A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment





Builds on recent Government reports and policy:

The Lawton Report – Making Space for Nature 2010

UK National Ecosystem Assessment 2011

Natural Environment White Paper 2011

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the state of the natural environment affects
the performance of the economy and
individual wellbeing in England

Advise Government on how to ensure England's "natural wealth" is managed efficiently & sustainably, thereby unlocking opportunities for sustained prosperity & wellbeing





- Prime Minister identified the protection and enhancement of the natural environment as a "central priority" for the Government, as part of delivering its manifesto pledge to "be the first generation to leave the environment in a better state than we inherited it"
- At more than 150 pages the Plan is far-reaching
- Touches on topics ranging from plastics recycling, biodiversity and habitats to climate change and air pollution
- Policies largely remain at high level not yet backed by specific legislation
- Likely that Defra will seek to put together working groups to help steer the implementation of policies



Identifies the following 25 year goals:

- Clean air
- Clean and plentiful water
- Thriving plants and wildlife
- A reduced risk of harm from environmental hazards such as drought and flooding
- Using resources from nature more sustainably and efficiently
- Enhanced beauty, heritage and engagement with the natural environment





The Government also commits to managing pressures on the environment by:

- Mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Minimising waste
- Managing exposure to chemicals
- Enhancing biosecurity





Some of the key policy areas in the plan include:

- Using a "natural capital" approach to protecting and enhancing the environment, by recognising its tangible and non-tangible economic benefits.
- Introducing a principle of "environmental net gain" into planning decisions where wider natural capital benefits will be assessed as part of the planning process
- Achieving zero avoidable plastic waste by the end of 2042 through a number of initiatives
- A commitment to reducing the risk of harm to people, the environment and the economy from natural hazards including flooding, drought and coastal erosion
- A goal to do "what is necessary" to adapt to the effects of a changing climate.



Planning

- Aims "to embed" a new planning principle of "net environmental gain" in development
- Government to consult on making this requirement
- Wandatorider "any exemptions that may be necessary"
- Recently published draft revised National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) has been 'updated to align with the 25 Year Environment



Waste Management

- Broad aims:
 - eliminating all avoidable waste by 2050
 - eliminating all avoidable plastic waste by 204
 - reducing food waste by one fifth by 2025
 - suggested landfill ban of food waste by 2030
- Call for evidence on use of taxes to eradicate single-use plastics
- No reference to Deposit Return System (DRS) but subsequent announcement (cans, glass & plastics)
- Plastic free Supermarket aisles
- Action on waste crimes



Landscape and Natural Environment

- Encourage engagement with the landscape by establishing a 'Natural Environment for Health and Wellbeing' program
- Creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the existing protected site network
- Commitment to plant 11 million trees by
- 12649 in the same rities by 2022long youth-focused promotional campaign to engage people with environmental issues



Flood & Water Management

- Update of National Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management Strategy in 2019 - emphasis on strengthening joint delivery
- Commitment to examine partnership arrangements aim to attract more non-public sector investment in flood management
- Bromote and expand the use of native (NFM) solutions and sustainable dirules will help tackle coastal erosion and reduce flood risk



Energy and Climate Change

- Removing dependence on fossil resources
- Ending the sale of new conventional petrol and diesel cars by 2040
- Achieving an 80% reduction on 1990 carbon emission levels by 2050
- Phasing out coal-fired electricity by 2025
- A new Clean Air Strategy for consultation in 2018





Transport

Low carbon road transport strategy - confirmed

for 2018 with focus on:

- electric vehicles
- self-driving cars
- better use of data



 Establishing a regulatory framework to encourage new modes of transport and business models



Broader Delivery Considerations

- Hampshire Commission of Inquiry a Vision for Hampshire 2050
- Council's wider Strategic Planning role
- Impact on future Waste Strategy
- Opportunities to comment on future national policy development
- Implications for wide range of HCC services

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