

Site Decommissioning: Sustainable Practices in the Use of Resources (SD-SPUR)

Sustainability Workshop

13th July 2004

Photo-Report

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WARNING

While the meeting flipcharts serve as a vital record and aide memoire for the participants, they are inevitably quite cryptic in places. Therefore it is strongly recommended that this photo report is not used as a means of communication with non-participants without proper interpretation.

Produced by The Environment Council

The meeting was designed and facilitated by independent facilitator Carl Reynolds, Carl Reynolds Associates for The Environment Council and by Jayne Corder of The Environment Council.

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Agenda #1

Ⓢ

- 10.00 Introduction
- 10.15 Context setting
- 10.30 Notions of sustainability
Talk / Discussion
- 11.15 Break
- 11.35 Workshop session 1
- 12.55 Lunch
- 1.45 Feedback / Review
- 2.25 Patterns/Themes...
- 2.55 Break

Working Agreement

Ⓢ

- Mobiles / pagers off
- One person speaking at a time
- Wall record is a joint responsibility - us and you
- Non-attribution of comments.

Agenda #2

Ⓢ

- 3.15 Patterns/Themes...
- 3.45 Next steps
- 4.00 Evaluation
- 4.15 End

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Agenda; Working Agreements

CIRIA gave a brief overview of the genesis of the project and progress so far. The following is a record of the subsequent Q + A session.

Context # 1 ①

- Is work to date pre-empting?
No - people on PSC and in consultation prevent this
- Copies of presentation to all
- Is this 'the major workshop'?
Yes - none other planned but does not preclude future workshops depending on funding.

Context # 2 ②

Background to SITF (Safety Issues Task Force)

- sees every chance of it succeeding
- Jeff will be doing a presentation soon → This work will have a much greater visibility
- Concern of campaigners that views will be ignored
↳ feedback: it is worth doing & is not being ignored

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Discussion following context setting

CIRIA gave a presentation on "Notions of Sustainability" to initiate the day's discussions on sustainability principles

Notions of sustainability #1 ③

- Potential impacts - dust and noise
↳ response: included in 'nuisance'
+ discussion will develop these
- Britain does not have a national set of guidelines for nuclear waste or plan for disposal of anything or consistency in storage
- As well as NDA setting up which is admirable there are a series of technical concerns: (public + political) exporting of waste from Scotland to Drigg

N. of Sustainability

#2 ④

- Admirable efforts in past but CORUM have 2 yrs to look at other waste streams
- Comments on quantities:
Downreay 150,000^{tonnes} → 300,000^{tonnes}
↳ 40,000 tons/per annum
One ^{km of} motorway shifts 1/2 m tonnes but no motorways planned around Downreay!
- When you add in Sellafield the numbers multiply by 10

- Times materials arise ⑤

- Quantity
- type of materials
- These wastes are not in the national inventory
- The volumes are huge
- have to have consistency of approach in social + political terms
- Can only release materials up to 0.4 Bq/g - why are we discussing up to 4 Bq/g? This is the law
- Assume can separate them out?

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Discussion following "Notions of Sustainability" presentation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - between 0.4-4 Bq/g - there ^⑥ are possibilities for use on site that can be explored - This band is recognised as a problem in the industry - do not have a sustainable disposal route for it at present & it can be of quite high volume. - The aim here is to examine <u>management options</u> for these materials <u>industry have</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No problem dealing with small quantities of materials perceived as safe and financially beneficial + fit for purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If we think that a change in ^⑧ law may help - that would be a good output from this workshop. - there is something beyond law i.e. public interest/media. No of Bq/g not relevant. Public understanding of balance of risk + need for waste disposal is major issue. - being <u>seen</u> to be safe is important. - Metals arisings do have substantial value and market in scrap world - looking at something much better than domestic scrap - There is a legal mechanism to deal w. waste > 0.4 Bq/g. Need to apply for authorisation + learn from experience of ^{THIS TO KNOW} <u>Is it worth doing?</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ICRP - new draft guidelines ^⑦ suggesting 0.01 Bq/g for α and 0.1 Bq/g for β. Need to bear this in mind in case law changes - All options should be on the table for us to look at + consider - Economic issue - cost of decommissioning material off-site - would fall on NDA - 2 strands - need to work within the law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - might be nice to review but as things are we work within the law 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If there are radionuclides in the ^⑨ waste + there are dispersed, public won't be happy, whatever level it was at. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ industry concerned with cost of disposing of waste? Therefore keen to reuse waste? should we be in the business of getting nuclear industry off the hook? - liabilities, (?) once NDA is up + running, will lie with government. ∴ disposal costs etc will compete with other government priorities

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Discussion following "Notions of Sustainability" Presentation (cont.)

Broad Principles for Sustainability – For the initial part of these discussions, the group was split into 4 groups and a carousel process was used to identify the principles to be attained under the following headings :- SOCIETY, ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT and HEALTH & SAFETY.

H+S/1
WORKERS' HEALTH
 (ON-SITE / OFF -SITE)

- risks on site better understood + managed
- to off-site workers
- monitoring Health of workers + family for life time
 - full, available records
 - esp MoD
- monitoring nbg must ~~not~~ include internal (esp inhalation)
- intergenerational equality of H+S
- intergeographical equality

H+S/3
PUBLIC HEALTH

- specific grps at more risk
- Public part of process (public perception)
 - at site level engage with local communities
 - communication of site specific info
 - Principle SH Dialogue
- monitoring health of ~~worker~~ public (see workers' health)
- ECRR / NRPB / ICRP / IAEA / ISO / ICRU / WHO / Oligarchy / Self-selecting / Self-perpetuating / ICIA?
- Standards? national / international?

H+S/4
 Conventional + radiological Safety

⇒ understand, quantify + of the different risks

⇒ Risk minimisation

Sampling + methodology

ALARP
 ALARA
 BFOO

ALARP - applied case by case, though need for consistency

What is 'reasonable' ethical?

How do we decide what is acceptable + what is it

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: HEALTH and SAFETY Carousel Discussion

H+S/5 + rad-bio + rad-epi, ^{phys} ^{chem} ^{bio}

- Complex, rad-bio + rad-epi, ^{phys} ^{chem} ^{bio} Science oversimplified in regulation
- Relative uncertainty is translated into relative certainty
- Need for proportionality

H+S/7 ^{concentrate} ~~control~~

- Principle of ^{concentrate} ~~control~~ vs ^{dilute} ~~disperse~~ + disperse?
- Transparency + certainty needed ~~is~~ in health detriment ~~assessment~~ as a result of any practise
- Maintenance of independent monitoring bodies/national centre of excellence

H+S/6

Independent scrutiny + current legislation

conflicting + overlapping legislation + regulation, differing interpretation

Credibility + competence of scrutiny

Open, transparent, robust regulations

→ public confidence in regulators + regulations + operators, scientific advice (law close?)

Dose definitions ^{specific} + ^{clear} understanding of uncertainty

H+S/8

Allocation of risk of health detriment - how?

Risk Assessment

→ understanding of all pathways

→ What's the universal currency of risk to health?

→ ^{eg model} BPEESO - Best possible - ethical, enviro + social option

- We should ^{understand + evaluate} + minimise ~~the~~ ~~incremental~~ the impact on human health of this activity

→ minimise (ie numbers ^{people} + ^{burden})

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: HEALTH and SAFETY Carousel Discussion (cont.)

Broad Principles for Sustainability – For the second part of these discussions, the group came back into plenary to review the outputs of the carousel and to identify key points (inc. potential consensus and differences). This was done in turn for each heading.

H+S ~~summary~~ plenary discussion #1

- On-site / off-site
- Uncertainty ^{relative uncertainty of models}
- Be safe + be perceived as safe (how do you define safe?)
- Duty of care
- Risk communication + perception

* NO fundamental agreement of what SAFE IS.

→ Are you trying to achieve 'SAFE' i.e. within regulatory or by consensus agree what IS 'SAFE'

- Need to find a management way that this ~~is~~ issue + get as wider buy-in as possible to the options applied

H+S ~~summary~~ discussion #2 ①

- For each category compile all data + scientific + reg information
- Pt raised that in order to know what health risks are to people need monitoring for long-term

- Risk comparisons ^{ORs / synergies} - work needed / need an independent body's verification
- Trust - how do you establish ^{independently} cooperation + access to info
- Lack of funding + expertise
- Independent verification → improve what we have, wider involvement
- Higher political + public profile

H+S ~~summary~~ plenary discussion #3 ②
independent body to verify the process

- Protocols
 - ↳ Robust testing
 - Robust recording
- level of acceptance of results
 - ⇒ what do you do with the results when you get them
- full ^{characterisation} categorisation of materials involved
 - (Industry does this as code of practice → need this to be published ^{is published now on SAFEGRO UNCS sit})
 - was the material fully charact (principle)
 - degree of endorsement

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: HEALTH and SAFETY Plenary Discussion

ENVIRONMENT

①

Things we have already:

OSPAR

European safety standards

- ICRP principles
- IAEA
- Clearances code of practice
- Discharge reduction (aerial, liquid, solid)
- Minimise pollution } to zero if possible
- Minimise footprint } (to background) ^{without enhancements}
- Access to small area ^{can be}

Registration data

or Openness

- Need continuous EIA
- Quantify the impacts on human health

1

- Polluter pays ^{ENV/B ENV}
- Dilute + disperse (done) ③
- Concentrate + Contain
- Precautionary principle
- ALARP / ALARA
- Proximity principle
- Acceptable to an informed public
- transparency + openness
- Co-work (independent critical review)
- Someone with an overarching monitoring role to look at the breadth of data (cf Black 1A)
- The tyranny of safety!
- be aware of the impact on the envt of the process & the physical form of the contamination

ENVIRONMENT

②

- Continuous monitoring ^{ENV/B}
 - ↳ human health
 - ↳ cumulative effects on biosphere, hydrosphere & atmosphere
 - ↳ flora + fauna ^{ecological indicators} built environment
- ↳ Discharges ^{ENV/B}
 - ↳ non-organically mediated can be ^{organically mediated}
- Balance discharges with effects on human health
- Review ~~past~~ monitoring data
- + Review acceptability of discharges

ENV/4

- end product fit for purpose ^{of waste}
- Volume reduction & recycle of waste materials
- balance impacts of new materials vs recycled materials
- Compare levels with background radiation (don't mix additive)
- Case by case: assess the significance & impact of processes + end result.
- Note: public perception of risk vs benefit will vary a lot.
- Weigh up ^{intergenerational equity} money spent preventing small risk in the future vs high risk today. (Saving lives now)

ENV/B

③

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: ENVIRONMENT Carousel Discussion

ENV/5

- Note: bear in mind that ^(toxic materials) radioactivity does decay overtime ⑤
- ↳ some chemicals _x don't have a half life
- ↳ radioactivity can be trapped, some other ~~&~~ chemicals can't
- health impact assessment
 - ↳ a continuous one needed
- Caveat emptor
- ~~Health~~ impact on everything! (Biora etc etc)
 - ↳ health assessment is not just about humans
- Balance with environmental impacts of disposal

ENV/7

- BPM - best practical means ⑦
- Minimise transport
- balance transport impacts with ^{any alternative} disposal routes
- CO₂ emission reduction
 - ↳ and measuring/monitoring
- ~~Monitor~~
 - look at mutagenicity + teratogenicity as well ~~as~~ as toxicology.
- Measure + take into account the energy costs of each option
- ~~Minimise~~ ^{evaluate} use of virgin material resulting ~~from~~ in mining etc
- Life cycle approach

ENV/6

- Other materials in the waste may preclude some options
- Does adding small amounts tip the overall balance
 - ↳ do we have the right to increase the burden?
- Need series of staged safety case assessments
- Note: could engineer solutions to environmental threats
- Do nothing may be an option (in-situ containment) depending on geological + hydrogeological issues.
- BPEO
- CATNP₂

ENV/8

- Don't export the problem to people who don't get the benefit! ⑧
- Minimise production + accumulation of waste.
- Maximise recovery/utility of natural resources in the env
- When is it waste / when is it a resource?
 - ↳ what is the point of recovery from waste

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: ENVIRONMENT Carousel Discussion (cont.)

ENVIRONMENT ap disc #1 (13)

- Don't export the problem to people who don't get the benefit.
 - ↳ keep on-site
 - ↳ proximity principle - solve the problem locally (how do you define?)
- Keep an eye on what's going on else - where: other countries may adopt more stringent standards.
- Need to think about impacts at all stages of the process
- Compare levels to ~~the~~ background-level levels without nuclear testing or discharges etc
- If can't take off site - conc + contain (but what does this mean?)
 - ↳ and may disperse on-site by doing this

Environment Grp disc #3 (15)

- Consistent approach to ecological indicators - keep an eye on other Sff as impacts may show up in there before in humans
- Regulatory side of the proximity principle is missing

Environment Grp disc #2 (14)

- Minimise the dispersal
- Contain + Control
- Don't pollute the env't any more than it is already
- Understand what the potential impacts may be
- Case by case - assess waste, process you want to use + the end result
 - ↳ Diff. wastes will have different best options.
- May be overarching principles, but they may need local interpretation.
 - ↳ agreed models, need to input local conditions
- Need an overarching body with an overview of all the data available - Co-working arrangement

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: ENVIRONMENT Plenary Discussion

ECONOMY

(1)

Consider UK and the world
 cannot consider the world
 but can develop expertise
 to export

What is the value/cost
 of the materials we are →
 talking about?

Establish a benchmark -
 e.g. cost of disposing at
 Drigg

ec/3

(3)

Resource valuation

= avoidance of cost of sending
 to Drigg
 + potential for adding/retaining
 value

What weight will economic factors
 be given vs the other factors?
 Accounting practices need to incorporate:
 - Changing market value - over 50 year
 time frame.
 - Changing social costs - next generation
 - Discounted costs DCF - ^{Note} Moral iniquity
 of discounting
 - Sensitivity analysis - what-ifs
 * Cost benefit analysis - but recognize that not
 all impacts can be directly ^{costs}

Ec/2

(2)

~~Principle - Polluter Pays~~
 * Need an Economic models ^{Full cost}
 accounting to include:
 - Employment cost - life cycle analysis

* Health costs

- Social costs

- Processing costs
- Environmental costs
- Transport costs
- Energy costs
- Segregation costs

ec/4

(4)

Principles ^{liability-owner}
 - Polluter pays

disagree | Aim is to maximize economic
 benefit including inter-generational
 - If there is economic benefit it
 should go to those impacted
 (Community Benefit)
 - Proximity principle
 - Engineering principles should be
 consistent

→ Safety is paramount ~~balance~~
 within the balance between ec/soc/h
 - Minimise economic detriment to
 future generations
 * When dealing with nuclear waste economy
 should not take into it - Disagree! see p 8

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: ECONOMY Carousel Discussion

ECONOMY

EC/5

5

- There are regional differences - the same rule won't apply everywhere - but there should be consistency of engineering approach

- Tough regulation can be a driver for innovation to reduce life-cycle costs

- but note ^{risk that} regulation could hinder innovation because it involves taxation

- Need to establish a clear segregated fund (NDA) as ^{political} timescales are short and environmental timescales are long.

EC/7

7

- Need a contingency fund as financial bond for future ~~to define and provide this~~
- Avoid short-term-ism in planning lifetime cycle costing for beyond the time it takes to clean up

EC/6 Principles

6

- Precautionary principle can be used in economic context to take into account uncertainty of economic models

* Should not spend money unnecessarily

* Efficiency/effectiveness

- Use stakeholder dialogue to manage subjective judgements about what is 'necessary' or 'reasonable' or 'ethical'

- Question is "at what point ~~where~~ do you stop spending more to minimise risk - law of diminishing returns"

EC/8

8

* Cost in human health can be evaluated by ~~comparing~~ ^{being} comparing decommissioning spend with spend to benefit human health in other ways

- Possible economies of scale from looking at limited number of waste repositories in Europe

* Best use of Drigg needs to be in the equation - it is a limited resource.

- Decommissioning should be safe first + cost-effective

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: ECONOMY Carousel Discussion (cont.)

EC/a

9

- ALARP - 'reasonably practical' can be used to evaluate ~~whether~~ how much needs to be spent
- Need to have regular scheduled audits to ensure that £ we are getting max decommissioning per £ spent

Economics Grp discussion #2 (17)

- Sensitivity analysis vital in any economic model so that assumptions can be varied
- Be clear about how economics can be weighted against the Social/Enviro
- Recognise there is not a bottomless wallet
- Public need to understand the costs and impacts
- Information on costs is not currently brought together - can it be brought together
- Treasury prioritisation between priorities
 - - what principles are being used?
 - ↳ principles need to be prioritised on a local + national level

ECONOMY Grp disc #1 (16)

- Drigg has limited capacity:
 - ↳ best use of Drigg (optimise)
- Assess full through-life costs in all economic proposals.
Every decision's economic impact
- Be open about the fact that not everything can be costed
- Problem of comparing benefits / dis-benefits
- Drigg is a starting point - can be used as a benchmark for costings

Economics Grp disc #3 (18)

- Need to gather information about health costs / costs of alternate health interventions
- How does Treasury make decisions - what weightings used - can we ask.
- Consider general benefits for economy eg recycling co's.
- Need a clear economic model

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: ECONOMY Carousel discussion (cont.) : Plenary Discussion

<p>5001 <u>SOCIETY</u> ①</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trust <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ transparency <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit/Access to info ↳ engagement ↳ accountability ↳ integrity - Understand the history and context <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ legacy - Communication 	<p>5003 ⑤</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to info <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ beyond current regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g. 'public interest' ↳ Freedom of Info <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Env. Info. Data Protection ↳ be pro-active about it ↳ access to alternative expertise for info critical appraisal - supply co-work ↳ inapt. assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ problems around this <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ conflict of interests
<p>5002 ②</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safety / Security - Risk - Impacts on housing... - Second order feedback - Cross cutting externalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ employment ↳ housing - Road traffic accidents - Housing value - Id the benefits too. 	<p>5004 ④</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prior information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ engage in scoping at early stages ↳ - Resources to enable local + external s/holders to assess info/engage/deliberate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ via an honest broker - Accreditation of experts, individuals etc. - Public understanding of Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↳ expert knowledge / public knowledge ↳ create time/resources

<p>Date 13th July 2004</p>	<p>Project SD-SPUR</p>
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SOC5 ⑤

- Media understanding
- Scientists to understand public
- Measurability - ~~where~~ were all views considered and captured?
- Did anyone feel excluded?
- Appropriate areas ^{trans process}
eg ↳ Citizens Juries
↳ Stakeholder dialogue
- Local engagement / national engagement
↳ different methods?
↳ interplay between different levels

SOC7 ⑦

- What process of decision making is being used?
↳ does everyone understand this.
- Childhood Leukemia
↳ eg benefits to society as a whole against those of individual
- Justification
↳ proposals need to illustrate benefits/deficits
- Perception of risk
-

SOC6 ⑥

- Uncertainty
↳ public & - how good is the science and what are the drivers
- Manage the uncertainty around managing nuclear waste
- Need for plain language
- Need honesty about the uncertainties
↳ measure this ^{delete "insert" "all"}
- Identity (key affected) s/holders, with a range of perspectives/views etc.

SOC8 ⑧

- Categorized and configured
↳ doing it in a way which is understandable to future generations
↳ use in consumer products is problematic because of uncertainties
- Perception of risk
↳ is it a choice?
e.g. difference between driving a car and a discharge from a power station
↳ comparative risk
e.g. smoke & ash
↳ visible pollutant, for example, could be seen as safer than invisible

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Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: SOCIETY Carousel Discussion (cont.)

soc9

9

- Impact on employment
 - ↳ internal and external
 - ↳ impacts over time
 - ↳ can plan
- What new technology can be developed for export etc?
 - ↳ decommissioning technology
- What is govt. thinking about sustainability?
 - ↳ eg re-~~using~~^{making} materials etc.
- People / Govt - issues of distrust

soc11

11

- Active id of shareholders
- ALARP, ALARA, reasonable, 'practicality', ~~etc~~ 'economic'; 'social factors' are subjective and ethical. Liable to be interpreted thru' a Utilitarian approach, which is out of date
 - ↳ use a 'rights' based ethic.

soc10

10

- Small part of CoWRM is about sustainability
 - ↳ Principle - Govt to be certain about it's thinking on sustainability
 - ↳ if no clarity, hard to act
- Respectful of local culture and community
 - ↳ don't want to damage or change it too much. eg inward investment may destroy a community.
- Respectful of wider notions / world culture

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: SOCIETY Carousel Discussion (cont.)

SOCIETY - SUMMARY #1

(19)

- Impact of 'policing' on rights and freedoms
- Clean-up should be responsible and extensive to ensure security at all levels of waste
- Legal system imposes constraints on industry
- Risk analysis is vital or ~~could~~ guidance could have detrimental effect on other activities eg recycling
- Consider all the pitfalls - don't put all eggs in one basket
- Trust

SOCIETY-SUMMARY #3

(21)

- Use a rights-based approach

SOCIETY-SUMMARY #2

(20)

- Be aware of effect of our recommendations on whole waste economy and ^{because of} 'perverse' outcomes
- More important to characterise + configure waste on-site than to move it off-site: shouldn't be a burden on future generations
- Confrontational nature of planning processes - need to avoid public enquiry if possible + reach decisions via stakeholders
- Involve EA + SEPA in process ~~to~~ of dialogue to ensure their views are heard
- Good practice examples from Canada on dialogue/engagement

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Broad principles for sustainability: SOCIETY Plenary Discussion

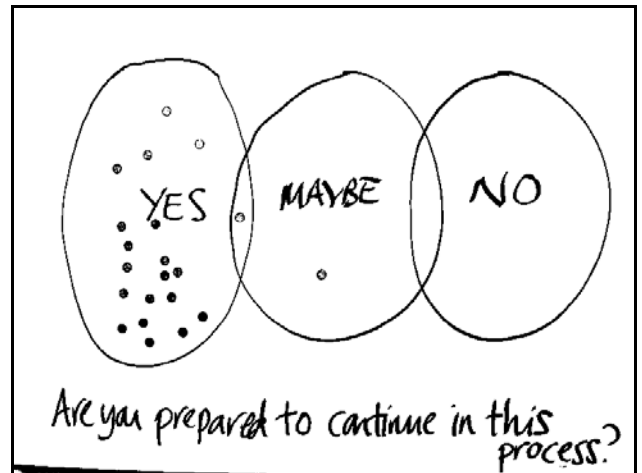
Next steps #1

- Circulation of photorep
- technical sub-grp (proj team, volunteers from PSG) to work with consultant to pull together today's work
- Several iterations of guidance with it going to PSG + wider consultative grp
- When there is consensus identify this, but also be explicit when there isn't consensus + recognise the spectrum of views here

ACTIONS	Who	When
Send copies of Jeff's slides to all	CRIA	next week
Any comments on industry code of practice on characterisation (on web + safe grounds site) → David	AVU	ongoing
Take the issue of an overarching body to the Steering group. (human + flora + fauna + geosphere)	NOV PSG (next one)	PSG
Email greenpeace doc to CRIA for distribution	Peter R.	(CRIA TO CRIA)
Photoreport / hard copy	TEC	23/7

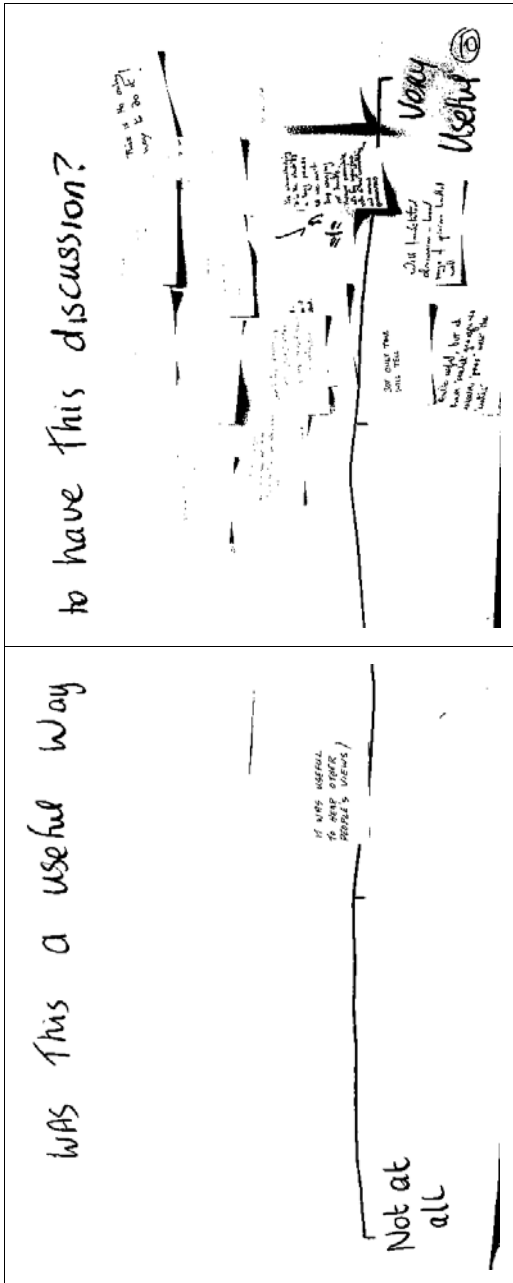
Next step #2

- Sugg made that a uni dept could be part of wider consultative grp
⇒ PSG to consider how it consults
- Sugg made to consider how Europe, USA manage these issues.



Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Next Steps; Actions; Evaluation 1

For the evaluation of the day, participants were asked the question “Was this a useful way to have this discussion?” and asked to put their comments along a scale ranging from “not at all” to “very useful”. *The comments have been transcribed below.*



Useful as an intro “get to know you” but most of the issues had been identified beforehand.

Useful. Group talks—good. Time—well managed but limited! Written contribution to some aspects would be useful

Excellent— but how does it commence

Good for raising issues, need next stage for quantitative criteria and weighting factors

A lot of information gathered. It will be interesting to see if a consensus can be distilled.

But only time will tell.

Quite useful, but could have “seeded” groups to ensure “pros” meet the “antis”

Hopefully, time will tell. It was a useful discussion.

Yes; good use of 6hrs through rotation, “where are the demolition contractors?”

10/10 v.g

Well facilitated discussion—broad range of opinions handled well

Yes, acknowledging it is the start of a long process but we can't keep wringing our hands. Wherever possible look for synergy with other consulting and review processes.

Yes, for CIRIA.

This is the only way to do it!

Yes.? Good airing of ? issues. ? prioritisation

It was useful to hear other people's views

Date 13th July 2004	Project SD-SPUR
Group Sustainability Workshop	Subject Evaluation 2