

Hinkley

INQUIRER

Bristol Session

A special session of the Inquiry is likely to be held in Bristol, it was announced on Day 119. Dates and venue have still to be finalised.

The decision, which reverses a previous guillotine on more hearings outside Cannington, followed the presentation of a 2,000 signature petition on Day 115 by Kathy Boyd from *Friends of the Earth*.

Further evidence of Bristol interest in the Inquiry was given on Day 122 when additional 11,000 signatures to a petition requesting a special session were presented in Cannington.

Thousands sign

A joint statement was read on behalf of *Black Women for Wages for Housework*, *Bristol Women's Peace Collective*, *Wages for Housework and Invisible* (*Women with Visible and Invisible Disabilities*). This argued that the Inquiry procedures excluded participation by women, black, immigrant and other working class people.

"We have been doing the unwaged work of the Inquiry in inner city Bristol and elsewhere," it said, "letting the public know about their right to participate, how to get there, what childcare is available, translating information into various languages, discussing anxieties about yet another nuclear power station... The response has been overwhelming, people queued up to sign..."

Specifically, the statement called for the Bristol session to be fully accessible to the disabled, and for proper publicity and transport to be provided.

About 20% of objectors come from the Bristol area.

Barnes To Visit Chernobyl

The dramatic announcement was made by the Inspector on Day 119 that he would visit Chernobyl in the Soviet Union.

The decision was immediately heralded by objectors as a sign that the Russian accident and its aftermath were being taken seriously. The *CEGB* said somewhat coolly it was up to the Inspector where he chose to visit.



Barnes, accompanied this time by two assessors, Professor Simpson and Dr. Duncan, will spend five days (July 10-14) in Moscow, Kiev and the Chernobyl area itself. One representative from each side of the Inquiry - objectors and applicants - will also be able to go. All facilities within the Soviet Union are being provided by the Russian authorities.

It was also announced that a reciprocal visit will be made by a delegation from the Soviet Ministry for Nuclear Power to the Inquiry, in order "to learn more of the nature and running of the British public inquiry system". No date has been fixed for this yet.

Historical Note: The first request for the Inspector to make a visit to Chernobyl was made at the very first Pre-Inquiry meeting on June 1, 1988 by David Feickert of the *National Union of Mineworkers*. It was subsequently repeated by several other Inquiry participants.

Ghosts of Pripyet

A unique first-hand account of the devastation round the Chernobyl nuclear site in the Soviet Union was given on Day 122.

Jane Mitchell, a member of Lothian Regional Council speaking on behalf of *Stop Hinkley Expansion (SHE 9)*, visited the area over two years after the world's worst nuclear accident.

She said it was "a devastating experience to stand in a modern ghost town" - the town of Pripyet which once housed 30,000 people (the same size as Bridgwater), including many nuclear workers. Evacuated after the accident, Pripyet will never be lived in again.

Standing next to the Chernobyl reactor itself, now entombed in a "sarcophagus" of lead and concrete, radiation meters still register high readings, she said.

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www.laka.org

Before the accident, the Chernobyl plant stood in the middle of a forest. All the trees were killed, but just one has been left standing as a memorial. New topsoil has had to be spread to a depth of up to six metres. Main roads into the area still have to be hosed down by water wagons to disperse radioactivity.

Police "Could Cope"

Despite a review of police operations after Chernobyl they still accepted the CEBG's "reference accident" as the basis for action, Assistant Chief Constable Paul Manning told the Inquiry on Day 117.

The police are responsible for warning people in the area about an accident, for issuing iodine tablets, and for deciding on and handling any evacuation.

"The existing plans for Hinkley Point are consistently reviewed," Manning concluded in his evidence (ASC 1). "The Avon and Somerset Constabulary are neither pro- nor anti-nuclear power. Our prime concern is public safety..."

Answering questions from Jonathon Milner (COLA), Manning said that the police would "make every effort" to handle an accident affecting a wide area, but they might have to call in the Army. A public warning system, such as a siren, would be helpful. During an evacuation, Manning hoped that any chaos "would be kept to a level that was policeable."

On police manpower, Manning said that up to a third of his 3,000 officers would be available for an emergency. About 40 officers would take over an hour to warn all 1,300 residents within the current evacu-

Mitchell concluded that a local authority in this country simply couldn't cope with a disaster on a similar scale. "The fundamental lesson to be learned is that it is irresponsible to continue to plan on the assumption that such an event couldn't happen here," she said.

ation area, on the basis of a trial run. That didn't include their evacuation. Manning agreed that in recent times his force hadn't had to "physically evacuate a large area for real".

Crispin Aubrey (*Stop Hinkley Expansion*) referred to the results of an exercise carried out by SHE to distribute a leaflet to everybody living within the Hinkley evacuation zone. This had taken 2 hours 13 minutes. Manning said they had found the exercise "very useful", and had since produced a more accurate record of residents.

Brian Rome (*Bristol Conservation Society*) asked how many protective suits were available to the police. Manning said that the officers' uniforms alone were considered sufficient. However, he had said earlier that he was investigating the possibility of personal radiation monitors and respirators.

Ron Preddy asked a series of questions about how the police would cope with disabled people, especially warning them about an accident and then evacuation.

Answering questions from the Inspector, Manning said that he estimated it would take over 200 officers to evacuate the 11,000 people living within 10 kilometres of Hinkley Point. Larger evacuations than envisaged in the reference accident were manageable, he claimed.

Excursion Nucleaire

The Inspector visited two nuclear sites in France on May 22 and 23. Both days were so scorching hot that solar power looked extremely promising.

Michael Barnes was accompanied by Assessor Hugh Simpson, five objectors, and a representative from the CEBG.

First stop on the tour was the Framatome factory at Chalon-sur-Saone, south of Dijon. This is where the reactor pressure vessels and steam generators are prefabricated for all French PWRs, and some exported abroad.

The main factory is a vast hangar filled with giant stainless steel structures and the crackle of welding machines. The pressure vessel for Sizewell B has been under construction there since 1984, and is due for delivery next year.

It was also possible to see the first section of the Hinkley C pressure vessel being worked on - part of the £17 million advance order announced by the CEBG at the Inquiry in October 1988. The Framatome managers accepted the possibility that this might be the end of the line.

Out to lunch

After a lengthy French lunch, the party was shown some of the sound and electronic tests aimed at detecting fractures in the heavily stressed reactor parts.

The following day, Barnes and entourage visited the Penly site near Dieppe, where two PWRs are at varying stages of construction.

Penly has been literally excavated from the cliffs, with the actual power station built on 70 hectares of land reclaimed from the Channel.

In the most advanced reactor, it was possible to walk around inside the containment building where, in a few months' time, it will be too radioactive for any human to venture.

The French guides played down the importance of both Chernobyl (despite criticism of the French government's lack of warnings) and a recent report which warned that control systems in 25 French reactors were "wearing out so fast that a catastrophe could happen at any time" (*Daily Express*, May 18).

Against a background of France's 80% dependence on nuclear, there was considerable surprise at the strength of opposition to Hinkley C.

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

"But your third party liability is only £20 million," said Alice, "and Chernobyl cost £200 billion."

"Oh, don't bother me," said the Duchess; "I never could abide figures!"



Panic Measures

Mark Davis (COLA 45), a consultant with the Earth Resources Research organisation, said he considered the CEGB's emergency planning to be inadequate to deal with a large-scale or sudden accident.

He listed a series of potential accidents in a PWR (from NRPB data) which had no warning time at all before a release of radioactivity.

Davis recommended that the off-site emergency control centre should be implemented much more rapidly, that sheltering indoors should be more strongly stressed, and that sirens or some similar warning system should be installed.

"An ill-informed public which feels at risk is more likely to panic . . .," he said. "It is my belief that current arrangements are more likely to cause such a response than would a sensibly planned and applied early warning system."

Davis also recommended improved monitoring arrangements in order to speed information gathering, and the pre-distribution of iodine tablets.

International Comparisons

Malcolm Fergusson (COLA 46) dealt with "International Comparisons in Emergency Planning Arrangements". After the Chernobyl accident such comparisons were of increased relevance, he believed.

It was important that UK emergency plans should be not only the best, but should also be seen to be so.

Fergusson pointed out that there was no single person who had overall responsibility for an emergency response in the UK. He also cited the "rigorous approach" applied to emergency planning in the United States,

which was in sharp contrast to UK practice.

As an example, he said "there is a requirement for an alerting system allowing 100% notification of the population within five miles within 15 minutes and 100% notification of the population within the next five miles within 45 minutes."

Fergusson further believes that there appear to be very few countries which do not take "beyond design basis" accidents specifically into consideration when planning for accidents at nuclear power stations.

In conclusion, he had found no evidence to suggest that UK arrangements were superior to those in other countries he had studied. "In most areas," he said, "where comparisons can be made, UK emergency arrangements fall far short of best practice internationally."

Inadequate Plans

On Day 119 Dr. Alan Jones (COLA 44), Emergency Planning Officer for Somerset County Council, gave evidence. He pointed to flaws inherent in the reference accident concept of emergency planning.

The scenarios for Hinkley Point were based on "within the design basis" accidents, he said. This did not accord with international advice, "that plans should be based on a spectrum of events extending to beyond the design basis." Jones cited both the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA) and The World Health Organisation (WHO), and also referred to the contrast between UK and US emergency planning philosophy.

"On warning the public", Jones believed that sirens would "assist the implementation of sheltering as a countermeasure", and would also reduce the exposure of the police.

Contamination

Jones maintained that the off-site plan didn't deal with "long-term displacement, relocation of households or the contamination of land and property". He also argued that legislation similar to that which applies to the chemical industry and the Control of Industrial Major Accident Hazards (CIMAH) principles was necessary for nuclear power stations.

He concluded that the reference accident concept, the long-term consequences of nuclear accidents and

the extension of an emergency response all required "further thorough examination, and that these matters are fundamental to the further development of the Hinkley Point site."

Under cross-examination by Lord Silsoe (CEGB), Dr. Jones emphasised that neither the CEGB, the NII or the government had given him guidance "as to exactly how the dilemma between reference accident and extended response should be resolved."

"Was it not right," Silsoe asked, "that plans are tested with scenarios which are beyond the design basis for the existing reactors?" Dr. Jones maintained that, as far as he was aware, there had never been any exercises at Hinkley for off-site countermeasures "beyond that which is planned for the reference accident."

Fire Cover

Nigel Musselwhite (COLA 47), the Chief Fire Officer for Somerset, criticised the lack of equipment and facilities to deal with a fire at Hinkley C.

He cited several notable fires at other nuclear sites, including the Brown's Ferry incident in the United States where a small fire led to \$200 million of damage and a threat to the safety of the reactor, as well as Chernobyl.

Musselwhite accepted assurances from the CEGB, however, that the same provision would be made for Hinkley C as was planned at Sizewell B in Suffolk. He considered this adequate. A formal agreement is being drawn up.



Goodbye Brigid

The Inquirer Team are sorry to have lost the skills, wit and wisdom of Brigid McConville, who has piloted the Inquirer since its' launch. We wish her all the very best in her future (ad)ventures.

Champion For Disabled

Ron Preddy (RPr 2) spoke about the risks to people with disabilities in an emergency.

Using government statistics, he showed there were millions of people in the country with varying types of disability. Those with hearing difficulty wouldn't be able to hear a warning. Others wouldn't be able to read an advice leaflet. The mentally ill might be both confused and unwilling to leave their home when requested to by the police.

Preddy asserted that none of the emergency organisations or the CEGB had taken these problems seriously enough. He also criticised the lack of disabled facilities at the various Inquiry venues.

Describing his own experience of mental illness, Preddy concluded: "I do not want Hinkley C built because many mentally ill people would be forgotten and die in accidents and emergencies. Why put them at risk because of money and greed?"

Lord Silsoe for the CEGB suggested to Preddy that he had already achieved quite a lot as a result of his cross-examination of various official witnesses. This included their acceptance that the word "disabled" should be used rather than "handicapped", and their acknowledgement that the disabled should be considered during emergencies.

Preddy responded that he still didn't think, for example, that the police even knew how many disabled people there were within the existing evacuation zone.



"One point that does occur to me is that it (the advice card on iodate tablets) is in Lilliputian print, and being an old geriatric patient who has outlasted Methuselah, I prefer Brobdingnagian print." Brian Rome (Day 118)

Commonsense Farmers

Jerry Horsman from Farmers for a Nuclear Free Future (FANFF) gave evidence on Day 120.

This group of farmers, vets and agricultural scientists was formed eight years ago to investigate the likely effects of a nuclear disaster on agriculture and the environment.

Horsman, recently returned from the Chernobyl area, gave the most graphic description yet presented to

the Inquiry of the after-effects of the catastrophe.

"Rain had already washed much of the contamination into the Dnieper river," he said. The river flows into the Black Sea, now expected to rival the Irish Sea as the most radioactive in the world.

He quoted the vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who had intimated that decontamination would take up to 30 years with some 500 villages badly affected.

Cancer cases

"The number of new cases of cancer, especially of the lip and the mouth, has doubled," he said. "The thyroid glands of more than half the children in the Narodich district, 80kms west of Chernobyl, were affected. Another 20 villages up to 170 miles north of Chernobyl had recently been evacuated, due to the persistent high levels of Caesium."

On the effects on agriculture of an accident at Hinkley Point, Horsman quoted a report from The Political Ecology Research Group which states that between 2 and 17 million farm animals would have to be condemned in the UK alone.

Concluding his evidence, Horsman said: "As farmers we feel we have a greater responsibility than most to speak out against an enduring threat to damage the soil, and all that it supports, with the most dangerous long-term pollutants known to man."



"Danger: Radiation
Keep to the roadway"

Greenpeace Accuses

The CEGB's evidence on emergency plans had paid "little attention" to important international agreements, legal academic Philippe Sands (GP 6) said on Day 121.

Speaking for Greenpeace, Sands said that resulting deficiencies covered the size of planning zones, training of personnel, how to tell the public and a failure to provide for cross-border co-operation.

Sands quoted from one draft European Community directive which said that "the Chernobyl accident... made it clear that, where potential exposure to radioactivity is concerned, the entire population of the Community lives in the vicinity of a nuclear power station... Furthermore, this accident demonstrated the inadequacy of existing legislation

concerning the health protection of the public..."

Incredible

This directive would also envisage a much wider warning and evacuation area than the CEGB were contemplating, Sands said.

Summarising the Greenpeace arguments, barrister James Cameron said that the public considered it "incredible that the CEGB can say there are no lessons to learn from Chernobyl in respect of their emergency plan." If the public didn't trust the plans, "they will do whatever they believe will preserve them and their families."

Cross-examining for the CEGB, Michael Humphries suggested that it was hard to find examples of how the Board was in breach of any international agreement. The Inspector described the Greenpeace evidence as "most interesting".

No Hiding Place

Topic 4 (Emergency Planning) has resulted in a variety of excellent points being raised by individual objectors.

The inadequacy of treatment facilities following an accident has been highlighted by a number of doctors. Dr. Harper for *Bristol General Practitioners* (BGPr 1) said on Day 123 that "contaminated victims would be treated in a room normally used for storing wheelchairs" at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton. This is the destination of all contaminated victims, according to the *CEGB*.

Dr. Harper went on to explain how, following an accident, doctors would not be in a position to offer help because of a lack of information from the nuclear industry on treatment, lack of previous experience in dealing with radioactively contaminated patients, and the likelihood of their switchboards being jammed by thousands of worried individuals.

Unprepared

The Health Service is no better prepared for a major nuclear accident in Britain than it was before Chernobyl, a senior registrar from Hampstead Health Authority in London told the Inquiry on Day 121.

Dr. Lesley Morrison (LM 1) said that even recently revised guidance from the Department of Health failed to "address the need for accurate, easily available information following an accident, and for a reliable and rapid system of health service communication."



Dr. Peter Godfrey (PG 1), Day 124, criticised the *NRPB* advice leaflet to GPs for its contradictory and potentially misleading statements. Not only that, but very few doctors, when asked by Dr. Godfrey, even knew of the leaflet's existence.

Panic

The reaction of the public to news of an accident is a point addressed by a number of objectors. From evidence submitted by the *CEGB* and the Police, it is clear they expect the public to behave rationally.

Cabot Labour Party (CLP 1), Day 120, suggested that any accident at Hinkley Point would lead to panic in Bristol. Any spontaneous evacuation would completely paralyse the transport system before the *CEGB's* Operational Support Centre (OSC) could initiate any traffic control.

This was backed up by *Nicola Ramsden* (NR 1), on Day 124, who pointed out that the OSC, located at Bedminster Down, Bristol, could take up to four to six hours to become operational, whereas a radioactive plume could easily reach Bristol in one to two hours. "Can we assume that the OSC could be staffed or operated at all in the event of a serious accident?" she asked.

Dr. Susan Nicholls (SN 1), Day 124, suggested that nowadays, a better informed public following two serious nuclear accidents, were unlikely to sit inside taking iodine pills when they could get in their cars and flee.

Bristol voices

Other objectors from Bristol voiced their worries about the authorities' lack of concern that an accident could affect a city less than 30 miles from Hinkley Point.

Brian Clarke (BC 1), a residential care worker, said that Bristol had the highest per capita car ownership in the country. How would the handicapped and elderly cope in the potential panic, he asked?

Jan Jones, a social worker, described the *CEGB* approach as "dangerously complacent" against a background of recent reports that 20 more villages were being evacuated up to 179 miles north of Chernobyl because of high radiation levels.

Three Mile Island

On Day 123, *Dicken Fell* (DF 3) compared the attitude of the US nuclear industry before TMI to that of the *CEGB*. Dicken quoted from a US government report that there was a "high bravado quotient widespread throughout the industry and its regulators" and that "preparations for emergency response to a nuclear accident... were incomplete, untried, haphazard or non-existent". This attitude was worryingly similar to

Deadline!

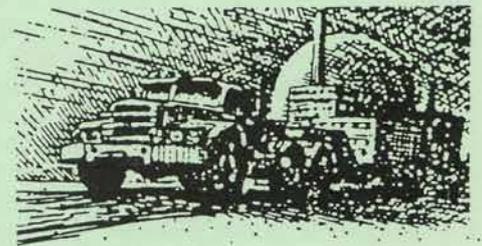
Evidence under Topic 5 (Local and Environmental Issues) should be submitted as soon as possible. Individual objectors are due to start speaking at the beginning of July. So get your environmental skates on!

the blinkered determination of the *CEGB* not to consider the possibility of a Chernobyl scale accident.

The response of the West German authorities to the Chernobyl accident was described by *Katherine East* (KE 1) on Day 124. "Immediate warnings were given against the drinking of milk," she said. The Germans also closed the 40 parks and open bathing places in the Munich area as well as testing all grassland, market gardens and produce all over Bavaria.

Nowhere to go

Mr. Thomas of the *Camborne Anti-Nuclear Group* (CAMANG 1) gave evidence on Day 122. He raised the problem that the people of Cornwall would face in the event of a radioactive plume heading their way. Initially, they might well have the prospect of fleeing, and possibly contaminated, people arriving in Cornwall, overloading their health services. In the event of a plume actually reaching Cornwall, they would then be faced with the problem of where to go. By land, the only direction was back towards Hinkley.



On Day 123, *Mary Thyne* gave evidence for the *Storgursey Emergency Planning Committee* (SEPCo 1). Mary told the Inquiry that there should be more communication between emergency planning authorities and the local people, plus a realistic evacuation exercise to identify problems in advance. She gave examples of the possible problems, one being the fact that police maps of the Wick and Stolford areas alone had five dwellings missing.

Frances Carlson (FC 1), on Day 124, also threw doubt on the ability of the police to cope in the event of an emergency, due to their pitifully inadequate numbers in rural areas.

Bill Pritchard (WAP 3), Day 124, presented an accident scenario involving a fully laden Tornado bomber crashing into Hinkley A. In such an event, Bill did not believe that it would be possible for the *CEGB* to shut the reactor down, due to a lack of time and damage to the reactor.

Also on Day 124, *Jude Pring* (JP 1) said that while the *CEGB's* emergency plans were okay for simulations and practices, it would need an accident like Three Mile Island or

NO HIDING PLACE

Chernobyl for the nuclear industry to learn anything of their real value.

Sarah Deere-Jones (ISP 6) said she had been unable to confirm that homeowners would be fully compensated in the event of a nuclear evacuation. She thought a commission should be set up to investigate

this "highly unsatisfactory situation".

Tim Deere-Jones (ISP 7) described the aftermath of the three accidents at Windscale (1957), Three Mile Island (1979) and Chernobyl (1986). Among the health effects after Windscale he referred to were a cluster of Down's Syndrome babies reported in the Dundalk area of County Louth,

Eire.

"If, like the Russians and Americans, the CEBG's belief in their own infallibility is misplaced," Deere-Jones concluded, "and if there is a long and prolonged accident resulting in radioactive fallout, then the emergency plans are weak, for all their imagined flexibility."

.. Comment .. In At The Deep End

As Topic 5 opens, Deborah Ardizzone of the Stop Sizewell B Association, explains the reality behind CEBG promises that the local community will benefit from construction of a PWR.

Leiston is the nearest centre of population to Sizewell B, Britain's first PWR. Conveniently just outside the evacuation zone, the residents are urged to forget morbid fears and concentrate on the new job prospects brought to the town, courtesy of the CEBG.

A quick look at the Job Centre will put these promises into perspective - part-time work at the canteen £2 plus a little per hour, and more work at similar rates of pay. But a cherished myth is proof against hard facts, and everyone knows someone who earns a fabulous wage on the site.

Generosity

The other myth that seems proof to reality is the one that extols the generosity of the CEBG towards the local communities. In April, with much publicity, the CEBG made their final act of generosity to the people of Leiston. In their words, "The Board has now met in full all major commitments it gave to the District Council in respect of ameliorative measures for the Sizewell B project".

This "gift" is a swimming pool - not the whole thing - and not quite what the townspeople wanted, as it won't have a learners' pool. But on the basis that part of a swimming pool is better than no pool at all, this has been hailed by the Town Council as a major act of generosity.

Pool funding

The details show another story. After

several years of bitter negotiations, when the pool seemed less likely at every meeting, there is now agreement. As recently as January the Board and the local authorities could not agree about the funding of the pool. The Board was not prepared to increase its offer unless Sizewell C was given the go-ahead. On April 11 the offer was suddenly increased and agreement reached. The agreement was as follows:

- ★ The District Council contributes towards the cost of building.
- ★ The County Council makes a gift of the site.
- ★ £130,000 per year goes on our rates to cover running costs.
- ★ CEBG personnel and families get preferential rates when using the pool.

The pool is to compensate Leiston for the disruption of Sizewell B and for losing their nearest bathing beach. It was stressed that there are no strings attached to this deal. The only way we can possibly believe this is for the District Council to refuse the CEBG planning permission for the C station. They certainly should - on the basis of the costs of the power stations to the community if for no other reason. Our rates have nearly doubled this year. The Council admit that this is to pay for the added burden of Sizewell B.

We're now waiting to see what dazzling deal the Council will pull off when they are pressured into granting another planning permission!



I would like to subscribe to the "HINKLEY INQUIRER". Please rush me a copy every fortnight.

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Subscription Rates: Institutions, Organisations, the Media - £40 for a year's issues. Individuals and Anti-Nuclear groups - £12. Reduced rate for new subscribers - £6 (not including back issues). Cheques payable to Hinkley Inquirer. Please return form to: Hinkley Inquirer, Stop Hinkley Centre, Cannington Court, Church Street, Cannington, Bridgwater, Somerset TA5 2HA.

Irish Eyes Aren't Smiling

The first evidence on the attitude of people in the Republic of Ireland towards the Hinkley C proposal was given on Day 123.

Mary O'Donnell, from the *People First (Meitheal)* organisation in South West Ireland (which is contesting the current EEC elections) spoke on behalf of *Stop Hinkley Expansion (SHE 8)*. She explained why a country with no nuclear power of its own bitterly opposed British expansion.

Although the coast of Ireland is 160 miles from the Hinkley site, the area could still be contaminated by an

accident, she said. The Irish Sea is already heavily radioactive from the Sellafield discharges.

Economically, the area could be destroyed, she warned. Tourism, farming and fishing could all be at risk. When an incident occurred at a nuclear site on the West coast of Britain, for example, it could take up to two months for the Dublin fish market to recover.

"In the event of a major accident, no emergency procedures can provide adequate protection, no realistic compensation fund exists, and the British economy would be incapable of carrying the financial burden," she said.

O'Donnell also pointed out that a proposal to build a nuclear station in County Wexford in the 1970s met with such total opposition that the plans were shelved.

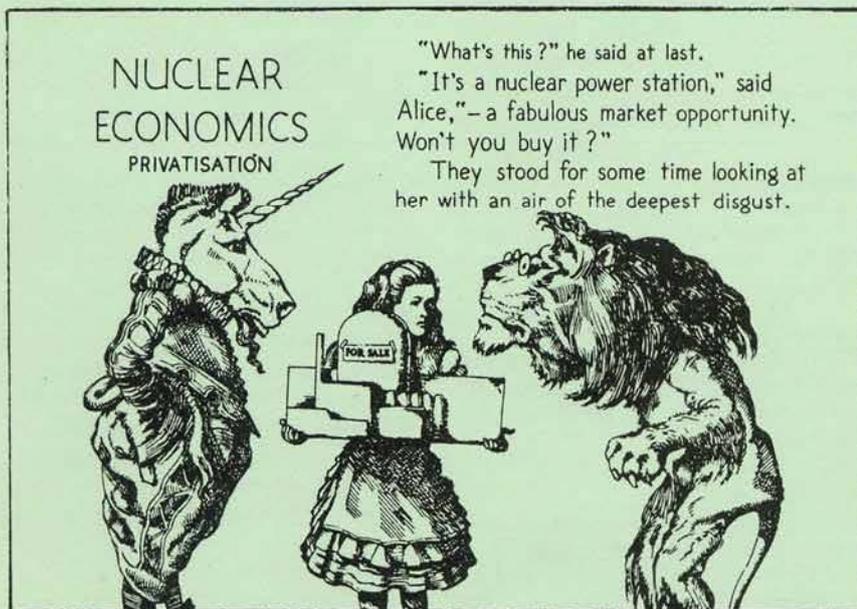
Working Out The Inquiry

Evidence of an "overall nature" will be heard at the end of Topic 5 - about mid-July. "Overall" cannot include a compendium of evidence which could have been given under the separate topics, and must be "relevant to the proceedings". Objectors already accepted under this heading have made moral or philosophical statements related to their concerns about nuclear power. Deadline for submission of overall evidence is June 23.

Any objectors wanting to make a final submission to the Inquiry should tell the Programme Officer. Final submissions can only look at the evidence already given, not introduce new material. You have to say how long you will speak for and give an outline of what you will cover. According to the current advance programme, final speeches start on July 26. (A letter covering the above two points is available from the Secretariat.)

An informal evening session will be held in the main hall at Cannington College on Thursday June 29, starting at 6.30pm.

Competition



Illustrated above is one of a set of 12 postcards produced by artist and major objector Terry Mulvihill on the theme of *Alice in Wonderland* and the economics of nuclear power.

Cleverly mimicking the style of Victorian illustrator Sir John Tenniel, the drawings were created originally for the new *Stop Hinkley Expansion* video "Nuclear Family" (available for hire through the Stop Hinkley Centre). The sets cost £2 from the Centre - or you can win one by answering the following simple questions:

1. How many fire engines were used to fight the Chernobyl accident?
2. How long did the public Inquiry into Hinkley B take?
3. Who said "I'm the enemy" on entering the Stop Hinkley Centre?

Tie-break question: I enjoy reading the *Hinkley Inquirer* because (10 words or less)

Answers to "Inquirer Comp.", Stop Hinkley Centre, Cannington Court, Church Street, Cannington, Bridgwater TA5 2HA by Friday June 23 please.

News From Stop Hinkley Centre

Week 31 began rather too soon after returning from France. I lost count of the number of hundreds of miles covered in three days, but come Wednesday I felt like I had been run over by a bus!

On the way back we jokingly said that there ought to be a trip to Chernobyl. Funnily enough, the next morning the Inspector announced that he was off to...

This week saw an invasion of people submitting the second petition asking for a Bristol session. I arrived on Tuesday to what looked like a party going on outside the Inquiry! They then all trekked into the Inquiry hall and from there to the SHC. I would never have believed that you could get so many people

into the office, but we managed it somehow!

That same afternoon saw an attempted take-over of the Inquiry by the Deere-Jones family. First Tim cross-examined the *Department of Transport* and then returned, hot on the heels of his sister Sarah, who gave evidence on emergency plans, to give evidence himself and be cross-examined by Lord Silsoe. It all went well until one of the transcript writers asked Tim if Sarah was his daughter! The Inquiry is obviously taking its toll.

Brian Rome shocked us all the other day. He turned up in a brand new pair of sandals. He quickly assured us that it was entirely his wife's fault, something to do with him looking respectable (this is something Brian would never consider as being important!) and that his old pair was still in perfect working order, despite each sole being split into two! Just to prove the point, he has returned to wearing his old pair.

Finally, just in case you didn't know, the probability of a fast-breeder reactor suffering an accident is about the same as the moon being

made of green cheese. I will leave you to guess who came up with this little gem.

Stuart Purves

Facilities For Objectors

TRANSCRIPTS

These can be obtained from the Secretariat, cost of weekly posting for four issues £2.00.

CRECHE

People with children under five are welcome to use the excellent creche at Cannington. Open each day of the Inquiry from half-an-hour before proceedings begin. Telephone in advance to book your place: (0278) 653081.

LIBRARY

The Public Office at Cannington Court dealing with the Public Inquiry contains the whole gamut of documents being prepared in connection with the PWR proposals.

TRANSPORT

There is a free bus service to and from Cannington, as below.
Use it or lose it!

Tuesday - Thursday		
9.00 am	Taunton BR Station	5.55 pm
9.30	Bridgwater BR Station	5.25
9.40	Inquiry Venue	5.15
9.45	Creche	5.10

N.B. When the Inquiry starts at 9.30 am, all morning bus times are half an hour earlier.

Friday		
8.00 am	Taunton	4.25 pm
8.30	Bridgwater	3.55
8.40	Inquiry Venue	3.45
8.45	Creche	3.40

Creche on Fridays 8.30 am - 4 pm.

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

STOP HINKLEY CENTRE,
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DIARY

The programme is provisional and subject to change, so keep in touch with Keith Parker, Programme Officer (0278 444005, ext. 128) for up-to-date information.

On June 19 and 20 the Inquiry will move to the Dragon Suite, Angel Hotel, Castle Street, Cardiff. On Monday June 19, it will sit from 2.00 - 5.00 and 6.30 - 9.30 and on Tuesday June 20 from 9.30 - 1.00 and 2.00 - 5.00.

There will be an evening session at Cannington on Thursday June 29 from 6.30 pm. The Inquiry will not sit in the week July 10 - 14.

Weeks 33, 34, 35

N.B. Starting time 9.30 am unless otherwise stated and finishing about 5.00 pm. Fridays start at 9.15 am and finish about 3.30 pm.

Tuesday June 6

Procedural matters followed by Mr. K. M. Gammon (CEGB 13), evidence and cross-examination.

Wednesday June 7

Mr. Gammon, cross-examination continued followed by Mr. T. R. Worthington (CEGB 14), evidence and cross-examination.

Thursday June 8

Mr. Worthington cross-examination continued followed by Mr. A. Linsey and Mr. I. D. Owen (CEGB 15), evidence and cross-examination.

Friday June 9

Messrs. Linsey and Owen cross-examination continued, followed by Mr. J. N. Darby (MAFF 3), Mr. B. Tinkler and Mr. M. A. Hillyer, Wessex Water Authority (WWA 1 and 2), evidence and cross-examination.

Tuesday June 13

Combwich Compulsory Purchase Order Inquiry. There will be an evening session from 6.30 pm to 9.30 pm.

Wednesday June 14

Combwich Compulsory Purchase Order Inquiry.

Thursday June 15

Mr. M. Prior (Coalfields Communities

Campaign 8) cross-examination deferred from April 6, followed by Mr. M. G. Booth for the Wessex Water Authority (WWA 3) evidence and cross-examination.

Friday June 16

Mr. E. W. Barnett (COLA 48) evidence and cross-examination followed by Mr. K. Brown (COLA 49) evidence and cross-examination.

Monday June 19

Cardiff Session (see above).

Tuesday June 20

Cardiff Session (see above).

Wednesday June 21

Mr. J. E. Martin, Mr. G. A. Rock and Mr. R. F. Elliott (COLA 50 - 52), evidence and cross-examination.

Thursday June 22

Mr. D. R. Illingworth and Mr. R. J. Morgan (COLA 53 & 54), evidence and cross-examination.

Friday June 23

COLA evidence and cross-examination continued.

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