

National Grid Cable Tunnel Replacement Project

Environmental Statement Volume II Chapter 6 Planning Policy

December 2023



Quality information

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6 Planning Policy

6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 This chapter of the Environmental Statement (ES) provides a summary of national, regional and local planning policies of relevance to the TKRE Cable Tunnel Replacement Project (hereafter the “Proposed Development”). Where particular policies are applicable to individual discipline assessments these have been referenced within the specific ES chapters (Volume III Chapters 7 to 15 and Volume IV Chapters 16 to 24) of this ES.
- 6.1.2 As detailed in Chapter 1, Thurrock Council’s screening opinion (23/00681/SCR, received 7 July 2023) confirmed that the Proposed Development is not considered to be ‘EIA Development’. Gravesham Borough Council’s screening opinion (20230668, received 3 August 2023) confirmed their opinion that the Proposed Development is ‘EIA Development’. Consequently, an EIA has been prepared to support both planning applications to Thurrock Council and Gravesham Borough Council.
- 6.1.3 Therefore, this ES reports the findings of the EIA that has been undertaken in compliance with the Town and Country Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017 (as amended 2018), which implement the European Union (EU) Directive 2014/52/EU (hereafter referred to as the ‘EIA Regulations’) (Ref 6-1). It considers the likely significant environmental effects of the Proposed Development through construction and operation, as well as the proposed mitigation measures recommended to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset any likely significant adverse effects on the environment.
- 6.1.4 As of exit day (11pm on 31 January 2020), the UK is no longer an EU Member State. The European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018 (EU(W)A 2018) (Ref 6-2) provides for the European Communities Act 1972 (ECA 1972) (Ref 1-4) to be repealed from exit day. In exercise of the powers in EU(W)A 2018, the UK government made the Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018 (SI 2018/1232) (Ref 6-3). These regulations provide for the EIA Regulations to be amended with effect from 11pm on 31 December 2020. In particular, the amendments update references in the EIA Regulations to EU law, Member States and related terms to reflect the UK leaving the EU. The regulations do not make any substantive changes to the way the EIA regime now operates in England and Wales following the UK’s exit from the EU.
- 6.1.5 This ES considers the potential environmental impacts of all the Proposed Development components regardless of whether they require planning permission or can be carried out under permitted development rights, in line with the guidance set out in the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (Ref 6-6).
- 6.1.6 The elements of the Proposed Development that form the subject of the planning application are set out in Table 6-1. These elements requiring planning permission must be determined in accordance with the Adopted Development Plan and other material considerations. This is set out in more detail within the Planning Statements (Tilbury and Gravesend) which accompany the planning application.

Table 6-1: Elements Requiring Planning Permission

Project Compound	Primary Consent	Determining Authority
Permanent Work at Tilbury		
New tunnel, Sealing End Compound and headhouse	Full Planning Permission, Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) (as amended) (Ref 6-4).	Thurrock Council
Permanent Work at Gravesend		
New tunnel, Sealing End Compound and headhouse	Full Planning Permission, Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (TCPA) (as amended) (Ref 6-4).	Gravesham Borough Council

6.2 National Planning Policy

National Planning Policy Framework (Updated 2023)

- 6.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Ref 6-9) was revised on 5 September 2023 and sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. The NPPF was first published in March 2012, revised in 2018, 2019 and 2023.
- 6.2.2 The NPPF sets out national policies that guide plan-making and decision taking at a local level. At its heart is a *"presumption in favour of sustainable development"* (Paragraph 11) that is necessary to allow sustainable development to be pursued in a positive way. Paragraph 11 explains that...:
"...For decision-taking this means:
c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or
d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:
i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole."
- 6.2.3 Sections 5 to 17 of the NPPF set out how planning policies and decisions should contribute to achieving particular thematic objectives.
- 6.2.4 'Meeting the challenge of climate change, flooding and coastal change' is the theme of Section 14 of the NPPF and is of most relevant to the planning application. It sets out that *"the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate"*, and *"support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure"* (Paragraph 152).
- 6.2.5 Paragraph 158 adds further that:
"When determining planning applications for renewable and low carbon development, local planning authorities should:
a) not require applicants to demonstrate the overall need for renewable or low carbon energy, and recognise that even small-scale projects provide a valuable contribution to cutting greenhouse gas emissions; and
b) approve the application if its impacts are (or can be made) acceptable..."
- 6.2.6 The Proposed Development has been developed having regard to the guiding principles fundamental to achieving sustainable development as detailed throughout the NPPF.

National Planning Practice Guidance

The National Planning Practice Guidance¹ (PPG) (Ref 6-10) was first published in the 2014 and with together with the NPPF it set out what the Government expects of local authorities. The PPG is separated into 42 pieces of guidance covering all aspects of the planning process. The relevant sections are:

- Air quality - 1 November 2019;
- Climate change - 15 March 2019;
- Design: process and tools - 1 October 2019;

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>
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- Determining a planning application - 24 June 2021;
- Effective use of land - 22 July 2019;
- Flood risk and coastal change - 20 August 2021;
- Healthy and safe communities - 1 November 2019;
- Historic environment - 23 July 2019;
- Light pollution - 1 November 2019;
- Minerals - 17 October 2014;
- Natural environment - 21 July 2019;
- Noise - 22 July 2019;
- Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space - 6 March 2014; and
- Renewable and low carbon energy - 18 June 2015.

The Energy White Paper – Powering our Net Zero Future (2020)

- 6.2.7 The Energy White Paper – Powering our Net Zero Future (EWP) (Ref 6-11) was presented to Parliament in December 2020 and builds on the Prime Minister's Ten Point Plan. At the core of the EWP is the commitment to achieve net zero and tackle climate change. The EWP seeks to put in place a strategy for the wider energy system that transforms energy, supports a green recovery, and creates a fair deal for consumers (page 4).
- 6.2.8 Chapter 2 of the EWP deals with 'Power' with the stated goal being to use electricity to enable the transition away from fossil fuels and decarbonise the economy cost-effectively by 2050. Figure 3.2 of the plan, '*Electricity demand, Net Zero scenarios*' (page 42) highlights how electricity demand could double by 2050 as electricity replaces the use of petrol and diesel in transport and to some extent, gas for heating. This would require a four-fold increase in clean electricity generation with the decarbonisation of electricity being required to underpin the delivery of the net zero target.
- 6.2.9 The EWP commits to complete a review of the existing energy National Policy Statements (NPS), with the aim of designating updated NPS by the end of 2021 (see section 4.2.5).

National Policy Statements

- 6.2.10 The energy National Policy Statements (NPS) were first designated in 2011; they set out the Government's policy for the delivery of energy infrastructure and provide the legal framework for planning decisions. The statements applicable to the Proposed Development are the Overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 6-12) and Electricity Networks (EN-5) (Ref 6-13).
- 6.2.11 The Government announced a review of the current suite of energy NPS's in the Energy White Paper: Powering our Net Zero Future (Ref 6-11) in December 2020. The Energy White Paper establishes the goal of a decisive shift from fossil fuels to clean energy, in power, buildings and industry, while creating jobs and growing the economy and keeping energy bills affordable. It addresses how and why our energy system needs to evolve to deliver this goal whilst retaining a secure and operable energy system. Policies EN-1 to EN-5 are being amended to reflect the policies set out in the White Paper and support the investment required to build the infrastructure needed to transition to net zero.
- 6.2.12 NPS EN-1 and EN-5 are detailed below, including pertinent points from the new versions (November, 2023) though it should be noted these do not come into force until 2024. While the review is undertaken, the current suite of NPS remain relevant government policy and EN-1 to 5 have effect for the purposes of the Planning Act 2008. Whilst the Proposed Development is not consented pursuant to the Planning Act 2008, section 1.2.1 of NPS EN-1 and EN-5 makes it clear that this NPS is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Overarching National Planning Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2011)

- 6.2.13 The overarching National Policy Statement for Energy (EN-1) (Ref 6-12) recognises the importance and need for the development of new and reinforced electricity transmission assets to support the growing demand and development of new renewable and low carbon generating facilities. EN-1 sets out the Government's policy for delivery of major energy infrastructure. This NPS, taken together with EN-5, is a material consideration in decision making on relevant applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).
- 6.2.14 Part 2 of EN-1 sets out 'Government policy on energy and energy infrastructure development'. It confirms the following:
- the Government's commitment to meet its (then) legally binding target to cut GHG emissions by at least 80% by 2050 compared to 1990 levels;
 - the need to affect a transition to a low carbon economy so as to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions; and
 - the importance of maintaining secure and reliable energy supplies as older fossil fuel generating plant close as a result of the European Union Emissions Trading System ('EU ETS') and the UK moves toward a low carbon economy.
- 6.2.15 Specifically, Paragraph 2.1.2 recognises that:
- 'energy is vital to economic prosperity and social well-being and so it is important to ensure that the UK has secure and affordable energy. Producing the energy the UK requires and getting it to where it is needed necessitates a significant amount of infrastructure, both large and small scale.'*
- 6.2.16 Paragraph 2.20 of EN-1 notes that it is critical that the UK continues to have secure and reliable supplies of electricity as we transition to a low carbon economy and notes that to manage the risks to achieving security of supply, we need sufficient electricity capacity to meet demand at all times and that electricity demand must be simultaneously and continuously met by its supply.
- 6.2.17 Section 3.3 of Part 3 of EN-1 sets out why the Government believes that there is an urgent need for new electricity infrastructure, including:
- Meeting energy security and carbon reduction objectives – all types of energy infrastructure covered by the NPS are needed to achieve energy security in the UK at the same time as reducing GHG emissions;
 - The need to replace closing electricity generating capacity – at least 22 gigawatts (GW) of existing electricity generating capacity will need to be replaced in the coming years, as a result of ageing power stations and tightening environmental regulation. Additionally, 10 GW of nuclear generating capacity is expected to close over the next 20 years (from 2011);
 - The need for more electricity capacity to support the increased supply from renewable sources – decarbonisation of electricity generation is reliant on a dramatic increase in the amount of renewable energy; however, many renewable sources (such as wind, solar and tidal) are intermittent and cannot be adjusted to meet demand. Furthermore, EN-1 recognises that there will still be a role for fossil fuel generation to provide a cost-effective means of 'back up' electricity generation at short notice to support renewable technologies; and
 - Future increases in electricity demand – the demand for electricity is expected to increase and total electricity consumption could double by 2050. Depending upon the choice of how electricity is supplied, total capacity may need to more than double to be sufficiently robust to all weather conditions.
- 6.2.18 Paragraph 3.3.15 states the urgency at which new energy infrastructure should be brought forward as soon as possible and certainly within the next 10-15 years (from 2011).
- 6.2.19 Paragraph 3.7.2 of EN-1 states that both demand and supply of electricity will increase in the coming decades and that existing transmission networks will have to evolve and adapt to handle increases in demand.

- 6.2.20 Paragraph 3.7.4 states that new electricity infrastructure projects will add to the reliability of the national energy supply provide crucial national benefits which are shared by all users of the system. Paragraph 3.7.10 develops this point noting that there is an *'urgent need for new electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure to be provided'*.
- 6.2.21 Part 4 of EN-1 sets out a number of 'assessment principles' that must be taken into account by applicants and determining authorities in preparing and determining applications.
- 6.2.22 Part 5 of EN-1 deals with the 'Generic Impacts' of energy infrastructure. These include impacts that occur in relation to all or most types of energy infrastructure in addition to others that may only be relevant to certain technologies. Paragraph 5.1.2 stresses that the list of impacts is not exhaustive and that applicants should identify the impacts of their projects in the ES in terms of both those covered by the NPSs and others that may be relevant.

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2011)

- 6.2.23 Infrastructure covered by NPS EN-5 includes transmission systems through 400 kV lines, and associated infrastructure (substations and converter stations) and is therefore of relevance to the Proposed Development. This NPS, taken together with EN-1, is a material consideration in decision making on relevant applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (Ref 6-13) recognises the need to ensure a 'robust' electricity network to support a more complex system of supply and demand in moving toward a low carbon economy.
- 6.2.24 Part 2 of EN-5 outlines the assessment and technology-specific information relating to grid connection infrastructure. This includes factors influencing site selection, general assessment principles for electricity networks, climate change adaptation and consideration of good design. Part 2 also identifies a number of potential impacts for consideration, including biodiversity and geological conservation, landscape and visual, noise and vibration and electric and magnetic fields.
- 6.2.25 EN-5 paragraph 2.2 states that *'The general location of electricity network projects is often determined by the location, or anticipated location, of a particular generating station and the existing network infrastructure taking electricity to centres of energy use. This gives a locationally specific beginning and end to a line.'* It goes on to state that it is *'not necessarily the case that the connection between the beginning and end points should be via the most direct route (indeed this may be practically impossible), as the applicant will need to take a number of factors, including engineering and environmental aspects, into account'*.
- 6.2.26 When considering impacts for electricity networks infrastructure, all of the generic impacts covered in EN-1 are likely to be relevant, even if they only apply during one particular phase of the development (such as construction). NPS EN-5 sets out additional technology-specific considerations on the generic impacts considered in EN-1 for biodiversity and geological conservation, landscape and visual, and noise and vibration, which are detailed in ES Volumes III and VI (Chapters 7 and 15: Biodiversity, Chapters 8 and 16: Landscape and Visual, and Chapters 11 and 19: Noise and Vibration, respectively).

Update: Energy National Policy Statements

- 6.2.27 The Energy White Paper (EWP) sets out how the UK will clean up its energy system and reach net zero emissions by 2050. The EWP announced that the government would review the current Energy NPS' to reflect the policies and broader strategic approach set out in the white paper and ensure that we continue to have a planning policy framework which can support the infrastructure required for the transition to net zero.
- 6.2.28 An initial consultation on drafts ran from 6 September 2021 to 29 November 2021; with the consultation responses reviewed by the then Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), now Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ). The initial drafts were revised, and a new consultation ran between 30 March 2023 to 23 June 2023. New revised versions of the NPS' were published in November 2023, however these do not come into force until 2024. The 2011 versions remain in force at the time of writing.

- 6.2.29 Section 1.6.3 of NPS EN-1 (2023) (Ref 6-14) makes it clear that any emerging draft NPSs (or those designated but not yet having effect) are potentially capable of being important and relevant considerations in the decision-making process. Section 1.2.1 of NPS EN-1 (2023) makes it clear that this NPS is likely to be a material consideration in decision making on applications that fall under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended).

Overarching National Planning Statement for Energy (EN-1) (2023)

- 6.2.30 In its revised overarching policy statement, the government acknowledged that much of its plans to decarbonise the UK's economy involves electrification, such as in the areas of transport, heat and industry, and that this in itself would likely result in more than half of the UK's energy demand being met by electricity by 2050, up from just 17% in 2019.
- 6.2.31 The 2023 policy also states the need to ensure that there is security of energy supply in the UK and that the cost of energy is affordable for end-users. It states the need for new energy infrastructure in this regard is "urgent" and has proposed that the UK's energy infrastructure be made up of a mix of energy sources, including renewables, nuclear, low carbon hydrogen, residual use of unabated natural gas and crude oil fuels for heat, electricity, transport, and industrial applications.
- 6.2.32 EN-1 (2023) also acknowledges that different types of electricity infrastructure will be needed and includes an explanation of the need for new generation, network, storage and interconnection infrastructure, alongside energy efficiency and demand-side response measures.

National Policy Statement for Electricity Networks Infrastructure (EN-5) (2023)

- 6.2.33 EN-5 has been updated to reflect the importance of building electricity network infrastructure that not only connects new generation with centres of demand, but also guarantees system robustness and security of supply even as the energy system grows increasingly complex. It has also been revised to reflect the current policy and regulatory landscape.
- 6.2.34 A new section has been added specifically dealing with the question of rights and interests in land, which encourages developers to pursue permanent land rights wherever possible, rather than relying on wayleaves, to provide a more stable and secure footing, as well as ensuring better value for electricity billpayers in the long run. Guidance has also been clarified around developers pursuing the compulsory acquisition of rights in land for the purposes not only of the construction itself, but also for any necessary mitigation and/or biodiversity net gain schemes.
- 6.2.35 Bringing the document in line with updates to relevant environmental regulations, requirements have been added on developers to safeguard the soil quality of the land they use, and to take measures to reduce or eliminate the fugitive emission of sulphur hexafluoride (SF6) from network assets into the atmosphere. The document also contains guidance on the types of biodiversity net gain scheme best suited to the linear nature of electricity networks infrastructure, such as reconnecting habitats via green corridors.

6.3 Thurrock Council Current Development Plan (2015)

- 6.3.1 The Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (Core Strategy) (Ref 6-16) is currently Thurrock Council's main local plan document. It was originally adopted on 21 December 2011 and updated on 28 January 2015 following an independent examination.
- 6.3.2 The Core Strategy comprises 19 objectives, five spatial policies, 33 thematic policies and 16 policies for management of development to provide the framework for the council's jurisdiction up to 2026 so as to build a successful and sustainable future in which land and sites are made available for health, education, open space, industry and housing, together with improved accessibility to these facilities by all sections of the community.
- 6.3.3 Objectives SSO1, SSO2, SSO7, SSO14, SSO16, SSO17 and SSO18 are considered most relevant to the consideration of the Proposed Development and are reflected throughout the policies.
- 6.3.4 The relevant spatial policies comprise:
- CSSP3: Sustainable Infrastructure;

- CSSP4: Sustainable Green Belt; and
- CSSP5: Sustainable Greengrid.

6.3.5 The relevant thematic policies comprise:

- Policy CSTP6 – Strategic Employment Provision;
- Policy CSTP13 – Emergency Services and Utilities;
- Policy CSTP18 - Green Infrastructure;
- Policy CSTP19 – Biodiversity;
- Policy CSTP22 – Thurrock Design;
- Policy CSTP24 – Heritage Assets and the Historic Environment;
- Policy CSTP25 – Climate Change;
- Policy CSTP26 – Renewable or Low-Carbon Energy Generation;
- Policy CSTP27 – Management and Reduction of Flood Risk;
- Policy CSTP28 – River Thames;
- Policy CSTP29 – Waste Strategy;
- Policy CSTP30 – Regional Waste Apportionment;
- Policy CSTP31: Provision of Minerals; and
- Policy CSTP32 – Safeguarding Mineral Resources.

6.3.6 The relevant policies for the management of development comprise;

- Built Environment:
 - PMD1: Minimising Pollution and Impacts on Amenity;
 - PMD2: Design and Layout;
 - PMD3: Tall Buildings;
 - PMD4: Historic Environment.
- Natural Environment:
 - PMD6: Development in the Green Belt; and
 - PMD7: Biodiversity, Geological Conservation and Development;
- Transport and Access:
 - PMD10: Transport Assessments and Travel Plans.
- Climate Change:
 - PMD12: Sustainable Buildings;
 - PMD13: Decentralised, Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation; and
 - PMD 14: Carbon Neutral Development.
- Flood Risk:
 - PMD15: Flood Risk Assessment.
- Developers Contribution:
 - PMD16: Developer Contributions.

Essex Minerals Local Plan – Adopted First Review, Jan 1997

- 6.3.7 Thurrock Council's development plan for minerals is comprised of both the adopted Core Strategy and the saved Essex Minerals Local Plan adopted first review, November 1996 (Ref 6-17). These will remain the adopted policies for minerals until the new local plan is adopted.

New Local Plan

- 6.3.8 In February 2014, Thurrock Council started work on a new Local Plan. Two 'issues and options' consultations have taken place in 2016 and 2018 respectively. Thurrock Council now in the process of preparing a draft Local Plan building on the Issues and Options stages and considering new and updated evidence. No draft was available at the time of writing this ES.
- 6.3.9 At the time of writing, Thurrock Council had released its Regulation 18 document which will be presented at the Extraordinary Full Council meeting on 6th December 2023. Should members vote to progress the draft Local Plan, a Regulation 18 consultation will commence, where the public will be asked to have their say on the policies and sites being proposed.

6.4 Gravesham Borough Council Local Plan (2014)

- 6.4.1 The Development Plan for Gravesham currently consists of:
- Gravesham Local Plan Core Strategy and Local Plan Policies Map (2014) (Ref 6-18);
 - Gravesham Local Plan First Review (1994) – saved Policies (Ref 6-19); and
 - Kent County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (2020) (Ref 6-20).
- 6.4.2 The Core Strategy comprises 19 objectives, 20 policies to provide the framework for the council's jurisdiction up to 2028 so as to:
- Set out a long-term vision for the future of Gravesham based on evidence of need to support communities and outline what makes Gravesham a distinctive and attractive place to live and work;
 - support and inform; sustainable development via investment in infrastructure, economic development, and regeneration proposals within the borough, while promoting healthy communities; and
 - provide a consistent basis for planning application decisions.
- 6.4.3 Objectives SO1, SO8, SO13, SO14, SO16, SO18, are considered most relevant to the consideration of the Proposed Development and are reflected throughout the policies. The relevant policies include:
- CS01 – Sustainable Development;
 - CS02 – Scale and Distribution of Development;
 - CS20 – Heritage and the Historic Environment;
 - CS21 – Green Infrastructure;
 - CS07 – Economy, Employment and Skills; and
 - CS11 – Transport.

Kent County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (2020)

- 6.4.4 Gravesham Borough Council's development plan for minerals is comprised of both the adopted Core Strategy and the Kent County Council Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 (2020) (Ref 6-20).
- 6.4.5 Kent County Council are the minerals and waste planning authority for Kent, and plan for waste management capacity and mineral supply through their Minerals and Waste Local Plan. The

Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2013-30 includes strategic policies for minerals and waste development as well as development management policies used to determine planning applications.

New Local Plan

- 6.4.6 The Emerging Local Plan - Local Development Scheme is under development. At a cabinet meeting on 3 January 2023, it was agreed that a revised Local Development Scheme would be published. This was not available at the time of writing this ES.

6.5 References

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Ref 6-2 HMSO (2018). European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2018/16/contents> [Accessed 25 August 2023].

Ref 6-3 HMSO (2018). The Environmental Assessments and Miscellaneous Planning (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2018. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2018/1232/contents/made> [Accessed 25 August 2023].

Ref 6-4 HM Government (1990). Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents>

Ref 6-5 HM Government (2015). Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) (England) Order 2015. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2015/596/contents/made>

Ref 6-6 HM Government (2011). The Marine Licensing (Exempted Activities) Order 2011. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/409/contents/made>

Ref 6-7 HM Government (1990). Electricity Act 1990. Available at: <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1990/390/made>

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Ref 6-9 Department for Communities and Local Government (2021). National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

Ref 6-10 Department for Communities and Local Government (2021). National Planning Practice Guidance. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

Ref 6-11 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (2020). The Energy White Paper – Powering our Net Zero Future. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/energy-white-paper-powering-our-net-zero-future>

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Ref 6-16 Thurrock Council (2015). Core Strategy and Policies for Management of Development (Core Strategy). Available at: <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/core-strategy-local-plan/about-core-strategy>

Ref 6-17 Essex County Council (1997). Essex Minerals Local Plan adopted first review, November 1996. Available at: <https://www.thurrock.gov.uk/sites/default/files/assets/documents/essex-minerals-local-plan-1996.pdf>

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Ref 6-19 Gravesham Borough Council (2014). Gravesham Local Plan First Review (1994) – saved Policies. Available at:
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6.6 Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
BEIS	Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy
DESNZ	The Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
EU	European Union
EWP	Energy White Paper – Powering our Net Zero Future
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GW	Gigawatts
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
NPS	National Policy Statement
PPG	Planning Practice Guidance
TCPA	Town and Country Planning Act

