

1 Introduction	5
2 Our Overarching Goals	14
2.1 Introduction	14
2.2 The Right to a Healthy Environment	18
2.3 Doubling Nature Nationally	24
2.4 Institutions	30
2.5 Treading Lightly in the World	34
3 Managing the Land for Nature	41
3.1 Introduction	41
3.2 Public Money for Public Goods	45
3.3 Private Money for Public Goods	52
3.4 Improvements Across the Landscape	55
3.5 Fair Competition	59
4 Managing our Seas for Nature	65
4.1 Planning our Seas	65

4.2 Sustainable Fisheries	68
4.3 Marine Protected Areas	73
4.4 Managing our Lakes, Rivers and Streams for Nature	75
4.5 End Sewage Pollution	77
4.7 Nutrient Budgets	87
4.8 Let Rivers Run	89
4.9 Blue Corridors	92
5 Economy and Business: Making Money Work for Nature	96
5.1 Tax and Spend	96
5.2 Regulating Business	106
5.3 Beyond a Throwaway Economy	111
6 Making Planning Work for Nature	116
6.1 The Purposes of Planning: Reclaiming Sustainable Development	117
6.2 Strategic Planning on Land and at Sea	119

6.3 Evening the Odds	124
6.4 Protecting and Restoring Nature	129
6.5 Rewilding, Reintroductions and Restoring Natural Processes	135
6.6 Making the Nature Recovery Network Work	137
6.7 Wonders of the World	144
6.8 Invasive Species - A Hidden Cost	147
7 Nature and Climate Change	149
7.1 Mitigation Action	150
7.2 Adaptation Action	156
7.3 Nature-Based Solutions	159
7.4 Scaling up Nature-Based Solutions	167
7.5 Peatlands and Wetlands	169
7.6 Woodlands and Trees	172
7.7 Urban Green and Blue Infrastructure	174

7.8 Coasts and Seas	176
8 Conclusion	179
Tackling the Nature Crisis Working Group	186

1 Introduction

1.0.1 Successive governments have failed to halt the decline of nature nationally, failed to play their full part in stopping the destruction of nature around the world, and failed to guarantee people a healthy natural environment at the local level. These failures have consequences for people, economy and wildlife. Continue down this road, and ecological decline will accelerate at an unacceptable cost.

1.0.2 Internationally, the ecosystems that sustain essential services like food provision and climate regulation are being pushed beyond their limits, including by UK

consumption. For example, UK dependence on products that contribute to global deforestation, particularly in the tropics, is driving the destruction of one of Earth's most precious places.

1.0.3 Nationally, evidence of the decline of the natural environment is set out in the State of Nature Reports. They show that the UK is one of the most nature-deprived countries in the world. This also has consequences for our economy. Soils that sustain our agriculture are degraded; the seas that maintain our fisheries have been plundered; our natural defences against flooding are failing.

1.0.4 For individuals, the consequences of a degraded environment are a matter of serious social inequality. Tens of thousands of people die premature deaths each year because of pollution, and millions of people are isolated from nature, with major consequences for their mental and physical health.

1.0.5 Turning these problems around is among the greatest political challenges we face, but one with great rewards. Change is possible, if we act decisively. In this policy paper, we set out our objectives for turning round each of these failings, and the policies needed to succeed. The prize is a splendid one. We can create vibrant local

surroundings that support community and health. We can rebuild natural services that can defend us against flooding and support our economy. We can safeguard our rivers, woodlands, wildlife and ecosystems forever.

1.0.6 This ecological challenge is inseparable from the climate change challenge. It will be impossible to stabilise global temperatures at 1.5°C above pre-industrial temperatures without large-scale investment in halting land-use emissions and restoring entire ecosystems. It will be impossible to adapt to a changing climate unless ecosystems are healthy and resilient. It will be impossible to stop

nature's decline without stopping climate change.

1.0.7 We know that many of the choices needed to help restore the natural environment will involve costs for the taxpayer and for particular industries. Some sectors – such as agriculture, water and development – will need to play a particularly large part and we simply cannot succeed without their support. However, it is clear that the costs of inaction will very soon outweigh the costs of creating a more sustainable economy. It is also clear that green investment can create jobs and improve productivity,

including in the most neglected parts of our country and economy.

1.0.8 Liberal Democrats have always been champions of environmental improvement. From Liberal MP James Bryce fighting for Rights to Roam in Scotland in the 1890s through to Liberal Democrat-run St Albans City and District Council delivering the highest recycling rates in the country in 2021, we have always been environmental leaders. We know that real environmentalism requires local action, national ambition and international cooperation. We know that progress must always be rooted in respect for our planet.

1.0.9 Today, we are delighted and inspired by the millions of people who take action every day to help protect and improve our natural world. The growth of plastic-free shops, walking and cycling clubs, repair and recycling cafes, regenerative farming and grow-your-own, rewilding and reintroductions have all made a difference. The UK's amateur ecologists and our wonderful wildlife charities are dedicated, professional and impressive.

1.0.10 But they cannot turn things around by themselves. For too long, the odds have been stacked against us in

making genuinely sustainable choices, with a system that takes more from our Earth than it has to give. It is government's job to rebalance the equation so that our whole economy works in a way that helps enrich our environment. We are determined to make that change.

1.0.11 Our overarching goals are to:

- **Halt and begin to reverse the decline of nature nationally by 2030 at the latest and then “double nature” by 2050:** doubling wildlife-rich habitat, places protected for nature, and restoring wildlife populations.

- **Guarantee everyone the right to a healthy natural environment:** clean water, clean air and access to thriving natural places.
- **Reduce our 'global footprint' on planet Earth by creating a nature-positive economy:** cutting down on our throwaway society by reducing raw material use and waste.

1.0.12 In this policy paper, we set out our plan to deliver these ambitious goals.

2 Our Overarching Goals

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The natural environment is extraordinary, resilient and adaptable, but it is being pressed to breaking point by pollution and unsustainable consumption.

- The UK has lost nearly half of its biodiversity since the Industrial Revolution and is ranked in the bottom 10% in the world and the worst among G7 nations for biodiversity.
- The Government has missed its 2020 target for 50% of Sites of Special

Scientific Interest to be in favourable condition with just 38% in favourable condition in England, a figure that has barely improved in the last decade.

- The Government has missed its 2020 target for UK seas to meet Good Environmental Status, failing on 11 out of 15 indicators of marine health.
- The Government is set to miss its target for 75% of rivers and streams to be in good condition by 2027, with just 14% of surface waters in good ecological condition in England and 0% in good overall condition.

2.1.2 Typically, environmental challenges are dealt with in isolation from one another and in isolation from economic and social policy. This is misguided because our environment is a complex, interdependent system and it is the foundation of our economic and social prosperity.

2.1.3 With this interdependence in mind, a comprehensive environmental policy should include goals that span a range of key features of the natural environment (including biodiversity, fresh water and the marine environment, and air quality), at the individual, national and international level.

2.1.4 We want to set overarching goals that are ambitious and based on sound science. The Government's Environmental Improvement Plan published in January 2023 lacks ambition, features several measures that in reality were made years ago and have not been implemented and, most importantly, lacks any clear commitment to the necessary funding.

2.1.5 Our targets are to:

- Guarantee everyone equitable and fair access to a healthy natural environment.

- Stop the decline of nature nationally by 2030 and double nature by 2050.
- Reduce the UK's 'global footprint' on nature.

2.2 The Right to a Healthy Environment

2.2.1 At the moment, there are huge and unfair disparities in access to a healthy environment. This is a major social determinant of health and prosperity. In other words, because of environmental factors over which people have very little control, some people's life chances are seriously harmed and they will live shorter,

unhealthier lives. This is fundamentally unfair.

2.2.2 The problem is particularly acute for BAME communities and for poorer socio-economic groups. You are much more likely to live in a nature-rich area if you are white and wealthy. However, nature-deprivation is increasingly a problem for everyone, from every background, and requires action.

2.2.3 Tackling nature-deprivation would bring many direct benefits for public health. There are proven mental and physical health benefits of living in a greener area, with cleaner air. Air pollution

alone is the cause of over 40,000 premature deaths each year in the UK, disproportionately harming poorer and marginalised communities. Lack of access to natural green space contributes to a swathe of mental health concerns, as well as exacerbating problems like obesity, which are affecting millions of people. In the Spring 2023 conference motion 'Action to Improve Air Quality', we recognised that everyone has the right to breathe healthy air, and that government should take action to deliver it. If everyone had access to a healthy environment, billions of pounds could be saved for the NHS, taking pressure off the system.

2.2.4 Instead, everyone should enjoy a right to a healthy environment. The UN Human Rights Council has now formally recognised that having a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right. However, the Conservatives have chosen not to set a statutory target for World Health Organisation limits on particulate air pollution; the Government has presided over widespread water pollution and left millions of people without access to nature.

2.2.5 We would introduce a new Environmental Rights Act to root out environmental inequality and create a fairer society for everyone. It would create an enforceable human right to a healthy

environment to hold public bodies and polluters to account. It would go beyond setting targets for environmental improvement, giving every individual the right to expect decent environmental standards at home and at work.

2.2.6 Alongside the individual right to a healthy environment, we would establish a new Open Environment Standard, adding to the UK's rights of way network and expanding everyone's right to sustainable access and roam in areas like green belt, rivers and woodlands, mapping out new places where people can enjoy sustainable and responsible access to nature.

2.2.7 Individuals' environmental rights go beyond the expectation of a healthy environment. We must also guarantee access to environmental justice where things go wrong. This includes the right to environmental information, participation in environmental decision-making and the ability to question unlawful decisions in court: the right to know, the right to engage and the right to challenge. The Conservatives have been moving in the wrong direction on this agenda, taking away support for legal costs and making it more difficult to pursue environmental justice through judicial review. The Environmental Rights Act would ensure

affordable access to environmental justice and fair outcomes for all.

2.3 Doubling Nature Nationally

2.3.1 Our national target will be to 'double nature' by 2050, including habitats, species and protected sites. The evidence we heard suggested that doubling an index of species abundance by 2050 (against the latest baseline) would be difficult but possible. We also heard that an effective network of protected sites should double the current area protected as SSSIs. And we want to double the area of important habitats for nature outside the protected

site network. These are our three 'doubling nature' plans.

2.3.2 Liberal Democrats are already delivering action locally, with Liberal Democrat-run South Cambridgeshire launching a doubling nature strategy which will bolster rich wildlife habitats, tree cover and accessible green spaces, as well as improving air quality and water management.

2.3.3 First and foremost, we must protect the remaining fragments of natural and semi-natural habitats around the country. At the moment, some of these are protected as Sites of Special Scientific

Interest (SSSIs) or as European Protected Sites. SSSIs have been in existence for almost a century now, but the network has never been completed. Together with the National Site Network of areas protected under the Habitats Regulations, these sites protect our most important places for nature.

2.3.4 Instead of improving our most important nature sites, the Government is giving Ministers new powers that would weaken or supersede our most effective legal protection for nature, the Habitats Regulations, with almost no Parliamentary scrutiny. Liberal Democrats recognise that protecting and investing in precious places

for nature is fundamental to the future of our society. There is good science to show that nature's recovery requires the protected area network to double from 8% of the land to at least 16%. We will put in place an expedited process to double the area of land protected at this highest level.

2.3.5 Beyond these core protected sites, we must create more places for nature. We will aim to double the area of the most important wildlife habitats – priority habitats – across England. These include woodlands, but also other important habitats like meadows, wetlands and coastal habitats. Most of this land will be held by private landowners, so we will

achieve this goal with targeted incentives for long-term habitat improvement, but we will also consider increasing the public estate if necessary to secure nature's recovery and a legacy for future generations.

2.3.6 Alongside targeted action for wildlife and particular species, better protection and management of habitats should be the key to improving the fate of our wildlife. The UK's wildlife has been in steady long-term decline, which has recently been accelerating. Currently, the abundance of wildlife is about half of 1970 levels. We must halt and reverse that decline. The Conservatives' ambition is only

to maintain existing levels of biodiversity for the next twenty years. We commit, instead, to doubling the abundance of species by 2050 compared with the baseline at the beginning of the Parliament. This will depend on targeted measures for saving species on the brink (and, where appropriate, reintroducing others) as well as measures to encourage wider biodiversity.

2.3.7 We would set these targets in law, as with clear and binding milestones and action plans along the way, complementing the net zero target for climate. These twin targets will work together toward overall environmental improvement.

2.4 Institutions

2.4.1 A key element of ensuring that environmental improvement is genuinely embedded across the economy is institutional change. For too long, important public bodies have been guided by purposes that fail to take long-term sustainability into account. We welcome the strong conclusion of the People's Plan for Nature – the conclusions of the first ever UK citizens' assembly focused on how to solve the nature crisis – that we must strengthen our environmental frameworks and institutions and ensure governments can be held accountable for nature's

recovery. They must also enable citizens to have a much greater voice in decision-making and oversight, which could be built into our Environmental Rights Bill.

2.4.2 We would give the Treasury a new, top-level priority to ensure that the economy is sustainable, resource-efficient and zero-carbon, and appoint a cabinet-level Chief Secretary for Sustainability, responsible for coordinating government-wide actions towards this aim. This would give nature the voice it needs in government and with the public.

2.4.3 The Conservatives have put in place a 'growth duty' on public bodies and

a duty to maximise revenues from oil and gas exploitation. These duties belong in another world that we left behind us a long time ago, not one where we understand that planetary limits are being exceeded. We would abolish the duty to maximise fossil fuel revenues and replace the growth duty.

2.4.4 Instead, we will ensure that the twin purposes of nature's recovery and climate stability are written into the guiding statutory purposes of all relevant public agencies and not just siloed into one or two departments; this will include introducing a requirement on all public bodies to report on the extent to which nature and climate

risks pose a threat to their ability to fulfil their responsibilities. We will also reform key public bodies in the Defra family, including the Environment Agency, Ofwat and the Forestry Commission, the Marine Management Organisation and Natural England in order to rebalance their priorities, so that short-term financial considerations do not stack the balance against responsible environmental investment.

2.4.5 We would also establish a new Office for Environmental Integrity to ensure that corporate claims to be climate and nature positive are genuine. It would also set out strict standards for any

market-based solutions to ensure that buyers, sellers and the public alike can be sure they represent real benefits for the environment. The new Office for Environmental Integrity (focused on standards in the private sector) would work closely with the existing Office for Environmental Protection (focused on standards in the public sector).

2.5 Treading Lightly in the World

2.5.1 There is little point in acting for nature nationally if the choices we make simply 'offshore' environmental damage, exporting the effects of our consumption to other countries. This is unfair and,

ultimately, self-defeating since the whole world is ecologically interconnected.

2.5.2 It is difficult to measure the UK's entire ecological footprint precisely, but it is possible to measure aspects of it with confidence. Too many product choices still entail unseen environmental harm. Too many payloads of environmental waste still go astray. According to WWF, the UK must reduce its environmental footprint by three-quarters by 2030 to help the world stay within planetary limits.

2.5.3 Our third target, therefore, will be to reduce our footprint on the global environment. The Liberal Democrat

approach is to work together with other countries to achieve our common goals. This includes in particular, the UK's nearest neighbours in the EU, where we would seek to rebuild the ties the Conservatives have destroyed through their disastrous deal with Europe. Our approach is set out in full in Policy Paper 144, *Rebuilding Trade and Cooperation with Europe*.

2.5.4 This includes working closely with the EU in international negotiations, such as those on the Biodiversity Convention; in reality, the UK now has less influence in forums such as this outside the EU. We support the ambitious goals agreed at the 2022 conference of the Biodiversity

Convention – the Kunming-Montreal Framework setting out targets for increasing the area of natural ecosystems, valuing biodiversity and mobilising resources. All the commitments we make in this paper are fully consistent with these aims.

2.5.5 We would also make an explicit commitment to maintain a level playing field with the EU for product standards, and not to lower standards of labour, environmental and consumer protection in the UK; this will include upholding the highest environmental standards in trade agreements. We will aim to join or associate with relevant EU programmes

and agencies, including those covering chemicals regulation, emissions reductions, and food and product standards. As set out in our four-stage roadmap, once the trading relationship between the UK and EU has been deepened and the ties of trust and friendship have been restored, we aim to place the UK-EU relationship on a more formal and stable footing by seeking to join the Single Market. Our plan will ensure harmonisation of product standards (ending the Conservatives' attempts to lower them) and provide a boost to the UK economy.

2.5.6 We will improve methodologies for tracking offshore impacts on the

environment, including taking a firmer grip in identifying and punishing illegal activities. We will extend the provisions in the 2021 Environment Act that require companies importing commodities associated with deforestation, such as palm oil and soya, to ensure that they have been sourced legally to cover a requirement that they must be produced without deforestation, and consider extending this approach to other sectors, such as metals and minerals. We will re-establish and extend the mandate of the Global Resource Initiative, a multi-stakeholder task force set up by the government in 2018, but whose report proposing a series of measures to reduce

the UK's impact on global forests, has been largely ignored.

2.5.7 As explained in Chapter 5, we will also introduce a general duty of care for the environment and human rights for companies, financial institutions and public sector agencies, and mandate disclosure of impacts on nature in appropriate financial and business sectors so that consumers and shareholders can play an active and informed role in ensuring that the UK's impact on the world is environmentally positive.

3 Managing the Land for Nature

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 English farming includes some of the most dedicated and talented land managers in the world, growing good food in a way that works with nature. From traditional, mixed family small-holdings which may have been in a family for generations, to innovative new precision-farming enterprises, our farmers are vital stewards of the land.

3.1.2 Right now, though, farming is facing huge challenges, which the Government has caused or failed to tackle.

Some have been caused by short-term problems, like worker shortages exacerbated by the Conservative's botched deal with Europe. Some have been caused by structural issues, like the market squeeze at the farm gate as supermarkets vie for dominance. The most fundamental are environmental, as the fertility of our soils wanes and pollinator numbers decline. On top of this, we have no time to lose in shifting towards more sustainable forms of farming, as nature's recovery and climate stability can only be achieved with the support of farmers.

3.1.3 We will put in place a more ambitious programme to support the

transition to greener land management to ensure that English farming continues to thrive for generations to come at the same time as supporting nature's recovery. The answer to the current crisis is not to look back to old subsidy systems, but to move forward faster to an effective system that supports and rewards truly sustainable farming. We must work hard and quickly to help our agriculture sector to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions, stop diffuse pollution from chemical inputs, and promote nature's recovery alongside the production of healthy food.

3.1.4 That means helping strengthen the sector against unethical and unfair

competitive practices, guarding against cheap food grown with poorer environmental standards from abroad, bringing a new generation into farming, and helping to overcome worker shortages. For tenants and landowners alike, we want English farming to be a career of choice, attracting people who will be proud to work in traditional and innovative ways to grow food sustainably.

3.1.5 We know that it will not be possible to restore our natural environment or achieve net zero without hard-working, forward-looking farmers who are willing to create a stronger, greener, more sustainable farming and

land use sector. There is simply no way to ensure that wildlife, nature and climate are restored without the energy and engagement of those who manage so much of our land.

3.2 Public Money for Public Goods

3.2.1 We want to reward farmers well for investing in nature and for managing the land in a way that produces healthy food and supports our natural world. The Conservatives promised a public money for public goods system to reward environmental farming, but it has bungled delivery and faltered in reform, leaving a system that neither supports farmers, nor

delivers the scale of environmental improvement needed.

3.2.2 The Conservatives' delays in delivery and poor planning have left farmers struggling with uncertainty, while they have been pursuing international trade deals that could undermine domestic production standards. The first steps toward reform have been inchoate and insufficient. There has been a reduction in the uptake of agri-environment schemes in recent years, not because of a lower appetite among farmers to do good environmental work, but because of weaknesses and uncertainty in policy.

3.2.3 Farmers and growers continue to face severe disruption as a result of the Conservatives' botched deal with Europe and shambolic implementation of the Conservatives' farming reform proposals. A major worker shortage is disrupting supply chains; rising inflation and increased costs to farms are affecting tight margins; and disrupted trade flows and fierce retail price wars are threatening to push many farms out of business.

3.2.4 This disruption is exacerbating a lack of confidence to invest in environmental farming; farmers may be forced toward short-term intensification and cost-saving measures by uncertainty

about future expectations. This kind of upheaval and uncertainty threatens to exacerbate existing difficulties in the agriculture sector and the rural economy, where mental health problems and suicide rates are already running high.

3.2.5 Already, British farmers have some of the highest standards of environmental production and animal welfare in the world, but practices need to evolve further to work in harmony with nature to create a regenerative and sustainable farming system. To do so, there is no doubt that a major transition will be required in the way we farm and manage our land, moving toward a system

that fairly pays for public goods (such as environmental restoration) alongside sustainable food production.

3.2.6 There is a world of difference in environmental terms between cattle grazed extensively in a low-input system, versus an animal raised in an intensive feedlot. There is a vast distinction between crops grown to organic or conservation-grade standards in a regenerative farming system and food that has been squeezed out of a degraded ecosystem on the basis of ever more pesticide and fertiliser applications. Yet these environmental differences are rarely

visible to the consumer and they are rarely reflected in the income of farmers.

3.2.7 We will give farmers certainty about long-term funding for public goods payments. The Conservatives have only guaranteed investment to the end of this Parliament. We will set out a long-term framework for future farming payments, ensuring that money is apportioned in roughly equal measure between the three tiers of farm support payments (a Sustainable Farming Incentive, with a rising baseline, aiming to reward improvements on all kinds of farms around the country; targeted agri-environment measures, focused on species and habitat restoration;

and landscape-scale nature-recovery projects). We will publish ten-year investment plans, at least five years in advance, setting out how much money will be paid to farmers and land managers for public goods. The overall budget will be based on a scientific assessment of the investment needed to maintain and enhance the environmental condition of our farmed environment and meet climate targets and ensure farmers are given a fair deal.

3.2.8 Modelling by the RSPB, the National Trust and The Wildlife Trusts show we will need a considerable increase in public funding to establish effective

environmental land management schemes across the UK, including costs for incentives and advice. So Liberal Democrats would ensure that budgets to support greener farming and sustainable methods of food production are not just maintained beyond this Parliament, but increased to support nature and our green farmers, with an immediate increase of £1bn.

3.3 Private Money for Public Goods

3.3.1 At the moment, private markets for environmental services provided by farmers and other land managers are in their infancy. They can be tricky to navigate

and, without proper oversight, they can lead to greenwashing by businesses, or encourage land use changes that do more environmental harm than good. Some of the so-called offsets that appear on the market are fig leaves for on-going environmental damage. But other investments represent real delivery of environmental improvement. It is vital that the public, providers and purchasers of these services can all distinguish reliably between them.

3.3.2 Private markets are now growing for nutrient reductions, for carbon reductions, for biodiversity improvements, for flood risk reduction and more. We

support much greater private investment in farming, but managed in a responsible way that gives certainty to farmers and ensures environmental integrity.

3.3.3 We believe that regulation is essential to drive much greater private funding for nature recovery, to make polluters pay, and to ensure that private capital for nature cannot be a figleaf for continued pollution. We will establish a new Environmental Markets Authority (as part of the Office for Environmental Integrity), tasked with oversight of standards and guidance for environmental markets and private sector investments. Its work will rely on accuracy and

transparency of data, helping to recognise and reward the good work farmers and land-managers do, and enable different income streams to be aggregated and recorded properly. It will also ensure that unscrupulous polluters aren't able to 'greenwash' their emissions through dodgy offsets.

3.4 Improvements Across the Landscape

3.4.1 The essential foundation for public and private markets for environmental goods is a clear set of expectations that must be met across every farm, upheld in a transparent and

fair way. We will set a new Sustainable Land Standard, embedding regenerative and agroecological agricultural practices and high expectations for the environment and animal welfare, which will apply to domestic production and imports, to ensure fairness and prevent undercutting of our farmers. The Conservatives have promised to support high-standards farming, but have not set out future expectations, or protected farmers in law against lower standard imports.

3.4.2 Our new Sustainable Land Standard will set out a new regulatory baseline for sustainable farming, forestry, moorland and other land uses. While

allowing flexibility based on local conditions and environmental farm advice, it will set clear expectations for farming businesses. It will include investment in firm but fair enforcement to ensure that all domestic growers meet good standards. We will require all imports to be produced to equivalent standards.

3.4.3 The role of advice and information is essential in helping farmers do the right thing across their land in a way that also benefits business wherever possible. Precision ecology and precision farming can be improved by clear mapping of opportunity; the plan to map every field in Northern Ireland for opportunities to

improve soil and water quality is an excellent example of what can be done. Using modern mapping and monitoring approaches can help identify risks and reward improvements. In combination with catchment sensitive farming information and other advice, it can deliver major advances in environmental improvement. We will roll out mapping, monitoring and advice for every farm to provide a real world baseline of environmental conditions and the best actions for improvement.

3.4.4 We will make sure that farmers who go above and beyond on their whole farm are fairly rewarded, including new agroecological and regenerative farming

standards. We will encourage whole-farm approaches, which have been struggling to compete fairly. For example, the amount of land in organic production has decreased by 56% since 2002, while the area of land treated with pesticides and the average number of treatments have increased, despite total agricultural land area decreasing. We will aim to match or improve on the EU's forthcoming target of a 50% reduction in pesticide use.

3.5 Fair Competition

3.5.1 To support a viable sector, we need to ensure a fair marketplace. There are three main aspects that need to be

fixed. First, we need to ensure a fair deal for farmers with major buyers who dominate the market. Second, we need to ensure fair competition between farmers and that means ensuring that everyone follows the rules. Third, we need to make sure that domestic production is not undercut by unfairly priced imports with lower environmental and welfare standards.

3.5.2 For too long, farm prices have been squeezed by supermarket price wars. Farmers' share of the money spent on food is just 8%, compared to 26% for manufacturers. Working close to the margin can reduce farmers' ability to invest

in environmental improvement. There are also import market failures that prevent shorter, more local supply chains from operating effectively. Stimulating local markets for food will help create a fairer market for farmers, while cutting back on excessive food transportation, reducing food waste, and reducing people's reliance on car travel to do their weekly shop. We will roll out Local Food Partnerships across every Local Authority, with a dedicated Local Green Food Fund to support healthy, environmentally positive choices.

3.5.3 We also need to ensure that there is an effective system in place to ensure that all farmers stick to the rules. We

recognise that in the past, the system of farming rules has sometimes been both pedantic and impenetrable, combining rules that are hard to understand with an overly punitive approach to infractions that make no real difference. On the other hand, the system for investigating and dealing with real harm has been far too lax or allowed real environmental harm to persist. For example, a 2019 study of the River Axe found 95% of the 86 dairy farms visited by the Environment Agency were non-compliant with agricultural regulations. We will invest in both advice and enforcement functions to ensure that farmers are supported in obeying the rules,

but that reckless or persistent rule-breaking is not tolerated.

3.5.4 Ultimately, however, creating a fairer market in England would be in vain if farmers are simply undercut by products from abroad that are not required to meet the same environmental and animal welfare standards. Global food markets are essential, part of UK food security, and can often be a greener way to grow than domestic production for some foods – but only if high standards can be guaranteed. According to WWF and RSPB, the UK's overseas land footprint has increased by 15% compared to 2011-15, as we continue to import more food grown in an

unsustainable manner. We would work with governments in Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland to coordinate approaches to agri-food goods that defend sustainability, transparency and responsibility. We will ensure that imported goods are held to the same standards as domestic production.

4 Managing our Seas for Nature

4.0.1 The seas around the UK are tremendously important habitats for wildlife, stores of carbon, and a sustainable economic resource for communities around the country. Our coastlines, coastal communities and seas are an integral part of our national identity. Unfortunately, they have not been well managed and the marine environment has been steadily degraded for decades. The seas around the UK fail 11 out of 15 indicators of good environmental conditions.

4.1 Planning our Seas

4.1.1 Our seas must be managed better to make space for nature, renewable energy and sustainable fisheries, both in domestic waters and in the UK Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies.

4.1.2 At the moment, marine spatial planning is haphazard. The development of offshore wind has huge potential to contribute to the decarbonisation of the economy, but is currently being deployed in an uncoordinated fashion, harming the marine environment. In particular, poorly planned grid connections are causing destruction of sensitive marine habitats, and badly sited developments are threatening seabirds and marine wildlife.

4.1.3 To enable a major expansion of offshore wind power by 2030, and to ensure a healthy and resilient marine environment, we will reform marine spatial planning to deliver a new, integrated approach focused on sustainability. The development of offshore wind has huge potential, but is currently being deployed in a chaotic fashion, harming the marine environment and an unfair distribution of profits. We will put in place a new strategic marine plan to ensure the UK's lead on offshore renewables increases, while allocating space for nature to recover. Doing so will help us to achieve rapid decarbonisation of the energy sector in a

way that is compatible with ecological restoration.

4.2 Sustainable Fisheries

4.2.1 Many coastal communities are suffering from significant economic deprivation and health inequality, with high levels of mental ill-health and lower life expectancy than other areas. The retreat of traditional industries has not been matched by investment in new green and sustainable jobs. We will reform and increase the current haphazard system of support and give our coastal communities a fair deal, especially focusing on

supporting a just transition to a sustainable fishing sector.

4.2.2 In the wake of the UK's departure from the EU, the Conservatives failed to strike annual fisheries agreements with Norway, the Faroes and Greenland, and the fisheries agreement with the EU for 2021 was delayed and accompanied by export difficulties, leaving the fishing industry in further turmoil.

4.2.3 The Conservatives resisted proposals for a legal obligation to set fishing catch limits within scientifically recommended sustainable levels. The government has also failed to roll-out

Remote Electronic Monitoring (REM) as a means to ensure that all fishing activity is fully documented. We will put in place a programme to ensure that all fishing vessels are fitted with Remote Electronic Monitoring with cameras to provide the data that will help tackle the bycatch of seabirds and marine mammals, support protection of Marine Protected Areas and a transition to traceable, demonstrably sustainable fisheries.

4.2.4 60% of UK fish stocks are overfished and many non-target sea creatures (such as dolphins) are accidentally killed in fishing operations each year as 'bycatch'. Fishing quotas are

locked in an unfair historical distribution (both between jurisdictions and between different companies), with no regard for the sustainability of fishing operations.

4.2.5 The same picture of poor monitoring and enforcement affecting nature is apparent with regard to the discard ban. This is a ban on discarding unwanted catch at sea, which can have major environmental consequences. New rules introduced following EU legislation have not been properly enforced.

According to the State of Nature Report, *"serious concerns exist that the ban is not being implemented and enforced properly"*

and that this could result in overfishing, given levels of unaccounted mortality”.

4.2.6 We will reform fishing rights to favour the most sustainable fisheries. Fishing quotas are currently allocated on the basis of historical rights, unfairly favouring a few large companies at the expense of small and more sustainable fishers. We will reform the fishing quota allocation system to reward the most sustainable fleet. We will require offshore wind licensing to pay a greater share of revenues to support smaller, more sustainable fleets.

4.3 Marine Protected Areas

4.3.1 The Conservatives' marine protected areas are extensive but weak. They may be designated for protection, but there are few measures in place to reduce harm to marine ecology from human activities or to promote recovery.

Destructive bottom trawling is still taking place in 98% of the UK's offshore Marine Protected Areas and there was a 10% increase in total trawling hours in UK benthic MPAs in 2020. The promise of Highly Protected Marine Areas was positive, but action has ground to a halt, with just three areas identified covering a tiny fraction of English waters.

4.3.2 We will create a real network of marine protected areas, ensuring that they are fully protected from damaging and destructive activities, protecting and restoring blue carbon and ensuring climate resilience at sea. In our 2019 manifesto, we committed to establish a 'blue belt' of marine protected areas covering at least 50 per cent of UK waters by 2030, in partnership with UK overseas territories. We will put in place effective management rules, designed to support the ecology of each protected area, including a ban on bottom trawling in marine protected areas for domestic and foreign fleets. At least

30% of our seas will be fully or highly protected by 2030.

4.4 Managing our Lakes, Rivers and Streams for Nature

4.4.1 Our rivers, lakes, canals and streams ought to be a latticework of life across the country, connecting habitats, bringing nature into the heart of our cities, and providing wonderful places for people to enjoy.

4.4.2 Unfortunately, our freshwater environment is in a state of disrepair, not suitable for people or wildlife to enjoy. Just 14% of rivers in England are in good

ecological condition and 0% are in good overall condition. 82% of freshwater biodiversity has been lost in a single lifetime.

4.4.3 The causes of pollution come from three main sources that we know about: sewage pollution, agricultural pollution, and run-off from urban areas and hard infrastructure. But our infrastructure for monitoring and managing river pollution is not fit for purpose. Whole stretches of rivers are rarely checked, or there are months between samples for key pollutants – by the time a sample is taken a pollution incident can be long gone. To tackle the

problem, we need to use modern monitoring approaches to give real time data about our rivers, helping identify and solve the many contributors to the chemical and biological cocktail that is affecting our water.

4.5 End Sewage Pollution

4.5.1 Many of our sewers combine rainwater from surface drains as well as foul water from homes and industry. Combined sewers should only overflow when there is heavy rainfall and the system is overwhelmed, but now it appears that some overflows have been in regular operation. In 2020, 45% of combined sewer

overflows (CSOs) spilled more than twenty times. There were 301,091 overflows recorded in 2022.

4.5.2 The effects of raw sewage spills from storm overflows are devastating for nature, causing algal blooms and lower oxygen levels, killing freshwater wildlife. The water sector contributed to more than half of rivers failing to achieve good status, despite water companies making £2.2 billion in profits in 2020. The companies are proposing to raise £10bn from customer bills by 2030 to invest in solving a problem that they have persistently ignored for decades. We need action now – the Conservative approach is to add £5 a

month to everyone's bills until 2090 to solve the problem. Under the latest proposals, 86% of overflows could still be spilling unimproved by 2030. This is too little, too slowly.

4.5.3 Biodiversity has been largely overlooked in economic decision making relating to the water environment, leading to decades of under-investment. The water regulator, Ofwat, has focused on keeping bills low and maintaining supply at the expense of investment in a reliable sewerage system. Regulators have failed to take sufficient enforcement action when pollution has occurred, or even to keep reliable track of the problem.

4.5.4 In England, there has been long-term failure to fix chronic problems in the water system, including leakage and storm overflows. This failure can be traced back to a lack of enforcement action by Government agencies and a lack of investment in upgrading infrastructure and incorporating natural solutions. The Government is responsible for the strategic direction and funding of bodies like the Environment Agency and Ofwat and has progressively cut back on essential funding and failed to direct them toward the changes required.

4.5.5 The Government's Storm Overflows Reduction Plan would allow damaging discharges of sewage to continue in sensitive wildlife sites for more than 20 years to come. We will set stringent targets and deadlines for water companies to end sewage discharges in time to halt the decline of biodiversity by 2030, ensuring that no sewage overflows are discharging in sensitive areas by that time. We will introduce a clear requirement to prioritise nature-based solutions wherever they are a viable alternative to engineered options. We will introduce a Sewage Tax on water companies profits to fund the cleanup of waterways. We will abolish Ofwat and replace it with a new regulator

with significantly strengthened powers to hold the companies accountable for discharging raw sewage, fixing leaks and restricting dividends and bonuses for water companies that fail to clean up our rivers.

4.5.6 We will require every water and sewerage company to immediately publish details of its discharge permits and real time data on spill duration, volume and water quality. We will set a new scale of daily fines for sewage overflow incidents, properly enforce the farming rules for water, and require new developments to meet strict water management standards before they can link to the sewer system.

4.5.7 We will also transform water companies into public benefit companies, so that economic and environmental policy objectives must be considered explicitly in the running of the companies and add local environmental groups onto water companies' boards. More details about this can be found in policy paper 140, *Giving Consumers a Fairer Deal*.

4.6 Chemical Cocktails: A Precautionary Approach

4.6.1 It is becoming apparent across the environment as a whole – terrestrial, freshwater, and marine – that the

cumulative effects of 'chemical cocktails' are a growing risk to nature and human health. There is also an unknown pollution burden from sources like microplastics and a range of chemicals from everyday industrial use that we know little about and do not monitor properly.

4.6.2 There is growing evidence that a range of narcotics, pesticides, pharmaceuticals, and persistent 'forever chemicals' are accumulating in our waters, with unknown effects on wildlife and human health.

4.6.3 The Government has fallen behind the EU in regulating the most

persistent and potential hazardous chemicals, such as PFAS, partly because it no longer has access to important shared information on chemicals, and partly because of a more deregulatory ideology. This is potentially storing up serious pollution problems for the future. Senior Ministers have expressed scorn for the precautionary principle – a fundamental tenet of environmental law, which ensures that regulators can take action to prevent environmental harm, even where some uncertainties remain. We will respect the precautionary principle as we aim to reduce chemical pollution across the board. We will treat PFAS chemicals as a group.

4.6.4 The UK is at risk of wasting huge sums of money, with significant risk to the environment and businesses, if it continues to spurn cooperation with Europe on chemicals. We will dynamically align the UK's regulatory standards with the EU's REACH system, and negotiate a mutual recognition agreement so that UK businesses can directly register their chemicals when exporting to the European market. As a longer-term ambition, we will aim for UK association with the EU REACH programme and the European Chemical Agency. We will task the Environment Agency to implement a thorough monitoring and prevention programme for

emerging chemical pollutants. We will ensure that chemicals licensing, handling and sale decisions take a precautionary approach to cumulative, cocktail effects.

4.7 Nutrient Budgets

4.7.1 In many areas, particularly the south and west of England, there is a serious problem of nutrient pollution. Excessive Nitrogen and Phosphorus in the water can starve the water of oxygen, destroying wildlife. This excess often comes from a combination of run-off from farmers' fields, nitrate leaching and sewage pollution. In particular, the massive million-bird chicken factories along rivers

like the Wye are a source of huge volumes of nutrient pollution.

4.7.2 In some areas, nutrient management systems have been put in place to try and tackle this issue. For example, there has been a Nutrient Management Plan for the River Wye Special Area of Conservation since 2014 and, since a 2018 European Court of Justice ruling, this has limited additional development in the catchment unless it can be shown to be compatible with healthy waters.

4.7.3 We will introduce a system of nutrient budgeting in English catchments. This will apply a brake on decisions (like

additional chicken sheds) that would push a catchment over its natural limits, while allowing sustainable application of nutrients in other areas where it would continue to benefit the land. In areas where a legacy of excess nutrients has already built up in the soils, a flow of pollution is likely to continue over time, so in these areas, projects will need to be able to demonstrate 'nutrient negativity' before they proceed; they must contribute to solving the problem.

4.8 Let Rivers Run

4.8.1 Pollution problems are exacerbated by rivers running dry. Across

England and Wales, almost 3 billion litres of water leaks away every day. At the same time, over-abstraction continues in many waterways, including the extremely sensitive and globally important English chalk streams.

4.8.2 We will end over-abstraction, starting with protection for chalk streams, which should be recognised as globally-significant habitats. We will reform existing rights to abstraction and introduce a real time system that ensures that environmental flow rates are maintained. There will be a strict ban on abstraction from chalk streams and the aquifers that

feed them, except at the highest environmental flow rates.

4.8.3 Some areas of the country are extremely water-stressed, with potentially serious problems for people as well as wildlife. To date, there has been very little coordination between water companies at regional or national level to ensure that water supplies are balanced and sustainable across the country. Although the industry has made some attempts to coordinate water resource planning, the process and results have been variable around the country. This may lead to some infrastructure and planning decisions that are driven more by corporate interests

than local concerns or long-term resilience. We will set the water resource management process on a statutory footing, requiring high levels of participation, transparency and oversight to ensure that water resource planning is effective and democratic.

4.9 Blue Corridors

4.9.1 Pollution from sewage, slurry, fertiliser, pesticides and industry must be stopped to make English rivers and streams safe for people to swim in and to allow wildlife to thrive. Rivers should be naturalised and reconnected with flood plains wherever possible to help play their

full role in preventing damage from flooding. By investing in waterways and making them more ecologically diverse and accessible for people, rivers and streams could become “blue corridors” across the landscape that connect up ecosystems and bring nature to the heart of communities.

4.9.2 Rivers and streams have huge potential to improve the health and wellbeing of millions of people, as well as providing habitat for wildlife. At the moment, though, there is little monitoring of suitability for human health river environments compared with beaches because there is not a legal obligation for waters to be swimmable. The length of

rivers accessible to people is a tiny fraction of England's river network, and few of those places are clean enough to swim in.

4.9.3 We will set new 'blue flag' standards for rivers, streams and lakes. All England's rivers should be fit to swim in and enjoy. Our new Open Environment Standard will extend to waterways, ensuring that people have appropriate access to much greater stretches of our rivers and streams. At the same time, we will introduce a 'blue corridor' programme to make our rivers and streams accessible and healthy for wildlife and people. We will require catchment management plans to include appropriate habitat corridors along

major waterways, including natural regeneration of riverside woodland and meadows, and reconnection of flood plains to their rivers. We will ensure that all navigable waterways are in good condition and safe to use.

5 Economy and Business: Making Money Work for Nature

5.1 Tax and Spend

5.1.1 At a time when the costs of living are increasing and businesses are struggling, there is a risk that environmental action will be slowed or sidelined. Already, prominent Conservative voices are advocating a retreat from net zero commitments, presenting a false narrative that this would help people to pay their bills. This would be a serious mistake. Slowing environmental action would expose the UK economy to much greater costs, and leave our country

dependent on an out-moded economic model that will leave homes and businesses more vulnerable to fossil fuel price shocks and to fire, flooding and other natural disasters.

5.1.2 Unfortunately, the way we structure our markets still means that the price of products often fails to reflect the true cost of production. It remains cheaper to grow, market and sell a factory-farmed product than a more environmentally responsible alternative. The truth is that the costs are unfairly simply passed on to the public in other ways: in the destruction of our ecosystem and climate. We need to shift the balance so that the environmental

choice is clearly the affordable choice, for businesses and for individuals.

5.1.3 The Dasgupta Review of the economics of biodiversity recognised nature as 'our most precious asset' and found that humanity has collectively mismanaged its 'global portfolio'. The amount we take from nature far exceeds the Earth's capacity. We would need 1.6 Earths to maintain humanity's current way of life.

5.1.4 Gross Domestic Product continues to be the driving objective of political economics. However, this old-fashioned view masks the fact that

economies rely ultimately on natural resources. The environmental assets that sustain society and economy are being mortgaged away to fund present consumption. Between 1992 and 2014, produced capital per person doubled, but the stock of 'natural capital' per person declined by nearly 40%. We will deliver an Environment and Wellbeing Budget alongside the traditional budget, reporting on the state of nature and progress in meeting environmental goals.

5.1.5 The old economics still influences government decision-making. Economic health is measured with GDP at the forefront and Budget and Spending Review

cycles pay little heed to environmental considerations. Environmental taxes as a share of GDP has remained at a broadly consistent level of between 2% and 3%. Public spending on the natural environment remains low with just £502 million of UK public sector funding allocated to biodiversity in the UK in 2019/20.

5.1.6 These macroeconomic misjudgements feed through to everyday choices for consumers. Too often, environmental choices are the more expensive choices, putting consumers in a dilemma that the ethical choice may be an unaffordable choice. We will:

Focus on green taxes and green tax reliefs.

5.1.7 We will change the long-standing Treasury convention that taxation should not be hypothecated for particular purposes and increase the proportion of green taxes in the tax system.

5.1.8 The money raised by green taxes has risen by 19% in the ten years since 2009–10, but that is much lower than the 53% rise in taxes as a whole and far lower than inflation. Environmental taxes as a share of tax revenue fell from 8% in 2010 to just 6% in 2020.

5.1.9 We will undertake regular systematic reviews to ensure that green taxes and spending make up an increasing proportion of the overall fiscal picture, prioritising taxes on polluters with additional benefits for environment and health. For example, we will explore further taxes on chemicals, virgin materials and plastics and other key polluting sectors to ensure that businesses are playing their part in funding nature's recovery, scaled to ensure that those businesses that are harming (and have harmed) nature the most pay the most for its restoration. Liberal Democrat commitments to use the emissions trading system and other mechanisms to accelerate decarbonisation

are set out in full in Policy Paper 139a, *Tackling the Climate Emergency: Proposals for Carbon Pricing*.

5.1.10 At the same time, we will also increase the tax reliefs offered for greener choices and phase out subsidies for polluting industries. We will implement the UK's G7 pledge to end fossil fuel subsidies by 2025, and provide Just Transition funding for areas and communities negatively affected by the transition to net zero greenhouse gas emissions. We will also end support from UK Export Finance for fossil fuel-related activities, and press for higher environmental standards for

export credit agencies throughout the OECD.

Introduce a fiscal rule: to ensure that tax and spending plans are sustainable.

5.1.11 This means that Government spending plans can result in a draw down of 'natural capital', but overall must ensure that investment in nature and climate change mitigation more than compensates for any environmental damage from spending plans. The implementation of this rule would be overseen by the new

cabinet-level Chief Secretary for Sustainability we would establish (see above). The Office for Budget Responsibility should be tasked with monitoring compliance, working closely with the Office for Environmental Protection.

Implement a green finance plan.

5.1.12 This would include a long-term sovereign green bond, focused on certified 'nature based solutions', as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. It would also guarantee that UK Export Finance supports only sustainable projects.

5.2 Regulating Business

5.2.1 The current regulation of private enterprise and markets is unfit to take proper account of business impacts on nature. Disclosure of nature-related harm in the supply chain is in its infancy compared with carbon disclosure, so the damage caused by industries is often invisible, particularly where it falls in other countries, such as global deforestation. Egregious environmental wrongdoing like the 'dieselgate' defeat devices, unlicensed water pollution, and unlawful development actions still often go unnoticed and without accountability.

5.2.2 By contrast, a green economy brings with it job creation, particularly in the most economically-challenged parts of the country. Improving woodland, peatland and urban parks could create 16,050 jobs across the 20 per cent of British constituencies experiencing the most severe employment challenges and promote greater economic and social fairness. However, more positive private sector actions, such as investment in nature-based solutions to flooding, climate change and biodiversity loss, remain stubbornly small-scale because they are not underpinned by the regulation needed to drive demand and avoid corporate greenwash.

5.2.3 We will ensure that businesses take responsibility for their impact on nature. We will therefore introduce a general duty of care for the environment and human rights – requiring companies, financial institutions and public sector agencies to exercise ‘due diligence’ in avoiding specified environmental harms, and abuses of human and labour rights, in their activities and supply chains, and to report on them. This mirrors the introduction in the EU of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive.

5.2.4 For larger businesses and listed companies and key sectors, we will

mandate business transition plans that show how businesses will reduce their impact on nature and become nature-positive across their activities and supply chains. Some businesses, like those that have signed the Nature Positive Business Pledge, are already showing leadership on this agenda, but we will create a level playing field by ensuring others follow this positive example.

5.2.5 We would introduce nature-related financial disclosure requirements for listed and larger private sector companies, based on the work of the international Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures, to

accompany the climate-related disclosure requirements introduced in 2022. Relevant companies would then be required to produce nature-positive transition plans, alongside climate transition plans. We would also ban the new listing of fossil fuel companies on the London Stock Exchange.

5.2.6 Individuals should be able to expect that the environmental promises businesses make are reliable. Greenness is becoming big business, but greenwash is becoming a big problem. People are less likely to make environmental choices if they do not have confidence in the environmental integrity of products on the

market. This also deters more genuine environmental businesses, who are forced to compete in an unfair market. Therefore, as part of the Environmental Rights Act, our new Office for Environmental Integrity will possess the power to prevent greenwashing through effective rules on environmental protection and carbon use.

5.3 Beyond a Throwaway Economy

5.3.1 Global demand for raw materials – food, electrical goods and clothes – is increasing too quickly. Progressive governments are waking up to the fact that we cannot go on taking more and more from our natural world. We need to create

a 'circular economy', reducing our demands on the planet to sustainable levels and reducing waste. In the Netherlands, the Dutch Government has promised to halve the consumption of primary raw materials by 2030. In England, however, the Conservatives have failed to take the measures needed to support business in becoming more efficient, and to support communities in moving beyond the throwaway culture.

5.3.2 Building on the Liberal Democrat idea of the plastic bags levy, we would ensure that the right incentives are in place to cut back on waste and overconsumption. We will introduce a

Zero-Waste and Resource Efficiency Act to ensure that the UK moves towards a circular economy, including:

- Measures moving beyond the Government's piecemeal approach to single-use plastics, which risks mass substitution to other single-use throwaway materials, for example by stopping the wasteful use of single-use items in eat-in settings (whatever the material) and aiming to end plastic waste exports by 2030.
- Benefitting consumers through better product design for interoperability, sustainable construction, repairability, reuse and

recycling, including introducing 'right to repair' legislation for consumer goods, so helping small repair businesses and community groups combat 'planned obsolescence'.

- Introducing legally binding targets for reducing the consumption of key natural resources and other incentives for businesses to improve resource efficiency.
- Extending deposit return schemes for all food and drink bottles and containers, working with the devolved administrations to ensure consistency across the UK.

5.3.3 We would not be afraid to take strong regulatory action where there is a clear environmental and public health case. For example, 1.3 million disposable vapes are thrown away every week. These throwaway items pose risks for wildlife and human health, they cause litter and they squander an extraordinary amount of valuable resources. We would ban the sale of disposable vapes, as part of our plans to tackle single-use plastics, and head off this growing environmental hazard.

6 Making Planning Work for Nature

6.1 The planning system has an integral role to play in nature's recovery. Without intelligent spatial planning, combining local preferences with national need, it will be impossible to use our scarce supply of land to provide the homes, food and natural spaces we need. Well-planned development that integrates natural habitats can be positive for nature, but the Government has failed to put in place a system that can ensure planning plays its part in nature's recovery.

6.1 The Purposes of Planning: Reclaiming Sustainable Development

6.1.1 At the moment, the planning system has grown lopsided, with too great a focus on development. Major infrastructure projects have avoided proper environmental assessment. House-building has become a numbers game, with the idea of 'sustainable development' reflecting the minimum developers want to deliver, rather than building homes and communities for the future.

6.1.2 We will reform the planning system to make environmental improvement and quality of life explicit purposes of planning, alongside delivering the homes (and the kinds of homes) that people need. We will do this by setting a new statutory purpose for planning. This will require planning decisions to contribute to or be compatible with successful delivery of the statutory nature and climate targets, and to promote healthy and sustainable place-making.

6.1.3 These new objectives for the planning system should be translated into specific objectives for individual Local Authorities. For example, we would apply

our 'doubling nature' target at the Local Authority level by requiring authorities to contribute as much as they can to the aim of doubling the area of priority habitat and doubling the extent of land protected as SSSI, working together at a landscape scale.

6.2 Strategic Planning on Land and at Sea

6.2.1 Intelligent planning is needed to ensure that the UK's land and sea space is used well. There are increasing demands for space for nature, food production, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and infrastructure. Under the current system, there is no way to manage those

competing demands to ensure that limited space is used for maximum public benefit.

6.2.2 Liberal Democrats would introduce a new Land and Sea Use Framework. It would ensure that planning choices deliver enough space for nature's recovery and net zero by making more effective use of land and sea space. We would ensure that national priorities are always guided by local priorities by properly linking Local Nature Recovery Strategies with wider planning decisions.

6.2.3 On land and at sea, the Framework would regularly map out:

1. The most important spaces for nature currently, and the places with most potential for nature's recovery, to meet the goal of reversing nature's decline by 2030.
2. The most important sites for renewable energy production and carbon sequestration to meet the goal of net zero; and
3. The most important sites for healthy food production, prioritising nutrition for people.

6.2.4 Guided by the details of Local Nature Recovery Strategies, these plans could then inform where space ought to be prioritised for a particular use and how to

prioritise and blend use where a single space can deliver multiple benefits. The framework will inform the trade-offs and choices needed to ensure that the best use is made of limited space.

6.2.5 In order to drive the land and sea-use changes needed to deliver the UK's environmental ambitions, the Framework will be integrated with key decision-making tools and incentives. In particular, it will inform:

1. The development of the protected sites network, guiding the strengthening and expansion of

marine and terrestrial protected areas;

2. Development decisions under the Town and Country Planning Act and major infrastructure decisions under the Planning Act;
3. Incentives for land use, under the Environmental Land Management system of environmental payments;
4. Permitting and consents for intensive land and sea use choices, and extractive industries.

6.2.6 Together, these plans will ensure that the UK finds more space for nature's recovery and the deployment of renewable energy, while still making room for housing

and food production, integrating production and environmental improvements wherever possible.

6.3 Evening the Odds

6.3.1 There is often an unfair asymmetry of power in local environmental decision-making, with environmental considerations trammelled by over-mighty business interests. Local people's preferences and scientific ecological information have often been squeezed out of the decision-making process, with few Councils having access to professional ecological advice, and even fewer having the means to genuinely hold developers to

account or challenge inappropriate proposals.

6.3.2 We aim to even the odds by strengthening strategic planning, by improving access to environmental information, and by creating new systems for transparency and accountability in planning. We will develop a national land use framework, informed by a comprehensive map of important habitats. Our framework would support better choices in the way we use our scarce land resources, combining local preferences with national objectives to ensure that the most important places are prioritised for climate and nature, while making plenty of

space to grow healthy and nutritious food for people.

6.3.3 We will ensure that major infrastructure projects like HS2 (which are currently exempt from Strategic Environmental Assessment) are subject to a new higher standard of environmental assessment. We will introduce new requirements for developers of major infrastructure and housing to pay to more than compensate for any environmental damage they cause.

6.3.4 If it is done well, better strategic planning can have real benefits for the environment and for development alike.

For example, housing development contributes to environmental problems such as poor water quality and, where environmental issues reach dangerous thresholds, development can be affected. This is happening in Hampshire, where water quality issues in the Solent have led to a moratorium on house-building. Better strategic planning of catchments to improve biodiversity and reduce pollutants would help to anticipate and avoid problems of this kind before they arise.

6.3.5 In other circumstances, better and more accessible data about habitats and species would enable development to avoid costly mistakes, reduce the need for

legal actions, help to direct development away from more sensitive sites and facilitate the delivery of the homes we need. However, the norm remains for environmental survey data to be collected and held by individual companies, with insufficient public provision for collating accurate environmental information and making it available to Local Planning Authorities in user-friendly fashion.

6.3.6 Too often, even where the right rules are in place, local people are unable to hold developers to account for poor standards; it is simply too costly and expensive in many cases. We will create a new Environmental Planning

Commissioner to improve enforcement of local environmental rules, with strict, swift and dissuasive penalties for developers that break the rules.

6.4 Protecting and Restoring Nature

6.4.1 The UK's network of sites protected for nature also remains partial and in poor condition. The network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest is incomplete and, of those sites that have been designated, less than 40% are in favourable condition. At the same time, the laws that protect the UK's most important nature sites – derived from the EU Birds and Habitats Directives – are under review and

could be tampered with for the first time in decades.

6.4.2 Recent reforms to planning are too half-hearted to make a real difference. For example:

- ‘Biodiversity net gain’, which requires developers to more than compensate for destruction of habitat, is likely to prove ineffective. The “gain” requirement is just 10%, there is no reliable system for monitoring whether on-site biodiversity commitments are honoured, and off-site habitat

creation is only required to be maintained for 30 years.

- ‘Local nature recovery strategies’ are a positive concept supported by green NGOs for environmental spatial planning. However, while there is a duty to create strategies, there is no real duty to implement them in planning and spending decisions, so there is a risk that they will prove an added burden for local authorities with no tangible environmental benefits.

6.4.3 We will improve those instruments so that they make a genuine difference for nature.

6.4.4 For net gain, we make two major changes. First, we will increase the length of time that net gain habitat must be maintained from 30 years to 120 years. This will ensure lasting benefits for nature, in line with the expected lifetime of many developments. Second, we will increase the net gain requirement for major developments (over 25 dwellings) from 10% in smaller sites on a sliding scale up to 100% in larger greenfield sites, by the end of the next parliament. This would represent a “doubling of nature” from development, without disproportionate cost. The Government’s impact assessment of net gain anticipated that the policy

would cost developers less than £20m a year. Increasing from 10% to 100% gain would represent little over a doubling of the costs, because most of the cost of the policy comes from achieving no net loss. Balanced against industry profits of £7bn during the pandemic, these additional costs could easily be absorbed, but could make a major difference for the natural environment. They will ensure that the policy is effective in steering development away from the highest nature-value sites and that real investment in nature is forthcoming.

6.4.5 For Local Nature Recovery Strategies, we will establish a proper legal

link between the plans and planning and spending decisions, such as prioritising payments under the Environmental Land Management system. In particular, we will empower Local Nature Recovery Strategies to identify a new Wild Belt for nature's recovery.

6.5.6 At the same time, we will review and strengthen requirements for new buildings and developments to meet high environment and biodiversity standards, and give more flexibility for Local Authorities to go further in establishing their own expectations. For example, simple measures like incorporating swift bricks, bat and bird boxes, bee bricks and

'hedgehog highways' can all help to ensure that nature can thrive alongside people, at minimal cost for a developer.

6.5 Rewilding, Reintroductions and Restoring Natural Processes

6.5.1 Sometimes, restoring nature requires precise planning and careful, long-term management. At other times, the right approach is to let nature take its course.

6.5.2 We want to update the way we manage landscapes so that land managers and conservationists can take an integrated view of whole ecosystems,

planning out where detailed management is needed and where to be more hands off.

6.5.3 We will ensure that supporting thriving wildlife – ‘favourable conservation status’ – is considered across catchments, landscapes and seascapes, giving flexibility to adapt with climate change and to employ the full range of conservation techniques. By investing in our conservation bodies, we will ensure that the right advice and expertise is available on the ground to manage our changing world better.

6.6 Making the Nature Recovery Network Work

6.6.1 The Conservatives first promised a Nature Recovery Network in 2018, but the Government has failed to put measures in place to make the idea real. It remains amorphous and ineffective, with no real improvements for nature on the ground. We will bring the Nature Recovery Network to life, based on the Lawton principles of ‘more, bigger, better, and better connected’ places for nature. These will combine sites chosen for their existing value to science and wildlife, with areas that are most important for people’s

connection with nature, and with places where nature can be restored.

6.6.2 We will protect at least 30% of the land and sea for nature's recovery. Unlike the Conservatives' existing promise, we will ensure this is meaningful. We will conduct a comprehensive review of existing remnant fragments of important habitats like ancient woodland, peatlands and wildflower meadows and complete the programme of SSSI designations. We will reform landscape designations like National Parks and AONBs to ensure they are well managed for nature and improving public access to nature, with a clear

statutory duty to manage protected areas for nature's restoration.

6.6.3 The planning system has also proven ineffective in creating equitable access to quality natural “green and blue” spaces. More affluent communities are more likely to be in ‘leafy’, biodiverse places. Ethnic minority communities and poorer socio-economic groups, by contrast, are more likely to be deprived of access to a high-quality environment, with serious implications for mental and physical health and wellbeing. This is fundamentally unfair.

6.6.4 We will ensure that the planning system is nature-positive. We will create a

new 'Wild Belt' programme, connected by wildlife corridors. It would improve the environmental condition of the existing greenbelt. Woodland, wildflower meadows and other habitat creation near to urban centres can help everyone benefit from nature, while improving flood prevention and air quality. These will be connected with planned wildlife corridors and green transport routes.

6.6.5 We will complete our Nature Recovery Network in three parts:

- Protecting the best: we will strengthen and complete the network of SSSIs, England's finest

nature sites. This means increasing the legal protection for SSSIs against development, so that they enjoy the same legal protection as European protected sites, and a programme of investment to improve their management.

- We will map out and strengthen protection for irreplaceable habitats, such as ancient trees and woodland, temperate rainforests, and ancient peatlands, to prevent their destruction.
- Wonderful landscapes: we will improve the management and funding of AONBs and National Parks for nature, with a clear duty on

all public bodies to contribute to nature recovery plans and promote equitable access to nature in these important designated landscapes. As a core part of the Nature Recovery Network, at least 60% of AONBs and National Parks should be managed for nature's restoration.

- A Wild Belt for nature's recovery: we must also plan for new areas to be protected and improved for nature, targeting investment and better management in places where people and nature can benefit the most. We will do this with a new designation for nature's recovery, identified on the basis of science and community

consultation through local nature recovery strategies. These places will connect up our finest wildlife sites and bring nature back into places where it has been lost. In these areas, there will be a planning presumption in favour of environmental land use choices, as well as added incentives for environmental land management.

6.6.6 Alongside habitat improvements, Liberal Democrats will have a strategic plan for saving species. We will target efforts to pull the most threatened species back from the brink of extinction and set others on the road to recovery, including amphibians,

reptiles, mammals, birds, marine life, invertebrates, fungi and plants.

Reintroduction can also play an amazing part in restoring ecosystems and inspiring people. The Conservatives have made scant progress, failing even to open a long-promised scheme for applications for responsible beaver introductions. An inspiring species reintroduction programme would be part of our Thriving Species Strategy.

6.7 Wonders of the World

6.7.1 England is home to amazing wildlife, including some habitats that are of global importance.

6.7.2 Our peatlands – blanket bogs, raised bogs and fens – are ancient habitats that are among the world’s richest stores of carbon, and support unique ecosystems. But the Conservatives continue to allow heather burning on sensitive peatland habitats, and have failed to stop the widespread use of peat in horticulture.

6.7.3 85% of the world’s chalk streams are in England, but we continue to neglect these global treasures, permitting pollution and too much water abstraction. So

precious are these streams they are sometimes called England's rainforests...

6.7.4 ... But Britain also has rainforests! Our Celtic rainforest is extremely rare and vulnerable and is part of our remaining area of ancient woodland. But these areas often remain unmapped and unprotected, with ancient woodlands still being lost to development and neglect.

6.7.5 Liberal Democrats recognise these ancient, irreplaceable habitats for their global significance and for their incredibly rich local benefits. We would ensure we know where they are, give them

the highest levels of protection from harm and invest in their restoration.

6.8 Invasive Species - A Hidden Cost

6.8.1 Invasive, non-native species are a major threat to nature. As well as well-known examples like the disappearance of red squirrels, new threats like fungal infection are expected to destroy 80% of ash trees in England. They can also impose huge economic costs on sectors like agriculture, forestry, transport and utilities, amounting to billions of pounds a year.

6.8.2 The Conservatives do not have an effective strategy in place to stop accidental introductions of invasive species. Liberal Democrats would extend biosecurity requirements to all trees and potted plants entering the country, and make sure timber, soils and compost undergo protective measures to reduce the risk of stowaway species.

6.8.3 We would also support the expansion of nurseries for trees and plants in the UK to reduce reliance on horticultural imports.

7 Nature and Climate Change

7.1 As well as being the right thing to do for its own sake, restoring nature can provide many benefits for people: mental and physical health benefits, disaster risk reduction, food security, clean water, and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

7.2 Among these nature-based solutions, the links between climate and nature are the closest. Climate change is among the greatest threats to nature and, at the same time, it will be impossible to effectively mitigate and adapt to climate change without protecting and restoring nature.

7.3 In our 2019 Liberal Democrat Policy Paper on *Tackling the Climate Emergency*, we committed to increasing UK forest cover by planting an additional 60 million trees a year, and by restoring peatlands. But we know we must go further to maximise the potential of as many kinds of habitat as possible for climate change mitigation and adaptation, mapping out and protecting the rich carbon stores that already exist in our landscape, and investing in all kinds of carbon-rich ecosystems in a way that complements nature recovery efforts.

7.1 Mitigation Action

7.1.1 Around a third of the 'effort' required to reach net zero in the UK will rely on the power of restoring nature to sequester and store greenhouse gases as a way to compensate for continuing pollution by the sectors where it is hardest to eliminate greenhouse gas emissions. The ecological crisis and the climate crisis are interdependent and they are two parts of the wider challenge of living within our planetary means.

7.1.2 Many important habitats, such as ancient woodland, peatland, and wetlands, are important repositories of carbon and important sanctuaries for nature. According to the RSPB, these landscapes

alone contain 2 gigatons of carbon, the equivalent of four years of the UK's annual emissions.

7.1.3 There is a huge effort required to shift domestic land-use toward a net zero footing. The UK's territorial greenhouse gas emissions are reported in the annual UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory. When the 21.3 MtCO₂e emissions from degraded peatland are added, land use in the UK is a net emissions source of 11.5 MtCO₂e. If we do not change course, land use emissions are projected to be 14.4 MtCO₂e in 2030. In other words, far from being a sector that currently draws down carbon, land use in

this country continues to account for additional carbon emissions.

7.1.4 Success will depend on large-scale change in land use approaches, both in commercial settings (such as commercial forestry and agriculture) and in non-commercial settings (such as wetland creation, or seabed restoration).

7.1.5 Nor is this simply a matter of creating new habitat. There is little point creating great swathes of new woodland if established habitats are destroyed, or carbon-rich agricultural environments simply ploughed up. The Government's current approach to priority habitat

creation takes a gross “hectares created” approach; this covers up overall losses. An integrated approach to nature-based solutions must encompass: protection of existing carbon stocks (such as soils and ancient woodland); management and recovery of landscapes (such as rewetting peatland); as well as creation of new carbon stores (such as native, broadleaf woodlands, or saltmarsh creation). In this modern era, it is absurd that no comprehensive maps are available of where our most precious and carbon-rich habitats can be found. We will map out the areas that are most important for nature and climate, and those that could be, and extend planning protection and investment

to those areas to ensure they are drawing down carbon and providing important habitats for wildlife.

7.1.6 At some point, many natural climate solutions reach saturation when sequestration is balanced by emissions. In these circumstances, there remains an important role to play in continuing to recognise and support carbon maintenance.

7.1.7 Overall, whether they are nature-based solutions or technological options, methods for removing carbon from the atmosphere must be positive for climate and for nature alike.

7.2 Adaptation Action

7.2.1 Nature can also play an invaluable role in helping to prepare for the inevitable consequences of climate change. Until now, the risks to life and business posed by extreme weather, natural disasters and climate change have mainly been managed with engineered solutions, such as sea walls, levees or drainage infrastructure. However, nature-based solutions may offer an important way to compliment or replace more conventional solutions in a way that yields additional benefits for people and nature.

7.2.2 Creating and restoring habitats like saltmarshes, mudflats and seagrass meadows can help guard against coastal flooding and erosion, providing a natural break in the force of flood and storm. Habitats like woodlands and grasslands can reduce flood risk to communities and businesses. Restoring floodplains, re-naturalising rivers, and rewetting peatlands can help replenish aquifers and slow the flow of water to reduce the likelihood of drought. In cities, trees, parks, green roofs and sustainable drainage systems help to protect against surface water flooding and can provide cooling and respite from heat.

7.2.3 At the moment, however, the role of nature-based solutions in fostering resilience is often under-utilised. For example, water companies have not been permitted by Ofwat to make the most of nature-based catchment planning options because the benefits are often long-term and diffuse. Public bodies like Ofwat, Local Authorities and the Environment Agency should be supported and required to consider nature-based solutions alongside conventional engineered options. They should account for wider benefits to biodiversity and the climate, for example in the allocation of flood risk management

funding, ring-fencing an allocation for projects that work with nature.

7.2.4 We must also ensure that we help nature to adapt to changing conditions. The threat of climate change means that we need to make our landscapes adaptable to changing conditions, managing ecosystems at scale to create mosaics of habitat that are resilient. This will also mean stronger safeguards against invasive, non-native species which pose a great threat to native biodiversity.

7.3 Nature-Based Solutions

7.3.1 As set out in *Tackling the Climate Emergency*, achieving our net zero target will be impossible without a significant contribution from nature-based solutions, absorbing carbon dioxide ('negative emissions') through natural means, thereby helping to compensate for remaining emissions from the hard-to-treat sectors of the economy, such as agriculture and land use, industry and aviation. So far, the Conservatives have been slow to realise the scale of opportunity in nature-based solutions, but also slow to realise the crucial role of government to ensure that they are robust. The Government has been supporting voluntary markets, without adequate regulation to ensure that the

products being sold have genuine environmental benefits.

7.3.2 There are three main risks to an unplanned, unregulated approach to nature-based solutions. Firstly, a focus on carbon to the exclusion of nature can lead to ecological harm. Second, 'greenwashing' through poor-quality offsets can be a cloak for on-going carbon emissions. Third, nature-based solutions can be invoked as an excuse for slowing down decarbonisation. These risks are real and the Conservatives' current approach of a laissez-faire voluntary market in carbon is exacerbating the problem. We will manage these risks responsibly at the same time as

quickly expanding the deployment of nature-based solutions.

7.3.3 Not every solution to climate change is good for biodiversity, and not every action to restore biodiversity is an effective solution to climate change. Too often, these issues are considered separately and this can lead to perverse outcomes, where our solutions to one problem worsen another.

7.3.4 This separation has sometimes been apparent in policy. For example, the rush to become the ‘Saudi Arabia of offshore wind’ has failed to take into

account the effects of large infrastructure projects on the marine environment.

7.3.5 Too great a focus on carbon sequestration in tree-planting policies has sometimes led to the destruction of other valuable habitats (such as grasslands or even peatlands) in the pursuit of carbon credits. Large-scale plantations of non-native 'carbon crop' woodlands can disrupt established ecosystems, draw huge amounts of water, and even release ancient carbon if they are planted on peatlands, for example. Yet policy has often failed to differentiate between a nature-positive 'right tree in the right place' approach and a simple numbers game.

This tokenistic approach may have been driven more by the visibility and public appetite for tree-planting than a responsible approach to nature-based solutions.

7.3.6 We will take a more science-led approach, aiming to create and restore a range of habitat types on land and at sea to maximise carbon sequestration in harmony with nature restoration. This will encompass a range of active management approaches, as well as natural recolonisation of woodland, for example.

7.3.7 Government must play the leading role in funding nature-based

solutions to climate change, ensuring that the negative emissions generated are adequate to compensate for the remaining emissions from other sectors as the UK moves closer to net zero. The Government's funding for nature-based solutions has been too small and too short term to support the development of a pipeline of high-quality projects. An expanded system of payments for public goods in the farmed environment should be at its core, but it will also be necessary to fund large-scale habitat restoration and creation projects in the wider landscape. Our proposed Net Zero Authority would be responsible for planning and ensuring delivery of the nature-based solutions

necessary to meet the UK's overall net zero target.

7.3.8 We also recognise that private sector funding for nature-based solutions can play a role in meeting voluntary corporate targets, but only if it is combined with clear corporate responsibilities for protecting and restoring nature, strong standards and rigorous enforcement. There is a clear need for strict new standards for carbon removals in domestic land use. The current Woodland Carbon Code and the Peatland Carbon Code are not strong enough to ensure that these habitats are well managed for nature and that the credits they produce are robust.

7.3.9 Our new Office for Environmental Integrity (see above) will be tasked with setting new standards for a range of habitats, including a Blue Carbon Standard and a Soils Carbon Standard, to ensure that any private investments in nature lead to genuine, additional sequestration in a way that respects nature. Its priority will be to ensure that accredited reductions can only be used by companies that have a Net Zero and Nature Positive plan, approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative.

7.4 Scaling up Nature-Based Solutions

7.4.1 To achieve the scale of natural sequestration necessary to meet net zero targets will require a combination of regulation and large scale public and private investment to create and restore a range of habitat types. This will need to be balanced with competing land use options, such as agriculture and development. It will need to be done in a way that makes trade-offs between nature and climate completely transparent, capitalising on win-wins wherever possible.

7.4.2 Regulation and incentives both have a role to play in scaling up nature-based solutions. At the moment, the scale of public funding necessary to

achieve major gains – for example in the amount of carbon stored in agricultural soils – has not been sufficient. At the same time, private markets are small and, often, unreliable with the prospect of “greenwashing” emissions through unreliable offsets.

7.5 Peatlands and Wetlands

7.5.1 From the blanket bogs of the uplands, to the lowland fens and raised bogs, English peatlands have been seriously degraded by damaging land use. In the uplands, draining and rotational burning are damaging peatlands, sometimes to support “big business”

shoots. In the lowlands, agriculture and tree-planting have left the peat in poor condition. The degraded condition of our peatlands means they emit the equivalent of 5% of the UK's greenhouse gases every year, releasing carbon that has been stored for millennia.

7.5.2 There is potential for 22,000 hectares of new saltmarsh to be created at a benefit to cost ratio of between 2:1 and 3:1, and storing carbon potentially over 100 times faster than forests. Creating new wetlands in flood prone areas would provide a natural solution to flooding by slowing flows and retaining water in the

land, potentially saving £10 for every £1 spent.

7.5.3 The Conservatives committed to banning burning heather on peatlands in protected areas, but the regulations introduced in 2021 were filled with loopholes. They allow considerable leeway for damaging burning to continue both inside and outside protected areas. We will protect the UK's most important carbon store with a complete ban on horticultural peat use and a ban on burning heather on peatlands, as well as committing to restoring the peatlands that have been damaged.

7.6 Woodlands and Trees

7.6.1 We will provide funding for agroforestry, natural regeneration, urban trees, and planting of broadleaf native species from domestic nurseries. We will invest in public land to create new priority habitats for wildlife. We will end support for tree plantations for bioenergy, and restrict support for biomass power generation to feedstock which minimises the impact on the climate, such as sawmill wastes.

7.6.2 To date, too much focus has been dedicated to sheer numbers of trees, with too little attention paid to the type of trees

or their place in a landscape. Instead of raw tree-planting targets, we will plan to increase woodland and canopy cover to 20% by 2050. We will ensure that at least three quarters of the area is dedicated to native, broadleaf species, with space for open habitats. We will include protection for individual trees and agroforestry as well as areas of woodland.

7.6.3 We would help spur investment in agro-forestry by incentivising the use of sustainably produced wood in place of high-carbon materials like brick and concrete on the demand side, whilst providing sustainable finance on the supply side. Agroforestry can take decades to

deliver returns; our new ELMS will ensure that agro-foresters have access to appropriate finance and support. This would include tax incentives, changes to building regulations and by reforming local and national government procurement policy to favour the sustainable options.

7.7 Urban Green and Blue Infrastructure

7.7.1 Urban green infrastructure is particularly important in improving resilience to climate change for vulnerable communities and businesses. As more areas become urbanised, including green spaces, permeable pavements and

sustainable drainage, for example, can help to reduce flooding and stop excessive volumes of water running into storm overflows.

7.7.2 We will focus on retrofitting inner city areas to ensure that canals and waterways are up to scratch, urban green spaces are accessible and in good condition so everyone has fair access to nature, and that natural solutions to drainage and flooding are in place across the country. According to the National Trust, the benefits of improving urban greenspaces bring £27 in value for every £1 invested.

7.7.3 Public bodies like Highways Authorities have an important role to play in ensuring that the right nature-based solutions are built in as part of urban development and redevelopment.

7.7.4 We will also ensure that funding is available to support the development of urban food production, through innovative models like vertical farming, as well as more traditional approaches like allotments.

7.8 Coasts and Seas

7.8.1 The ocean is a huge repository of 'blue carbon', in its wildlife and vegetation,

in the seabed, and in coastal habitats like salt marshes and mudflats. At the moment, this carbon is not properly accounted for in national registries, and it is not properly protected.

7.8.2 At the moment, there is little recognition of the impacts on blue carbon of activities at sea. It is essential that Marine Protected Areas are designated to safeguard areas of high carbon content as well as species richness, removing damaging practices that could lead to the release of greenhouse gases.

7.8.3 There are also many opportunities for enhancing habitat to

sequester additional carbon, particularly along the coastlines. We will ensure that a portion of funds from offshore infrastructure development is dedicated to the creation and restoration of habitats. The rate of carbon sequestration in these habitats can be particularly high, and the carbon remains stored for very long periods if it is undisturbed.

8 Conclusion

8.0.1 The public has woken up to the need for nature. People are demanding clean water, breathable air, more wildlife and a stable climate. The Government has spoken up with rhetoric and promises, but looked the other way when it comes to making the changes needed to create a greener society. By contrast, Liberal Democrats know that a prosperous future depends on a greener future, and that true environmentalism needs action in every walk of life.

8.0.2 Where the current Government has failed farmers and land managers, we

will ensure they are well-rewarded for working toward a green future, with a long-term guarantee for green farm funding and protection for domestic production standards.

8.0.3 Where our seas and coastal communities have been neglected, we will ensure that industrial fisheries and poorly planned development can no longer damage our marine environment, and that the most sustainable fisheries and industries are given preference.

8.0.4 Where the Conservatives have failed to clean up our rivers and streams, Liberal Democrats will set strict limits on

pollutants for each water catchment, and control the chemical cocktail that is building up in our natural world.

8.0.5 Where the Conservatives have put their faith in markets, big business and old-fashioned growth models, we will build our future around a greener economy that rewards sustainable business and makes polluters pay.

8.0.6 Where they have taken a laissez-faire approach to planning, letting developers run roughshod over nature without building the greener homes we need, we would ensure that the planning system makes space for nature, reinforcing

protection for our finest nature sites and ensuring that local plans include important green spaces for nature to recover.

8.0.7 In this climate and nature emergency, only a comprehensive approach to nature and climate recovery that combines international cooperation with national commitment and local action can succeed. Liberal Democrats are the party that will place nature at the heart of government, top to bottom, now and forever. We will 'double nature' in England, guarantee everyone the right to a healthy environment, and ensure our 'global footprint' on Planet Earth is sustainable, so that everyone can enjoy the rich benefits

that our wonderful, essential, but fragile natural world has to offer.

Tackling the Nature Crisis

Policy Paper 156

This paper has been approved for debate by the Federal Conference by the Federal Policy Committee under the terms of Article 7.4 of the Federal Constitution.

Within the policy-making procedure of the Liberal Democrats, the Federal Party determines the policy of the Party in those areas which might reasonably be expected to fall within the remit of the federal institutions in the context of a federal United Kingdom.

The Party in England, the Scottish Liberal Democrats, the Welsh Liberal Democrats and the Northern Ireland Local Party determine the policy of the Party on all other issues, except that any or all of them may confer this power upon the Federal Party in any specified area or areas.

The Party in England has chosen to pass up policy-making to the Federal level. If approved by Conference, this paper will therefore form the policy of the Federal Party on federal issues and the Party in England on English issues. In appropriate policy areas, Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland party policy would take precedence.

Tackling the Nature Crisis Working Group

The members of the working group who have prepared this paper are listed below.

Richard Benwell (Chair)

Baroness Bakewell

Baroness Parminter

David Atkinson

Rebecca Atkinson

Cllr Jason Billin

Duncan Brack

Jane Cooper

Katie Critchlow

Alec Dauncey

Dr Alyssa Gilbert

Cllr Susan Juned

Andrew Heaver
Cllr Pippa Heylings
Susan Hill
Robert Holden
Stephen Hunter
Cllr Keith Melton
Jill Vaughan

Note: Membership of the working group should not be taken to indicate that every member necessarily agrees with every statement or every proposal in this paper.

Staff

Joseph Wright

Further copies of this paper can be found online at

<https://www.libdems.org.uk/members/make-policy/natural-environment>