chosen to be 95% - that is, the chances are 95 in 100 that the “true” value will fall within a specified range, i.e. the confidence interval.

The extent to which one figure differs from another is a function of the sizes of the bases of the sub-groups in question, the percentage in each sub-group giving a particular answer and the degree of confidence chosen, that is, a sub-group with a small base size may show a significant difference from another larger sub-group if the difference in percentages is greater than the confidence interval.

Furthermore, in normal parlance, “significant” means important, while in Statistics “significant” means probably true (not due to chance). A research finding may be true i.e. “significantly different”, without being important. When statisticians say a result is “highly significant” they mean it is very probably true. They do not (necessarily) mean it is highly important.

In the current document, differences in the results are analysed with regard to significant differences between the Districts (Allerdale, Copeland and Rest of Cumbria), as well as the demographic profiles of individual respondents; analysis has also been undertaken with regard to other variables including awareness of any of the issues under consideration.

Unless otherwise specified, only statistically significant differences between specific sub-groups are reported.

## Statistical reliability

The sample tolerances that apply to the percentage results in this report are given in the table below. This table shows the possible variation that might be anticipated because a sample, rather than the entire population, was interviewed. As indicated, sampling tolerances vary with the size of the sample and the size of the percentage results.

Table 7: Approximate sampling tolerances applicable to percentages at or near these levels			
	10% or 90% ±	30% or 70% ±	50% ±
<b>Size of sample on which survey result is based</b>			
All respondents aged 16+ years (1,277)	1.6	2.5	2.7
Allerdale residents aged 16+ years (459)	2.7	4.2	4.6
Copeland respondents aged 16+ years (461)	2.7	4.2	4.6
Rest of Cumbria respondents aged 16+ years (357)	3.1	4.8	5.2

*Source: Ipsos MORI North*

For example, on a question where 50% in a sample of 1,277 respond with a particular answer, the chances are 95 in 100 that this result would not vary more than 2.7%, plus or minus, from a complete coverage of the entire population using the same procedures.

Please note that these tolerances assume a random sample with no design effect, and do not strictly apply to quota surveys (although good quality quota surveys are often assumed to behave in the same way). In reality there is also likely to be a design effect to these findings, which means that the confidence intervals are likely to be wider.

Tolerances are also involved in the comparison of results from different parts of the sample, or of results from this survey and another survey. A difference, in other words, must be of at least a certain size to be considered statistically significant.

The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to comparisons.

<b>Table 8: Differences required for significance at or near these percentage levels</b>			
	<b>10% or 90%</b> <b>±</b>	<b>30% or 70%</b> <b>±</b>	<b>50%</b> <b>±</b>
<b>Size of sample on which survey result is based</b>			
Allerdale residents vs. all respondents (459 vs. 1,277)	3.2	4.9	5.3
Copeland residents vs. all respondents (461 vs. 1,277)	3.2	4.9	5.3
Rest of Cumbria residents vs. all respondents (357 vs. 1277)	3.5	5.4	5.9
<i>Source: Ipsos MORI North</i>			

# RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY : WAVE 1

## QUESTIONNAIRE FINAL

Good morning/afternoon/evening. My name is \_\_\_\_\_ from Ipsos MORI. We are carrying out a survey on behalf of Allerdale Borough Council, Copeland Borough Council and Cumbria County Council on issues affecting the local area.

In keeping with the Market Research Society Code of Conduct, all your responses will be treated in the strictest confidence. The interview lasts around 15 minutes.

S. Please could you tell me your full postcode. This is just so I can check if you live in an area covered by the survey? IF UNRECOGNISED, CODE DK, IF REFUSED FULL POSTCODE CODE REF.  
WRITE IN

S4	<b>Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?</b>		
	READ OUT FROM QUOTA SHEET	<b>Allerdale,</b>	1
	SINGLE CODE	<b>Barrow in Furness</b>	2
		<b>Carlisle</b>	3
		<b>Copeland</b>	4
		<b>Eden</b>	5
		<b>South Lakeland</b>	6
		Elsewhere	X
			THANK & CLOSE

**IF RESPONDENT IS NOT IN CORRECT AREA (AS PER SAMPLE), CLOSE & THANK  
PROCEED IF IN QUOTA.  
IF NOT, CLOSE & THANK**

S1.	GENDER (DO NOT ASK)		
	SINGLE CODE	Male	1
		Female	2

**To make sure we interview a good cross-section of adults across Cumbria, can I ask:**

S2.	<b>How old are you?</b>		
	IF RESPONDENT REFUSES: Could you tell me in which of the following bands your age falls into?		
	WRITE IN <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>		
	SINGLE CODE	Under 16	1
		16-19	2
		20-24	3
		25-34	4
		35-44	5
		45-59	6
		60-64	7
		65+	8
		Refused	9
			THANK & CLOSE

S3	<b>And are you....READ OUT</b>		1	Quota D		
	SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT					
	<b>Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed</b>					
	<b>Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed</b>				2	Quota E
	<b>Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife</b>				3	
	<b>Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)</b>				4	
	<b>Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)</b>				5	
	<b>Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired</b>				6	
<b>Not working (under 8 hrs) - student</b>		7				
<b>Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)</b>		8				
DO NOT READ OUT		Don't know	99	THANK & CLOSE		
		Refused	98			

Q1. <b>What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? PROBE FULLY What other issues?</b>		
	SINGLE CODE 1 <sup>st</sup> mention	MULTICODE OK Other mentions
Breakdown of family values	1	1
Climate change	2	2
Countryside conservation	3	3
Crime	4	4
Defence and foreign affairs	5	5
Education	6	6
Future supply of energy	7	7
Health	8	8
Housing	9	9
Immigration	10	10
Industrial/gas leaks – <u>not nuclear</u>	11	11
Litter/dog fouling	12	12
Major industrial accident	13	13
Not enough recycling	14	14
Nuclear industry	15	15
Nuclear/radioactive waste	16	16
Pollution	17	17
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	18	18
Recession/unemployment	19	19
Terrorism	20	20
Traffic congestion	21	21
Toxic/chemical dumping	22	22
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	23	23
Waste disposal/landfill problems – <u>not nuclear</u>	24	24
Other (specify)	25	25
None	26	26
Don't know	99	99

Q2. The Government has recently given much attention to planning Britain's future energy strategy, and I'd like to ask which kinds of power station, in your view, should be built in future in Britain. For each type of power station I read out please tell me if you would support or oppose it being built in the future?  
 ROTATE.  
 PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Is that strongly or only tend to ...?  
 SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Strongly support	Tend to support	Neither support nor oppose	Tend to oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
Coal power stations, with carbon capture and storage	1	2	3	4	5	6
Nuclear power stations	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gas power stations	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wind farms on the land	1	2	3	4	5	6
Wind farms off the coast	1	2	3	4	5	6

READ OUT

Now I want to talk to you about radioactive waste in particular.

Radioactive waste is mainly a by-product of the nuclear energy industry and some comes from other sources including medical use. Some radioactive waste decays to an acceptably low level of risk after only a few days but some can remain radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years. At present there is no use for radioactive waste so it needs to be managed and disposed of.

Low level radioactive waste includes solid material that has come in contact with radioactivity. It comes mainly from the operation and dismantling of nuclear power plants. It consist mostly of redundant equipment, protective clothing and packaging, as well as soil and building materials. Most of this waste is currently sent to the Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in Cumbria.

Higher level radioactive waste includes liquids which can generate a lot of heat, and which are made safer by solidifying and cooling, as well as other contaminated materials such as pipe-work and fuel casings. This waste is currently stored above ground mainly at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q3. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding radioactive waste in Britain?  
 ROTATE. PROMPT IF NECESSARY: Is that strongly or only tend to ...?  
 SINGLE CODE FOR EACH

	Strongly agree	Tend to agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Tend to disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
The Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep <u>underground</u> disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management	1	2	3	4	5	6
Radioactive waste is currently being well managed	1	2	3	4	5	6
It is the responsibility of this generation to deal with radioactive waste rather than leave it to future generations	1	2	3	4	5	6
The nuclear industry does not have all the answers for dealing with radioactive waste	1	2	3	4	5	6
The management of radioactive waste is not currently given a high enough priority	1	2	3	4	5	6
Existing issues related to radioactive waste should be dealt with before any new nuclear power stations are built	1	2	3	4	5	6

READ OUT

I would now like you to consider the disposal of higher level radioactive waste, which is currently stored above ground at Sellafield and at power stations.

Q4. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an <u>underground</u> site called the Geological Disposal Facility to dispose of the country's <u>higher</u> level radioactive waste? SINGLE CODE ONLY	Yes – had heard,	1
	No – had not heard	2

Q5. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to <u>discuss</u> the <u>possibility</u> of having the Geological Disposal Facility located in their area? Would you say you ... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY	...know a lot	1	
	...know a fair amount	2	
	...know just a little	3	
	...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4	
	...have never heard of	5	
	Don't know	99	

Q6. Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current <u>discussions</u> about the location of the Geological Disposal Facility? READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY FOR EACH		Yes was aware	No was not aware
	The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate the Geological Disposal Facility in their area	1	2
	Talking to Government about locating the Geological Disposal Facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it	1	2
	... It will be a long time until any construction can start, and during that time participating communities will have the right to <u>withdraw</u> from the process	1	2
	Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of the Geological Disposal Facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years	1	2

Q7. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ... READ OUT SINGLE CODE ONLY	...know a lot	1	
	...know a fair amount	2	
	...know just a little	3	
	...have heard of but know almost nothing about	4	
	...have never heard of	5	
	Don't know	6	

ASK Q8

GO TO Q9

Q8. ASK ALL WHO KNOW AT LEAST A LITTLE AT Q7 OTHERS GO TO Q9

**Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? PROBE FULLY Where else? MULTICODE OK**

West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:		
	Allerdale Outlook	1
	Copeland Matters	2
	Your Cumbria magazine	3
	At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>meeting</u>	4
	A <u>leaflet</u> from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	5
	West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>website</u>	6
	Council <u>website</u>	7
	Local Councillor	8
	Leaflet (nsf)	9
Television :		
	News coverage on television	10
	Documentaries	11
	Other TV	12
Radio :		
	News coverage on the radio	13
	Other radio programmes	14
Newspapers/magazines:		
	Articles in national newspapers	15
	Articles in local newspapers	16
	Articles in magazines	17
Internet :		
	On-line news sites	18
	Blogs	19
	Websites	20
Personal experience/ word of mouth:		
	Friend/family member	21
	Family member/friend works in the local Council	22
	Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	23
	I work in the local or County Council	24
	I work in the nuclear industry	25
	Colleagues	26
	Other (PLEASE SPECIFY)	97
	Can't remember	98
	Don't know	99

READ OUT

The West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is made up of the six District Councils and the County Council in Cumbria, as well as Town and Parish Councils' Associations, nuclear and environmental regulatory bodies, the Chambers of Commerce and trades unions, Government departments plus the Isle of Man Government.

Q9. ASK ALL Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about <u>possibly</u> locating the Geological Disposal Facility somewhere in West Cumbria? SINGLE CODE	Yes – had heard	1
	No – had not heard	2

Q10. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the <u>possibility</u> of locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria with the British Government? PROMPT IF NECESSARY Is that strongly or only tend to? SINGLE CODE	Strongly in favour of	1
	Tend to be in favour of	2
	Neither favour nor oppose	3
	Tend to oppose	4
	Strongly oppose	5
	Don't know	99

IF DON'T KNOW AT Q10, GO TO Q12.

Q11. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY "For what other reasons?"	
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

Q12. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...? READ OUT SINGLE CODE FOR EACH		Very confident	Fairly confident	Not very confident	Not at all confident	Don't know
	...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process	1	2	3	4	5
	...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions	1	2	3	4	5
	... can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage	1	2	3	4	5

Q13. **And in which, if any, of the following ways would you prefer to be kept informed of how the discussions between the British Government and West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership are progressing?**  
 READ OUT. MULTI CODE OK

<b>Newsletter/leaflets</b>	1	ASK Q14
<b>Websites</b>	2	
<b>Public meetings</b>	3	GO TO Q15
<b>Newspapers</b>	4	
<b>Bulletins on television or radio</b>	5	
<b>Do not wish to be kept information</b>	6	
<b>Don't know</b>	99	

Q14. ASK IF NEWSLETTERS/LEAFLETS OR WEBSITES AT Q13 OTHERS GO TO Q15

**Would you like that to be ... (ASK OF EACH MENTIONED AT Q13)**

READ OUT. MULTI CODE OK

<b>...newsletters or leaflets from...</b>	
... West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	1
... (READ OUT LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL FROM SAMPLE) Council	2
Other (Please specify)	3
<b>...the website of...</b>	
... West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	4
...(DISTRICT) Council	5
Other (Please specify)	6
<b>Don't know</b>	99

Q15. **To what extent do you support or oppose locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria?**  
 PROMPT IF NECESSARY **Is that strongly or only tend to?**  
 SINGLE CODE

<b>Strongly support</b>	1
<b>Tend to support</b>	2
<b>Neither support nor oppose</b>	3
<b>Tend to oppose</b>	4
<b>Strongly oppose</b>	5
<b>Don't know</b>	99

**IF DON'T KNOW AT Q15, GO TO Q17.**

Q16. **Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q15) the location of the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria?**  
 WRITE IN, PROBE FULLY **"For what other reasons?"**

Don't know 99

Q17. In which of these ways, if any, have you given your opinion publicly on any issue in the past year or two?

READ OUT MULTICODE

Writing to the Council	1
Writing to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	2
Writing to your local Councillor	3
Writing to your MP	4
Writing to a newspaper	5
Membership of a protest group	6
Contributing to an online blog or forum	7
Signing a petition	8
Attending a public meeting	9
In any other way	97
None of these	10

Finally I'd like to ask some questions about you and your household to help us group the answers we receive by different sections of the population. No individuals will be identified.

Q18. How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?

READ OUT

SINGLE CODE

Under 1 year	1
1-2 years	2
3-5 years	3
6-10 years	4
11-20 years	5
21+ years	5
Don't know	99

Q19. Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...

READ OUT

SINGLE CODE

... an isolated farm or house	1
...a small village	2
...a small country town	3
...in or around a large town or city	4
Don't know	99

Q20. Including yourself, how many people in your household are aged...?

	16 or over	0-4	5-15
WRITE IN			
None	N/A	7	7
Refused	97	97	97

IF REFUSED AT ANY SECTION IN Q20 SKIP TO Q21

So, just to check that is [CATI TO CALCULATE TOTAL NUMBER FROM Q20] people in the household?

Q21. Does anyone in your household, including yourself, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work they can do?

IF YES, PROBE "Who? You or someone else?"

MULTICODE OK

Yes, me	1
Yes, someone else	2
No	3
DO NOT READ OUT	Don't know
	99

Q22. ASK PART A IF RESPONDENT IS EMPLOYED FULL OR PART TIME OR SELF-EMPLOYED AT QS3

a) Are you employed by any of the following... ?

READ OUT MULTICODE OK

ASK ALL

b) Are any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following... ?

READ OUT MULTICODE OK

ONLY ASK OF RESPONDENT IF IN EMPLOYMENT

	a Respondent	b Other
<b>The nuclear power industry</b>	1	1
<b>The Council</b>	2	2
<b>The Ministry of Defence (MoD) / Armed Forces</b>	3	3
<b>Any other Government Department</b>	4	4
<b>The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)</b>	5	5
<b>Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)</b>	6	6
None of these	7	7
Don't know	99	99

Q23. **Social class**

To ensure that we have a representative sample could you tell me the occupation of the CHIEF WAGE EARNER of the household?

1) What is their position at work/rank/grade?	1
2) What industry do they work in?	2
3) Do they have any qualifications that are relevant to their job?	3
4) How many people are they responsible for at work?	4
5) How many how many people in establishment altogether	5
6) IF UNEMPLOYED: How long unemployed for? IF LESS THAN 3 MONTHS ASK ABOUT LAST JOB	6
7) IF RETIRED: Do they receive a private job related pension?	7
IF YES ASK ABOUT THEIR LAST JOB	8

THIS IS THEN CODED UP BY THE INTERVIEWER INTO A,B,C1,C2,D,E AFTERWARDS.

Don't know	99
Refused	97

Q24. Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?

SINGLE CODE ONLY. READ OUT

<b>WHITE</b>		<b>BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH</b>	
British	1	Caribbean	10
Irish	2	African	11
Gypsy/traveller	3		
Any other White background	4	Any other Black background	12
<b>MIXED</b>		<b>ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH</b>	
White & Black Caribbean	5	Indian	13
White & Black African	6	Pakistani	14
White & Asian	7	Bangladeshi	15
Any other mixed background	8	Any other Asian background	16
<b>CHINESE</b>		<b>ANY OTHER BACKGROUND</b>	
Chinese	9	Any other background	17
		Refused	97

Q25. Would you be willing to be re-contacted by Ipsos MORI on any issues related to this interview?

SINGLE CODE

Yes	1
No	2

Q26. Thank you. Can I just have your name so that we can contact you if needs be?

WRITE IN

**THANK & CLOSE**

# RADIOACTIVE WASTE SURVEY : WAVE 1

## Headline Results

This topline shows results for the telephone survey conducted amongst 1,277 adult residents of Cumbria by Ipsos MORI between 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2009.

- Interviewing was conducted by Computer aided Telephone Interviewing (CATI)
- A quota sample of adults was interviewed with quotas set by age, gender and working status
- Data are weighted by age within gender, employment status and balanced so that each area is proportionally represented in the overall sample
- Where results do not sum to 100, this may be due to multiple responses, computer rounding or the exclusion of don't knows/not stated
- Results are based on all respondents unless otherwise stated
- An asterisk (\*) represents a value of less than one half of one percent, but not zero

Can I just check that you live in the District Council area of ...?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Allerdale	19
Copeland	14
Elsewhere in Cumbria	67

S1. Gender.

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Male	49
Female	51

S2. How old are you?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
16-19	6
20-24	6
25-34	12
35-44	17
45-59	26
60-64	9
65+	24

S3. And are you...?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Full time working 30 hours or more a week, including full time self employed	45
Working part time 8 - 29 hours a week, including part time self employed	14
Not working (under 8 hrs) - housewife	3
Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (registered)	2
Not working (under 8 hrs) - unemployed (not registered but looking for work)	1
Not working (under 8 hrs) - retired	29
Not working (under 8 hrs) - student	5
Not working (under 8 hrs) - other (inc. disabled)	2

Q1. What issues, if any, are of concern to you in your local area? What other issues?

Base: All respondents (1,277). A full breakdown is available in the tabulations

	1 <sup>st</sup> mention %	Other mentions %
Breakdown of family values	*	1
Climate change	*	1
Countryside conservation	1	1
Crime	3	3
Defence and foreign affairs	*	*
Education	3	3
<b>Flooding/flood management//drainage issues</b>	*	<b>1</b>
Future supply of energy	*	1
Health	2	2
Housing	4	2
Immigration	*	1
Industrial/gas leaks – <u>not nuclear</u>	*	*
Public transport/lack of public transport	3	3
Litter/dog fouling	5	3
Major industrial accident	*	*
Not enough recycling	1	2
Nuclear industry	1	*
Nuclear/radioactive waste	*	*
Pollution	*	*
Radioactivity/radioactive leaks	*	*
Recession/unemployment	3	2
State of the roads	6	5
Terrorism	*	*
Traffic congestion	7	2
Toxic/chemical dumping	-	*
Vandalism/anti-social behaviour	4	4
Waste disposal/landfill problems – <u>not nuclear</u>	2	2
<b>Windfarms</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
None	29	32
Don't know	3	26
Not stated	1	*

Q2. The Government has recently given much attention to planning Britain's future energy strategy, and I'd like to ask which kinds of power station, in your view, should be built in future in Britain. For each type of power station I read out please tell me if you would support or oppose it being built in the future?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
<b>Coal power stations, with carbon capture and storage</b>	
Strongly support	14
Tend to support	25
Neither support not oppose	19
Tend to oppose	20
Strongly oppose	18
Don't know	5
<b>Nuclear power stations</b>	
Strongly support	38
Tend to support	24
Neither support not oppose	11
Tend to oppose	7
Strongly oppose	19
Don't know	1
<b>Gas power stations</b>	
Strongly support	13
Tend to support	31
Neither support not oppose	24
Tend to oppose	16
Strongly oppose	11
Don't know	5

<b>Wind farms on the land</b>	
Strongly support	34
Tend to support	25
Neither support not oppose	8
Tend to oppose	12
Strongly oppose	20
Don't know	1
<b>Wind farms off the coast</b>	
Strongly support	52
Tend to support	26
Neither support not oppose	5
Tend to oppose	6
Strongly oppose	10
Don't know	1

Q3. Could you please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements regarding radioactive waste in Britain? Is that strongly or only tend to...?  
Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
<b>The Government should place higher level radioactive waste in a deep <u>underground</u> disposal facility, as recommended by the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management</b>	
Strongly agree	56
Tend to agree	25
Neither agree nor disagree	9
Tend to disagree	3
Strongly disagree	4
Don't know	3
<b>Radioactive waste is currently being well managed</b>	
Strongly agree	19
Tend to agree	30
Neither agree nor disagree	20
Tend to disagree	10
Strongly disagree	10
Don't know	11
<b>It is the responsibility of this generation to deal with radioactive waste rather than leave it to future generations</b>	
Strongly agree	78
Tend to agree	16
Neither agree nor disagree	2
Tend to disagree	1
Strongly disagree	2
Don't know	*
<b>The nuclear industry does not have all the answers for dealing with radioactive waste</b>	
Strongly agree	34
Tend to agree	36
Neither agree nor disagree	11
Tend to disagree	7
Strongly disagree	7
Don't know	5

<b>The management of radioactive waste is not currently given a high enough priority</b>	
Strongly agree	38
Tend to agree	27
Neither agree nor disagree	14
Tend to disagree	10
Strongly disagree	6
Don't know	6
<b>Existing issues related to radioactive waste should be dealt with before any new nuclear power stations are built</b>	
Strongly agree	53
Tend to agree	23
Neither agree nor disagree	6
Tend to disagree	10
Strongly disagree	8
Don't know	1

Q4. Before this interview, had you heard that the British Government is looking for an underground site called the Geological Disposal Facility to dispose of the country's higher level radioactive waste?  
Base: All respondents (1,277)

Yes – had heard	55
No – had not heard	45

Q5. How much do you feel you know about the British Government's invitation to communities across Britain to discuss the possibility of having the Geological Disposal Facility located in their area? Would you say you ...?  
Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
...know a lot	3
...know a fair amount	9
...know just a little	30
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	26
...have never heard of	32
Don't know	*

Q6. Are you aware, or not, that Britain's Government has said that each of the following are features of the current discussions about the location of the Geological Disposal Facility?  
Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
<b>The Government is looking for a community to <u>volunteer</u> to locate the Geological Disposal Facility in their area</b>	
Yes was aware	27
No was not aware	73
<b>Talking to Government about locating the Geological Disposal Facility does not <u>commit</u> any community to it</b>	
Yes was aware	20
No was not aware	80
<b>It will be a long time until any construction can start, and during that time participating communities will have the right to <u>withdraw</u> from the process</b>	
Yes was aware	20
No was not aware	80
<b>Once a site is chosen in a particular area, the construction and operation of the Geological Disposal Facility will provide local employment and contribute to the local economy for many years</b>	
Yes was aware	52
No was not aware	48

Q7. How much do you feel you know about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership? Would you say you ...?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
...know a lot	2
...know a fair amount	7
...know just a little	32
...have heard of but know almost nothing about	30
...have never heard of	29
Don't know	*

Q8. Where did you get your information about the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership?

Base: All with at least a little knowledge of WCMRWS Partnership (620)

	%
<b>West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership or Council communications:</b>	<b>16</b>
Allerdale Outlook	1
Copeland Matters	1
Your Cumbria magazine	3
At a West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership meeting	2
A <u>leaflet</u> from West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	1
West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership <u>website</u>	1
Council <u>website</u>	1
Local Councillor	3
Leaflet (nsf)	5
<b>Television :</b>	<b>27</b>
News coverage on television	23
Documentaries	1
Other TV	6
<b>Radio :</b>	<b>9</b>
News coverage on the radio	7
Other radio programmes	2
<b>Newspapers/magazines:</b>	<b>43</b>
Articles in national newspapers	11
Articles in local newspapers	39
Articles in magazines	1
<b>Internet :</b>	<b>8</b>
On-line news sites	1
Blogs	*
Websites	6
<b>Personal experience/ word of mouth:</b>	<b>31</b>
Friend/family member	12
Family member/friend works in the local Council	2
Family member/friend works in the nuclear industry	10
I work in the local or County Council	1
I work in the nuclear industry	9
Colleagues	7
Can't remember	1
Don't know	1

Q9. Before this interview, had you heard that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership is talking to the British Government about possibly locating the Geological Disposal Facility somewhere in West Cumbria?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Yes – had heard	52
No – had not heard	48

Q10. Assuming no commitment is made at this stage, to what extent are you in favour of or opposed to the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership discussing the possibility of locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria with the British Government? Is that strongly or only tend to?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Strongly in favour of	17
Tend to be in favour of	33
Neither favour nor oppose	23
Tend to oppose	9
Strongly oppose	16
Don't know	2

Q11. Why are you in favour of / do you neither favour nor oppose/are you opposed to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership being in discussion with the British Government about locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Base: All who support discussions (669) : 5%+ mentions

	%
<b>Support</b>	
Create/bring employment	32
History of having nuclear stations reasonable to have it/had it for years/already here/keep it	28
Expertise locally/skills/have the experience/knowledge	24
Good for the area/local business/economy/will regenerate community	16
As long as it's managed/done properly/safely, I am in favour	8
At an isolated location/not heavily populated	5
Best place for it/good/ideal location	5
Cuts/saves/reduces transport/close to Sellafield	5
Other positive reasons	6
Don't know	1
Not stated	2

Base: All who neither support nor oppose discussions (265) : 3%+ mentions

<b>Neither support nor oppose</b>	
I don't know enough about it/need more information	44
It has to go somewhere	10
Neither for nor against	4
Needs further discussion	4
Local issues/local's to get involved	3
Other neutral reasons	4
Don't know	2
Not stated	3

Base: All who do oppose the discussions (314) : 5%+ mentions

<b>Do not support</b>	
Don't want it here – already have one/waste/nuclear facility/here/ done our part	22
Dangerous/not safe/contamination/a risk factor	19
Don't want it here – not specified	12
Move it to another part of country/somewhere else	8
Concern over public health/can cause cancer/leukaemia, etc	8
Concern over the effect for environment/wildlife/ocean etc	7
Issues/safety conscious over future generation	7
Disagree with nuclear waste/should be stopped	6
Not in favour/oppose/don't agree with the proposal	6
Concern over geological fault/structure/earthquakes/faults underground	5
Cumbria a dumping ground	5
Risks/prone to leaks/spills/accidents occurring	5
Too close to home	5
Other negative reasons	9
Don't know	1
Not stated	1

Q12. During this discussion process, to what extent are you confident or not that the West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership ...?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
<b>...will keep local residents in Cumbria <u>fully</u> informed at each stage of the discussion process</b>	
Very confident	9
Fairly confident	44
Not very confident	30
Not at all confident	13
Don't know	3
<b>...will take the views of Cumbria's residents into account in these discussions</b>	
Very confident	7
Fairly confident	47
Not very confident	31
Not at all confident	13
Don't know	2
<b>...can <u>really</u> pull out of the discussions with Government at any stage</b>	
Very confident	9
Fairly confident	37
Not very confident	34
Not at all confident	10
Don't know	10

Q13. And in which, if any, of the following ways would you prefer to be kept informed of how the discussions between the British Government and West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership are progressing?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Newspapers	73
Bulletins on television or radio	73
Newsletter/leaflets	70
Public meetings	49
Websites	45
Do not wish to be kept informed	2
Don't know	*

Q14. Would you like that to be kept informed via...?

	%
Base: All wishing to be kept informed by newsletters/leaflets (912) respondents	
<b>...newsletters or leaflets from...</b>	
... West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	62
... (READ OUT LOCAL DISTRICT COUNCIL FROM SAMPLE) Council	73
Don't know	3
Not stated	2
Base: All wishing to be kept informed by websites (566) respondents	
<b>...the website of...</b>	
... West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	63
...(DISTRICT) Council	69
Don't know	4
Not stated	1

Q15. To what extent do you support or oppose locating the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? Is that strongly or tend to?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Strongly support	18
Tend to support	30
Neither support nor oppose	24
Tend to oppose	9
Strongly oppose	17
Don't know	2

Q16. Why do you support/oppose/neither support nor oppose (ANS. AT Q15) the location of the Geological Disposal Facility in West Cumbria? For what other reasons?

Base: All supporting the facility (651) : 5%+ mentions

	%
<b>Support</b>	
Creates/bring jobs/work to the area	37
Level of expertise/experience in area	21
Facilities are already here/more suitable than other areas/better to have it all in one place	15
Economical advantage	14
Minimal transport/do not have to transport waste over long distance/minimal transport is safer	9
Geologically suitable/have infrastructure/enough space	7
At an isolated location/not heavily population	5
Other positive comments	8
Don't know	3
Not stated	1

Base: All neither supporting nor opposing the facility (272) : 5%+ mentions

**Neither support nor oppose**

Do not know enough about it/need more information	44
It has to go somewhere	7
Not interested/not bothered	4
Don't know	6
Not stated	1

Base: All opposing the facility (321) : 5%+ mentions

**Oppose**

Dangerous/not safe/contamination/a risk factor	26
It will destroy environment/natural beauty/cause pollution	12
Do not want it here – already have one	11
Do not want it on doorstep/do not want it here	8
Geological structure of area will create problems/not stable enough/not suitable	8
The proximity to the population/sea/river is too close	7
Don't approve nuclear waste/deep level storage/I am against nuclear power	6
Move it to another part of the country/somewhere else	6
Other negative comments	13
Don't know	2
Not stated	2

Q17. In which of these ways, if any, have you given your opinion publicly on any issue in the past year or two?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Writing to the Council	6
Writing to West Cumbria Managing Radioactive Waste Safely Partnership	*
Writing to your local Councillor	5
Writing to your MP	5
Writing to a newspaper	2
Membership of a protest group	3
Contributing to an online blog or forum	6
Signing a petition	17
Attending a public meeting	12
In any other way	7
None	69
Don't know	*

Q18. How long have you lived in (COUNCIL AREA FROM SAMPLE)?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Under 1 year	1
1-2 years	2
3-5 years	6
6-10 years	12
11-20 years	19
21+ years	60

Q19. Thinking of your home location, would you say you live in...?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
...an isolated farm or house	9
...a small village	38
...a small country town	29
...in or around a large town or city	23
Don't know	1

Q20. Including yourself, how many people are there in your household?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
One	17
Two	38
Three	18
Four+	27
Refused	-
<b>Mean</b>	<b>2.69</b>
Any children under 5	11
Any children between 5 and 15	23
Any children under 16	29

Q21. Does anyone in your household, including yourself, have any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or the work they can do? Who? You or someone else?

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
Yes, me	11
Yes, someone else	9
No	80
Don't know	1

Q22a. Are you employed by any of the following...?

Q22b. Are any of your close family members, relations or friends, employed by any of the following...?

Base: All respondents in employment (719)

Base : All respondents (1,277)

	Q22a. Respondent 719 %	Q22b. Other 1277 %
The Nuclear Power Industry	7	19
The Council	9	12
The Ministry of Defence (MoD)/Armed Forces	1	6
Any other Government Department	6	7
The Health and Safety Executive (HSE)	*	1
Any Environmental campaign group (e.g. Greenpeace, Friends of the Earth)	-	1
None of these	78	65
Don't know	*	*

Q23. SEG.

Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
ABC1	51
C2DE	45
Refused	4

Q24. Which one of these ethnic groups would you describe yourself as?  
 Base: All respondents (1,277)

	%
<b>White</b>	
British	96
Irish	*
Gypsy/traveller	*
Any other White background	2
<b>Mixed</b>	
White and Black Caribbean	-
White and Black African	-
White and Asian	-
Any other Mixed background	*
<b>Black or Black British</b>	
Caribbean	-
African	-
Any other Black background	-
<b>Asian or Asian British</b>	
Indian	*
Pakistani	*
Bangladeshi	-
Any other Asian background	*
Chinese	-
<b>Any Other Background</b>	
Any other background	*
Refused	1
<b>WHITE</b>	<b>98</b>
<b>BME</b>	<b>1</b>