

Proposed New Nuclear Power Stations – the potential to contribute to local economies: January 2021 Update

Summary

In June 2020, Development Economics Ltd prepared a paper that assessed the comparative economic performance of eight locations that had been selected by the UK Government in October 2010 as being potentially suitable for the development of new nuclear power stations.

For this assessment, 12 wide-ranging indicators of socio-economic performance were selected based on Office for National Statistics (ONS) data sets. These indicators covered aspects such as demographic characteristics and change, availability of jobs, labour market activity, workforce characteristics, structure of the employment base, earnings, annual contributions to wealth generation and levels of new business formation.

The specific criteria originally selected were as follows:

• Proportion of the population of working age	• Average annual rate of job growth
• Trend in working age population	• Business start-up rate per capita
• Employment rate	• Proportion of employment in Construction
• Spare capacity in local labour force	• Proportion of employment in the Hospitality sector
• Proportion of workforce in relevant occupations	• Full time earnings of residents
• Job density	• Gross Value Added per capita

These criteria were used in the assessment because they are widely used and are based on nationally recognised data that is widely available.

Having assembled the relevant data, an overall assessment of rankings by location was then obtained by aggregating the ranking for each individual indicator and generating an overall average score across all indicators.

The overall rankings from the June 2020 assessment across all indicators is summarised in the table below. Hartlepool (average score 2.75) emerged as the location that would potentially benefit the most from a decision to invest in a new nuclear power station, followed by Wylfa on Anglesey (3.67).

On the other hand, Sizewell in East Suffolk (5.58) occupied the second lowest of the ranking positions.

Overall rankings: 2020 analysis

Site	Local authority area	Average score	Ranking
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	2.75	1
Wylfa	Anglesey	3.67	2
Heysham	Lancaster	3.75	3
Moorside	Copeland	3.83	4
Bradwell	Maldon	5.17	5
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	5.33	6
Sizewell	East Suffolk	5.58	7
Hinkley Point	Somerset West & Taunton	5.75	8

In January 2021, an update of the June 2020 assessment was undertaken by Development Economics, using more recent data for nearly all the same set of indicators as listed above where new data was available. The only datasets that had not yet been updated were those pertaining to Job density and average annual rate of total job growth (i.e., two indicators of the original set of 12).

However, for one indicator a change had to be made. The ONS is no longer updating the GVA per capita data series for individual local authorities. Instead, a similar ONS dataset was used i.e., the average value of GVA per filled job located in each local authority area. This indicator also has the advantage of better reflecting the average productivity of the deployed workforce in each local authority area, plus it also has the advantage of being available for a more recent year (2018).

The table below provides a revised set of location rankings based on the latest data available for 11 indicators, plus data for the replacement indicator described above:

Overall rankings: 2021 analysis

Site	Local authority area	Average score	Ranking
Moorside	Copeland	3.17	1
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	3.42	2
Wylfa	Anglesey	3.58	3
Heysham	Lancaster	4.00	4
Bradwell	Maldon	4.92	5
Sizewell	East Suffolk	5.33	6
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	5.42	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	5.67	8

The conclusion of the updated assessment is that the location that would benefit most from an investment decision is Moorside in Copeland (Cumbria), followed by Hartlepool and Wylfa on Anglesey.

On the other hand, East Suffolk occupies the third lowest of the ranking positions with only Somerset West & Taunton and South Gloucestershire possessing a lower aggregate score.

This revised assessment reflects the most up-to-date data available as of January 2021. The intention is to update this assessment on an annual basis using the most recent data available.

Introduction

Eight locations were selected by the UK Government in October 2010 as potentially suitable as locations for the next generation of nuclear power stations.¹ Of these locations, development of a new power station is currently underway at one site: at Hinkley Point in West Somerset.

Large infrastructure projects have the potential to create significant levels of local and regional economic impacts. However, the ability of a large infrastructure project to contribute positively to the area that hosts it depends on several variables, such as:

- the ability to provide a local workforce without the need for extended commuting from other population centres;
- the size and structure of the local business base; and
- the presence of industries that could be either positively or adversely affected by the construction and/or operation of the proposed infrastructure project.

The purpose of this paper is to assess each of the shortlisted locations and identify the ones where a decision to build and operate a new power station has the greatest potential to make a net positive contribution towards enhancing the economic performance of host areas.

This paper is an update of an assessment that was produced in June 2020. The methodology used in this update is the same as that used in the original assessment, but there has been a change in terms of one of the indicators used in the assessment which was necessitated by the discontinuation of data available from the ONS. Details of this change are provided below.

Locations

The locations included in the assessment are those nominated by Government as being potentially suited to host a new nuclear power station. These are as follows:

Site Location	Local authority area	Region/country
Moorside	Copeland	North West
Heysham	Lancaster	North West
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	North East
Wylfa	Anglesey	Wales
Sizewell	East Suffolk	East of England
Bradwell	Maldon	East of England
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	South West
Hinkley Point	Somerset West & Taunton	South West

Indicators

To assess these locations, in common with the approach taken in the June 2020 paper we have examined 12 indicators of socio-economic performance that provide a basis of assessing the extent to which each host area could accommodate a development. The criteria are as follows:

Indicator (and most recent date of data used)	Explanation	Source
Proportion of resident population that is working age (2019)	The ONS continue to define working age population as 16-64. A higher proportion of population of working age is an indicator of potential workforce availability.	ONS Population estimates
Change in working age population (2001-2019)	As above. The long term (2001-2019) trend in working age population is an indicator of the availability of	ONS Population estimates

¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-politics-11564152>

	employment opportunity, with areas of restricted opportunity tending to see out-migration of younger age groups.	
Employment rate (July 2019-June 2020)	The employment rate is a measure of the proportion of the working age population either in employment or who are self-employed. A lower-than-average employment rate is an indicator of restricted economic opportunity.	ONS Annual population survey
Spare capacity in local labour force as a proportion of the working age population (2019)	This is the sum of two indicators as a proportion of the working age population: (1) the number of working age people who are unemployed (according to the International Labour Organisation definition, i.e., currently without a job but ready and available for work) plus (2) the number of currently economically inactive people (i.e., not in employment and not actively seeking work) who report via regular surveys say they would like a job.	ONS Annual population survey
Proportion of workforce in relevant occupations (2020)	The proportion of the resident population that are currently working in managerial, professional, associate professional, skilled trades or who are process/plant/machinery operatives.	ONS Annual population survey
Job density (2018)	The ratio of the total number of jobs (employees and self-employed) located in the area divided by the resident working age population (16-64) of the area.	ONS jobs density data series
Average annual rate of job growth, 2001-2018	The long term (2001-2018) annual change in the total number of jobs located in the area (employee jobs plus self-employed jobs)	ONS jobs density data series
Business start-up rate (per 10,000 working age population) 2019	The latest annual number of new enterprises established in the area divided by the working age population of the area.	ONS Business demography data series
Proportion of employment in the Construction sector (2020)	The proportion of the jobs located in the area that are found in the Construction and Engineering sector. This is an indicator of the current importance of the sector to the local economy compared to the national average.	ONS Business register and employment survey
Proportion of employment in the Hospitality sector (2020)	The proportion of the jobs located in the area that are found in the Accommodation and Food & drink services sectors.	ONS Business register and employment survey
Full time earnings of residents as proportion of GB average (2020)	A measure of the business structure and levels of productivity in the local economy	ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings
Gross Value Added per filled job (2018)	A measure of the average annual value of economic activity produced in each area.	ONS GVA by local authority in the UK

The final indicator (GVA/filled job) replaces the original indicator (GVA/capita). This change was necessitated by the discontinuation of the GVA/capita data series at a local authority level by the ONS.

For each indicator, the most up-to-date available data was used in the assessment. Where the indicator concerns a long-term trend, the starting point for the trend analysis is the earliest date for which comparable data is available for all authorities.

Ranking locations

The purpose of collecting data for the 12 indicators is to rank each of the eight potential site locations on the basis of that indicator. The majority of the indicators chosen operate on the demand side of the labour market and are essentially 'needs-based'. For these, the rankings are undertaken from the perspective that locations that have the weakest level of outturn on any individual indicator will be ranked highly as a potential location. For example:

- Locations that possess a relatively low employment rate may suffer from restricted job opportunities compared to other area. The benefit of a large infrastructure investment in these areas would be to create additional employment opportunities – both directly and indirectly – during both the construction and operational phases of a scheme.
- Similarly, areas with low rates of new business formation are exhibiting restricted business and job opportunities. A major new investment in such an area would create new business and enterprise opportunities or compensate for the lack of local enterprise dynamism by creating replacement job opportunities that otherwise would be expected to originate from new business formation and early-stage growth.

However, several of the indicators operate on the supply side of the labour market and assess the potential of the local labour market to supply sufficient quantities of appropriately skilled workers to the construction or operational stages of the project. For example, areas with a higher proportion of working age population or local residents with relevant skills would score more highly on these indicators than areas with relatively low levels of working age population or a lower proportion of the workforce with relevant skills or working in the most relevant occupations.

Results

The results of the assessment for the 12 indicators are described in the section that follows.

Working age population (2019)

Despite changes to both normal school-leaving age and state pension age, the ONS continues to use the 16-64 age range to define working age population in the UK's official labour market statistics. The table below provides details of the most recent data for working age population for each of the seven candidate locations plus Hinkley Point site currently under construction.

Working age population (2019), proportion of normally resident population

Site	Local authority area	Working age population (%)	Ranking
Heysham	Lancaster	63.3%	1
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	62.4%	2
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	61.8%	3
Moorside	Copeland	60.4%	4
Bradwell	Maldon	58.4%	5
Hinkley Point	Somerset West & Taunton	57.1%	6
Wylfa	Anglesey	56.7%	7
Sizewell	East Suffolk	55.7%	8

Source: ONS Population estimates

Lancaster has the greatest proportion of its population being of working age (63.3%). This compares to a GB average of 62.5% (2019). On the other hand, East Suffolk has only 55.7% of its population being of working age, which is the lowest proportion of any of the eight locations considered here.

The locational rankings for this indicator are unchanged from the June 2020 assessment.

Trend in working age population since 2001

Nationally, there has been annual growth in the working age population of around 0.65% per annum over the 2001-2019 period. Of the eight areas under consideration here, only South Gloucestershire is close to the overall national rate of increase (0.63% p.a.). The lowest growth has been in Copeland, where the average annual rate of change has been a decline of 0.39% per annum followed by Anglesey (-0.29% p.a.).

The rankings in the table below reflect a needs-based assessment, with the areas suffering the lowest rate of increase judged to be most in need of additional stimulation from large scale infrastructure projects. Copeland is the highest ranked area on this basis, followed by Anglesey.

Annual change in working age population (2001-2019)

Site	Local authority area	Annual growth in working age population (%)	Ranking
Moorside	Copeland	-0.39%	1
Wylfa	Anglesey	-0.29%	2
Bradwell	Maldon	0.04%	3
Sizewell	East Suffolk	0.14%	4
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	0.19%	5
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	0.33%	6
Heysham	Lancaster	0.45%	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	0.63%	8

Source: ONS Population estimates

The updated locational rankings for this indicator are largely unchanged from the June 2020 assessment. The only difference is that Hartlepool has fallen by one place (from fourth to fifth), with East Suffolk moving up one place.

Employment rate

The employment rate is an internationally used statistic of labour market competitiveness. It reflects the number of people in employment (employees and self-employed) as a proportion of the working age population.

Nationally, the average employment rate between July 2019 and June 2020 (the latest period over which local authority level data is available) was 75.9%. Across the eight areas considered here there is a very wide range of data for the same period, with the highest rate (82.6%) found in South Gloucestershire and the lowest (69.2%) found in Hartlepool. The employment rate for East Suffolk (77.1%) is the fourth lowest among the eight locations assessed here.

Employment rate (July 2019-June 2020)

Site	Local authority area	Employment rate (%)	Ranking
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	69.2%	1
Moorside	Copeland	71.9%	2
Heysham	Lancaster	73.7%	3
Wylfa	Anglesey	75.0%	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	77.1%	5
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	77.6%	6
Bradwell	Maldon	77.7%	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	82.6%	8

Source: ONS Annual Population survey

Compared to the June 2020 assessment results, the employment rate among nearly all local authority areas has fallen, reflecting the national economic difficulties associated with the Covid19 pandemic. However, there are no major changes in terms of relative rankings, with no location moving up or down more than one place.

Readily available labour pool

One measure of spare capacity in a local economy is the number of individuals who are unemployed – in the sense that they do not have a job but are actively seeking and are available for work. Another measure is the proportion of the economically inactive who state (via survey responses) that they would like a job if one was available.

Local data on the current extent of these two sources of spare capacity data in local labour markets was obtained from the ONS via the NOMIS data portal. The table below presents the sum of these measures as a proportion of the working age population of each area.

Model based unemployment plus Economically inactive seeking work (July 2019 – June 2020)

Site	Local authority area	Available Labour pool as a % of working age population	Ranking
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	11.6%	1
Moorside	Copeland	10.2%	2
Wylfa	Anglesey	8.3%	3
Heysham	Lancaster	6.7%	4
Bradwell	Maldon	6.6%	5
Sizewell	East Suffolk	6.5%	6
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	6.4%	7
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	5.5%	8

Source: ONS Annual Population survey

As can be seen, the largest available labour pool in proportionate terms is in Hartlepool (11.6%), followed by Copeland (10.2%). Compared to the June 2020 assessment results, the numbers of people in the readily available local labour pool has increased significantly, reflecting the national economic difficulties associated with the Covid19 pandemic. The largest relative increase is for Maldon, which has moved up three places in the rankings (and where the volume of available labour has increased from 4.9% to 6.6%).

Proportion of workforce in relevant occupations

This indicator focuses on the proportion of the normally resident population of each area working in managerial, professional, associate professional, skilled trades or who are process/plant/machinery operatives.

As can be seen in the table below, the highest proportion found amongst the eight areas that is the focus of this analysis is the 70.6% found in Copeland, followed by 64.3% found in South Gloucestershire. The lowest proportion is the 54.2% found in Lancaster.

Occupational structure (July 2019 – June 2020)

Site	Local authority area	Proportion of resident workforce in managerial, professional, skilled trades or who are plant/machinery operatives	Ranking
Moorside	Copeland	70.6%	1
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	64.3%	2
Bradwell	Maldon	62.3%	3
Wylfa	Anglesey	61.9%	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	61.2%	5
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	59.6%	6
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	58.1%	7
Heysham	Lancaster	54.2%	8

Source: ONS Annual Population survey

The results for this indicator are largely unchanged compared to the previous assessment. The main exception is for Maldon, which has risen two places in the rankings.

Job density

The job density ratio reflects the number of jobs found in an area (employee jobs plus self-employed jobs) as a proportion of the working age population of an area. Nationally, the overall job-density ratio is 0.86. This reflects the fact that not all working age people are economically activity, but also

that some people have more than one job. Areas with lower-than-average job density tend to see net outward flows of workers who commute to other nearby places to work.

There has been no new data for this indicator since the previous assessment was undertaken. The assessment undertaken here is therefore the same as that reported in June 2020.

Of the eight areas considered here, the place with the highest ratio is South Gloucestershire. This suggests that the local labour market is already quite intensively employed and that there are significant flows of workers from other areas. On the other hand, the ratio for Hartlepool is only 0.57, suggesting that significant numbers of residents of Hartlepool are commuting to other places to work. The ratio for East Suffolk is 0.83, slightly lower than the overall national total.

Job density ratio (2018)

Site	Local authority area	Ratio of jobs to working age population	Ranking
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	0.57	1
Wylfa	Anglesey	0.70	=2
Heysham	Lancaster	0.70	=2
Bradwell	Maldon	0.73	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	0.83	5
Moorside	Copeland	0.92	6
Hinkley Point	Somerset West & Taunton	0.93	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	0.95	8

Source: ONS Annual Population survey

Trend job growth (2000-2018)

Historic data used to estimate the jobs density ratio can also be used to estimate the long-term job growth trend for each area. Given re-organisations affecting some of the local authority areas, the furthest back that consistently defined data is available is the period 2000-2018.

As there has been no new data for this indicator since the previous assessment was undertaken, the assessment undertaken here is therefore the same as that reported in June 2020.

For Great Britain as a whole, the average annual growth rate for workforce jobs over this period has been 0.9%. Among the eight areas we are focusing on here, the strongest growth has been found in South Gloucestershire where the average annual growth (1.7% p.a.) is nearly double the national average. By far the weakest performance is found in Hartlepool, where the annual growth rate over the same period is an average fall of 0.5% per annum.

For East Suffolk, the average annual rate has been 1.2%, indicating that the area outperforms the national average when it comes to generating jobs.

The area that would be most in need of an employment boost from a major infrastructure project would therefore be Hartlepool, followed by West Somerset and Lancaster.

Workforce jobs trend (2000-2018)

Site	Local authority area	Annual growth in workforce jobs	Ranking
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	-0.5%	1
Hinkley Point	Somerset West & Taunton	0.6%	2
Heysham	Lancaster	0.7%	3
Bradwell	Maldon	0.9%	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	1.2%	5
Moorside	Copeland	1.3%	6
Wylfa	Anglesey	1.6%	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	1.7%	8

Source: ONS Workforce Jobs

Entrepreneurship

A frequently used measure of local economic competitiveness is the annual rate of new enterprise formation as a proportion of the working age population. A widely used statistic measuring relative rates of enterprise formation is the annual number of new starts per 10,000 working age population.

Amongst the eight areas that is the focus of this report, the area with the lowest level of entrepreneurship is Copeland (47.3) followed by Anglesey (49.1).

Entrepreneurism (2019)

Site	Local authority area	Annual new business registrations per 10,000 working age population	Ranking
Moorside	Copeland	47.3	1
Wylfa	Anglesey	49.1	2
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	54.4	3
Heysham	Lancaster	56.3	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	65.8	5
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	72.5	6
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	94.3	7
Bradwell	Maldon	100.3	8

Source: ONS Business demography datasets; ONS Population estimates

The most significant change in rankings in the latest data compared to the 2020 exercise is the rise in two places (from third to first) for Copeland.

Proportion of employment in Construction and Civil Engineering

A relevant indicator is the proportion of the jobs located in the area that are found in the Construction and Engineering sector. This is an indicator of the current importance of the sector to the local economy compared to the national average, which in turn is a proxy for the capacity of the local economy to respond positively to the supply chain opportunities created during the extended construction phase of a major infrastructure project.

Nationally, the average proportion of the workforce accounted for by the Construction and Civil Engineering sector is 4.9% (2019 data). In the eight areas we are considering the proportion ranges from a low of 4.2% (Hartlepool) to a high of 11.2% (Maldon).

Relative importance of the Construction and Civil Engineering sector (2019)

Site	Local authority area	Proportion of employment accounted for by Construction and Civil Engineering	Ranking
Bradwell	Maldon	11.2%	1
Moorside	Copeland	7.6%	2
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	6.5%	3
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	5.9%	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	5.1%	5
Wylfa	Anglesey	4.8%	6
Heysham	Lancaster	4.5%	7
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	4.2%	8

Source: ONS Business register and employment survey

The most significant change compared to the original assessment is the placing for Hartlepool, which has gone from fourth to last place. There has also been a rise in the placing for Somerset West & Taunton, which may reflect a growth in the number of jobs there involved with the construction of Hinkley Point C.

Proportion of employment in the Hospitality sector

Another useful indicator is the proportion of the jobs located in the area that are found in the Accommodation and Food & drink services sectors. This is used as an indicator of the potential vulnerability of hospitality sector employment from displacement of activity during the construction phase of the development. Across Great Britain, the overall average contribution to the workforce made by the Accommodation & food services sector is 7.7%. The proportions of employment accounted for by this sector in the eight areas considered here range from a low of 6.1% (Copeland) to a high of 19.0% (Anglesey). In the case of East Suffolk, the proportion is 10.1%, significantly higher than the national average and the third highest proportion in the group of areas considered here.

Relative importance of the Accommodation, Food & drinks services sector (2019)

Site	Local authority area	Proportion of employment accounted for by Accommodation & Food & drink services	Ranking
Moorside	Copeland	6.1%	1
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	6.5%	2
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	7.5%	3
Heysham	Lancaster	8.0%	4
Bradwell	Maldon	8.8%	5
Sizewell	East Suffolk	10.1%	6
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	10.3%	7
Wylfa	Anglesey	19.0%	8

Source: ONS Business register and employment survey

There is no change in the rankings in this updated assessment for this indicator compared to the original assessment.

Average earnings of full-time workers (by place of residence)

Average earnings earned by residents reflects both the local employment and other income-generating opportunities available locally as well as those available within a commutable distance. The dataset used here covers gross weekly earnings for full time employees as a proportion of the national (GB) average.

From the perspective of 'levelling up', the strongest contribution to national wellbeing would be to create additional income generating opportunities in the areas with the lowest average weekly earnings. On this indicator Anglesey – where average earnings for full time workers is only 91.1% of the GB average – would be the best location for new investment whilst Copeland (132.49%) would be the least advantageous location.

Average weekly earnings (full time workers) (2019)

Site	Local authority area	Average weekly earnings by place of residence (as a proportion of the GB average)	Ranking
Wylfa	Anglesey	91.1%	1
Heysham	Lancaster	93.7%	2
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	93.7%	3
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	95.1%	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	103.1%	5
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	103.4%	6
Bradwell	Maldon	118.4%	7
Moorside	Copeland	132.4%	8

Source: ONS Annual survey of hours and earnings

There is no change in the rankings in this updated assessment for this indicator compared to the original assessment.

Gross Value Added per filled job

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a widely used statistic reflecting the contribution that sub-national areas, specific industries, and individual companies make towards Gross National Product. Areas with higher-than-average levels of GVA per capita are thereby the most prosperous areas of the country.

The previous assessment used GVA per capita data for each local authority. Unfortunately, this dataset was based on experimental data that is no longer being updated. To fill this gap, we have instead used ONS data on average levels of GVA per filled job in each local authority area. Data for this indicator is available for years up to 2018.

On the basis that a frequently stated Government objective is to facilitate 'levelling up' between areas with differing levels of prosperity, the best approach would be to facilitate the creation of additional wealth-generating activities in areas with below average levels of GVA per worker. On this indicator Anglesey would be the best location to encourage or facilitate new investment whilst South Gloucestershire would be the least advantageous location. With respect to GVA per filled job, East Suffolk lies in the middle of the table with the fifth highest average value (£51,445).

GVA per filled job (2018)

Site	Local authority area	GVA per filled job	Ranking
Wylfa	Anglesey	40,267	1
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	42,639	2
Heysham	Lancaster	44,582	3
Moorside	Copeland	47,624	4
Sizewell	East Suffolk	51,445	5
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	53,926	6
Bradwell	Maldon	55,128	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	57,267	8

Source: ONS productivity stats, 2018

Conclusion: overall ranking of locations

An overall assessment of rankings by location can be obtained by aggregating the ranking for each individual indicator and generating an overall average score across all indicators.

The overall rankings across all 12 indicators are summarised in the table below, with Moorside (Copeland) emerging as the location that would potentially benefit the most from a decision to invest in a major infrastructure project, with an average score of 3.2. The location that is second in the ranking is Hartlepool (3.4), closely followed by Wylfa on Anglesey (3.6).

Overall rankings

Site	Local authority area	Average score	Ranking
Moorside	Copeland	2.75	1
Hartlepool	Hartlepool	3.67	2
Wylfa	Anglesey	3.75	3
Heysham	Lancaster	3.83	4
Bradwell	Maldon	5.17	5
Sizewell	East Suffolk	5.33	6
Hinkley Point	Somerset W & Taunton	5.58	7
Oldbury	South Gloucestershire	5.75	8

On the other hand, East Suffolk (5.3) occupies the third lowest of the ranking positions with only Somerset West & Taunton (5.4) and South Gloucestershire (5.7) possessing a lower aggregate score.

The intention is to update this assessment on an annual basis using the most up-to-date data available.