

# Hinkley INQUIRER

The only clear and complete account

## Weighing In For The Inquiry

When Energy Secretary Cecil Parkinson comes to consider the Hinkley C Inquiry Inspector's report in over a year's time, he will have two conflicting pressures.

On the one hand, his own government's unswerving commitment to nuclear power as a hedge against the miners, or any other disruption to fossil fuel supplies, should make him say "yes" to another Pressurised Water Reactor.

On the other hand, the majority of public opinion is now against nuclear power. Most economic wisdom from the right (Alfred Sherman) to the left (Tony Benn), and a growing rumble of discontent among Conservatives and the City alike, should encourage him to say "enough is enough", and shut the door on nuclear expansion. Which way he jumps depends on how heavily he's pushed.

The fact that such a dilemma can be considered is an indication of the dramatic shift which has taken place in the whole energy debate over the past two years, a shift in which the Hinkley C Inquiry stands as a watershed. How has that shift occurred, and how is it likely to affect the course of events at Cannington over the next twelve months?

Unlike the marathon Sizewell Inquiry, where the emphasis was strongly on the safety of the PWR design, the most crucial factor in the Hinkley decision is likely to be the

area of Need and Economics.

Whether a new power station is needed or not obviously depends on what demand is anticipated for the electricity it would produce. Here, the CEGB will be challenged for predictably over-estimating demand (as

it has done repeatedly in the past), and for virtually ignoring the serious contribution which could be made by efficiency and conservation measures. But assuming that new generating capacity of some sort is required, what sort of power station should ▶

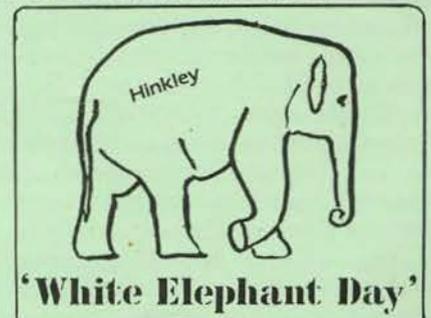
### OCTOBER 4th - WHITE ELEPHANT DAY

"Hinkley" the white elephant makes his first appearance at the opening of the public inquiry in Cannington. Mingling amidst the crowd with his elephantine friends and relations (objectors have brought their own model white elephants), surrounded by the sonorous tones of horn and trumpet and the banter of strolling players, this "largest of living animals" stands as a mammoth symbol of the fact that Hinkley Point C is unnecessary and unwanted.

A huge quadruped of the order Proboscidea, with long curving ivory tusks, a trunk of very thick skin, this giant of a beast was previously unknown on these shores. But close relatives of the rare albino variety have, since the early 1950s, spread rapidly throughout Britain.

Many a strange tale is told of this legendary beast. In days of yore, one

story goes, the Kings of Siam were accustomed to make a present of an elephant to courtiers who had rendered themselves obnoxious. This was intended to bankrupt the recipient by the cost of its maintenance.



How the present story will end is as yet unknown. But Hinkley has the potential to live to be one hundred years old. With his prehensile trunk, he is extremely agile at performing tricks. One possible ending might be to relegate him to the pages of *Chambers Dictionary*: "an unwanted possession, often given away at jumble sales". Any dates coming up?

#### IN THIS ISSUE:

"Weighing in": main issues at the inquiry / Stating their cases: In the CEGB corner, In the COLA corner, Who's who amongst objectors / How the Inquiry works / Hinkley the white elephant / Facilities for objectors / Inquiry diary.

be built?

Two major factors have combined to make a PWR look an increasingly "bad buy" economically since the Sizewell Inquiry ended in March 1985. Firstly, the world price of coal has slumped. At the same time, supplies of the fuel show no sign of being exhausted. As *The Economist* magazine reported in January 1988: "If a private generator could buy coal near to the current world price of around \$30 a tonne... nuclear power would be stopped in its tracks."

Secondly, the government has published plans for the privatisation of the electricity supply industry. This will not only bring harsher market forces into the arena, but it means that private investors will be looking for a higher rate of return on their capital than the existing nationalised industry allows - nearer 10% than 5%. A combination of lower coal prices and the expected new financial regime has therefore finally demolished an already doubtful case for "cheap nuclear". Even "Whitehall estimates" now show that Hinkley C "would produce more expensive electricity than a comparable coal-fired plant" (*Financial Times*, April 1988).

However, the CEBG is hoping to hide this economic blow to its dreams of a family of nuclear PWRs behind another element in the government's privatisation plans - the requirement for a minimum proportion of what is described as "non-fossil fuel fired" electricity. Most interpretations of this phrase assume that it encompasses essentially nuclear power and all the renewable sources. That is why the CEBG evidence only compares the cost of a PWR with the Severn Barrage, wind generators and so on. They don't consider comparisons with a coal station relevant - a serious point of contention.

Against the appalling record of successive British governments on investment in renewables research, this is hardly fair. But the CEBG's dismissive attitude towards renewable sources isn't fair either. With 1000 megawatts of wind power built in the United States inside 18 months, the Danes committed to 10% wind generation by the year 2000, and exciting developments elsewhere on waves and tidal power, things are moving fast.

On cost, the British Wind Energy Association estimates the potential price of wind-powered electricity at 2p per kilowatt-hour, less than even the CEBG's wildly optimistic expectation for Hinkley C. Even the Board itself is planning to build three wind parks in the South West, West Wales and the

Pennines.

At the same time, there is growing enthusiasm, fuelled by the privatisation of the market, for a range of smaller power stations, in particular those based on gas, waste or solid fuel, sometimes with a combined heat and power (CHP) element.

### In the shadow of Chernobyl

If there is one factor that has swayed public opinion against nuclear power, however, it is *Safety*, or rather, danger. The accident at Chernobyl in April 1986 inevitably overshadows any discussion on this subject, and whatever the CEBG may say about the Russian reactor's design and operation, everyone now knows what a serious accident means, both in the immediate vicinity and for thousands of miles around.

Although the Sizewell arguments over PWR design are unlikely to be repeated, other safety questions will recur. These include:

**Accidents:** An event identical to Chernobyl may be extremely unlikely, but has the CEBG adequately assessed the possibility of other serious accident scenarios?

**Radioactive discharges and health** Are the current international dose limits for power station workers and the public adequate? What about the mounting evidence of the effects on health of low level radiation, and of leukaemia clusters round nuclear sites?

**Waste** What will happen to the fresh stockpiles of waste produced by Hinkley C when no adequate solution has been found to the disposal of what already exists? And what about the additional problems of decommissioning reactors, again an unknown area?

The influence of Chernobyl will also be felt at the Inquiry by the Inspector's decision to allocate a separate section of the proceedings to **Emergency Planning**. The present evacuation zone round Hinkley Point's two existing stations is set at about two miles, taking in roughly 1,500 people. The CEBG argues that this is more than adequate to cope with any

realistic accident likely with a PWR. Many objectors will not only highlight the Chernobyl experience and other countries' more stringent emergency plans, but also argue that any extension of the zone would quickly reveal a density of population around Hinkley far too great to be practicably moved. Some of the strongest voices on this issue are likely to come from Wales, whose coastline is closer to the site than many parts of Somerset.

When the Hinkley Inquiry was first mooted, it was thought that it might be limited by the government to only "local" issues affecting the immediate area. It is another sign of how far things have changed that these **Local and Environmental Issues** now form the fifth topic area in the Inspector's list.

Because they cover everything from the effect of the PWR on agriculture to housing supply, it is hard to tell which will become the controversial subjects. What is known is that local people in villages round the station are most concerned about traffic, including the proposals to build major new roads to bring in construction traffic during the eight or so years of building, and the siting of the planned workers' hostel - expected to cater for up to 400 single people. Its position, shunted around on paper constantly over the past year, has still not been agreed.

Against these local concerns, as well as those about noise and the pressure on the housing market, the CEBG will argue that any construction project creates disturbance, and they will do their best to minimise the effects. They are also promising a jobs bonanza, although exactly how many jobs for people in the region remains a matter of conjecture. Somerset County Council says that the disturbance of building Hinkley C will set back the local councils millions of pounds in additional costs.

### Balancing the scales

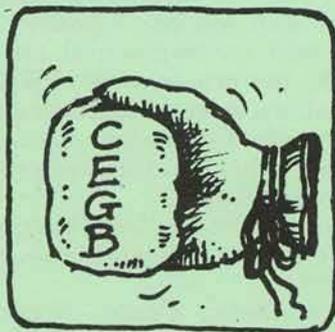
One major difference exists between this inquiry and the one at Sizewell. There are over three times as many objectors - over 11,000 - and many



more organisations and local authorities (63 at the latest count) eager to join the argument. With the Consortium of Local Authorities weighing in against the CEEGB, the contest is more evenly balanced.

But there are also many individuals and small environmental groups who intend to have their say at the Inquiry, and who in effect represent the opinion polls with their consistent majorities against nuclear expansion. The question is whether the Inspector will listen to their cumulative voice, or the silken arguments of the CEEGB barristers.

## In The CEEGB Corner . . .



The CEEGB's statement of its case for the PWR is a mere 92 pages of pithy prose. They have summarised this in their own leaflet - which the *Inquirer* now melts down a bit further.

The CEEGB kicks off the Inquiry on October 4th with its proposals to build PWR at Hinkley Point next to the 'A' (Magnox) and 'B' (AGR) nuclear stations already operating there.

This would be Britain's second PWR after Sizewell, and the CEEGB says it would provide almost enough electricity (1200 megawatts) for Devon and Somerset - or three towns the size of Bristol.

### Do we need the PWR?

The CEEGB claims that we will need 20% more electricity by the year 2000. Most of our electricity (87%) now comes from fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas) and from power stations operating in the Midlands and the North. Yet electricity demand is highest in the South. This entails a transfer of power from north to south and Hinkley Point C is expected to help balance out this national power flow.

Despite the fact that privatisation removes their statutory obligations to supply electricity the CEEGB are arguing that "there remains a national

need to ensure that enough generating plant is available". The C station is expected to contribute to that demand.

It is also Government policy to have a diversity of fuel supply in order to "avoid undue dependence on any one fuel," (not to mention undue dependence on the miners). The privatised distribution companies will be obliged to contract for a fixed quota of electricity from non-fossil fuel sources. Taking into account the ageing nuclear stations that will be closed down by the year 2000, the CEEGB argues that several new PWRs will be needed to provide this non-fossil electricity.

### Other energy options

The various non-fossil alternatives of solar, wave and geothermal energy (using heat from the earth's core) are rejected on the grounds of expense or technical reasons. Hydro power and energy from burnt refuse have also been rejected as too limited.

Wind power is considered a "promising but uncertain" source and the CEEGB has plans for three wind parks. Yet they say that 9,000 wind machines covering 200 square miles would be needed to match the potential of Hinkley C.

Wind, hydro and refuse energy put together would still provide less than half the power of the new PWR, say the CEEGB.

Tidal power from the Severn is judged to be uneconomic compared with the PWR and could not be up and running by 2000. Imports of electricity from France are another non-fossil fuel option, but a new and costly cable link would be needed. The CEEGB has seven other sites in mind for future PWRs and will be applying soon to build one at Wylfa. Meanwhile they say the Hinkley site is the best available.

The CEEGB cost comparison in pence per kilowatt hour)	
wind parks:	2.8
Severn Barrage:	3.5
PWR:	2.2

### Safety

The CEEGB are arguing that they have already established their case for the safety of the PWR at the Sizewell B Inquiry and any further examination of these matters is unnecessary. They believe the Chernobyl accident was due to inherent design faults in the Russian reactor and has no bearing on the safety of the PWR.

The National Radiological Protection Board has recently recommended that radiation dose limits should be lowered. "No difficulty is foreseen" in meeting these new recommendations at Hinkley say the CEEGB.

## The problem of radioactive waste

The CEEGB say their aim is to "remove all radioactive waste from site in due course". The PWR will eventually be dismantled in three stages. The first two will take approximately five years. The third could be "deferred for a period of around 100 years to allow the level of radioactivity to reduce naturally."

### Emergency Plans

The CEEGB say they have prepared an Emergency Plan and the Emergency Handbook, both publicly available. They don't believe that the addition of the PWR calls for any increase in the emergency arrangements for the A and B stations.

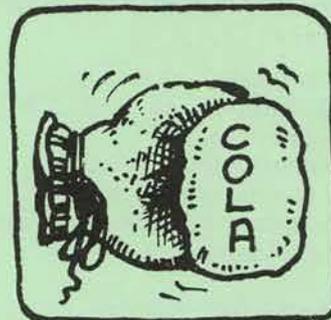
### Local issues

The PWR would take 7½ years to build, using 166 acres of what is now farmland of which 150 would be returned after construction. They claim the station would have "no major impact on fish and marine life". They want an on-site hostel, but are considering other sites. Footpaths on the site would be lost or diverted. The site would be "landscaped" and "screened" or "framed" by trees.

### Transport

The existing road system is considered adequate by the CEEGB after some improvements at junctions in Bridgwater. They say there would be 2,200 vehicles a day heading for Hinkley at the height of construction. Bypasses for Bridgwater and Cannington are thought desirable, but not essential. Bridgwater railhead, already used to transport spent fuel flasks for reprocessing at Sellafield, may also be moved.

## In The COLA Corner . . .



Somerset County Council, together with 20 other South West and South Wales local authorities, will be a leading objector at the Inquiry. As 'COLA' - the Consortium of Opposing Local Authorities - they will be pre-

## senting their case directly after the CEGB.

COLA is arguing that not only the construction and operation of a PWR at Hinkley will cause "serious, immediate and long term problems", but its decommissioning will cause problems which "could last indefinitely".

The main points of their argument are:

### **We don't need the PWR**

The PWR is not cost effective to build, nor to run. The CEGB hasn't properly considered the economic viability of a broader range of generating plant types. Their forecast of the energy we will need in the future is wrong. And there are other ways to meet demand for energy - for instance, conservation.

Privatisation will bring smaller plant - such as gas turbines close to cities - to provide more electricity to cover peak times.

### **It's not safe**

COLA say the PWR isn't healthy, and safety risks are higher than the CEGB calculate. The risks of radiation induced fatal cancers like leukaemia have been underestimated. Legal radiation dose limits are too high for both workers and public.

COLA argues the CEGB's safety case is based on a flawed concept which "foresees" accidents and shows how good their safety systems are for coping with them. COLA says you can't foresee all accidents - particularly not those caused by human error. They say the CEGB hasn't taken adequate account of the risk of fire, of aircraft crashes or of components failing to live up to standard.

As for the unthinkable, the CEGB won't think about it: "in its treatment of those accidents which it regards as having unacceptable consequences the CEGB assumes that in practical terms those will not occur." For instance, a "degraded core accident" is more probable than the CEGB believes, argues COLA.

If a "degraded core accident" should happen at the PWR, COLA predicts

- 17,000 deaths from cancer
- 69,000 people to be evacuated
- 3,500 square kilometers of agricultural land lost

### **Poor plans for waste, decommissioning and emergencies**

COLA claim the CEGB plan to make Hinkley the dumping site for radioactive waste from the A, B and C stations. The uncertain future of both Sellafield and Dounreay reprocessing

plants do affect the plans for Hinkley. COLA wants the CEGB to make up its mind about reprocessing and disposal now.

The CEGB have ignored the effects of decommissioning the A and B stations on the PWR - and underestimated the costs of all future decommissioning.

Emergency arrangements aren't good enough say COLA. There is no obligation on local authorities or on the CEGB to co-operate in arrangements and no national emergency plan. The public warning system is inadequate - as are fire cover, water supply and distribution of stable iodine. The construction workforce of 3,500 would also hinder emergency arrangements for the A and B stations.

### **Toll on the local environment**

The impact on the coast and landscape would be extensive say COLA. County planning policy is to protect the coastline and Bridgwater Bay nature reserve from such industrial development.

Construction traffic makes bypasses necessary around Bridgwater and Cannington to be completed before construction - for which the £10 million on offer is not enough.

COLA is also concerned about these as yet unresolved issues: storage of radioactive material on site, a new railhead for irradiated fuel, transport of abnormal loads, noise, jobs and training for local people, the construction workers' hostel and the security of the water supply in cases of emergency.

They also want contributions to cover the extra costs to public services of £8.5 million over the next nine years should the PWR go ahead.

## **Objectors' Who's Who**



**Alongside the CEGB and COLA, over 80 other organisations have indicated they want to take a major part in**

**the inquiry. Apart from government departments, such as the Department of Energy, the Health and Safety Executive and the Ministry of Agriculture, among the major objectors (with their probable main areas of evidence) are:**

*Stop Hinkley Expansion* - economics, especially coal versus nuclear costs, safety, ecological effects, renewable energy.

*Friends of the Earth (National)* - reactor safety, waste, decommissioning, radiological hazards, economics.

*Greenpeace* - economics, insurance, privatisation, safety, emergency planning.

*Council for the Protection of Rural England* - environmental impact, economics, alternative generation options, privatisation implications.

*Welsh Anti-Nuclear Alliance* - economic and environmental effects in Wales, performance of PWRs, privatisation, waste, radiation effects.

*Severnside Campaign Against Radiation* - health effects of radiation, cancer incidence.

*Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (National)* - radioactive waste, plutonium.

*Bristol Energy Centre* - conservation, renewables, economics, safety.

*Coalfield Communities Campaign* - economics, especially coal comparisons and effects on coal industry.

*Fire Brigades Union* - safety, emergency planning.

*National Union of Mineworkers* - economics, coal comparisons, safety.

*National Union of Public Employees* - emergency plans, especially their effects on public services.

*Sedgemoor Green Party* - economics, danger of dependence on large generation units, safety, human error.

*Stogursey Parish Council* - impact of construction on area, environmental effects (waste, landscaping, footpaths).

*Town and Country Planning Association* - requirement for the station safety, waste, local issues.

*Wages for Housework Campaign* - women and nuclear power, safety, radiation, implications for black and working class women.

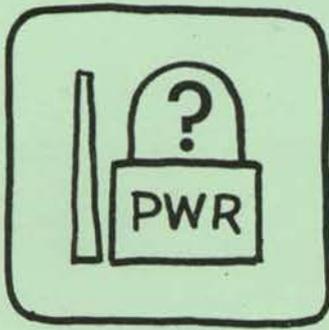
*Devon Conservation Forum* - conservation measures, renewables, waste and decommissioning.

## **Contributions**

The *Inquirer* invites your contributions to its pages.

Contact the Editor, *Hinkley Inquirer*, c/o SHE office, Cannington Court, Cannington, Bridgwater, Somerset TA5 2HA.

# Working Out The Inquiry



The first public inquiry into a power station at Hinkley Point (the A station) lasted just two days. For the second, B station, there was no inquiry at all. The third could last up to a year.

The reason for this is partly that the local authority, Somerset County Council, has objected to the proposal, forcing an inquiry in the first place. But also that so many objecting organisations and individuals are eager to have their say.

Overseeing the event will be Michael Barnes, a Queen's Counsel, about whom very little is known except that he represented the Department of Transport at the Stansted Airport Inquiry. The government didn't get its way. He will be assisted by three "expert" assessors - Alistair Ulph, Economics Professor at Southampton University, Hugh Simpson, Weir Professor in Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics at Strathclyde University, and Dr. Kenneth Duncan, retiring Assistant Director (Medical) at the National Radiological Protection Board. They are supposed to advise him, respectively, on economics, safety and the biological effects of radiation.

## Topicality

Based on guidelines laid down by the government, the Inquiry has been divided into five "topics". In the planned running order, these are: 1. The requirement for the station, including the economic comparisons,

privatisation and "any general matters relating to the civil use of nuclear power". 2. Safety and the health effects of radioactive discharges. 3. Waste management and decommissioning. 4. Emergency plans. 5. Local and environmental issues.

The Inspector has also said he will consider objections of an "overall nature", probably including moral and other fundamental points, "at or towards the end of the Inquiry". This could become topic 6.

The Inquiry will hear "evidence" from Tuesday to Friday each week (10.00 - 5.00), with procedural points scheduled for Tuesday morning. In the semi-legal jargon of the process, the "applicant" (the CEGB) will present its "witnesses" on topic 1 first. They will then be "cross-examined" in turn by opponents of the plan. Objectors, starting with the local council consortium, will then have their chance to present evidence, including their own expert witnesses. Other topics will follow on in the same pattern.

Although nobody will speak on oath, as in a court, shorthand writers will take down every word, and it will also be tape-recorded. A full transcript of each day's hearing will be available the following morning. Anybody can have it posted to them for a cost of £2 per week.

## Rules, rules...

Powerful new regulations are available to the Inspector for the first time at this Inquiry. They were introduced after government impatience at the length of the Sizewell hearing, among others. Although they haven't been given full rein as yet, they do allow the Inspector to hustle along objectors, for instance by stopping evidence which he considers "irrelevant" or "repetitious". He can also have someone thrown out for "behaving in a disruptive manner". The proceedings will also be shortened by the reading of summaries of lengthy evidence, instead of the full text as at Sizewell.

There has already been controversy about these new rules, including in parliament, in particular, over the refusal by the government to publish

in full the guidelines given to Inspectors for their interpretation.

The opening session will take place in the main hall in Cannington Agricultural College. After that, unless a large crowd is expected, it will adjourn to a smaller hall in another part of the complex which has been specially refurbished for the occasion. Two Inquiry sessions have already been promised outside the main venue. These will be in Cardiff in late November or early December (two days) and in Taunton before Christmas (one day).

The Inspector will have a full time staff - known as the Hinkley C Secretariat - to assist him and all participants in the Inquiry. One of these will keep a library of all documents submitted as part of evidence, and copies of these should be available to any objector. Copies of the daily transcripts, statements of case and proofs of evidence are also supposed to be available at 32 other libraries in England, Wales and Scotland. All Inquiry documents will be available at Bridgwater public library as well. A list of the libraries nationally and their opening hours can be obtained from the Secretariat.

## The last word

However fairly the Inspector may have played the event so far, one fundamental fact must be borne in mind. Barnes was appointed originally by the government department (Department of Energy) which will also decide whether to accept his recommendations. Not only that, but that same government department has a policy which, on the subject of nuclear power at least, is identical to that of the CEGB. So if Barnes does recommend rejection of Hinkley C, his will not be the last word.

*If you want to know more about how an Inquiry works:*

*A workshop aimed at helping individual objectors to prepare for giving evidence at the Inquiry will be held in Bristol on Saturday October 22nd, 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. at Bristol Polytechnic, Frenchay, Bristol. Further details from SHE office at Cannington, or phone 0278-422632.*

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*Subscription Rates: Institutions, Organisations, the Media - £40 for a year's issues. Individuals and Anti-Nuclear groups - £12. Cheques payable to "Stop Hinkley Expansion". Please return form to: Stop Hinkley Expansion Office, Cannington Court, Church Street, Cannington, Bridgwater, Somerset TA5 2HA.*

# Facilities For Objectors

## Offices

Three offices will be made available for objectors at Cannington Court. At the time of going to press, the only one we have seen is the SHE office.

They will be furnished with basic office furniture, telephone (rental paid by the CEGB), a photocopying machine and a fax machine - "Costa-Fax". The SHE office will be shared with WANA (Welsh Anti Nuclear Alliance) and CONSOC (Bristol Conservation Society). Other groups have also indicated that they are willing to share office space.

Jill Sutcliffe will be joining SHE for the duration of the Public Inquiry, working from the SHE office at Cannington Court. She will be dealing with most Inquiry matters and will, particularly, be looking after the needs of individual objectors. There will also be a tea/coffee room, a conference room and a quiet room for general use.

Contact: Jill Sutcliffe, SHE Office, Cannington Court, Church Street, Cannington, TA5 2HA. Telephone to be announced.

## Transport

The special Inquiry coach (a 53 seater) will depart from Taunton BR station and call at Bridgwater BR and Coach Stations on its way to Cannington.

If you would like further details, please contact: Mike Allen at the Hinkley Point C Public Inquiry Secretariat: Tel. 0278 444005.

## Creche

The nursery and creche (3 months to 5 years) will be at the village Brownie and Scout Hut situated at the end of Cannington, approx. five minutes' walk from Cannington Court. It is vital that anyone wishing to use the creche makes a booking several days in advance. Please contact the creche supervisor: Silla McKenzie-Smith. Tel: as above.

## Food

As it is term time and all the students are back at the College, the College

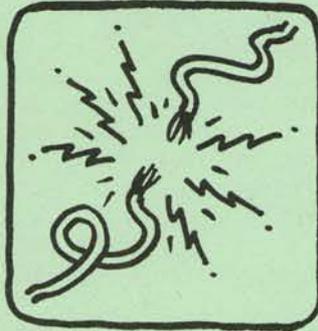
canteen will NOT be available to Inquiry participants. Light refreshments will be provided at Cannington Court.

## Accommodation

SHE will be compiling a list of locals willing to put people up. If you need somewhere to stay, contact Jill Sutcliffe at the SHE office. Please remember to give plenty of notice before you arrive.

For B&B accommodation, a list is available from the Secretariat.

## Short Circuit



Michael Barnes lists his recreations as "walking and crime fiction". Does this mean he might be dreaming up a violent end to the Hinkley C Inquiry? And does he write the books, or just read them? Answers on a blood-stained handkerchief to...

★ ★ ★ ★

Is it the right Michael Barnes anyway? Private Eye magazine suggested last May that the wrong person had been chosen. Some crossed wires meant that the present Inspector was appointed instead of another Michael Barnes, who was chairman of the Electricity Consumers' Council for seven years, a member of the government's Energy Commission (1977-9), and, in order to disarm objectors, a Labour MP (1966-74).

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At the Sizewell Inquiry (1983-85), CEGB barrister Lord Silsoe is said to have received a fee of £70,000 plus £1,500 per day of the hearing. This was later increased to £2,000 per day to keep pace with inflation. Presumably he will have asked for another "cost of living" rise at Hinkley.

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Some idea of the projected length of the Inquiry can be gauged from the fact that the shorthand writers - a firm based in Sheffield - have been signed up for two contracts - one lasting nine months, the other over a year.

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# DIARY

This provisional outline programme is subject to change. Contact K. Parker, programme officer, 0278 444005, for confirmation.

## Weeks One and Two

4-14 October

### 4th October

Opening statement by Inspector. Lord Silsoe with CEGB opening statement of case.

D. Davis for CEGB. Policy with Privatisation in prospect. Cross-examination by Mr. Ryan of COLA, Mr. Blake for TCPA.

### 5th October

Procedural matters. D. Davis for CEGB. Cross-examination continues.

Followed by F. Jenkins for CEGB: Capacity requirement and non-fossil proportion. Cross-examination by Mr. Ryan for COLA, Mr. Blake for TCPA, Mr. Valentine for SHE. CEGB further witnesses: E. M. Bunson on Systems Considerations. S. C. Goddard on Comparison on non-fossil options to Hinkley Point. B. V. George on Plant Parameters.

CEGB further witnesses and cross-examination by Mr. Ryan (COLA) and Mr. Valentine (SHE) on topic one are likely to take up at least the first two weeks.

## The last word...

The Hinkley Point C Public Inquiry Secretariat, Cannington Court, Church Street, Cannington, Bridgwater, Somerset TA5 2HA. Telephone: 0278 444005.

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