

## New Nuclear Timeline

**1979** Energy secretary David Howell announces 10 new nuclear stations to be built – one each year from 1982 – including at least one (PWR). <https://www.theyworkforyou.com/debates/?id=1979-12-18a.287.0&s=Don+Valley>

**28<sup>th</sup> March 1979** – Three Mile Island nuclear accident in Pennsylvania Residents flee their homes and businesses in panic.

**February 1980** – CEBG announces its intention to investigate five potential sites in South-west England for new nuclear stations. Sizewell in Suffolk was expected to be the site for the first PWR.

**1<sup>st</sup> October 1980** – CEBG announces its intention to seek permission to build a PWR at Sizewell in Suffolk <https://www.jstor.org/stable/634996?seq=1>

**1981** – CEBG announces possible extension to Hinkley Point. Alliance against Hinkley C was formed.

**22<sup>nd</sup> July 1981** – Energy Secretary announces terms of reference for Sizewell inquiry and the appointment of Sir Frank Layfield as Inspector.

**25<sup>th</sup> August 1982** – CEBG announces its intention to apply for permission to build a new station at Hinkley Point in Somerset.

**January 1983** Planning inquiry for the first PWR at Sizewell in Suffolk starts, lasting two years. <https://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C7081>

**March 1985** Sizewell Inquiry ends

**26<sup>th</sup> April 1986** - reactor 4 at the Chernobyl nuclear power station underwent catastrophic failure, spewing radioactivity into the environment for 10 or so days.

**12<sup>th</sup> March 1987** Plans for Sizewell B approved. <https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/1987-03-12/debates/45a7c5e8-4eeb-4c76-9b77-0760db51b77f/SizewellBNuclearPowerStation>

**27<sup>th</sup> Aug 1987** CEBG officially submitted planning application to build a PWR at Hinkley Point to West Somerset District Council.

**1988** Construction begins on Sizewell B, the first of a family of four PWRs that are planned but later abandoned.

**21 March 1988**, Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, announced the setting up of the public inquiry into the CEBG's plans to construct a PWR at Hinkley Point in Somerset.

**4<sup>th</sup> Oct 1988** Public Inquiry into CEBG proposals starts in Cannington lasting 14 months.

**9<sup>th</sup> Nov 1989** Secretary of State for Energy announces nuclear power will not be included in electricity privatisation after all. He says Government will review the prospect for new nuclear in 1994, and there would be a moratorium on the construction of new nuclear stations. Nevertheless, the Hinkley Inquiry continues. [https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1989/nov/09/electricity-privatisation#S6CV0159P0\\_19891109\\_HOC\\_254](https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/commons/1989/nov/09/electricity-privatisation#S6CV0159P0_19891109_HOC_254)

**1<sup>st</sup> Dec 1989** Hinkley Inquiry proceedings ended

6<sup>th</sup> Sept 1990 Inquiry report published. SHE accused Inquiry Inspector, Michael Barnes QC of being “an excellent mouthpiece for the Government’s pro-nuclear policy”. His 3,300-page report comes down in favour of Hinkley all along the line.

# STOP HINKLEY EXPANSION

Newsletter

Sept/Oct 1990

## BARNES REPORT SAYS “YES” TO HINKLEY C

The report by Inspector Michael Barnes on the 14 month long Hinkley C Public Inquiry concludes that the new nuclear power station should be built. But the government, in agreeing with Barnes' conclusions, says there will be no money for construction before the 1994 review of the “prospects for nuclear power”.

This extraordinary situation leaves the project in limbo, with what amounts to outline planning permission on the table, but no investor prepared to back the scheme. As the Western Daily Press put it: “Energy Secretary John Wakeham's decision... is the worst of all worlds”. It leaves a blight hanging over the area for at least another four years.

Opinions now differ on whether the prospects for Hinkley C have been improved by the result of the inquiry. On the one hand, it's argued that the economics of nuclear power are so bad that there is no chance that the project could be revived, even in a few years' time. Other generation options (like the renewables and cleaner fossil fuel burning) also have a chance to prove themselves in the meantime. There could also be a change of government, with the Labour Party committed (at present) to stopping Hinkley C.

On the other hand, without a change of government, the present administration will be keen to pursue nuclear power for its own reasons. These include a continued hedge against militant miners, the greenhouse effect argument and the vested interests of a large industry. They will therefore fudge the economics in 1994.

**November 1991** Nuclear Electric’s John Collier says the 1989 moratorium was “very helpful” – a spur to put our house in order: “We face a massive task to regain public confidence.” The industry made clear it was still hoping to build a replica of Sizewell B at Hinkley. (See Safe Energy No.86 page 7 [https://www.laka.org/docu/magazines/safe\\_energy/safeenergy86.pdf](https://www.laka.org/docu/magazines/safe_energy/safeenergy86.pdf) )

**March 1993** Government’s Coal Review says it will bring forward its plans for a review of the prospects for nuclear power. The Government originally promised a wide-ranging review in 1994. Instead a limited one on whether the market wishes to build new nuclear power stations was undertaken in 1993.

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/271969/2235.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/271969/2235.pdf)

**19<sup>th</sup> May 1994** In the event the nuclear review was not announced until May 1994 with submissions due by 30<sup>th</sup> September 1994. <https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/written-answers/1994/may/19/the-nuclear-review>

**May 1995** The conclusions of the review were published as a White Paper. This firmly rejected the nuclear industry’s pleas for special treatment and cash from taxpayers. It concludes “*There is at present no evidence to support the view that new nuclear build is needed in the near future on emission abatement grounds.*” Nor is “*there any case for the intervention in the market in support of additional nuclear capacity on diversity grounds.*” The Government also announced plans to privatise the UK’s newer AGR reactors and Sizewell B, whilst keeping the old Magnox reactors in state hands. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/all-you-need-to-know-about-the-nuclear-sell-off-1619396.html>

**12 Dec 1995** Soon-to-be privatised British Energy – owners of Hinkley Point B - abandons plans to build a new generation of nuclear power stations. <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/britains-nuclear-era-comes-to-an-end-1525259.html>



**15<sup>th</sup> July 1996.** British Energy privatised <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/red-faces-as-sids-lose-out-in-british-energy-float-flop-1328978.html> British Energy, which owns 7 AGR stations and one PWR, was sold for less than the cost of the PWR at Sizewell B.

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/nuclear-power-becomes-a-rushed-sale-1318812.html>

**June 2001** Tony Blair, asked the Performance and Innovation Unit (PIU) to carry out a new review of the strategic issues surrounding UK energy policy. The review was set ‘within the context of meeting the challenge of global warming, while ensuring secure, diverse and reliable energy supplies at a competitive price’ (See <http://eeru.open.ac.uk/natta/renewonline/rol33/7.html> )

**February 2002.** The PIU published its report, which concluded that “*the immediate priorities of energy policy are likely to be most cost-effectively served by promoting energy efficiency and expanding the role of renewables*”, but the nuclear option should be kept open.

<http://www.gci.org.uk/Documents/TheEnergyReview.pdf>

**6<sup>th</sup> September 2002** British Energy facing insolvency. Emergency discussions taking place with Government to stave off bankruptcy, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/business/news/british-energy-facing-insolvency-131296.html>

**February 2003** Labour Government’s first energy review concludes that nuclear power’s “...*current economics make it an unattractive option ... and there are also important issues of nuclear waste to be resolved.*”

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/272061/5761.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/272061/5761.pdf)

**6<sup>th</sup> July 2004** Tony Blair re-ignites nuclear debate He told MPs that there was no way nuclear power could be removed from the agenda “*if you are serious about the issue of climate change*”.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2004/jul/07/energy.nuclearindustry>

**January 2006** The Government published a consultation document called “Our Energy Challenge” [https://fire.pppl.gov.uk\\_energy\\_review\\_2006.pdf](https://fire.pppl.gov.uk_energy_review_2006.pdf) It said an Energy Review would examine whether the 2003 assessment of nuclear power on economics and waste had changed.

**July 2006** Conclusions of the Energy Review Published. It concluded that new nuclear power stations would make a significant contribution to meeting our energy policy goals.

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/272376/6887.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/272376/6887.pdf)

**February 2007** The Government was forced to hold a second consultation on its nuclear power plans after a successful legal challenge in the High Court by Greenpeace. Mr Justice Sullivan said that the Government's energy review was not the "fullest public consultation" promised in the 2003 Energy White Paper, adding that it was "seriously flawed" and the process "manifestly inadequate and unfair." [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk\\_politics/6364281.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/6364281.stm)

**May 2007** The Government published a new Energy White Paper "Meeting the Energy Challenge" [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/243268/7124.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/243268/7124.pdf) With the publication of the Energy White Paper the Government also launched a 20-week consultation on nuclear power which ran until 10th October 2007. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file39197.pdf> The consultation considered "*whether it is in the public interest to allow energy companies to invest in new nuclear power stations.*"

**2007** EDF boss Vincent de Rivaz in 2007 said Britain would be cooking Christmas turkeys on new nuclear power by 2017. <https://www.itv.com/news/2016-09-15/hinkley-point-nuclear-plant-the-key-facts>

**January 2008** The Government publishes a White Paper on Nuclear Power. This concludes that "*it would be in the public interest to allow energy companies the option of investing in new nuclear power stations.*" [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/228944/7296.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228944/7296.pdf)

**February 2008.** Government consults on a proposed Funded Decommissioning Programme Guidance for New Nuclear Power Stations <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.berr.gov.uk/files/file44486.pdf>

**24<sup>th</sup> September 2008** French energy giant EDF finally agrees to buy British Energy in a £12.4bn deal. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2008/sep/24/britishenergy.edf.nuclear> EDF says it wants to build two reactors at Sizewell in Suffolk and two at Hinkley Point in Somerset. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2008/sep/25/edf.britishenergygroup>

**December 2008** The Government published a public consultation on an application from the Nuclear Industry Association (NIA) for the Regulatory Justification of four nuclear reactor designs. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20090609083117/http://www.berr.gov.uk/whatwedo/energy/sources/nuclear/whitepaper/actions/justification/page45386.html>

**15<sup>th</sup> April 2009** The Government publishes a list of eleven potential sites for a new generation of nuclear power plants, including Sizewell and Hinkley Point, which were nominated by EDF Energy. <https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100430154925/http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/news/pn042/pn042.aspx>

**November 2009.** Government publishes Draft National Policy Statements on Energy (EN-1) [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/228729/9780108508493.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228729/9780108508493.pdf) and Nuclear (EN-6) [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/228630/9780108508332.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228630/9780108508332.pdf) Ten potential nuclear sites are listed – Dungeness dropped from the list.

**March 2010** Government consults on a Methodology to Determine a Fixed Unit Price for Waste Disposal and Updated Cost Estimates for Nuclear Decommissioning, Waste Management and Waste Disposal. [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/42533/1\\_20100324145948\\_e\\_ConsultationonFixedUnitPricemethodologyandupdatedcostestimates.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/42533/1_20100324145948_e_ConsultationonFixedUnitPricemethodologyandupdatedcostestimates.pdf)

**12<sup>th</sup> May 2010** Coalition agreement reached between the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats specifically says the “*Conservatives ... are committed to allowing the replacement of existing nuclear power stations provided ... they receive no public subsidy*”.

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk\\_politics/election\\_2010/8677933.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/uk_politics/election_2010/8677933.stm)

**October 2010** The Government publishes its Justification decision on two nuclear reactor designs, Westinghouse's AP1000 and Areva's EPR – the type of reactor being built at Hinkley Point C .

[https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121217180734/http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/reg\\_just\\_cons/reg\\_just\\_cons.aspx](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20121217180734/http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/consultations/reg_just_cons/reg_just_cons.aspx)

**October 2010** Revised Draft National Policy Statements on Energy (EP-1)

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110302182103/https://www.energynpsconsultation.decc.gov.uk/overarching>

and Nuclear are published for consultation, EP-6 Volume 1

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110302182042/https://www.energynpsconsultation.decc.gov.uk/nuclear> There are 8 sites on the list, Braystones and Kirksanton are dropped.

EP-6 Volume 2

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20110302182042/https://www.energynpsconsultation.decc.gov.uk/nuclear>

**November 2010.** Professor Steve Thomas, Greenwich University, publishes EPR in Crisis.

[https://gala.gre.ac.uk/id/eprint/4699/3/\(ITEM\\_4699\)\\_THOMAS\\_2010-11-E-EPR.pdf](https://gala.gre.ac.uk/id/eprint/4699/3/(ITEM_4699)_THOMAS_2010-11-E-EPR.pdf)

**December 2010** The Government consults on a revised Funded Decommissioning Programme (FDP) Guidance

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/42613/985-consultation-revised-fdp-guide.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/42613/985-consultation-revised-fdp-guide.pdf) and updated Waste Transfer Pricing (WTP) methodology

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/42622/984-consultation-waste-transfer-pricing-method.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/42622/984-consultation-waste-transfer-pricing-method.pdf)

**11<sup>th</sup> March 2011** Following a huge earthquake, a record tsunami wave hit the north east coast of Japan. A huge wave hit the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear plant seriously damaging large parts of the outer structures of 4 of the 6. Reactors 1, 2 and 3 suffered meltdowns. Reactor 4 spent fuel pond suffered severe damage.

**19<sup>th</sup> July 2011.** Finalised National Policy Statements on Energy and Nuclear are designated in Parliament.

EN-1

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37046/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37046/1938-overarching-nps-for-energy-en1.pdf)

EN-6 (Part 1)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37051/2009-nps-for-nuclear-volumeI.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37051/2009-nps-for-nuclear-volumeI.pdf)

EN-6 (Part 2)

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/37052/1943-nps-nuclear-power-annex-volII.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/37052/1943-nps-nuclear-power-annex-volII.pdf)

**29<sup>th</sup> July 2011** Plans are approved for preparatory work to begin on Hinkley C despite the fact that EDF still has no formal permission to construct the reactor.

<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2011/jul/29/planners-approve-nuclear-power-station-preparatory-work>

**31<sup>st</sup> October 2011** The Infrastructure Planning Commission (IPC) received EDF Energy's application for a Development Consent Order for a new nuclear power station at Hinkley Point. The Stop Hinkley



Campaign condemns the application as “*a dangerous diversion from a genuinely sustainable pathway for the UK’s energy needs*”. <http://stophinkley.org/PressReleases/pr111031IPCannouncement.pdf>  
Registration to take part in the inquiry is required before 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2012.

**December 2011** Government publishes finalised Guidance for a Funded Decommissioning Programme for new nuclear power stations.  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/42628/3797-guidance-funded-decommissioning-programme-consult.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/42628/3797-guidance-funded-decommissioning-programme-consult.pdf) and Waste Transfer Pricing Methodology for the disposal of higher activity waste from new nuclear power stations.  
[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/42629/3798-waste-transfer-pricing-methodology.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/42629/3798-waste-transfer-pricing-methodology.pdf)

**14th December 2011** the Regulators (ONR and EA) grant interim Design Acceptance Confirmations (iDACs) and interim Statements of Design Acceptability (iSoDAs) for the UK EPR and the AP1000 reactor designs. The Regulators also confirmed that they are satisfied with how EDF and Westinghouse plan to resolve the GDA issues identified during the process.

**May 2012** Stop Hinkley and the Nuclear Free Local Authorities make a joint submission to the National Infrastructure Directorate over the proposed Hinkley Point C  
[https://www.nuclearpolicy.info/docs/nuclearmonitor/NFLA\\_New\\_Nuclear\\_Monitor\\_No27.pdf](https://www.nuclearpolicy.info/docs/nuclearmonitor/NFLA_New_Nuclear_Monitor_No27.pdf)

**23<sup>rd</sup> Oct 2012** Vincent de Rivaz, chief executive of EDF Energy, told the Energy and Climate Change select committee that he had still not made up his mind whether to go ahead with Hinkley Point C – it wants further reassurances from the government on what assistance the company will receive.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2012/oct/23/future-nuclear-power-uk-edf>

**28<sup>th</sup> Nov 2012** Construction of Hinkley has now slipped by a full two years. First concrete pour on the nuclear island, which was originally expected to take place in 2013, is not now expected until mid-2015 - two years late. <https://www.newcivilengineer.com/archive/hinkley-nuclear-plant-faces-two-year-delay-28-11-2012/>

**13<sup>th</sup> December 2012** ONR and the Environment Agency grant Design Acceptance Confirmations (DAC) and Statements of Design Acceptability (SoDA) for the UK EPR Reactor Design.  
<http://news.onr.org.uk/2012/12/uk-regulators-confirm-acceptance-of-new-nuclear-reactor-design/>

**4<sup>th</sup> Feb 2013** Centrica, which had an option to take a 20% stake in new reactors planned for Hinkley Point in Somerset and Sizewell in Suffolk, pulls out, because “*the anticipated project costs in new nuclear have increased and the construction timetable has extended by a number of years.*”  
<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/newsbysector/energy/9846895/Centrica-exit-threatens-UK-nuclear-plans.html>

**19<sup>th</sup> March 2013** Ed Davey, Liberal Democrat Secretary of State for Energy & Climate change gives planning permission to Hinkley Point C <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-21839684>

**20<sup>th</sup> Oct 2013** Government completes a deal with EDF after a year of negotiations. EDF Energy will be guaranteed £92.50. index-linked, for each megawatt hour (MWh) of electricity generated for 35 years. Analysts declare themselves to be “flabbergasted”. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/french-will-cash-in-on-uk-nuclear-power-deal-xspgfgqx5g6>

**18<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013** European Commission launches a full investigation into whether Britain is providing up to £17bn of potentially illegal public guarantees to the proposed Hinkley Point C nuclear power station. [https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP\\_13\\_1277](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_13_1277)

**8<sup>th</sup> Oct 2014** European Commission approves subsidies of up to £17.6 billion to EDF Energy to build two new nuclear reactors at Hinkley Point in Somerset.  
<http://www.stophinkley.org/PressReleases/pr141008.pdf>

**21<sup>st</sup> Oct 2014** Cambridge nuclear engineer describes Hinkley Point EPR as “unconstructable”  
<https://www.carboncommentary.com/blog/2014/10/22/cambridge-nuclear-engineer-casts-doubt-on-whether-hinkley-point-epr-nuclear-plant-can-be-constructed>

**2<sup>nd</sup> July 2015** Greenpeace and nine German and Austrian utilities selling renewable energy launched legal action against state aid for a new British nuclear power plant, which was approved by the European commission. <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/jul/02/greenpeace-utilities-launch-suit-against-hinkley-nuclear-plant>

**6<sup>th</sup> July 2015** Austria files a legal challenge at the European court of justice against EU-granted state subsidies for a new nuclear power plant in Britain.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/jul/06/austria-files-legal-complaint-against-uk-hinkley-point-c-nuclear-plant>

**20<sup>th</sup> Oct 2015** China General Nuclear Power Corporation agrees to take a one-third stake in the £24bn nuclear power station to be built at Hinkley Point.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2015/oct/20/china-to-take-one-third-stake-in-24bn-hinkley-nuclear-power-station>

**28<sup>th</sup> July 2016** Theresa May’s government stunned the energy industry by announcing a further review of Hinkley Point hours after EDF approved the project.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/business/2016/jul/28/hinkley-point-c-to-go-ahead-after-edf-board-approves-project>

**29<sup>th</sup> Sept 2016** The government and EDF signed the main contract for the new £18 billion Hinkley Point C nuclear power station. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/sep/29/hinkley-point-ministers-sign-go-ahead-for-nuclear-power-plant>

**23<sup>rd</sup> June 2017** National Audit Office (NAO) says Hinkley Point C is a “*risky and expensive*” deal and the government “*has locked consumers into a risky and expensive project with uncertain strategic and economic benefits*”. <https://www.nao.org.uk/report/hinkley-point-c/>

**19<sup>th</sup> July 2017** Government figures show the lifetime cost of Hinkley Point C to consumers could rise to around £50bn <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/edition/business/hinkley-point-cost-could-soar-to-50bn-6brnph9q7>

**September 2017** Emeritus Professor of Energy Policy, Steve Thomas, says it is time to cancel Hinkley Point C. <http://www.no2nuclearpower.org.uk/wp/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Time-to-Cancel-HinkleyFinal.pdf>

**10<sup>th</sup> July 2018** National Infrastructure Assessment says: “*It is now possible to conceive of a low-cost electricity system that is principally powered by renewable energy sources.*”<https://nic.org.uk/studies-reports/national-infrastructure-assessment/>

**12<sup>th</sup> July 2018** Austrian appeal against UK Government funding for Hinkley Point C is dismissed by the European Court of Justice (ECJ) <https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2018-07/cp180104en.pdf>

**30<sup>th</sup> July 2018** Stop Hinkley Campaign writes to Office for Nuclear Regulation about rising concern regarding the impact of sea level rise on Hinkley Point C

<http://www.stophinkley.org/PressReleases/pr180730.pdf>  
<http://www.stophinkley.org/Health/Hinkley%20Point%20C%20&%20Sea-Level%20Rise.pdf>

**11<sup>th</sup> Dec 2018** EDF Energy announced the completion of the first part of the concrete pouring for the base slab for unit 1 of Hinkley Point C (HPC). Four more pours of concrete will be required before the so-called “raft” that supports the reactor building will be complete. <https://www.world-nuclear-news.org/Articles/Major-concrete-pour-at-Hinkley-Point-C>

**28<sup>th</sup> June 2019** EDF Energy announces completion of base for first reactor. <https://www.nucnet.org/news/edf-energy-announces-completion-of-base-for-first-reactor-6-5-2019>

**26<sup>th</sup> September 2019** The cost of Hinkley Point C (HPC) has increased by as much as £2.9 billion, to £22.5 billion, and it may be delayed by a further 15 months – it may not now be ready until 2027. <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/50b3a652-dfd3-11e9-9f61-dcefea5f5359>

**1<sup>st</sup> June 2020** EDF completes concrete pour for the base of second reactor at Hinkley Point C <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-somerset-52882999>

**31<sup>st</sup> July 2020** The French market watchdog fines EDF €5m (£4.5m) for misleading investors about the cost of the Hinkley Point C new nuclear project in October 2014 . <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/jul/31/hinkley-point-c-french-watchdog-fines-edf-5m-for-false-claims-on-cost>

**20<sup>th</sup> Aug 2020** A new report from Professor Steve Thomas, and Alison Downes claims that EDF has no credible means to finance the Hinkley Point C (HPC) project. <https://stopsizewellc.org/core/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Hinkley-finance-AMF-CDC-update.pdf>

The Guardian has published two nuclear timelines in the past:

Guardian 10th Jan 2008 <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2008/jan/10/nuclearpower.energy>  
Guardian 21<sup>st</sup> Oct 2013 <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2013/oct/21/nuclear-power-in-the-uk-a-history>