



# Immingham Green Energy Terminal

TR030008

Volume 7

7.1 Planning Statement

Appendix E – Government Policy Documents that  
Support the Transition to Net Zero

Planning Act 2008

Regulation 5(2)(p), 5(2)(q) & 6(3)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed  
Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as  
amended)

September 2023

# Infrastructure Planning

## Planning Act 2008

The Infrastructure Planning  
(Applications: Prescribed Forms and  
Procedure) Regulations 2009 (as amended)

# Immingham Green Energy Terminal

## Development Consent Order 2023

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### 7.1 Planning Statement

### Appendix E – Government Policy Documents that support the Transition to Net Zero

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<b>Regulation Reference</b>	APFP Regulation 5(2)(p), 5(2)(q) & 6(3)
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# 1 Government Documents that provide the Government's legislation and policy on the transition to Net Zero

1.1.1 Table below describes the other legislation, policy and guidance which support Net Zero that have been considered within this DCO Application.

**Table 1: Government documents that support Net Zero**

Document	Description
<b>Climate Change Act 2008 and 2050 Target Amendment Order</b>	The Climate Change Act (Ref 1-1) sets a target for the year 2050 for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to achieve net zero. The 2050 Target Amendment Order committed the UK to achieving net zero by 2050, compared to the previous target of an 80% reduction in emissions by 2050. Net zero refers to achieving a balance between the amount of greenhouse gas emissions produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere.
<b>Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (July 2011)</b>	EN-1 (Ref 1-2) sets out the Government's policy, including the need for the development of nationally significant energy infrastructure which seeks a reduction in carbon emissions, energy security and affordability. EN-1 recognises carbon capture and storage as an emerging technology.  EN-1 sets out national policy for energy infrastructure and provides the primary basis for decisions by the Secretary of State. Paragraph 1.7.2 of EN-1 states that the energy National Policy Statements (NPSs) should speed up the transition to a low carbon economy and thus help to realise UK climate change commitments. In addition, paragraph 1.7.2 states that the energy NPSs are likely to contribute positive towards improving the vitality and competitiveness of the UK energy market by providing greater clarity thereby improving the UK's security of supply.
<b>A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment (January 2018, updated February 2023)</b>	The 25 Year Environment Plan (Ref 1-3) sets out the Government's proposals to help the natural world regain and retain good health, aiming to deliver cleaner air and water in urban and rural areas, protect threatened species and provide richer wildlife habitats. Goals and targets set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan include reducing the risk of harm from environmental hazards such as flood risk and mitigating and adapting to climate change.
<b>Net Zero: Opportunities for the Power Sector, National Infrastructure Commission (March 2020)</b>	The National Infrastructure Commission prepared evidence and analysis of the electricity system in the context of the 2050 net zero greenhouse gas emissions target (Ref 1-4) setting out that the best way to achieve a low-cost low carbon electricity system for the UK was to deliver at least 50 per cent renewable generation by 2030, as part of the transition to a highly renewable generation mix.  The paper also sets out analysis of the impact that hydrogen and bioenergy with carbon capture and storage could have if deployed in the power sector, concluding that these technologies could lower systems costs if deployed in line with assumed cost estimates.

Document	Description
<p><b>The ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution (November 2020)</b></p>	<p>The Government's ten-point plan (Ref 1-5) sets out the Government's approach to support green jobs and accelerate the path to net zero through significant government investment and incentives for private sector investment. Point 2 of the ten-point plan seeks to drive the growth of low carbon hydrogen and point 8 seeks to drive investment in carbon capture and storage.</p> <p>The Ten Point Plan sets out the Government's aim for the UK to develop 5GW of low carbon hydrogen production capacity by 2030, although note this commitment was doubled to 10GW through the British Energy Security Strategy (April 2022).</p>
<p><b>National Infrastructure Strategy (November 2020)</b></p>	<p>The National Infrastructure Strategy (Ref 1-6) sets out the Government's plans to deliver improvements to the quality of the UK's infrastructure to help level up and contribute to net zero emissions by 2050. The Strategy also seeks to encourage private investment by providing clarity to the Government's plans and also accelerate and improve delivery through wide-ranging reforms to the planning system and the greater use of cutting-edge construction technology. Levelling up the UK is a key aim of the Strategy, creating regional powerhouses through backing new green growth clusters in traditional industrial areas, with carbon capture and storage, offshore wind, port infrastructure and low carbon hydrogen.</p>
<p><b>Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future (December 2020)</b></p>	<p>The Energy White Paper (Ref 1-7) follows on from the Government's ten-point plan and national infrastructure strategy and sets out the Government's measures to transform energy, support the economy and job creation and create a fair deal for consumers. The Energy White Paper recognises that the production of hydrogen will be critical in reducing emissions and committed the Government to publishing a dedicated Hydrogen Strategy to position the UK as a world leader in the production and use of clean hydrogen.</p>
<p><b>UK Hydrogen Strategy (August 2021, updated December 2022)</b></p>	<p>The UK Hydrogen Strategy (Ref 1-8) sets out the Government's plan to deliver hydrogen production to help meet the sixth carbon budget (2033-2037) and net zero obligations. The strategy considers production, distribution, storage and use of hydrogen and sets out a route map for establishing a hydrogen economy with key actions and milestones. A range of commitments are provided relating to hydrogen production including setting up the Net Zero Hydrogen Fund and developing hydrogen business models and further development of the detail of the production strategy.</p>
<p><b>Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (October 2021)</b></p>	<p>The Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener (Ref 1-9) sets out the Government's policies and long-term plan for decarbonising all sectors of the UK economy, including power, industry and transport to meet the 2050 net zero obligations. The Net Zero Strategy also seeks to provide support for the transition to net zero through innovation and investment in research and development, job creation, embedding net zero in government and empowering the public and businesses to make green choices by making them affordable and easy.</p>
<p><b>The Environment Act 2021 (November 2021)</b></p>	<p>The Environment Act 2021 (Ref 1-10) serves as enabling legislation for future regulations and policy making in respect of environmental</p>

Document	Description
	<p>protection. Section 99 and Schedule 15 of the Environment Act relate to the provision of a biodiversity net gain (“BNG”) for Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (“NSIPs”). However, these sections of the Environment Act have not yet come into force (they are proposed to do so in November 2025), and there is currently no relevant secondary legislation in force stemming from the same. Similarly, the National Policy Statement for Ports (Ref 1-11) has not yet been updated to include a requirement to provide BNG. As such, it is not yet a legislative or policy requirement to provide BNG in relation to NSIPs.</p>
<p><b>Levelling up the United Kingdom (February 2022)</b></p>	<p>The Government’s levelling up strategy (Ref 1-12) seeks to spread opportunity more equally across the UK. In areas that have stalled or are in decline, the Government are seeking to improve productivity, boost economic growth, encourage innovation, create jobs and enhance educational attainment.</p>
<p><b>British Energy Security Strategy (April 2022)</b></p>	<p>The British Energy Security Strategy (Ref 1-13) seeks to put measures in place to reduce the UK’s reliance on imported energy and instead build an energy system that is more self-reliant. The strategy sets out that gas and oil will still be needed but would be sourced domestically and stored in reserves under the North Sea for times of peak demand. As well as investing in the North Sea, the strategy seeks to expand the UK’s renewable capacity, lead in nuclear power and produce more hydrogen. The British Energy Security Strategy doubled the UK’s ambition for low carbon hydrogen production to up to 10GW by 2030, up from 5GW set out in the Government’s ten-point plan.</p>
<p><b>Energy Bill (July 2022)</b></p>	<p>The Energy Bill (Ref 1-14) was introduced to the UK Parliament in July 2022 to deliver a cleaner, more affordable and secure energy system. The Bill is intended to achieve this through leveraging private investment in clean technologies by accelerating the growth of low carbon technologies, enabling the set up and scale of CO<sub>2</sub> and hydrogen transport and storage networks, enabling enhanced knowledge share across the carbon capture and storage industry and taking steps to explore the role for hydrogen to heat homes and workplace as well as accelerating the decarbonisation of UK transport.</p>
<p><b>Powering up Britain (March 2023)</b>  <b>Powering Up Britain: Energy Security Plan (March 2023)</b>  <b>Powering Up Britain: Net Zero Growth Plan (March 2023)</b></p>	<p>Powering up Britain (Ref 1-144) sets out the Government’s plans to enhance the UK’s energy security, realise the economic opportunities of a transition to net zero and deliver on the net zero obligations. Measures to achieve this include making a world leading commitment to carbon capture and storage, delivering a hydrogen economy, accelerating the deployment of renewables, decarbonising transport, speeding up the planning process and mobilising private investment.</p> <p>Powering Up Britain sets out the department’s approach to energy security and net zero, and acts as an introduction to Powering Up Britain: Energy Security Plan (Ref 1-16), and Powering Up Britain: Net Zero Growth Plan (Ref 1-17), both of which are complementary and should be read alongside each other.</p>

Document	Description
<p><b>Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (March 2023)</b></p>	<p>Draft EN-1 (Ref 1-18) sets out general principles and impacts to be considered for all types of energy Nationally significant Infrastructure Projects covered by the draft Energy NPSs. Once designated it will form the primary basis for determining if development consent should be granted and is underpinned by the principle that there will be a need for significant amounts of new large-scale energy infrastructure to meet the Government’s energy objectives.</p> <p>Draft EN-1 recognises the need for new nationally significant carbon capture and storage infrastructure to support the transition to a net zero economy, and also the increasingly significant role that low carbon hydrogen will play in decarbonisation.</p> <p>Draft EN-1 follows and supersedes previous draft versions published by the Government in 2021.</p>

## 2 References

- Ref 1-1 HM Government (2008). Climate Change Act 2008.
- Ref 1-2 Department of Energy & Climate Change (2011). Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1)
- Ref 1-3 Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (2018). A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment.
- Ref 1-4 National Infrastructure Commission (2020). Net Zero: Opportunities for the power sector.
- Ref 1-5 HM Government (2020). The ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution.
- Ref 1-6 HM Treasury (2020). National Infrastructure Strategy.
- Ref 1-7 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020). Energy White Paper: Powering our net zero future.
- Ref 1-8 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2021). UK Hydrogen Strategy
- Ref 1-9 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2021). Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener.
- Ref 1-10 The Stationery Office Limited (2021). The Environment Act 2021.
- Ref 1-11 Department for Transport (2012). The National Planning Policy Statement for Ports.
- Ref 1-12 Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Net Zero (2022). Levelling Up the United Kingdom.
- Ref 1-13 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2022). British Energy Security Strategy.
- Ref 1-14 UK Parliament (2022). Energy Bill.
- Ref 1-15 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). Powering up Britain.
- Ref 1-16 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). Powering up Britain. Energy Security Plan
- Ref 1-17 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). Powering up Britain. Net Zero Growth Plan
- Ref 1-18 Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (2023). Draft Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1).