

Minutes of the 21st AWE Local Liaison Committee Meeting

Held Thursday 8th June 2000

Present:

Dr John Rae	AWE, Chairman	
Alan Brandwood	AWE	
Adrian Marks	AWE	
Graeme Hammond	AWE	
Jonathan Brown	AWE	
Mrs A Burdett	AWE	Secretary
Peter Gardner	HSE/NII	
Ian Jackson	Environment Agency	
W Cane	Mortimer West End PC	Community Liaison Officer
DA Leeks	Tadley Town Council	
Ms J Slimmin	Tadley Town Council	
MR Broad	Tadley Town Council	
Mrs S Allen	Baughurst Parish Council	
C Thomson	Basingstoke & Deane Borough Council	
G Eddy	Hampshire County Council	
J Mazillius	Stratfield Mortimer Parish Council	
Mrs M Dadswell	Aldermaston Parish Council	
A Campbell	Wasing Parish meeting	
A Ferguson	West Berkshire Council	
J Parfitt	West Berkshire Council	
R Brown	West Berkshire Council	
P Hobbs	Sulhamstead Parish Council	
MRP Eden	Holybrook Parish Council	
D Hoad	Theale Parish Council	
Mrs P Bale	Pangbourne Parish Council	
F Kirkham	Woolhampton Parish Council	
PE Taylor	Brimpton Parish Council	
D Mundy	Burghfield Parish Council	
K Holyer	Reading Borough Council	
Dr AM Roberts	Padworth Parish Council	
Mr A Sumner	Wokefield Parish Council	
T Whitaker	Mapledurham Parish Council	
J Southall	Purley on Thames Parish Council	

Apologies from:

Cllr Goss, R Meredith, J Moss, Cllr Price, T West, B Patman, R Waite, M Bryant

1. CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

Welcome to new members:

Jo Slimmin, Chairman of Tadley Town Council
Peter Taylor of Brimpton Parish Council

Returning members:

Roger Brown representing Aldermaston on West Berkshire Council
Des Hoad representing Theale.
Maurice Eden stays as the representative of the new Holybrook Parish Council.

Actions from the Last Meeting: There were no actions from the last meeting

Progress

John Rae welcomed members to the first LLC meeting under his Chairmanship. He said that the first nine weeks had gone well. The new management were building on AWE's good safety record, had delivered customer requirements and were meeting milestones. There had been much press and political interest in AWE as two of the parent companies had had problems and that had been linked to the new management contract at AWE. Baroness Symons had visited and would be returning again in the future. She would be like to meet the LLC again. The Ploughshares 2000 demonstration again put AWE in the news. In the event, it went well from everyone's point of view.

Visitors

Visitors during the first weeks had included Major General Reith, Assistant Chief Defence Staff with responsibility for Policy, Geoff Hoon, the first Secretary of State to visit since Malcolm Rifkind, Lawrence Williams, Head of the NII, and Dr J Davies of the US Defense Threat Reduction Agency. On 26 May, Sir George Young had visited, his interest springing from his association with Tadley. This would be the first of a series of visits by MPs, David Rendel was expected to visit in July and Chief Scientific Adviser, Prof Sir Keith O'Nions in June.

Press interest had continued throughout the period and John Rae had given interviews with local papers and TV and was pleased with the balanced reporting which had resulted.

Strategy

Members were given copies of the AWE Strategy Document, which outlined plans for the future. John Rae stressed that this was not a static document but one which would be continuously updated to reflect changes.

The Mission and Vision statements were currently unchanged from those set by Hunting-BRAE. John Rae said that they were good statements but AWE needed to include nuclear deterrence on the Mission statement and to build on the vision to include the range of work AWE does for its stakeholders. This process would not be rushed and would only be changed after full consultation with those involved.

Part of the strategy dealt with staff numbers. Members were aware that there was to be a reduction in staff numbers to reflect the changes to the UK nuclear deterrent in recent years, from having more than one type of warhead to having only Trident. Staff would be reduced by 1400 in total over the next 10 years, with a reduction of 400 in the first year. The aim was to do most if not all of this by voluntary redundancy and natural wastage. The reduction would happen in two phases. Phase one, which had already begun, was to ask which staff would like to leave and to release those in posts which were not safety related and which could be covered by other means almost immediately.

Staff would be given the terms of their redundancy and would have a period of time to make up their minds whether to accept. This first phase was expected to result in between 160 and 170 staff taking VR.

The second phase would look very carefully at situations where staff wished to take the redundancy package, but their posts carried safety implications. AWE had to satisfy itself and the NII that staffing changes would not compromise safety. John Rae also

said that where there was a shortage of skill mixes or where more complicated moves were needed, there would be a need for careful planning which would take time. He stressed that safety would not be compromised.

Non-executive Director

AWE Management Ltd has appointed Steve Gibbs as a non-executive director of the AWEML Board. Mr Gibbs, who previously worked for the Ministry of Defence, will be totally independent of AWE plc. He will provide independent safety advice to AWE Management Ltd. John Rae said that many different groups watch what AWE does, including the explosives inspectorate, the NII, the EA and the Nuclear Weapons Advisory Committee, but that the total responsibility for safety rested with AWE. Steve had not been appointed to do Alan Brandwood's job, but to advise on best practise and to check that AWE was doing everything it needed to do. His first task will be to undertake an audit. He will make initial comments to the AWEML Board in about two months time, then at the end of the year there will be a fuller report for the board.

Action 21/1: John Rae undertook to have an unclassified version of Steve Gibbs report made available to the LLC. (Likely to be presented at the first meeting of 2001)

Liquid Waste Management Facility

John Rae reminded members that this was the facility which they had previously visited. He explained that AWE's liquid waste treatment plant had been built to support the Pangbourne Pipeline, to ensure that liquid waste arisings were cleaned prior to discharge. There had been corrosion problems with the pipework which had held up the commissioning of the building.

There were now two fundamental changes regarding this facility. Last year the public and the Environment Agency had given AWE a clear message that they wanted AWE to discontinue the use of the Pangbourne Pipeline and so a different method of dealing with liquid waste had to be found. Second, AWE's hard work under the previous management had resulted in a dramatic reduction in the volume of liquid waste produced so that this facility was now far too large for current requirements. AWE was therefore now reviewing the use of the building, but it would not be used as it had first been designed. Later in the meeting, there would be a presentation on evaporator technology and how it may or may not be applied to AWE's needs.

Sitex 2000

John Rae said that there had been some question as to whether the annual level one site exercise should take place as planned since it fell during the time that protesters were camped around the Aldermaston site. However it had gone ahead as planned and he had been very pleased with how the exercise had gone and NII's response to it.

AWE had been awarded a pass by the NII, who had said that many parts of the accident response had worked well. As with all exercises there had been some valuable lessons learned. As part of the exercise AWE carried out a successful muster of all personnel on site at the time and the on-site emergency services and systems had worked well.

Trident Ploughshares 2000

During the period 17 to 25 May, there had been a demonstration at AWE by a group called Trident Ploughshares 2000, and associated groups. Thames Valley Police and the Ministry of Defence Police had arrested 47 demonstrators for a variety of public order offences, aggravated trespass, criminal damage and obstruction of the highway. AWE and the Ministry of Defence Police had worked closely with Thames Valley Police to ensure the safety had worked well.

On Monday 22 May about 100 protesters had tried to blockade the gates at the Aldermaston site. Some had lain down in front of the gates and others had chained themselves to fences or to parked vehicles. In the main, however, the protest had passed peaceably. All of AWE's employees had managed to get to work and there had apparently been a minimal effect on traffic in nearby Tadley.

Thames Valley Police had said that its aims had been to facilitate a peaceful protest whilst ensuring minimum disruption to the community and that had been achieved.

John Rae had written to the Chief Constables of the Thames Valley Police and the Ministry of Defence Police expressing AWE's appreciation for a very professional and effective policing operation.

AWE Cardiff

AWE Cardiff had finished production in February 1997. The 15 acre site had been stripped of plant and machinery and demolition and decommissioning had begun in December 1999. This was now well under way. The workshop known as 'A' shop, which had covered almost half the site, had been taken down and work was on target for completion by October 2001. At that stage, all that would remain would be the site hedge and outer fence, the roadways, car parks and some concrete floor slabs.

A full remediation programme to clean up industrial contamination was being undertaken to a suitable standard for redevelopment. It was expected that the site would be available for redevelopment by September 2002. That was a matter for MoD who own the site.

A comprehensive site investigation had been carried out which had demonstrated that there was no threat to the health of the workforce or the public and no danger to the environment. The areas of contamination were very localised, at low levels and not moving.

There had been many lessons learned during the decommissioning process which would be applied to future projects at the Aldermaston and Burghfield sites.

EA Judicial Review

The Nuclear Awareness Group had been granted the right to a review of the Environment Agency's decision-making process in determining AWE's discharge authorisations. The Judicial Review did not relate to the actual discharges or the work of AWE, merely the Agency's process. John Rae said that here was little he could say about the judicial review as it was before the court. AWE had registered as an interested party.

AWE would continue to operate to the discharge authorisations until told otherwise.

NPT

The month-long Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Conference involving 187 countries, had ended on 20 May with an agreement by the five original nuclear powers to "the unequivocal elimination of nuclear arms."

In subsequent media interviews, the Secretary of State for Defence, the Rt Hon Geoffrey Hoon, MP, had pointed out, however, that no specific timetable had been set. That would be dependent on all the nuclear weapons states taking action

together. Mr Hoon had visited to AWE earlier to meet those involved and see for himself the work being done in support of this vital project.

He had said he would personally like to see an end to nuclear weapons in his lifetime but that it would not happen in the next week, or the next month.

The Government had, in fact, already made clear in its Strategic Defence Review that its goal was the global elimination of nuclear weapons and that, when it was satisfied with progress towards that aim, it would ensure that British nuclear weapons were included in negotiations.

Following the announcement of the agreement, the Ministry of Defence had confirmed that there would be no immediate effect on AWE's programme. AWE would continue to maintain Trident in service and would retain a capability to design a successor weapon should the Government require it in the future. However, the agreement did give added emphasis to the work that AWE was currently undertaking to investigate the techniques and technologies that could be used to verify any future arms limitation treaty.

In moving towards nuclear disarmament, a robust and verifiable monitoring regime, that would give confidence to all the signatories, would be essential to underpin any agreement. In other words, any nuclear weapon disarmament treaty had to be backed up by a monitoring regime that would ensure that no-one was cheating.

AWE had recently delivered a paper to the Ministry of Defence on its initial findings. Members were given a copy.

Containers to Russia

In 1995 the Russian Federation had received 250 nuclear weapon supercontainers designed by AWE and funded by the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence in support of the Russian nuclear arms reduction programme.

This had enabled the Russians to safely store and transport nuclear warheads awaiting decommissioning.

The Russians had been delighted with the AWE supercontainers and had asked for more. These had been provided under the United States Defense Threat Reduction Agency's assistance programme, with AWE acting as the design authority and procurement agent.

AWE had also provided specialist emergency response equipment as part of this programme.

It represented a significant practical contribution by AWE to arms reduction.

Press Reports – Armed MoD Police to patrol Burghfield

John Rae asked Graeme Hammond to inform members on this issue. Graeme said that there had been reports in the local press stating that Ministry of Defence police from AWE Burghfield would be patrolling Burghfield village to make up a short-fall in Thames Valley police numbers. The truth was that the role of MDP officers was to guard the MoD site at Burghfield. To do this, the officers were fully firearms trained and authorised to carry firearms within the boundaries of the site. The MDP also patrolled outside the perimeter of the site and if they came across a crime would remain in position and give whatever assistance was required until Thames Valley Police arrived to take control. Some Ministry of Defence police also had a role as community police constables or as

crime prevention officers, but this was a personal matter. As part of Thames Valley Police's strategy for community policing, they held discussions with various groups within the community, in Burghfield's case, this naturally included the MDP.

Doug Mundy, representative of Burghfield Parish Council assured members that none of this had come from the Burghfield Parish Council and that in general the press had given a good account of the meeting, but one misleading report had led to others.

Graeme Hammond cited a recent incident which reflected the kind of help which MDP and AWE did give in the Community. A Ministry of Defence policeman at AWE Aldermaston had been watching the monitors of the fence cameras when he saw a car stop and a couple with a baby alight, obviously in some distress. The policeman alerted AWE's on-site fire service who sent an ambulance and crew to see if they could help. The baby had stopped breathing, so the firemen called for an ambulance and the air ambulance was sent to the AWE helipad. The child was flown to the Royal Berkshire Hospital and made a full recovery. From spotting the family to the helicopter taking off took just 7 minutes.

Tony Ferguson and John Parfitt were surprised that AWE had a helipad since permission to overfly the site as part of the Southampton University study into contamination from the sites was refused. It was explained that all helicopters were banned from flying over the site due to the fact that a helicopter plummets when out of control; an aeroplane is allowed to fly above 2500 feet as aeroplanes glide when falling. It was further explained that the flight path in to the helipad is from the west, not over the site. The route is strictly laid out in CAA and RAF manuals.

Roger Brown said that he had seen a Chinook helicopter overfly the site. He was asked to give details so that the matter could be investigated. It was found that although from Aldermaston village it did appear that the helicopter flew over the site, it was actually outside the restricted airspace on the eastern end of the site.

Tony Ferguson asked whether A91 would ever be commissioned, since if it were commissioned now it would create more contamination and therefore a larger problem in the future. John Rae answered that he found it inconceivable that the facility would be used for the purpose it was built. He said that if it was activated it would increase both the costs and the amount of waste for disposal.

Tony Ferguson then asked what the criteria would be for the contract extension from ten to up to 25 years. John Rae said that it would be similar to a bid for a new contract from a preferred bidder. The extension would be judged on investment criteria, to show MoD that the Company could access the appropriate funds. The extension would not be granted if the Company were failing on the current contract.

In answer to a question from John Parfitt, John Rae said that the criteria would be set by MoD but were likely to be the same six which had formed the crux of the current bid.

Kevin Holyer asked how the LLC fit into the strategic development and what would be different. John Rae said that his predecessors had done a lot of work to build up the relationship between AWE and the community and he wanted to build on that. He said that he had been treated fairly by the local press and wanted to build on that too. He added that discussions were taking place with the Trade Unions on partnerships and that he also wished to see a more open involvement with the scientific community. He wanted to see more secondments and more students, within the security constraints. As far as the LLC was concerned, it was down to members, he expected a more gradual development of the LLC rather than sudden sweeping changes and looked to members

to explore with AWE changes needed to be made and how it could be done. He said that one concern was that AWE was not supplying the LLC with the right information, that information tended to be reactive rather than proactive. He suggested that members might like to hold workshops to discuss the way forward and asked members for their ideas.

Kevin Holyer asked what Adrian Marks was tasked to do to develop the community strategy.

Adrian answered that there was already a network of strong links with the local community. There were strong links with local schools from primary to college levels, with many local charities and AWE was looking at how AWE's expertise could benefit the community. In answer to a further question he said that AWE was looking at new relationships but that they needed to learn from the community what the fundamental problems were so that partnerships could be developed.

David Leeks asked whether the current situation where AWE Fire Service answered fire calls in the community and allowed Tadley retained fire crew who worked at AWE to turn out. Adrian Marks said that he was awaiting a report on this subject but that the answer was probably yes.

Kevin Holyer asked if it would be possible to get someone from Sellafeld LLC to come to one of AWE's meetings. John Mazillius asked if it would be possible to see the press cuttings from the next LLC at Sellafeld, following the visit by some members.

Action: 21/2 - A Burdett to arrange visit by Sellafeld LLC member.

Action: 21/3 – A Burdett to arrange for copies of the press cuttings of the next Sellafeld LLC to be made available.

2. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

Alan Brandwood, Director Assurance

Alan reported that AWE had received authorisations from the Environment Agency and the licence from the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate to go forward, this had entailed a lot of work on all sides. He said that the performance parameters for 2000 were all on target to be met and that there were now new Ionising Radiation Regulations in place and AWE was working to them.

Quarterly Report, Qtr 1, 2000:

In relation to the storage arrangements for intermediate level waste, Alan said that AWE was looking at the safety case governing the pallets on which drums are stored. AWE's tests had shown the pallets to be more flammable than the safety case assumed. The pallets would be replaced and in the meantime extra fire watches had been put in place and all flammable material removed, and entry control had further restricted.

A contractor had been involved in an electric flashover and had been hospitalised. The incident had been investigated and Alan had asked for an analysis of work involving electrical appliances and associated work. The report will be reviewed by peers.

The AWE helipad had been used on another occasion to take to casualties from a road accident to hospital.

AWE continued to look at land quality issues and the programme to identify the source of tritium on site is ongoing.

AWE had put in equipment to clean up groundwater that contained trichloroethane at the north side of the site. This work would be carried out with the authority of the Environment Agency. AWE was in the final stages of obtaining EA consent to turn this plant on.

Licence condition 36, concerns changes to the organisational structure and resource. AWE has a system in place to deal with this and a base-line document has been prepared and issued to NII. It defines current structures and responsibilities. Any changes must satisfy AWE and NII.

The Southampton Study is continuing into its third year and a report is about to be published on year two.

From 1st April 2000

Alan Brandwood told members that AWE was holding an exhibition for Environment Week with displays showing what AWE was doing and to raise awareness of environmental issues.

He said that he had been working on the development of Environmental, Safety, Health, Quality and Security policies. His first task had been to instigate an Environment, Safety, Health and Quality statement which would drive AWE's strategy and plans. There had been a fundamental review of how AWE manages assurance which identified things which Alan wanted to do, gave the basis for a five year plan of improvements to the safety culture. It would also show what targets to set and what training and development would be needed. All the improvements would be assessed, planned and put through the licence condition 36 system for NII approval. The aim was to further improve safety behaviour at AWE with the Executive leading the way. This would be achieved by executive members walking the job from a safety aspect to identify potential problems. This could mean that jobs had to be stopped or that people might have to be re-trained. There was also a project to develop procedures with the Trade Unions which would allow staff to raise safety concerns by means other than SRIs or through line management if necessary.

The previous week a member of staff had sustained serious injuries after falling from a height. The incident was not work related but is being looked into.

Criticality Safety

Alan Brandwood said he had looked at the quality of service and found it to be excellent, though the response time could be improved. Systems were being drawn up to improve this.

The safety committee structure had been reviewed and there are opportunities for making this more efficient and effective. A new structure would be put to NII and the EA in about a year's time. This would be in line with licence condition 36.

John Mazillius asked whether the incident on page 12 of the report, where plutonium was found in a gutter, had been fully investigated. Alan Brandwood assured him that it had. The material and the source were legacy issues, checks were being made across the site to make sure the same problem did not occur anywhere else.

John Mazillius then asked about heavy metals discharged from a plating shop getting close to the limit (page 18) and where they were discharged to.

Post meeting note: The point of measurement is taken after the local treatment plant. The effluent discharged by the trade waste system has even lower concentrations. Cadmium is no longer used for general corrosion protection and its use has been restricted for specific processes only.

Tony Ferguson asked about an incident where a trench had been dug. Work to dig a trench was stopped when it was noted to be unsafe. The contractor carrying out the excavation had not performed an adequate risk assessment. No further excavation work had been undertaken, and the ditch had been filled in. There had been only an eye witness account that the trench was unsafe. When AWE staff had tried to carry out an investigation the contractor had already filled in the trench. The trench may have been sufficient to comply with the regulations but AWE's system demands a good risk assessment and adequate action.

There followed a discussion on the details of discharges down the Pangbourne Pipeline. The figures given were taken from what was discharged into the Thames at the end of the pipeline and therefore included any material picked up as a result of descaling of the pipeline. (Post meeting note: The amount of scale that is dissolved depends on the exact makeup of the water. The effect is less than a factor of two, most of the time it is around 25%).

3. PRESENTATION ON EVAPORATOR TECHNOLOGY **Jonathan Brown, Manager Environmental Programmes**

The slides to this presentation are attached at Annex A.

Concerns had been raised about the future of the Pangbourne Pipeline and of the Liquid Effluent Treatment Plant. A number of groups of people had made suggestions on what they felt was most appropriate. One of Jonathan's tasks was to look at all the options.

There was an integrated, co-ordinated approach to waste management across AWE. The EA's decision to close the Pangbourne Pipeline was based on the Public Consultation phase of AWE's application for discharge authorisations.

Slide 1 – the programme had been split into four parts as shown.

The Liquid Waste Management Treatment Plant had been built for discharges down the Pangbourne Pipeline.

- The existing plant needs to be operational for a further five years. There is an ongoing study, to be followed by a refurbishment plan, where necessary, to make sure that the plant is capable of doing so.
- The first task was to decide whether it was appropriate to proceed with active commissioning. AWE would wish to use the Liquid Waste Treatment Facility building in the future, all options need to be considered. This will happen during 2000.
- A 'Best Practical Means' study will be carried out looking at AWE's effluent, and how it is currently managed.

- The final ongoing commitment is to look at the ingress of rainwater and groundwater, and finding a means to reduce this volume, and to reduce the volume of liquid waste generally.

Slide 2/3/4 – Best Practical Means Methodology and Criteria

- The first task is to look at the assessment criteria. The EA will also advise AWE on this, there are standard criteria.
- Determine what technology is available, some options have already been ruled out. For example, some technology could not be installed and commissioned within the 5 year timescale.
- Slide 3 lists the EA criteria
- Slide 4 gives further criteria

Slide 5 - Treatment Options

- Three types of filtration, this would not meet the criteria in isolation.
- Reverse osmosis – a form of finer filtration
- Evaporation – open loop evaporation evaporates off all the liquid and discharges it to air. Closed loop evaporation collects the condensate.
- Absorbers and Ion Exchangers are not proving to meet AWE's needs. AWE's discharges contain very low concentrations of materials which this system would not remove.
- Solidification of the final product could be one part of the option but would not be feasible for the total volume.

The study will be published in October and will be publicly available. Copies will be sent to LLC members. The EA and NII will consult on this and would welcome the views of LLC members.

Tony Ferguson asked what were the timescales for the decommissioning of A12 and the Pangbourne Pipeline. Jonathan answered that the decommissioning study would follow the review in 2001.

Bill Cane asked whether the final system would be better than the Pangbourne Pipeline or, if an alternative system would cause as many, if different problems. He cited an evaporator as an example, that if it was an open system then the problem was just being moved from water to air. Jonathan answered that an evaporator would remove some substances, but not tritium for example. Tritium removal is very difficult and this is one of the problems the study will address.

Ian Jackson added that an evaporator would remove significant amounts of plutonium and uranium but there would be no advantage with tritium.

Doug Mundy asked whether this project had been started by the previous management. John Rae said they were building on work started previously and were focusing on the environment, Ian Jackson was there to see that they did.

Roger Brown asked when AWE would stop discharging into the Aldermaston Stream. John Rae explained that discharges by this route were covered by EA authorisations. They were discharges of rainwater, groundwater and foul water. The water which fell on AWE had to go somewhere and under these authorisations, this discharge would continue.

4. ANY OTHER BUSINESS

There was none.

5. CLOSING REMARKS

John Rae said that if there was a need to dispose of any kind of waste, domestic, trade or radioactive, there had to be a trade-off. The BPM survey aimed to give a structured way to make that trade-off with the guidance and approval from other people. He cited computer technology in the home, one could buy one now, but next year something better would be available. The question was buy now or wait for something better. He said it was rare that all waste streams were eliminated. There had to be a trade-off between the various disposal routes. There was a question as to whether solid waste could be disposed more safely. In AWE's case there was quite a range of radioactive species, each often needing a different technology. AWE must weigh up the sensible, practicable methods. It was not a question of money but of the best environmental option. He said that what members would get would be an improvement on what they had now, but would not give everyone everything they wanted.

John Rae went on to say that he did not want to see a rigid and unchanging format for discussions between the LLC and AWE. He said he would like to hear members' views and was happy to instigate changes provided they met everyone's requirements.

Adrian Marks said that Bill Cane had spoken to him about alerting the public in the event of an incident. A Siren had been suggested. Adrian said that there were safety, communication and personal aspects to be considered. AWE needed to know how this would be viewed by the community, and whether it would produce more problems than benefits. He said that AWE needed to look at what technology was available. He added that other organisations had similar problems and he would ask Bernard Weatherhill to put together a one day workshop with the Local Authorities and Emergency Services to look at the best option for AWE and the community. He invited members to let him know of any organisations who would like to be involved.

Kevin Holyer asked when the minutes would be available. Avril Burdett said they would be available within seven working days and on the AWE web site in two weeks as agreed at a previous meeting.

David Leeks asked if the Environmental Exhibition could be staged in Tadley Community Centre, Alan Brandwood agreed.

Action 21/4: Alan Brandwood to ensure that the Environmental Exhibition is staged in the local community.

6. DATE OF NEXT MEETING:

The next meeting will be held on Thursday 10th August, 2000.
There will be a tour of site at that meeting.

The following dates for meetings have also been set:

Thursday 16th November 2000
Thursday 8th February 2001
Thursday 14th June 2001

The meeting ended with a buffet lunch.

Avril Burdett
Secretary
Local Liaison Committee
June 2000