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## D1-12 Prospective Case Study – United-Kingdom

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**Prospective Case Studies: Country  
Reports on Cooperative  
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## Executive Summary

This report is the National Case Study of the COWAM in Practice (CIP) project in the UK. CIP is funded under Framework Six of the European Union and by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA).

Westlakes Scientific Consulting Limited (WSCL) are the National Facilitators of this project in the UK and have written this report on behalf of the national stakeholder group as a record of the CIP project activity, lessons, impact and future potential in the United Kingdom.

This document is based on reflection occurring within the UK NSG (National Stakeholder Group) between involved stakeholders, and the experiences of the National Facilitators.

This case study, then, records the experiences of CIP in the UK in four broad areas:

- **Background** - Providing background to the CIP project
- **Inception** - Detailing the background to the NSG and the research topics identified for co-operative research
- **Operation** - Exploring the operation of the project in the UK, including materials presented to the NSG and the activities that took place
- **Future** - Finally, a consideration of the impact of CIP project in the UK and the future potential for continuing co-operative research.

The underlying stakes which framed the CIP project in the United Kingdom, particularly the UK Government policies for the management of higher and lower activity radioactive wastes, are detailed to frame the content of this case study and the project as a whole in the UK.

The outputs of CIP, as a co-operative research project, are explored in terms of how they were developed co-operatively with the NSG, with particular reference to the two research areas which the UK NSG identified as the top priorities for the research 'arm' of the project, the Methodological Task Force (MTF). These areas, identified by the UK NSG, in summary are:

- Thinking of both existing and new nuclear sites, who defines a community, and how do they do it?
- How do you define a scale of benefits that contributes to the sustainability and enhancement of a community?

These questions formed the basis for two research briefs developed by organisations in the UK, in collaboration with the UK and other countries NSGs in the CIP project, in the areas of '*defining an affected community*' and '*community benefit packages*'.

Finally, in taking an overview of the project, this Prospective Case Study document provides insights into the operation of this co-operative research project in the UK, delivering the insights of the NSG and the National Facilitators, plus providing the possibilities for the continuation of co-operative research.

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# 1. Introduction

This National Case Study (NCS) details *how* the COWAM in Practice (CIP) project was conducted in the UK. It has been written by Westlakes Scientific Consulting Limited (WSCL), as National Facilitator of the UK COWAM in Practice National Stakeholder Group (UKCIPNSG).

## 1.1 Project background

This report is the national case study of the UK National Stakeholder Group (NSG) of the CIP project, funded under Framework Six of the European Union and by the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). WSCL are the National Facilitators of this project in the UK and have produced this report on behalf of the NSG.

## 1.2 Aims and objectives of the CIP project

The CIP project was undertaken simultaneously in France, Slovenia, Romania, Spain and the United Kingdom. Its aim was as follows:

“To improve governance arrangements, and to generate European guidelines for the management of radioactive waste.”

There are five key objectives to the CIP project in the field of radioactive waste governance:

- To enable progress in the field of radioactive waste governance
- To increase societal awareness of issues in this field
- To analyse national processes in radioactive waste governance in the above five countries
- To support stakeholders working in radioactive waste governance
- To develop best practices and guidance for sustainable decision making in radioactive waste.

## 1.3 Stakeholder engagement in CIP

The CIP project was formed to investigate the inclusive governance of radioactive waste management in each of five countries, and to generate European guidelines. Its methodological approach was based upon the premise that the five CIP countries, and their NSG members, each had different experience concerning participation and deliberation in the field of radioactive waste.

The input of stakeholders was central to the CIP project and, to be able to draw upon a plurality of stakeholders and capture a diversity of inputs CIP participants engaged in a framework of *co-operative* and *collaborative research*. The following goals were adopted by the CIP project to ensure the fair and effective development of the project as a collaborative research exercise:

- Successfully conduct a dialogue within each NSG
- Allow each stakeholder to bring forward a point of view, and to learn from the other points of view
- Formulate a common understanding, which reflects and acknowledges the different aspects contributed by stakeholders

- Focus on agreed and shared views through joint fact-finding, while recognising divergence and variance in values

Regarding the engagement of stakeholders more widely, there are three aspects to the structured involvement of stakeholders in the CIP project.

- Stakeholders orient the objectives and the conduct of research through their participation in the National Stakeholder Group (NSG)
- The investigations of a Methodological Task Force (MTF) operating to undertake research within the CIP project, are carried out according to the expectations of stakeholders and with their knowledge input into it, in order that meaningful outcomes be achieved
- Co-operation in the project is expected to achieve durable understanding and quality relations between stakeholders beyond the project term.

The involvement of stakeholders into this project was central to this methodology. Through them, the project acquired a breadth of insight; expertise and guidance based upon their practical experience and insight in the field of radioactive waste governance and related areas. A list of participating stakeholders in the UK CIP project is given in appendix A.

#### 1.4 Structure of the CIP project

The CIP project had three work packages, which are unpacked below:

- **Firstly, inception and facilitation.** This involved setting up the national stakeholder groups in the five countries and adapting the project's orientations to stakeholders' expectations and the prevailing radioactive waste governance situation in the countries.
- **Secondly, investigation.** This involved the preparation of research briefs by the CIP project's Methodological Task Force (MTF). This activity informed the discussions in the NSG and contributed to the development of this prospective case study. This work drew upon national level experience and, where appropriate, other European and international research.
- **Thirdly, integration.** This third stage combined the MTF and NSG work in stages one and two above, to develop EU level guidelines from a comparative and in-depth analysis of the developing prospective national case studies. This third stage was the main focus of the final year of the CIP project.

## 2. Background and Inception

This section of the case study details the background and inception of the UK CIP, to examine the situation, which led the stakeholders to identify the research direction for the CIP project in the UK.

### 2.1 What underlies the stakeholder research request?

The research focus of the MTF for the CIP project in the UK was decided upon at the first NSG meeting by way of a ranking exercise (results in appendix G). This led to the following two issues being selected, in order of their importance as determined by the stakeholders:

- Thinking of both existing and new nuclear sites, who defines a community, and how do they do it, especially in respect of the following:
  - Timing – when is the question asked?
  - Purpose – what are they trying to do?
  - Recognition – is this credible or valid?
  - Representation – who speaks for the community so defined?
  - Context – one size may not fit all
- How do you define a scale of benefits that contributes to the sustainability and enhancement of a community?

The participating stakeholders at the first NSG meeting, therefore, determined the agenda and focus for the CIP project in the UK, beginning a two-way collaboration, in the spirit of *co-operative* and *collaborative* research.

The NSG identified these topics and specific elements for co-operative research for the following reasons, as discussed at NSG5:

- The MRWS consultation document (not the White Paper) was out at the time of the first UK CIP NSG meeting, and contained the ‘voluntarism and partnership’ approach, which raised questions such as ‘who will be in a partnership?’ So, where the UK found itself in the MRWS process at the time of the first meeting underlies the request, but also the changing nature of the situation going forward.
- What communities could learn to help them in that process, going forward, was important?
- ‘What was/is a community?’ and ‘who speaks for a community?’ particularly the relationship between elected and unelected bodies such as local authorities and sites stakeholder groups.
- The fact that the MRWS process doesn’t work from the identification of a specific site, moving outward, rather working towards specific site was unique.

### 2.1.1 Policy Context

The UK NSG, when meeting for the first time in 2007, was doing so during the finalisation of a new policy for the management of higher activity radioactive wastes, and the recent publication of a new policy regarding low level radioactive waste. The policy landscape was, therefore, not certain, and it was under these circumstances that the NSG came together for the first time and identified the research themes detailed earlier for investigation.

#### *Managing Radioactive Waste Safely*

The White Paper, *Managing Radioactive Waste Safely: A Framework for Implementing Geological Disposal* (Command 7386), published in June 2008, does not cover Scotland, and is described on its front cover as “a White Paper by Defra, BERR and the devolved administrations for Wales and Northern Ireland.” The Scottish Government is pursuing its own policy on near site, near surface storage of higher activity wastes, and did not support the White Paper. Therefore, the Scottish presence in the NSG makes it a particularly distinctive group in this context.

The policy, other than not including Scotland, has other features which affected the CIP project in the UK. MRWS forms a large part of the wider context in which the project operates, yet the MRWS policy is still at a very early stage (stage one of six):

1. Invitation issued and Expressions of Interest from communities
2. Consistently applied ‘sub-surface unsuitability’ test (and subsequent potential suitability/unsuitable decisions)
3. Community consideration leading to Decision to Participate
4. Desk-based studies in participating areas
5. Surface investigations on remaining candidates
6. Underground operations

The MRWS white paper does not detail a timeline for these stages, rather stating that “the option to express an interest will be left open for the foreseeable future.”

The MRWS policy, then, has no firm timescales attached to the end of each stage, and in terms of CIP, this does lead to changes in the policy context as different communities submit Expressions of Interest at different times *etc.* The CIP project in the UK, then, had to be flexible to accommodate the ‘fluid’ dynamic of policy development.

#### *Low Level Wastes – policy and strategy*

Low level radioactive waste (LLW) policy in the United Kingdom was updated in March 2007 with the “Policy for the Long Term Management of Solid Low Level Radioactive Waste in the United Kingdom” which covers the generation, management and regulation of solid low level wastes. The policy provides a high level framework within which the management of LLW can be undertaken.

Development of the strategy for the management of LLW in the United Kingdom is undertaken by the NDA and strategic partners. The draft strategy, published in June 2009, and the LLW policy, attempt to deal with the shortfall in capacity of the existing national Low Level Waste Repository (LLWR) near the village of Drigg, in West Cumbria. The LLWR is projected to have a capacity shortfall of over 2 million m<sup>3</sup> due to ongoing and future decommissioning activity (not accounting for possible wastes associated with the reactor new build programme), and therefore new routes for the ultimate management of LLW will be needed by 2037, at the very latest.

The LLW policy and development of the draft strategy, therefore, has run alongside the CIP process in the UK, but has to some extent been overshadowed by the higher activity wastes policy (MRWS). However, the facility siting issues raised by the LLW strategy, and examined in the UKCIP project by the NSG and MTF, may foreshadow those experienced by the higher activity wastes policy implementation.

#### *2.1.2 Composition*

The composition of the UK CIP is important, as it influenced the direction of the co-operative research. The UK NSG was composed of representatives from twenty-two different organisations, operating across the United Kingdom. A full list of involved organisations can be found in appendix A.

The UK NSG was a relatively unique forum in a UK radioactive waste management context. This is most evident in the trans-United Kingdom makeup of the NSG, which included organisations operating in England, Wales and, importantly, Scotland. There are also organisations working at levels from the very local, through to national government involved in the UK CIP.

### **Leadership of the NSG**

The Chair of the UK NSG was Fred Barker, the Executive Director of the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF).

Under the auspices of the Local Government Association, the Special Interest Group (SIG) on Radioactive Waste Management and Nuclear Decommissioning was created in November 2003, when a group of concerned Local Authorities (including Cumbria County Council, Manchester City Council and Copeland Borough Council) recognised the need to develop an organisation that could speak for Local Government at a national level on nuclear legacy management. At their meeting in April 2005, it was agreed to rename the SIG as the Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum.

The forum seeks to ensure effective communication and efficient information sharing amongst Local Authorities. It also consults its members on issues of national nuclear waste and legacy management that are brought forward from bodies such as the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management.

The involvement of NuLeAF in the role as Chair of the UK NSG, and the application of the strengths of the organisation, helped to meet the aims of CIP, by reaching and bringing key stakeholders to the project, bringing a considerable wealth of knowledge to the research and ultimately providing a strong and enduring link to the wider policy development and implementation community.

## **3. Operation: Methodology and Content**

This section of the case study explores the NSG in its operation across five meetings, exploring the materials presented to the NSG and methods used to facilitate co-operative research.

### **3.1 Methodology**

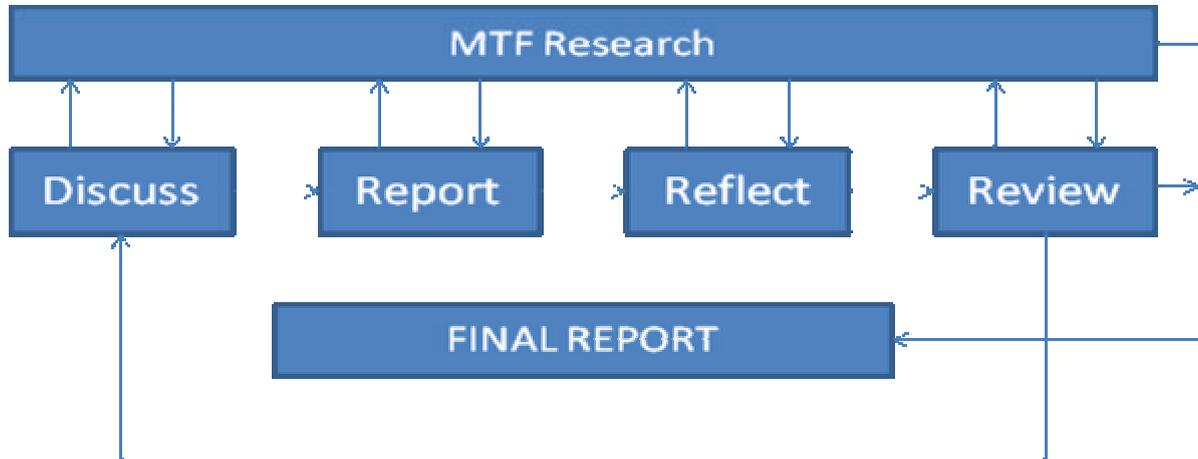
The UKCIPs two constituent parts, the NSG and the MTF, worked together to undertake collaborative, informed and relevant research, based on the topics identified by the NSG. The MTF was composed of many organisations in the participating countries, and in the UK those two organisations were Westlakes Scientific Consulting Limited and Galson Sciences Limited. These two organisations produced two research briefs according to the topics identified by the NSG in their first meeting.

The MTF organisations provided the ‘desk based’ research input for the MTF work, conducting applied and scholarly studies, which were modified, enhanced, focussed and grounded by the NSG members contribution to research, which takes three forms:

- Discussion in NSG meetings
- Individual meetings with members of the policy community outside the NSG meeting process

- Reflection and review of draft documentation

Ultimately, the model by which NSG involvement in the research activity in the UKCIP can be represented is a four-stage process of *discussion, report, reflection* and *review*.



### 3.1.1 NSG meeting format

The NSG meetings were based on a standard agenda containing areas that had been identified as desirable to cover, by the Core Group, Steering Committee and Management Board of the project (NSG agendas supplied – appendices H to L). This standard agenda aimed to ensure that, across the participating countries, there was strategic alignment towards set project outcomes. However, the exact content and format of the meetings was a matter for the National Facilitator and Chairman, who tailored the meeting agenda to the particular national and temporal situations.

## 3.2 Content: material presented to the NSG

### 3.2.1 Meeting agenda overview

The agenda of each NSG meeting can be found in the appendices (H to L). An overview of the key areas from those agendas, as detailed here, shows the evolution of the research conducted across the five meetings:

- **NSG 1**
  - Key radwaste governance issues and UK policy situation
  - Research themes identified
  - Prioritisation exercise
  - Identification of two main topics for investigation
- **NSG 2**
  - Key radwaste governance issues and UK policy situation
  - MTF abstracts of possible case studies
  - Workshop with round-table syndicates to discuss possible case studies
  - Plenary
  - Key factors and issues which should be taken into account when researching topics

- **NSG 3**
  - Key radwaste governance issues and UK policy situation
  - Progress on MTF research briefs, from UK and France CIP (Affected communities, community benefits, long-term surveillance and retrievability and reversibility)
  - Round-table discussions and plenary report-back on MTF briefs
- **NSG 4**
  - Key radwaste governance issues and UK policy situation
  - Draft MTF research brief on defining an affected community
  - Low level radioactive waste disposal at Dounreay, with particular reference to the local reaction and community fund.
  - The draft UK Prospective Case Study
  - Work Package three (the final year of the project)
- **NSG 5**
  - Community engagement and benefit packages research brief and SWOT analysis of various forms of benefit package
  - The National Case Study and CIP Process messages from the UK of wider relevance
  - Theme 1 research on defining an affected community, encompassing benefits packages and sustainable territorial development
  - Research conducted to test the Theme 1 messages using the Dounreay LLW facility siting process
  - Draft EU guidelines from the CIP project
  - Dissemination possibilities beyond the end of CIP in December 2009

### 3.2.2 *Research: aims, inputs and objectives*

The research input into the project was mainly by MTF organisations based in the UK, with other inputs from MTF organisations, CIP partners and experts in particular subject areas. In each meeting, the inputs were aligned with the aims and intended outcomes of the meeting, as can be seen here:

- **NSG1 - Topics**
  - Aim - identify a list of topics for research
  - Input - background information
  - Output - ranked list of research topics (see appendix G)
- **NSG2 - Issues**
  - Aim - identify key issues under research topics
  - Input - information on research topics
  - Output - key issues
- **NSG3 - Insights**
  - Aim - update on the research briefs
  - Input - preliminary research brief findings
  - Output - expertise and insight

- **NSG4 – Review**
  - Aim - elaboration of draft research briefs and case study documentation
  - Input - draft documentation
  - Output - revisions and focus
  
- **NSG5 – Finalisation**
  - Aim - review near final outputs (research briefs, EU guidelines and case study)
  - Input – near final documentation
  - Output – alterations, expressed desires and suggestions for future dissemination

There is a clear evolution of the research concept in the project. The meetings and research influence each other, clearly becoming focused and specialised over time.

Transcripts of the discussions at NSG meetings (published separately), captured by the meeting facilitators, are a key output of the NSG meetings and CIP project. They were necessary to record the wealth of information put forward in NSG meetings which later was applied when refining the research briefs, case studies and other outputs of the project.

### *3.2.3 Methods used to facilitate co-operative research*

The National Facilitators, in facilitating co-operative research, employed a variety of methods. The dominant style of cooperation between the NSG and the research activity took the form of presentation of research followed by discussion in small and large groups. The presentations were mostly made by the MTF on research brief developments, by the Chairman on the UK policy context at the time of that particular meeting and presentations on specific relevant subjects by experts.

The presentation and discussion sessions, which formed the bulk of NSG activity, were not uniform in format across the five meetings; there was variability regarding how these discussions were arranged, particularly the use of small and large group discussions, which is examined in the next chapter (section 4.2.2 specifically).

There were also presentations by NSG members on specific topics in which they had expert knowledge and firsthand experience, such as a detailed exploration of work undertaken at Dounreay to site a low level waste disposal facility.

In addition to these methods the research was elaborated in other forums, such as interviews with policy experts and practitioners not able to attend NSG meetings or involved with the CIP project. This allowed the research to acquire a depth of insight, through one-to-one discussions with these relevant policy practitioners and experts.

In the NSG, for most discussions the outcome was the record of the discussion itself to be used in developing research outputs; however there were other more structured formats for capturing the outcomes of NSG consideration of material.

The initial direction for co-operative research was set by the ranking exercise in NSG 1 which identified the research topics for investigation in order of their relative importance, as determined by the NSG members, following presentations and discussion around each topic (the results of this exercise can be found in appendix G).

The SWOT analysis, conducted at the final NSG on three distinctly different forms of benefit package (cash benefits, social benefit measures and community empowerment benefits) was designed to allow NSG members to finesse existing content, and directly input new information into the research brief on community benefit packages, within a set framework. Each of the three forms of benefit package was discussed by a separate small group, which reported back to the whole NSG for further consideration.

### **3.3 Issue ranking in NSG1**

The identification of the most important topics for co-operative research involved arranging the stakeholders into two syndicate groups, each with a facilitator and rapporteur, who recorded a note of issues raised on a flip chart board. There were two syndicate groups:

- Group one comprised stakeholder delegates contributing from a site or locality perspective. This syndicate group was facilitated by Rick Wylie of WSCL.
- Group two comprised stakeholder delegates contributing from a more national level perspective. This syndicate group was facilitated by Fred Barker of NuLeAF.

Group one identified eleven themes, and group two identified nine, with a number of key issues and questions within each theme (to be found in appendix G). The themes identified were:

#### **Group one**

- Community issues.
- Issues concerning localities.
- Accountability
- Consultation
- Education and dialogue
- Community benefits
- Decision making processes
- Retrieveability.
- Volunteerism.
- Right of withdrawal from process.
- Perceived risk.

#### **Group two**

- How to define affected communities
- Future generations
- Precedents for long-term community vigilance role?
- Management of changing governance roles over time
- Benefits - repository
- Capacity building for local communities
- Local partnerships
- Processes for sharing learning amongst communities from engagement
- Examples re. Political commitment over long timescales re. Controversial projects?

Working as a plenary group, and following their initial identification of views on key radioactive waste governance issues an overall, consolidated summary list of these issues was produced from the deliberations and discussions of the two syndicate groups reported above.

- Affected communities – definition.
- Future generations.
- Long term community custodianship including retrievability issues.
- Changing governance roles over time.
- Benefits to communities.
- Capacity building developing public and stakeholder competencies (esp. Understanding risks and benefits, perceived and actual) and processes for sharing learning.
- Long term political commitment.
- Public and stakeholder engagement processes, including effective partnership formation.
- Balance in local/national decision making.
- Right of withdrawal/volunteerism/defining staged process.

Stakeholders, working individually, were asked to mark the three issues, which they considered to be most important, giving:

- three marks for the most important issue
- two marks for second most important issue
- one mark for the third most important issue

The top issues were, in order:

- defining affected communities, and
- benefits to communities.

### **3.4 Cooperative investigation on defining an affected community**

After being identified as one of the two areas for the MTF to research, this brief was elaborated at three subsequent UK NSG meetings, among others (see other case study documentation).

At NSG2, the discussion on the issue of defining an affected community was oriented around exploring the issue identified in the previous meeting in more detail. The discussion was wide ranging, but the dominant theme was the exploration of existing ways of defining communities, such as local authority structures, economic tools (such as travel to work areas) and other case studies. The NSG recognised that definitions are not necessarily geographically based and expressed, which formed the basis of the presentation to NSG3.

At NSG3, the MTF reported on the preliminary findings of the research brief topic in the context of radioactive waste policy and governance. Drawing upon both the scholarly literature and interviews with policy actors involved in radioactive waste governance in the UK, this session focused upon *a priori* and *perceptual* or *relational* definitions of community. It was noted that the term community is complex and contested. Moreover, the operational definition of community may change over time, depending upon who defines it, and for what purpose. Discussion focussed upon the role of existing structures, in particular local government and democratically elected representatives, especially in relation to the

hypothetical scenario where an affected community covers and crosses more than one administrative area.

At NSG4, this research brief was presented in a draft form. This allowed detailed discussion on the content of the draft brief. The discussion that was had explored further the role of existing structures, such as local authorities, from the previous NSG meeting, and how new structures in a radioactive waste facility siting process fit with these. The discussion articulated these issues through an exploration of the possible outcomes of the nuclear new build process, particularly in west Cumbria, looking at how the ‘affected community’ would be identified and empowered, and the problems associated for this group in a facility siting process in relating with other communities, not necessarily ‘affected’.

At NSG5 the results of this research were elaborated in the context of the EU Level guidelines, to which it had contributed. This extract from the guidelines document provides a brief summary of the key findings of this research:

**Extract from the Affected Communities research brief contribution to the Theme 1 section of the (draft November 2009) EU Guidelines document**

In order to address these topics, and provide an appropriate focus for benefits and compensation a two stage approach to defining an affected community is proposed. Stage one comprises the identification of a Directly Affected Population, an ‘issue community’ in terms of relations with a facility. Stage two focuses upon the wider, lived experience of community among individuals in that affected population.

Firstly, defining the Directly Affected Population comprising the group of individuals who feel themselves to be significantly affected by a facility. This would be achieved using Risk Perception Mapping techniques in the population surrounding a facility and could also extend to transport routes associated with a facility. This technique would define the group of individuals who consider themselves to be suffering a significant disbenefit in respect of perceived risks associated with a facility.

Secondly, to identify the extent of the community and to use the concept of community to focus upon sustainable territorial development and benefits packages. This stage of the process centres upon the DAP and identifies the lived community experience of individuals within that group. Four key elements of the experience of community are used to establish:

- Membership of the community - the sense of belonging and identity
- Integration – the political element of community participation in local democratic processes
- Reinforcement – the economic element of community, as a functional economic area
- Emotion – the sense of place, the feelings and symbols of community

Each of these elements of sense of community may, however, have a different spatial extent. For example, the immediate sense of place, the local experience of ‘community’ may be limited to a small geographical area. On the other hand, a functional economic area may be much larger and may include large commercial facilities and towns or a city. The extensiveness of the political element of community may also extend beyond the narrow confines of a locality. An inclusive governance process will recognise the need to accommodate these levels of community in a wider process.

### **3.5 Cooperative investigation on community benefits packages**

After being identified as one of the two areas for the MTF to research, this brief was elaborated at three subsequent UK NSG meetings, among others (see other case study documentation).

At NSG2, this research brief topic was explored in terms of aspiration i.e. what any benefits package should be designed to achieve. The discussion detailed and explored the concept of a benefits package, focussing upon the package and its relationship with the community in which it would be applied. This background was then advanced at NSG3, where the focus was on application and examples.

At NSG3, the presentation of this brief focussed on the practice of community benefit, and detailing how it isn't specific to radioactive waste facility siting, and the presentation brought forward examples that were perhaps uncommon in the discourse surrounding radioactive waste facility siting. Discussions revealed more examples of community benefit packages, brought forward by the NSG members, and also an examination of the role and purpose of these packages i.e. what they should be designed to achieve in communities. These examples fed into the brief and the SWOT analysis conducted at NSG5.

At NSG5, this research brief was explored through the use of a SWOT analysis, and the results of that discussion fed directly into the SWOT analysis which forms a part of the brief. The three areas analysed were cash benefits, community empowerment and social benefit measures.

The extract from the executive summary of this research brief, found below, details some of the key findings of the brief.

### **Extract from the Executive Summary for the Community Benefits research brief**

This cooperative investigation has been able to identify a number of key lessons with regard to the development and use of community benefits:

- It is becoming commonplace for facility siting processes to include a range of measures designed to encourage community participation. These can be financial, social and empowering, in various combinations.
- There is increasing evidence that benefit packages are being designed as integrated development instruments intended to not only support a community during the initial stages and through facility operation, but also into the long-term future, with especial reference to the welfare of future generations. This supports the overall recognition in this Theme that ‘Sustainable Territorial Development’ is an essential component of any successful siting process.
- In a growing number of examples the participating community is becoming closely involved in development of the relevant benefit package through a process of negotiation. This is seen as an excellent way of involving the community in issues that directly effect its long-term development.
- An important issue in the development and assignment of community benefit packages is the definition of the ‘affected community’. If this is too narrowly defined there is a risk that adjoining communities and ‘transport’ communities through which any waste must pass to the final repository, will become alienated from the process and cause programmatic delays and difficulties through objections and other actions. The companion Research Brief covering this issue lays out the necessary requirements for satisfactory involvement of such communities and recognises the varying definitions that must be acknowledged and accommodated.
- Experiences to date show that many factors are involved in the successful use of community benefits to assist facility siting and future developments should be closely monitored. The requirement for community involvement and societal trust in the actors in the process should not be ignored.

### **3.6 Presentation on reversibility**

At NSG3, the UK NSG was presented with and discussed the issue of reversibility and long term surveillance, with the research input from the MTF by Thierry Schneider, of CEPN, France.

The MTF research on the issue of reversibility was largely developed in the French stakeholder group. Therefore, the presentation of this issue in the UK group provided an opportunity to give a flavour of the research discussions in France, while it also being acknowledged by the UK participants that, although this issue was not on the table at the time, it would appear in the future within the discussions to be held with the communities potentially interested in hosting a deep geological disposal facility. With that being the case, the following points were noted by the UK group:

- the expectations on reversibility, expressed by the French group, in terms of flexibility of the process and as a mean to improve the management system if necessary and to allow feedback experience in order to improve confidence in the system;
- the practical issues for organising the follow-up of a reversible disposal and the possible role of local stakeholders.

The second issue was long term surveillance with a specific attention on health impacts. For this, the UK group recommended also considering the Committee on Medical Aspects of Radiation in the Environment (COMARE) experience, which would usefully complement the review on this issue. For the long-term surveillance, it was recognised that the current documents on the recommendations from Health Protection Agency (HPA) and the guidance on requirements for authorisation from Environment Agency provide a good basis on this topic and are already discussed in other arenas.

### **3.7 Cooperative investigations of the Low Level Waste Disposal Facility siting at Dounreay**

At NSG4, stakeholder group member June Love of Dounreay Site Restoration Limited and Secretariat of the Dounreay Stakeholder Group gave an expert presentation on the Low Level Waste Disposal Facility siting at Dounreay, with the subsequent discussion focussing upon the provision of a community fund and generally the difficulties for local residents to become involved in the planning process. Comparisons with the national Low Level Waste Repository near the village of Drigg in west Cumbria were made.

Subsequent to this, the MTF conducted original research in Caithness, around the Dounreay site, to use this facility siting as a case study to test the validity of the cross cutting messages which had emerged from the three theme 1 research briefs (see next subsection).

At NSG5, the results of this research were presented with the EU guidelines, and are detailed in the next subsection.

### **3.8 Elaboration of Theme 1 research messages**

At NSG 5, the final meeting of the UK CIP NSG, the UK NSG was presented with the cross-cutting, common messages that emerged from the three ‘theme 1’ research brief documents (defining an affected community, community benefits packages and sustainable territorial development).

These transversal themes, to be found in the EU Guidelines document, were:

- Framing
- Flexibility
- Fit
- Finalisation

These thematic messages were presented at NSG5, after research was conducted to test their validity using the only successfully completed radioactive waste facility siting process in the UK for many years, at Dounreay.

Discussion on the theme 1 research centred on the issues of representation and authority, exploring how a plethora of views can be integrated into a traditional planning process, and what role a siting partnership would have in the decision making process. These discussions tied back to the roles of existing structures in such a siting process, with NSG members noting that capacity building for communities should also include enhancing the capacity of elected representatives to make such decisions as are necessary in a radioactive waste facility siting process.

This extract from the proposed EU Guidelines document expands these messages:

**Extract from the (draft November 2009) EU Guidelines documentation Theme 1 contribution**

The following guidelines for improving inclusive governance and criteria for assessing actual governance situations are proposed:

**Framing.** That the DAP and wider elements of the affected community may have distinctive and even competing perspectives or ways of framing the issues associated with radioactive waste facility siting. Within these areas, the interests and perspectives of a DAP may be distinctive and will require a structure and process to articulate them in an appropriate manner. Of special interest will be conflicts with emotional and socio-economic frames and perspectives on a radioactive waste facility. In particular:

- Competing and marginal frames must at least be given space for articulation
- Some, especially local and emotional frames can be very different to express

**Flexibility.** A governance processes must be able to accommodate the emergence of a DAP, and the different spatial scales of the elements of a community experience. A good process must:

- be able to accommodate different frames or ways of talking and thinking about the issue;
- accommodate developments in community definition as siting process becomes territorially narrower and more specific; and
- recognise that the term ‘community’ may conceal great diversity

**Fit.** An appreciation of the connection, the fit, between the community experience of members of a DAP and wider cultural, economic and political elements of that community experience is key to effective facility siting. A good facility siting process would:

- allow a plurality and diversity of perspectives and frames to be articulated and fitted in to siting and operational processes, especially emotional and economic ones; and
- recognise the relationship between directly affected populations and those of wider communities of which they are also members, and the fit between them as a sustainable community

**Finalisation.** A facility siting process must be politically inclusive and robust, allowing the resourcing, recognition and articulation of different frames and perspectives on a facility siting issue. In addition, the sustainability of the economic community within which the DAP is located is key, and will need to be the focus of resourcing through a benefits package relating to that wider economic community. It is important to remember that closure of a facility siting process is not the end of the radioactive waste governance process and that an operating facility will need to be seen as a good neighbour by a DAP in the long term. Finally, sustainable territorial development - for the wider affected community within which the DAP is located –also gives a long-term perspective and requires a solution for the long term.

To summarise, the approach to identifying an affected community begins by identifying the directly affected population using risk perception as a basis. We then unpack the actual lived experience of community among those individuals comprising that DAP. This process of identifying the spatial extent of the elements of community experienced by those individuals comprising the DAP reveals the functioning economic area whose sustainability may be judged.

Discussion revealed, and the question was directly put to the NSG, that the NSG members were supportive of the theme 1 transversal messages for the EU Level Guidelines.

## 4. Conclusions and Perspectives

### 4.1 The NSG process

#### 4.1.1 *What underlies the stakeholder research request?*

The research request, made by the UK NSG at their first meeting, was for the MTF to investigate the following topics:

- Thinking of both existing and new nuclear sites, who defines a community, and how do they do it?
- How do you define a scale of benefits that contributes to the sustainability and enhancement of a community?

The main driver behind the NSG identifying these areas for research was the draft Managing Radioactive Waste Safely White Paper, out for consultation at the time of the meeting. This was the UK Government's draft policy for the management of higher activity wastes, which was subsequently published as a White Paper in June 2008. The topics identified were both very relevant to that policy and its development, and will be relevant to its eventual implementation.

#### 4.1.2 *What methods were used to facilitate co-operative research?*

Discourse; to pass from premises to conclusions; to reason; to turn over in the mind and to bring concepts, through discussion, into a state of reasoned and experienced conclusion. This was, primarily, how co-operative research was conducted in the NSG.

The use of specific tools, i.e. the ranking exercise, SWOT analysis, expert input, interviews and document review, were combined with the extensive use of small and large group discussions following presentations of research findings with the NSG.

#### 4.1.3 *What content was presented to the NSG?*

The NSG content can be found in the reports for each meeting, and also in the previous section and the meeting agendas (see appendices H to L). The content presented represented an evolution of the co-operative research concept over the course of the five meetings, starting with background to COWAM, CIP and the topics for investigation through to near final outputs of this research in the fifth and final meeting. In all cases the content was aligned with intended outcomes, which are summarised below:

Summary of main NSG meeting outputs		
1	Identified areas of interest and research topics	Reviewed and discussed radioactive waste policy developments
2	Identified investigation issues underneath these	
3	Gathered NSG expertise and insight into MTF research briefs	
4	Review of draft research outputs by the NSG	
5	Consideration of broad themes, messages, outputs and dissemination of CIP	

#### 4.1.4 *Agenda setting*

The agendas for each NSG, as detailed earlier, were developed by the NF in conjunction with the Chairman of the NSG. This, though, does not mean that there was no input from NSG members. The first NSG, with its issue ranking exercise, undoubtedly set the tone for each subsequent meeting, which usually revolved around research input and discussion.

Therefore, it can be said that the NSG had a great part to play in setting the strategic agenda, if not the micro-level detail of each meeting, although each agenda was always circulated to, and agreed by, the NSG in advance of the meeting.

## 4.2 **Outcomes**

### 4.2.1 *What did NSG discussion reveal?*

Regarding the underlying stakes, discussion at the fourth NSG meeting revealed the following about the policy context:

- The situation is evolving, not static
- Local authorities, being three tiers in some areas, sometimes make the way forward complex
- This MRWS process is unique, in that no site is identified. A volunteer area must come forward to volunteer all the potential sites that may emerge from within that wider area
- There is complexity in MRWS implementation
- ‘This point in time’ is an important phrase. Things can’t be sorted all at once in a long process, but given time, the issues can and will be resolved

The policy process in the UK at the time of the CIP project was not the only area in which NSG discussion led to a revealing conclusion. There was introspective reflection regarding the NSG and CIP itself.

The NSG members identified a shortage of private sector and supply chain involvement in the group, although there were some involved, such as Magnox South and Sellafield Limited. Generally, though, for a group dealing with radioactive waste governance, involvement of the waste consigners and operators of facilities could have been advantageous. Unfortunately, with the private sector, the number of organisations in the supply chain is large, and perhaps a representative body, such as the Nuclear Industry Association, might have been an appropriate organisation to involve, representing the supply chain.

The involvement of environmental non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in the NSG was discussed on more than one occasion, and was considered during the initial set-up of the NSG. However, at that time, the groups invited declined to be involved. The NSG members made the following points:

- NGOs possibly more empowered by being outside the process
- NGOs might be concerned about being seen to legitimise the process if involved
- On limited time and resources, the question of how do you empower yourself and your organisation to cause the maximum impact leads naturally to prioritisation
- Some NGOs may be unwilling to participate because to do so they would have had to accept the payment of travel and subsistence from the NDA
- Achieving a legitimate scrutiny role is difficult

Finally, the NSG ‘space’ which the members valued, particularly through its neutrality and detachment from their traditional roles and responsibilities was considered as an outcome itself. However, the NSG space i.e. this neutral forum, was not quite as unique in the UK as it perhaps was in other countries in the CIP project.

#### 4.2.2 *Issues encountered*

The experience of conducting the NSG process over five meetings in the UK revealed some issues of which, for future co-operative research projects, it is worth making note.

##### *Discussions*

Discussions between organisations, especially in a sensitive and evolving area such as radioactive waste, are bound to be wide-ranging with a diversity of opinion and observation. The UK NSG, as has been detailed, was comprised of representatives from 22 different organisations, each with their own roles, perspectives and agenda.

The inclusion of such a range of organisations was of undoubted benefit to the project, as they brought a wide range of perspectives to the meetings which, in a co-operative research setting, enrich subsequent outputs. However, care must be taken to allow all points of view an equal say in any discussion.

The use of group discussion carries with it the possibility of dominant and non-participatory members, thus resulting in a discussion which, in an already small group, is focused on and led by only a small number of the group members. This has been an issue in small and large group discussions within the NSG, and is very common when conducting group work in any setting. The National Facilitators in CIP had to ensure this was not to the detriment of the research, and encourage all members to engage with and input into discussion.

##### *Observers*

There are two sides to the issue of observers in this project. There are problems related to people being *observed*, and issues surrounding being an *observer*.

Firstly, in the UK, the NSG operated under ‘Chatham House’ rules, whereby no comments were attributable to any individual or organisation, in the spirit of promoting free and open dialogue disconnected to some extent from external consequences after the meeting.

However, the simple action of being observed and indeed recorded raises issues that the application ‘Chatham House’ rules alone cannot completely address. Reactivity, i.e. behaviour being altered due to being observed or measured, is a significant issue if, as stated, gathering the widest possible range of different perspectives is a desirable goal.

Observers, on the other hand, are those people there to observe and not contribute to discussion, rather than being discouraged from doing so by external factors. Again, the key lies with the effective facilitation. Ensuring that participating stakeholders have the opportunity to engage, whether or not that is in the NSG meeting, relies on the reflective process of commenting and re-drafting reports outside the meeting. The combination of these two approaches should ensure sufficient opportunity to engage and contribute.

## *Dialogue*

There is a fine line separating rhetoric and discourse, with the possibility that genuine candour in the NSG meetings could fall to artifice, leading, ultimately, to an output that is shallow and inconsequential. This, as an outcome, would detrimentally affect the quality of both the NSG and MTF outputs.

The open-discussion format whereby positions and statements are subject to rebuttal and deliberation, combined with the MTF approach of using NSG contributions with other forms of input, proved successful and, the National Facilitators feel, prevented the dialogue turning to rhetoric.

Ultimately, the key message arising from these issues is the importance of ‘authentic dialogue.’ The NSG meetings, in their working form, produced an authentic dialogue with true insight and application of the considerable experience of the stakeholders involved to the research of the CIP project. We believe this was achieved in the NSG.

### *4.2.3 Pathway exploration*

The discussions in the NSG were, of course, always very civil, but a diverse range of stakeholders inevitably means that there are many different positions, views and opinions. There was one particular area debated during NSG discussion, which was the relationship between different spatial levels in a facility siting process.

The tension between these spatial levels was evident and explored in the NSG, owing in part to the involvement of all levels of UK Government from central, to local, including county, district and parish councils in the MRWS process and in CIP. These backgrounds have different interests to represent when dealing with the issues relating to radioactive waste facility siting and the issues in the research briefs and the regular UK policy updates.

Overall, through the NSG considering and discussing the material presented, two common themes emerged, which can be seen in the NSG meeting reports. These themes were ‘*public participation and the role of partnership*’ and ‘*democratic legitimacy*’.

‘*Public participation and the role of partnership*’ was a key theme in discussion, partly due to its dominance in the higher activity radioactive wastes policy. There is a great emphasis placed on partnerships, with formal Community Siting Partnerships in the UK policy, and a part of their role being to advise the Decision Making Body. However, as the NSG explored, what Local Authority would ignore the advice of the siting partnership of which it is a member? This called into question the role existing and new structures in a siting process and the effect upon democratically elected bodies.

The requirement for ‘*democratic legitimacy*’ was explored in many NSG meetings, when discussing the role of existing and new structures in the discussions around the defining an affected community and community benefit packages research briefs, and also the UK policy context.

Democratic procedures are essential for political legitimacy, and legitimacy requires that the decision-making process satisfies certain conditions relating to fairness, respecting a plurality of values.

Participation in new processes and structures, it was felt, could lack a level of democratic legitimacy, when any new structure sits separate to the existing elected bodies. Accountability, therefore, could be weakened by introducing new partnerships into a process. Considerations and decisions in a radioactive waste facility siting process, the NSG felt, must have democratic accountability. It was expressed by the NSG that, therefore, there can't be any doubt as to where power and legitimacy lies in a radioactive waste facility siting process.

#### *4.2.4 Main benefits*

The main benefits of the CIP project for the members of the UK NSG were explored by the stakeholders in NSG 4, and they identified the following:

- The chance to discuss things outside the 'big P' (policy) process in a neutral forum, where people can step back and discuss without feeling the need to influence the policy process
- Reconciling and working through issues, from occasionally opposing perspectives
- The NSG has enabled a detailed identification of different issues, for example, with Scotland outside the UK higher activity radioactive wastes policy process, but in this forum, bringing a different perspective

### **4.3 The future**

#### *4.3.1 What future potential was created?*

Developments, post-CIP, were discussed by the NSG, and led to some positive outcomes. The three years of the NSG process have led to the development of relationships between stakeholders, and as such the potential for further development is open, which was agreed in principle, when the issue was raised specifically at NSG5.

Further, discussion at NSG5 led to the suggestion of several routes to explore to take the CIP achievements and extend them beyond the official end of the project. The following possibilities were suggested by the NSG:

- A UK event on Britain's Energy Coast™ to allow sharing of results with a wider audience (Spring 2010 perhaps) in collaboration with local partners was generally agreed to be worth pursuing, and discussion needs to be had with the local partners as to the most effective way of doing that.
- Discussions have been held with the EU commission to enable workshop in April 2010 in Luxembourg about CIP, and wider EU projects in governance, and this would take members of the NSG and the NDA will cover cost of 5 UK NSG members to attend.
- It may be possible to table a presentation to the NDA National Stakeholder Group.

Beyond specific event possibilities in the short to medium term, the CIP work should be taken to the heart of policy development and implementation. Two areas of policy in the UK were identified by the NSG as being appropriate for application of CIP.

Firstly, in applying CIP to the implementation of existing radioactive wastes policy and strategy, the low level waste strategy was being finalised by the NDA at the time of NSG5.

This, though, was not the only change through the course of CIP, with a financial crisis and worldwide recession taking place. With that context, at NSG5 it was suggested that investigating how this CIP work could aid and inform the coming implementation of the LLW strategy would be a fruitful area of study, with the aim of saving money for the implementing body, in what is at the time of writing, an era of budgetary austerity for the UK Government.

A more general area of policy development, not specifically radioactive wastes that was explored by the NSG was that of the sustainable communities agenda being pursued by central Government. How to link between the CIP process and Sustainable Development / Sustainable Communities activities of Government, and how to place this CIP work with bodies like the Department for Communities and Local Government *etc* are two questions that need addressing in the longer term. This would, if successful, place CIP research at the top level of government policy development.

#### **4.4 Conclusions of the NSG**

##### *4.4.1 Wider impact of CIP and improving governance of radioactive waste*

It is difficult to quantify what the impact of CIP has been in relation to wider decision making or strategising. The nature, and indeed one of the key benefits of the NSG, was its separation from the day to day roles of the stakeholders, creating what the NSG termed ‘neutral space’ which was useful in allowing discussion, to some extent, divorced from the burden of consequence.

The co-operative research conducted has been judged to be useful by the NSG, and other groups to which the work has been elaborated, such as local economic and social development bodies operating in the area in which the Sellafield site is located. The research conducted in the CIP project in the UK, specifically the two research briefs relating to *defining an affected community* and *community benefit package*, have generated positive feedback wherever presented.

The NSG members, the majority of who work in radioactive waste management related roles, and all of who work in roles relevant to the co-operative research agenda of the CIP project, have expressed the usefulness of the research on many occasions, but it is yet too early, at the end of the project, to know what the longer term impact and relevance is for CIP outside the confines of the project.

The UK policy situation, for instance, is at a very early stage while the CIP project is at an end. As the UK higher activity radioactive wastes policy advances towards and through the selection of a site, the research conducted on defining an affected community and community benefits packages, as well as other research briefs, may be useful to the implementing organisation. However, it is too early to know.

##### *4.4.2 Continuation of co-operative research*

The UK NSG expressed a desire to see the cooperative research work of the CIP project given life beyond the CIP project. Specific proposals for the short to medium term have been detailed earlier in this case study, and the in principle desire to extend the work into the longer term has been expressed.

#### 4.4.3 Stakeholder evaluation of the process

The National Case Study has presented the UK COWAM in Practice project, from inception through to future possibilities, and while there are many uncertainties regarding the future application of the cooperative research. In attempting to evaluate the UK CIP project, the NSG members after each meeting complete an evaluation form (found in appendices B to F). These forms therefore form a key indicator as to the success of CIP which can be judged immediately.

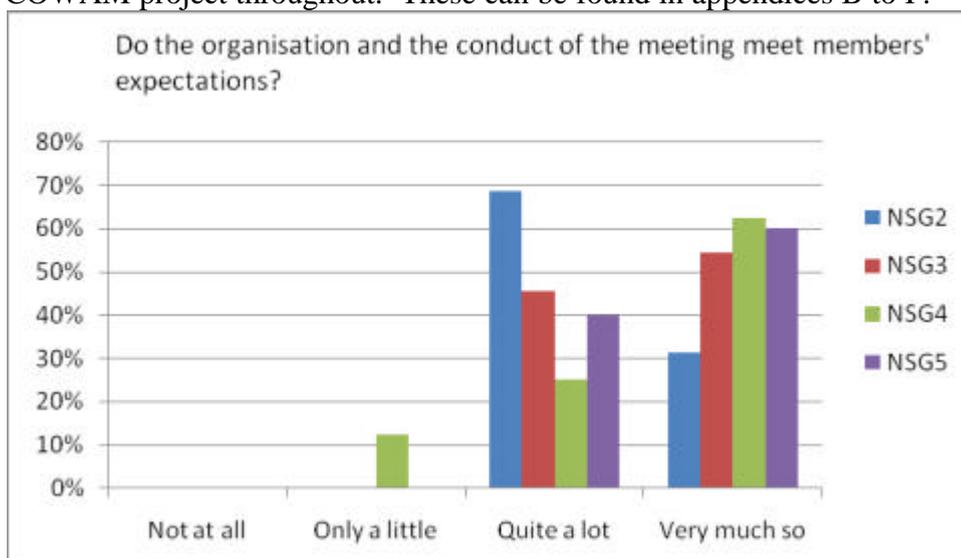
The detailed results of these exercises are found in the appendices, and are reproduced as found in the NSG reports to which they relate. It is worth noting that all NSG meetings have received overall positive feedback, and a vast majority of single criteria have received overwhelmingly positive feedback, except in specific circumstances (NSG5 question 9 “Do the summary EU-level interview findings *reflect well* the NSG process?” received little feedback, due to the UK NSG not receiving a presentation on the results of interviews at that meeting).

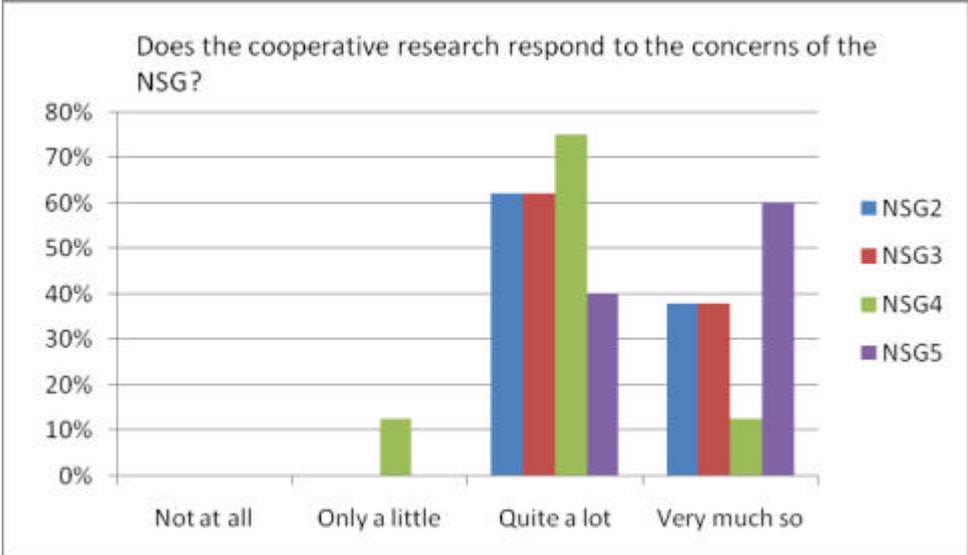
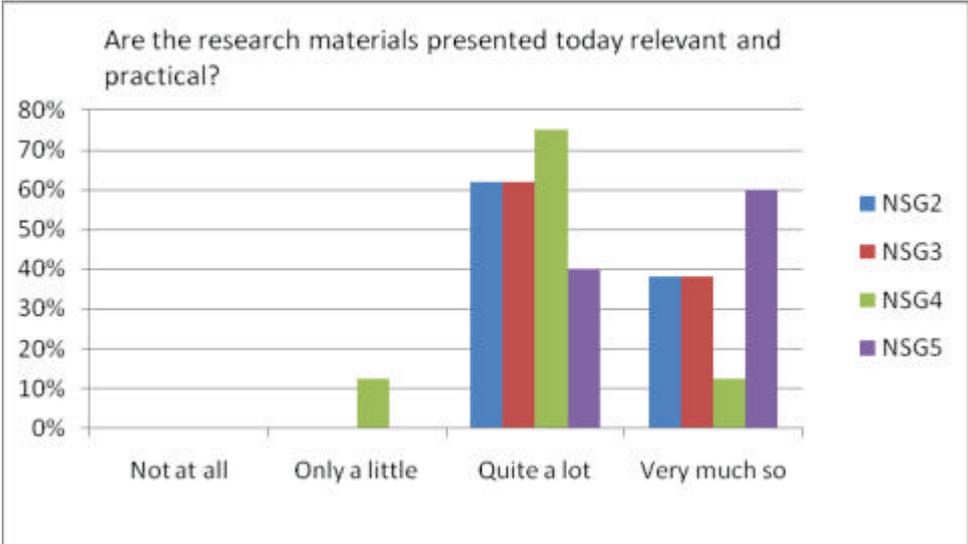
Three indicators and their responses from the evaluation forms are shown graphically at the end of this section. They are:

- Do the organisation and the conduct of the meeting meet members' expectations?
- Are the research materials presented today relevant and practical?
- Does the cooperative research respond to the concerns of the NSG?

The importance of these three chosen evaluation indicators is their representation across 4 of the five NSG meetings (as the evaluation form for NSG1 was not of similar format to the subsequent four meetings). Combined, those responses address one simple question: was the co-operative research process beneficial? The National Facilitator believes that the responses received demonstrate a positive answer to this.

These responses are simply a representation of the range of responses received. Overall, the evaluation of the process by the NSG members reveals the positive attitude they have to the COWAM project throughout. These can be found in appendices B to F.





## **Appendix A: Composition of the UK CIP NSG**

In alphabetical order:

### **Allerdale Borough Council**

Allerdale Borough Council is the borough council for the Allerdale (Workington) area, which is near the Sellafield site. It is a two-tier local authority area, with Cumbria County Council being the strategic authority.

### **Committee on Radioactive Waste Management (CoRWM)**

CoRWM, set up in 2003, provide independent scrutiny and advice on the UK's management of its solid radioactive waste, including plans for interim storage and geological disposal of higher activity waste.

### **Copeland Borough Council**

Copeland Borough Council is the borough council for the Copeland (Whitehaven) area, which covers the Sellafield site. It is a two-tier local authority area, with Cumbria County Council being the strategic authority.

### **Cumbria Association of Local Councils (CALC)**

The Cumbria Association of Local Councils is the Association of Town and Parish Councils and Parish Meetings in Cumbria.

### **Cumbria County Council**

Cumbria County Council is the strategic authority for Cumbria, which is a two-tier local authority area.

### **Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC)**

The Department for Energy and Climate Change brings together much of the Climate Change Group, previously housed within the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with the Energy Group from the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR).

### **Dounreay Stakeholder Group (DSG)**

Over 20 different organisations representing every aspect of community life sit on the DSG and members monitor the performance of the site contractor and the NDA in areas such as programme delivery, safety, environment and security.

### **Environment Agency**

The Environment Agency are the leading public body for protecting and improving the environment in England and Wales, working on carrying out Government policy, inspecting and regulating businesses and reacting when there is an emergency such as a flood or pollution incident.

### **Health and Safety Executive (HSE)**

The Health and Safety Executive's mission is to prevent death, injury and ill health in Great Britain's workplaces, through research, information and advice, promoting training, new or revised regulations and codes of practice, inspection, investigation and enforcement.

### **Health Protection Agency**

The Health Protection Agency provide independent testing and support services to many groups and organisations, including government agencies and departments, the National Health Service, local authorities, health professionals, national and international bodies, industry, and universities.

### **Highland Council**

The Highland Council is the single-tier local authority for the Highland area of Scotland, which includes the Dounreay site.

### **Magnox South**

Magnox South Ltd, a company owned by EnergySolutions, is the management and operations contractor currently responsible for decommissioning five nuclear sites on behalf of their owner, the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA). The five sites are Hinkley Point A in Somerset; Berkeley in Gloucestershire; Sizewell A in Suffolk; Bradwell in Essex and Dungeness A in Kent.

### **nUKlear21**

nUKlear 21: Nuclear Workers' Campaign, is a workers' organisation whose leading activists are trades union shop stewards at nuclear sites throughout the UK, consisting of members in five trades unions: AMICUS (AEEU - MSF), GMB, PROSPECT, TGWU, and UCATT.

### **Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA)**

The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority has strategic responsibility for the UK's nuclear legacy and are decommissioning a number of civil public sector nuclear sites, aiming to do it safely, securely, sustainably, publically acceptably and cost effectively, whilst protecting the environment. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority is also responsible for implementing geological disposal for higher activity radioactive wastes in the UK. The Nuclear Decommissioning Authority also part-fund this project in the UK.

### **Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum (NuLeAF)**

NuLeAF is a Special Interest Group of the Local Government Association looking at decommissioning and radioactive waste management. It seeks to ensure effective communication and efficient information sharing amongst Local Authorities. It also consults its members on issues of national radioactive waste and legacy management that are brought forward from bodies such as the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority and the Committee on Radioactive Waste Management.

### **Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA)**

The Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA) is Scotland's environmental regulator, and their main role is to protect and improve the environment.

### **Scottish Government**

The devolved Government for Scotland is responsible for most of the issues of day-to-day concern to Scotland, including health, education, justice, rural affairs, and transport.

### **Sedgmoor District Council**

Sedgmoor District Council is the borough council for the Sedgmoor area, which neighbours the Hinkley Point site. It is a two-tier local authority area, with Somerset County Council being the strategic authority.

**Sellafield Limited**

Sellafield Ltd, now under the ownership of Nuclear Management partners, is the company responsible for safely delivering decommissioning, reprocessing, nuclear waste management and fuel manufacturing activities on behalf of the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority. The company has sites at Sellafield in Cumbria and Capenhurst in Cheshire as well as engineering design capability based at Risley in Warrington.

**Shetland Islands Council**

The Shetland Islands Council is the local authority for the Shetland Islands, which is located close to the Dounreay site.

**Somerset County Council**

Somerset County Council is the strategic authority for Somerset, which is a two-tier local authority area.

**West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group (WCSSG)**

The West Cumbria Sites Stakeholder Group is the group that independently monitors Sellafield, and provides a forum for representation of local community interests and is the interface between the community, the site operator and the Nuclear Decommissioning Authority (NDA).

**West Cumbria Strategic Co-ordination Unit**

The Strategic Co-ordination Unit supports the West Cumbria Strategic Partnership to develop and monitor implementation of the Community Strategy for West Cumbria. Its mission is to provide quality support services for policy development, performance management of outcomes, learning, communication, information, and administration, which represent value for money.

**West Lakes Renaissance**

West Lakes Renaissance is a public-private partnership formed in May 2003 to lead the economic revival of the main urban centres along the West Coast of Cumbria.

## Appendix B: Stakeholder satisfaction - NSG 1 – 19<sup>th</sup> July 2007

We would be grateful if you could complete this form before leaving the workshop.

This information will be used to assess the effectiveness of this event and format, and identify areas where we could improve in future.

### 1. Pre-workshop information (briefing material):

<b>What was the clarity of:</b>	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Initial invitation		8	2	1
Programme for workshop	5	5	1	
Venue information	3	7	1	
Accommodation arrangements	2	6	2	

<b>Thinking about any external information you consulted</b>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Did you look at the COWAM website?	5	6
Did you find this website useful?	4	3
Did you read any background information before the workshop?	9	

### 2. The workshop overall:

<b>How did you rate the following areas:</b>	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Format of the day	4	7		
Chairing of the event	8	3		
Facilitation of the discussion groups	6	4		

### 3. Presentations:

<b>How useful did you find the following presentations</b>	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Introduction to the UK CIP project itself	4	6	1	
Presentation of COWAM 2 results	2	8	1	
Presentation on UK policy situation	7	4		
Presentation on CIP proposed investigations	5	5	1	

### 4. Workshop Sessions:

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Overall, how useful were the workshop sessions?	6	5		
How useful was the introductory plenary session?	3	7	1	
How useful were the syndicate sessions?	6	5		
How would you rate the outcome record of issues produced?	3	8		

Was everyone who wished to make a contribution able to do so?

Yes / No

10	0
----	---

**5. Venue:**

	<i>Excellent</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Overall, how did you find the venue?	2	7	2	
Rooms used for workshop?	2	5	3	1
Catering?	6	5		
Accommodation (if used)?	2	3	1	

**6. Final comments:**

Please suggest anything that would have improved the workshop

- Getting information earlier and having all the information given in packs
- Room air cooled

Any other comments?

- Very good day
- Printing things double sided
- Warmer room please. Don't print papers single sided. Hotel very expensive – cheaper alternative to save project funds.
- Room a bit barn like and too much air con.

**8. Personal details (optional)**

Name: .....

***Many thanks for your time***

## Appendix C: Stakeholder satisfaction - NSG 2 – 5<sup>th</sup> February 2008

CIP – 2<sup>nd</sup> NSG Meeting

FP6 – Contract Fl6W-036455

Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel, 5<sup>th</sup> February 2008

### Success Criteria – Evaluation Form

		Not at all	Only a little	Quite a lot	Very much so
<b>A. Level of participation</b>					
1	Are the <i>key players</i> in the NSG?		1	15(a)	1
2	Is there a <i>plural representation of stakeholders</i> in the group – including local stakeholders? **		1	14	1
3	Is there a <i>continued and sustainable participation</i> in the group?			12	4
4	Did you <i>report back</i> to your organisation about the first CIP meeting? (b)	2(c)	2	3	5
5	Do you <i>intend to report back</i> to your organisation about this second meeting?			2	14
<b>B. Quality of research input</b>					
6	Are the research materials presented today <i>relevant and practical</i> ?			10	6
7	Do the research activity and materials <i>fit well</i> into the NSG process?			11	5
8	Does the cooperative research <i>respond to the concerns</i> of the NSG?			10	5
9	Are the NSG members <i>actively involved</i> in the MTF work and progress?		2	12	2
<b>C. Adherence and engagement - Fulfilment of stakeholders' expectations</b>					
10	Does each participant <i>contribute</i> to the NSG?			11	5
11	Do the organisation and the conduct of the meeting meet members' <i>expectations</i> ?			11	5(d)

Your comments concerning the 3<sup>rd</sup> NSG Meeting:

- a) One form noted DEFRA and Scottish Executive not present
- b) Four forms stated that they did not attend the first meeting
- c) One form noted that he/she was substituting for a stakeholder, writing that the stakeholder being represented “didn’t feedback!”
- d) Written comment that it was “much better!”

## Appendix D: Stakeholder satisfaction - NSG 3 – 4<sup>th</sup> September 2008

CIP – 3<sup>rd</sup> NSG Meeting  
2008

FP6 – Contract Fl6W-036455

Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel, 4<sup>th</sup> September

### Success Criteria – Evaluation Form

		Not at all	Only a little	Quite a lot	Very much so
<b>A. Level of participation</b>					
1	Are the <i>key players</i> in the NSG?			12*	1
2	Is there a <i>plural representation of stakeholders</i> in the group – including local stakeholders? **		5	7	1
3	Is there a <i>continued and sustainable participation</i> in the group?			7	4
4	Did you <i>report back</i> to your organisation about the first CIP meeting?	1	3	5	1
5	Do you <i>intend to report back</i> to your organisation about this second meeting?		2	4	7
<b>B. Quality of research input</b>					
6	Are the research materials presented today <i>relevant and practical</i> ?			8	5
7	Do the research activity and materials <i>fit well</i> into the NSG process?			8	4
8	Does the cooperative research <i>respond to the concerns</i> of the NSG?			11	1
9	Are the NSG members <i>actively involved</i> in the MTF work and progress?		3	6	3
<b>C. Adherence and engagement - Fulfilment of stakeholders' expectations</b>					
10	Does each participant <i>contribute</i> to the NSG?		2	11	
11	Do the organisation and the conduct of the meeting meet members' <i>expectations</i> ?			5	6

\* Comment on “No NGOs”

\*\* Comment on the word plural “Not quite clear of the question”

Your comments concerning the 3<sup>rd</sup> NSG Meeting:

“Thierry’s presentation was too long, so limited time for discussion”

“Responses to Section B and C is caveated – the process concentrates on the UK national position but that is for England and Wales only – the Scottish dimension is unknown and policy needs to be determined to see whether this process is pertinent to them also – especially in the ILW context.”

## Appendix E: Stakeholder satisfaction - NSG 4 – 12<sup>th</sup> March 2009



FP6 – Contract FI6W-036455

CIP – UK 4th NSG Meeting

Manchester Airport Hilton, 12 March 2009

### Success Criteria – Evaluation Form

		Not at all	Only a little	Quite a lot	Very much so
<b>A. Level of participation</b>					
1	Are the <i>key players</i> in the NSG?		1	7	
2	Is there a <i>plural representation of stakeholders</i> in the group – including local stakeholders?	1	1	6	
3	Is there a <i>continued and sustainable participation</i> in the group?		1	5	2
4	Did you <i>report back</i> to your organisation about the third CIP meeting?			4	1
5	Do you <i>intend to report back</i> to your organisation about this fourth meeting?			3	5
<b>B. Quality of research input</b>					
6	Are the research materials presented today <i>relevant and practical</i> ?		1	6	1
7	Do the research activity and materials <i>fit well</i> into the NSG process?		1	5	2
8	Does the cooperative research <i>respond to the concerns</i> of the NSG?			5	2
9	Are the NSG members <i>actively involved</i> in the MTF work and progress?		5	2	1
<b>C. Adherence and engagement - Fulfilment of stakeholders' expectations</b>					
10	Does each participant <i>contribute</i> to the NSG?			3	5
11	Do the <i>organisation</i> and the <i>conduct</i> of the meeting meet members' expectations?		1	2	5
<b>D. Contributions of CIP</b>					
12	Has the NSG contributed to the <i>capacity-building and empowerment</i> of local actors in RWM?		3	4	
13	Has participation in the NSG given the opportunity to <i>improve the quality of interactions</i> among the different actors of RWM governance?		2	4	2
14	In your future RWM governance actions do you consider <i>using the elements elaborated with CIP</i> (research briefs, discussions, proposals)?		2	4	2

Additional question: *Which change or contribution may one expect from a process like CIP for RWM governance in your country?*

Better relationships between NSG participants

‘Academic’ definition of the issue raised by the MTFs

Understanding the European dimension

A recognition and awareness of how other countries are managing rad waste and the issues and difficulties (‘pit falls’) we should look to avoid (if possible)

Regarding question 2 – no communities, regarding question 4 – didn’t attend  
(page continued)

## Appendix F: Stakeholder satisfaction - NSG 5 – 24<sup>th</sup> September 2009



FP6 – Contract F16W-036455

CIP – UK 5th NSG Meeting

Manchester Airport Hilton, Thursday 24/09/09

### Success Criteria – Evaluation Form

		Not at all	Only a little	Quite a lot	Very much so
<b>A. Level of participation</b>					
1	Are the <i>key players</i> in the NSG?		2	4	4
2	Is there a <i>plural representation of stakeholders</i> in the group – including local stakeholders?			5	4
3	Is there a <i>continued and sustainable participation</i> in the group?			5	4
4	Did you <i>report back</i> to your organisation about the fourth CIP meeting?		3	3	2
5	Do you <i>intend to report back</i> to your organisation about this fifth meeting?		2	3	5
<b>B. Quality of research input – NSG topical research</b>					
6	Are the research materials presented today <i>relevant and practical</i> ?			4	6
7	Does the cooperative research <i>respond to the concerns</i> of the NSG?			4	6
<b>B'. Quality of research input – EU-LEVEL SUMMARY MESSAGES</b>					
8	Are the proposed <b>EU-Guidelines</b> presented today (Thematic Messages) <i>relevant and practical</i> ?		1	7	
9	Do the summary EU-level <b>interview findings</b> <i>reflect well</i> the NSG process?	1	1		
10	Are the NSG members <i>actively involved</i> in the MTF work and progress?		2	5	2
<b>C. Adherence and engagement - Fulfilment of stakeholders' expectations</b>					
11	Does each participant <i>contribute</i> to the NSG?			7	3
12	Do the <i>organisation</i> and the <i>conduct</i> of the meeting meet members' expectations?			4	6
<b>D. Contributions of CIP</b>					
13	Has the NSG contributed to the <i>capacity-building and empowerment</i> of local actors in RWM?		1	3	6
14	Has participation in the NSG given the opportunity to <i>improve the quality of interactions</i> among the different actors of RWM governance?		1	6	3
15	In your future RWM governance actions do you consider <i>using the elements elaborated with CIP</i> (research briefs, discussions, proposals)?			6	4

**Additional question:** Which change or contribution may one expect from a process like CIP for RWM governance in your country?

Understanding of the principles underpinning governance  
Lessons learned from other countries and the development of good practice

## **Appendix G: Results of discussion for issue ranking exercise in NSG 1**

### **Group one**

This group identified eleven themes with a number of key issues and questions within each theme.

#### Community issues.

- Community and site level stakeholders involvement in the process is key
- Should the community be identified in terms of benefits and interests?
- Who identifies the community, and how do they do it?
- Mismatch between communities and decision-making bodies - geographical area
- Defining what community is, is fundamental to all of these benefit, volunteering, veto issues
- Realistic strategies based upon the competencies and capacities of the local public
- Sharing and understanding best practice across sectors
- Identification of differing community impacts
  - Who is doing this and how?
  - Who is accountable for this?

#### Issues concerning localities.

- Local vs national needs - how are they balanced? Indeed, what is national?
- Transport corridors must be thought through - toll charges?
- The extent to which wider interests influence decision-making (for example the Isle of Man influencing decisions made in West Cumbria)
- Recognition of the diversity of sites and their impacts on localities - one size does not fit all as the scale and magnitude of sites differs
- The magnitude of sites - differing impacts - how to accommodate this?

#### Accountability

- Who is accountable for action plan to mitigate losses? It is not clear at present

#### Consultation

- Come up with a set of incentives to motivate public to get involved. Key issues are:
  - Stakeholder and community fatigue
  - Perceived relevance
  - Public lethargy
    - Public engagement
    - Personal and individual relevance
  - Identify best practice
  - Consultations esp. in the context of losses and changes
  - There is an over-reliance on Site Stakeholder Groups representing the community as they lack legitimacy
  - Effective mechanisms for engaging the public are required

- Independence of sites stakeholder groups from the nuclear industry esp. regarding independent consultation with the public
- Issues based consultations and a vehicle for these are required
  - For issue-led consultations, structure and guidance are required
  - Realism and independence are key issues in framing and implementing consultations

#### Education and dialogue

- Informing the community to achieve their better understanding of issues
- The contractors at Tier one level/Site Licence Company (SLC) must understand their socio-economic obligations

#### Community benefits

- A common good fund weighted to proximity of community - requires a formula to define allocation of benefits
  - Concentric circles?
- Clarify legislative framework re. community benefits

#### Decision making processes

- A fuller understanding and appreciation of the existing decision making processes is required, and of the framework for decision making at local, regional, national and European levels.
- Achieving ownership of radioactive waste problem at UK level - a national strategic issue requires a national strategy.

#### Retrieveability.

- There needs to be a debate around this involving both public and stakeholders.

#### Volunteerism.

- This process is not open to whole of UK

#### Right of withdrawal from process.

- When does this end as part of a staged planning process?

#### Perceived risk.

- Appreciate benefits of clean-up, esp. the lower levels of risk.
- Perceptions of risk esp. costs and benefits associated with overall risk assessments.

### **Group 2**

This group identified nine themes with a number of key issues and questions within each theme.

## How to define affected communities

- How wide?
- How to involve?
- eg. Transport corridors and long-term health issues
- Look for precedents here - beyond Europe, for example the WIPP facility in USA.

## Future generations

- How far into the future do communities care about?
- How to make provision for future generations? (trust funds)
- What do people care about in terms of preserving things for the future?
- Don't forget near future impacts and community concerns?
- How do you work with people to develop understandings of timescales involved for different impacts?

## Precedents for long-term community vigilance role?

- How to empower and sustain long-term, custodianship
- Local level issues?

## Management of changing governance roles over time

- Government - NDA involvement in siting
- Local role once repository is built - precedents?
- Non-radwaste examples

## Benefits - repository

- Direct/spin-off vs. additional package
- International experience - country and culturally specific
- How to optimise/maximise community benefit from direct and spin off impacts
- UK and international experience

## Capacity building for local communities

- Process/decision making maps/route
- Government-regional
- Planning
- Points for engagement
- An appreciation of timescales
- Building knowledge and expertise in a community
- Access to trusted expertise
- Confidence re. independence of regulators (communicating safety and security)

## Regarding local partnerships...

- Moment/point of initial involvement

- Getting people up to speed in the early steps
- How long does it take to get local partnerships working effectively?
- What helps most?
- Who initiates local partnerships?
- Creating good understanding of the role of strategic partnerships - advice recommendations vs. decision making

Processes for sharing learning amongst communities from engagement

- Repository
- LLW facilities
- Decommissioning

Examples re. Political commitment over long timescales re. Controversial projects?

- coal/steel community impacts
- chemical disposal
- Concern at not just literature reviews re. precedents. More challenging questions such as what hasn't worked need to be identified

<b>Issue</b>	<b>Ranked order</b>	<b>Score from marking exercise</b>
Affected communities - definition	1	18
Benefits to communities	2	16
Public and stakeholder engagement processes, including effective partnership formation	3	14
Long term community custodianship including retrievability issues	4	10
Capacity building developing public and stakeholder competencies (esp. understanding risks and benefits, perceived and actual) and processes for sharing learning	5	9
Balance in local/national decision making	6	2
Right of withdrawal/volunteerism/defining staged process	6	2
Changing governance roles over time	7	1
future generations	8	nil
long term political commitment	8	nil

The top issues were:

- defining affected communities, and
- benefits to communities.

## **Appendix H: The agenda for the first meeting of the UK CIP National Stakeholder Group**

**United Kingdom COWAM in Practice (CIP)  
UK National Stakeholder Group 1<sup>st</sup> Meeting**

**At the  
Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel  
19 July 2007  
Agenda**

09.15

- Welcome
- Introduction to the day
  - Roundtable presentation of participants
  - The agenda
  - Engagement, reporting and confidentiality rules

09.45

- Introduction to the CIP project
- Aims, objectives and process of CIP
- Short presentation of COWAM 2 results (Serge Gadbois)

10.15

- Presentation of the Co-operation Framework and Memorandum of Agreement

10.30 Coffee

10.45

- **National Stakeholder Group investigations part 1**
  - Presentation of current UK policy situation by Fred Barker of Nuclear Legacy Advisory Forum
  - Investigation areas proposed by the CIP Methodological Task Force
  - Initial identification of stakeholders' views on key radwaste governance issues.
- Lunch

13.15

- **National Stakeholder Group investigations part 2**
  - Consolidation of topic areas into main themes
  - Ranking of main topic themes to identify priorities. Plenary discussion to reach agreement about priority topics.
  - Plenary discussion of suggested actions for each priority theme.
  - Production of priority issue list for CIP Methodological Task Force

15.00 Tea

15.15

- Success criteria for the NSG (following a presentation of the Steering Committee success criteria)

15.30

- Planning of the next NSG meetings

16.00

- Any other business
  - additional participants into this NSG

## **Appendix I: The agenda for the second meeting of the UK CIP National Stakeholder Group**

**United Kingdom COWAM in Practice (CIP)  
UK National Stakeholder Group 2<sup>nd</sup> Meeting**

**At the  
Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel  
5 February 2008**

### Agenda

Coffee available from 09.00

09.30

- Chairman's introduction (Fred Barker )
  - Delegates introductions (all)
  - Engagement, reporting and confidentiality rules, national facilitator (Rick Wylie)

09.35

- The agenda and aims of the meeting (RW)
- The Memorandum of Agreement (Rebecca Wood)

09.45

- The current UK RADWASTE Governance situation,
- A perspective from NuLeAF an overview presentation (FB)
- Comments and contributions from other CIP stakeholders (all)

10.00

- The CIP project
  - Update on the CIP project progress and activities since 1<sup>st</sup> NSG meeting (RW)
  - The CIP project in the UK - inputs, outputs and *modus operandi* (RW and FB)
  - Progress with the CIP project as a whole (Serge Gadbois)
  - Research topics identified by CIP project as a whole (Serge Gadbois)

10.45 Coffee

11.00

- Introduction to UK CIP work programme topics, and round table discussion session (RW)
- This session is arranged under the three broad themes into which the Methodological Task Force of the CIP research work programme is organised. There will be a short round-table discussion of factors and issues to take into account in the completion of each of the following work packages, which will be captured on flipchart sheets.

11.15

Theme 1. Affected communities and sustainable territorial development programme encompassing radioactive waste management. Seven work packages as below:

2. Defining what constitutes an affected community in the UK (RW)
3. Sustainable communities, plans, strategies and radwaste (RW)
4. Development of involvement and support packages in the UK (RW)
5. Defining affected communities, including the EIA (Phil J Richardson)
6. Compensation and support packages (PJR)
7. The use of community benefits in other industries (PJR)
8. Success or otherwise of legalistic compensation schemes (PJR)

13.15 Lunch

14.00

Theme 2. Structuring local communities and development of local democracy for engagement in Radioactive Waste management. Two work packages as below:

9. The NuLeAF strategy for influencing nuclear legacy management (RW)
10. Managing Radioactive Waste Safely as a local-national dialogue tool (RW)

14.30

Theme 3. Long term issues for the sustainable governance of Radioactive Waste Management. One work package:

11. Public concerns over long-term surveillance (PJR)

Within this thematic area, a comparative perspective from France [Sylvain Lavelle and Caroline Scheiber]

12. The Radioactive waste governance situation in France, and...
13. Key issues in sustainable long-term governance - drawing on COWAM 2.

15.15

- Review, update and development of UK CIP priority list.
  - Plenary discussion and comment captured on flipchart sheets (FB and RW)
  - Production of revised priority issue list for CIP Methodological Task Force (FB and RW)

15.30 Tea

15.45

- Forthcoming UK CIP meetings (RW)
  - UK National Stakeholder Group July 2008?
  - CIP core group, plus wider delegates in West Cumbria - November 2008?

16.00

- Wrapping up
  - Evaluation forms [RebeccaW]
  - Any other business (FB)
  - Sustainable communities conference (RW)

Close (FB)

## **Appendix J: The agenda for the third meeting of the UK CIP National Stakeholder Group**

**United Kingdom COWAM in Practice (CIP)  
UK National Stakeholder Group 3<sup>rd</sup> Meeting**

**At the  
Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel  
4 September 2008**

### Agenda

Coffee available from 09.00

09.15

- Chairman's introduction (Fred Barker)
  - Delegates introductions (all)
  - Housekeeping (Rick Wylie)

09.20

- The agenda and aims of the meeting (Rick Wylie)
- The Memorandum of Agreement (Rick Wylie)

09.30

- The CIP project
  - Update on the CIP project progress and activities since 2<sup>nd</sup> NSG meeting (Rick Wylie)
  - The CIP project in the UK - inputs, outputs and *modus operandi* (Rick Wylie and Fred Barker)
  - Progress with the CIP project as a whole (Thierry Schneider)
  - Research topics being pursued by the MTF (Thierry Schneider)

10.00

- The current UK RADWASTE Governance situation,
  - A perspective from NuLeAF: an overview presentation (Fred Barker)
  - Comments and contributions from other CIP stakeholders (all)

11.00 Coffee

11.15

- Methodological Task Force (MTF) research briefs: work in progress
  - This session is arranged under three research briefs. There will be a deliberately thought-provoking presentation on work in progress on each of these topics, followed by a round-table discussion of factors and issues raised, which will be captured on flipchart sheets and used as further input into the MTF work.

11.20

- MTF Brief one. Defining affected communities in the context of radioactive waste management (Rick Wylie)

12.35 Lunch

13.30

- MTF Brief two. Community and support packages (Stephen Haraldsen on behalf of Phil Richardson)

14.45

- MTF Brief three. Long term surveillance and reversibility (Thierry Schneider)

16.00 Tea

16.15

- Forthcoming UK CIP meetings (Rick Wylie)
  - UK National Stakeholder Group 4<sup>th</sup> meeting - March 2009
  - Towards EU level guidelines
  - CIP core group, plus wider delegates in West Cumbria - February 2009

16.30

- Wrapping up
  - Evaluation forms (Rebecca Wood)
  - Any other business (Rick Wylie)
  - Communities in a Risk Society Conference - December 2009 (Rick Wylie)

16.45

- Close

## **Appendix K: The agenda for the fourth meeting of the UK CIP National Stakeholder Group**

**United Kingdom COWAM in Practice (CIP)  
UK National Stakeholder Group 4<sup>th</sup> Meeting**

**At the  
Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel  
12 March 2009**

### Agenda

Coffee available from 09.15

09.30

- Chairman's introduction (Fred Barker)
  - Delegates introductions (all)
  - Housekeeping (Rick Wylie)

09.40

- The agenda (Rick Wylie)

09.50

- The CIP project
  - Update on the CIP project progress and activities since 3<sup>rd</sup> NSG meeting (Rick Wylie)
  - The CIP project in the UK - inputs, outputs and *modus operandi* (Rick Wylie)

10.00

- The current UK RADWASTE Governance situation,
  - A perspective from NuLeAF: an overview presentation (Fred Barker)
  - Comments and contributions from other CIP stakeholders (all)

11.00 Coffee

11.20

- MTF Brief. Defining an affected community (Rick Wylie)
  - Facilitated and recorded discussion based on circulated draft MTF research brief (all)

12.15 Lunch

13.15

- Buldoo – Low Level Radioactive Waste Disposal at Dounreay (June Love)

13.45

- Draft Prospective National Case Study (Stephen Haraldsen)

14.15

- The final year (Work Package Three) – Integration and EU Guidelines (Rick Wylie)

14.45 Tea

15.00

- Work Package Three – CIP Project review (Rick Wylie)
  - Facilitated and recorded discussion based on circulated draft case study, and following questions such as:
    - What situation brought the NSG to identify the particular topic for research?
    - What unexpected insights emerged, and what understanding was gained (directly or indirectly)?
    - Did actors modify their views based on the CIP project?
    - What future potential was created, has a path been opened for pluralistic development and dialogue beyond the end of CIP and how have stakeholder relationships been reinforced or changed?

15.30

- Forthcoming UK CIP meetings (Rick Wylie)
  - UK National Stakeholder Group 5<sup>th</sup> meeting – August/September 2009
  - Steering Group Meeting, May 2009

15.45

- Wrapping up
  - Evaluation forms (Stephen Haraldsen)
  - Any other business (Rick Wylie)
    - Regional meeting
    - National meeting
    - Communities in a Risk Society Conference - November 2009
    - Public engagement

16.00

- Close

## **Appendix L: The agenda for the fifth meeting of the UK CIP National Stakeholder Group**

**United Kingdom COWAM in Practice (CIP)  
UK National Stakeholder Group 5<sup>th</sup> Meeting**

**At the  
Manchester Hilton Airport Hotel  
Thursday 24 September 2009**

### Agenda

Coffee available from 08.45

09.00

- Chairman's introduction (Fred Barker)
  - Delegates introductions (all)
  - Housekeeping (Rick Wylie)

09.10

- The agenda (Rick Wylie)
  
- The CIP project
  - Update on the CIP project progress and activities since the 4<sup>th</sup> NSG meeting (Rick Wylie)
  - The CIP project in the UK - inputs, outputs and *modus operandi* (Rick Wylie)

09.20

- MTF Brief. Community engagement and benefit packages (Phil Richardson)
  - Presentation based upon research brief (Phil Richardson)
  - SWOT analysis and facilitated and recorded discussion to feed into research brief (all)

10.35 Coffee

10.55

- National Case Study – transversal process messages
  - Presentation of transversal process messages from the UK for the EU Guidelines (Stephen Haraldsen)

11.35

- Theme one research – transversal thematic messages
  - Presentation of transversal thematic messages for the EU Guidelines from the three theme one research briefs (Rick Wylie)
    - Affected communities, Community benefits and sustainable territorial development

12.00 Lunch

13.00

- Original research – Dounreay Low Level Waste Disposal Facility
  - Presentation of the findings of original research conducted to test the veracity and validity of the theme one transversal messages (Rick Wylie)

14.00 Tea

14.30

- Draft EU Guidelines
  - Presentation of the draft EU Guidelines document encompassing transversal process (national case study) and thematic (research brief) messages from the participating countries (Serge Gadbois)

15.15

- Dissemination beyond 2009
  - Presentation and recorded discussion regarding the future post-31<sup>st</sup> December 2009

15.45

- Wrapping up
  - Evaluation forms (Stephen Haraldsen)
  - Travel and subsistence forms (Stephen Haraldsen)

15.50

- Any other business (Rick Wylie)
  - Communities in a Risk Society Conference - November 2009

16.00 CLOSE