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# WHAT THE MANIFESTOS SAY 2017

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## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

This document sets out the key commitments on housing and environment policy in the 2017 Conservative, Labour, Liberal Democrat, UKIP and Green national manifestos.

 CONSERVATIVE PARTY MANIFESTO  
<https://www.conservatives.com/manifesto>

 LABOUR PARTY MANIFESTO  
[www.labour.org.uk/manifesto2017](http://www.labour.org.uk/manifesto2017)

 LIBERAL DEMOCRAT PARTY MANIFESTO  
[www.libdems.org.uk/manifesto](http://www.libdems.org.uk/manifesto)

 UKIP MANIFESTO  
[www.ukip.org/manifesto2017](http://www.ukip.org/manifesto2017)

 GREEN PARTY MANIFESTO  
<https://www.greenparty.org.uk/green-guarantee>

## Housing supply

### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- We will fix the dysfunctional housing market so that housing is more affordable and people have the security they need to plan for the future. The key to this is to build enough homes to meet demand. That will slow the rise in housing costs so more ordinary, working families can afford to buy a home and bring the cost of renting down. And it will ensure that more private capital is invested in more productive investment, helping the economy to grow faster and more securely in future years. (p70)
- Meet our 2015 commitment to deliver a million homes by the end of 2020 and we will deliver half a million more by the end of 2022. (p70)
- Deliver the reforms proposed in our Housing White Paper to free up more land for new homes in the right places, speed up build-out by encouraging modern methods of construction and give councils powers to intervene where developers do not act on their planning permissions; and we will diversify who builds homes in this country. (p70)

- Rebalance housing growth across the country, in line with our modern industrial strategy. (p71)
- Government building 160,000 houses on its own land. (p71)
- Help councils to build, but only those councils who will build high-quality, sustainable and integrated communities. (p71)
- Enter into new Council Housing Deals with ambitious, pro-development local authorities to help them build more social housing. We will work with them to improve their capability and capacity to develop more good homes, as well as providing them with significant low-cost capital funding. In doing so, we will build new fixed-term social houses, which will be sold privately after 10 to 15 years with an automatic Right to Buy for tenants, the proceeds of which will be recycled into further homes. (p71)

### ■ LABOUR

- Invest to build over a million new homes. By the end of the next parliament be building at least 100,000 council and housing association homes a year for genuinely affordable rent or sale. (p60)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

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- Give councils new powers to build the homes local communities need. (p60)
- Remove government restrictions that stop councils building homes and begin the biggest council building programme for at least 30 years. (p63)
- Establish a new Department for Housing to focus on tackling the [housing] crisis. Labour's new housing ministry will be tasked with improving the number, standards and affordability of homes. (p60)
- Overhaul the Homes and Communities Agency to be Labour's housing delivery body. (p60)
- Make the building of new homes, including council homes, a priority through a National Transformation Fund, as part of a joined-up industrial and skills strategy that ensures a vibrant construction sector with a skilled workforce and rights at work. (p60)
- £5 billion of initial capital for a new government-backed British Housing and Infrastructure Development Bank with a remit including providing long-term capital for major new settlements and helping attract finance for major housebuilding projects. (p37, p48 and p61)
- Lift the borrowing cap on local authorities and increase the borrowing capacity of housing associations so that they can build council and social housing. (p61)
- Scrap exemptions on smaller housing development schemes from their obligation to provide affordable homes, and strengthen the hand of local government to prevent large developers renegeing on their commitments. (p61)
- Work with local authorities to deliver a significant increase in social and affordable housing in rural areas. (p65)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Directly build homes to fill the gap left by the market, to reach our housebuilding target of 300,000 homes a year, through a government commissioning programme to build homes for sale and rent. These new houses must be sustainably planned to ensure that excessive pressure is not placed on existing infrastructure. (p60)
- Create at least 10 new garden cities in England, providing tens of thousands of high-quality, zero-carbon homes, with gardens and shared green space, jobs, schools and public transport. (p60)

### ■ UKIP

- Provide up to 100,000 new homes for younger people every year. (p5)
- Roll out high quality, low cost factory built modular (FBM) homes, affordable on the national average wage of £26,000. (p16)
- When we leave the EU, we will regain control of the regional development budget, over £1 billion a year. UKIP will use some of this to boost capacity in UK-based modular homes manufacturing. We will enable the manufacture of modular homes where jobs are needed, and they will be built where homes are needed. (p16)

- UKIP's proposal will bring up to 100,000 extra truly affordable homes onto the market every year. Combined with a traditional home building programme, we could build another one million homes by 2022. In addition, the FBM model would also make it feasible to deliver substantial numbers of new Council houses that have been promised, while traditional methods do not. (p17)
- In addition to our FBM homes programme, UKIP will identify long-term dormant land held by central and local government so it can be released for affordable developments. (p17)

#### ■ GREEN PARTY

- A major programme to build affordable, zero carbon homes, including 100,000 social rented homes each year by 2022. (p1 & p17)

## Planning

#### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Give councils powers to intervene where developers do not act on their planning permissions. (p70)
- Build better houses, to match the quality of those we have inherited from previous generations. That means supporting high-quality, high-density housing like mansion blocks, mews houses and terraced streets. (p71)
- Maintain the existing strong protections on designated land like the Green Belt, National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. (p71)

- Reform Compulsory Purchase Orders to make them easier and less expensive for councils to use and to make it easier to determine the true market value of sites. (p71)
- Work with private and public sector house builders to capture the increase in land value created when they build to reinvest in local infrastructure, essential services and further housing, making it both easier and more certain that public sector landowners, and communities themselves, benefit from the increase in land value from urban regeneration and development. (p71)
- Legislate to change planning law for shale applications. Non-fracking drilling will be treated as permitted development, expert planning functions will be established to support local councils, and, when necessary, major shale planning decisions will be made the responsibility of the National Planning Regime. (p23)
- Place new duties on councils to consult when they wish to cut down street trees. (p25)
- Encourage the very best practice in the design of buildings and public spaces, including a review of the design of government buildings, to ensure that when the state builds, it makes a positive contribution to a local area. (p25)
- Publish far more information about public services online, including relevant information about local issues so that every person can find out up to date information about... planning applications. (p80)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Use digital technology to release massive value from our land that currently is simply not realised, introducing greater specialisation in the property development industry and far greater transparency for buyers. To make this happen, we will combine the relevant parts of HM Land Registry, Ordnance Survey, the Valuation Office Agency, the Hydrographic Office and Geological Survey to create a comprehensive geospatial data body within government, the largest repository of open land data in the world. This new body will set the standards to digitise the planning process and help create the most comprehensive digital map of Britain to date. (p82)
- Give communities more power to shape their town centres, by strengthening powers to protect post offices, community pharmacies, high street banks, sports clubs, pubs and independent shops, and promote measures to decrease high-street vacancies. (p88)
- Set up a national review of local pubs to examine the causes for their large-scale demise, as well as establishing a joint taskforce that will consider future sustainability. (p88)
- Introduce an ‘agent of change’ principle in planning law, to ensure that new housing developments can coexist with existing music venues. (p96)

### ■ LABOUR

- Prioritise brownfield sites and protect the green belt. (p60)
- Start work on a new generation of New Towns to build the homes we need and avoid urban sprawl. (p60)
- Ensure that local plans address the need for older people’s housing, ensuring that choice and downsizing options are readily available. (p60)
- Keep the Land Registry in public hands, where it belongs, and make ownership of land more transparent. (p60)
- Properly resource and bolster planning authorities with fuller powers to put people and communities at the heart of planning. (p87)
- Update compulsory purchase powers to make them more effective as a tool to drive regeneration and unlock planned development. (p87)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Require local plans to take into account at least 15 years of future housing need – focusing on long-term development and community needs. (p61)
- Create a community right of appeal in cases where planning decisions go against the approved local plan. (p61)
- Enable local authorities to levy up to 200 per cent council tax on second homes and ‘buy to leave empty’ investments from overseas. (p61)
- Enable local authorities to enforce housebuilding on unwanted public sector land. (p61)
- Enable local authorities to penalise excessive land-banking when builders with planning permission have failed to build after three years. (p61)

- Examine the available funding and planning rules for live music venues and the grassroots music sector, protecting venues from further closures. (p66)

#### ■ UKIP

- Establish a Housing Development Corporation (HDC) to acquire primarily brownfield sites – at existing use value and through compulsory purchase if necessary – where affordable housing is required. Planning law will be changed to enable the HDC to give themselves planning permission to build between 10 and 100 FBM homes on an average site. (p16)
- Prioritise brownfield rather than greenfield or agricultural land for new housing. (p53)
- Offer local referenda to overturn unpopular development approvals. (p53 & p61)
- Amend planning legislation to promote inclusion of trees and open space into new developments. (p53)

#### ■ GREEN PARTY

- Strong protection for the Green Belt, National Parks, SSSIs and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. (p7)
- Action on empty homes to bring them back into use and a trial of a Land Value Tax to encourage the use of vacant land and reduce speculation. (p17)

## Council tenants and Right to Buy

### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Build new fixed-term social houses, which will be sold privately after 10 to 15 years with an automatic Right to Buy for tenants, the proceeds of which will be recycled into further homes. (p71)

### ■ LABOUR

- Ditch the Conservatives' ban on long-term council tenancies to give council tenants security in their homes. (p63)
- Scrap the punitive bedroom tax. (p56 and p63)
- Suspend the Right to Buy policy to protect affordable homes for local people, with councils only able to resume sales if they can prove they have a plan to replace homes sold like-for-like. (p63)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Scrap the 'bedroom tax', while seeking to achieve the aim of making best use of the housing supply through incentivising local authorities to help tenants 'downsize'. (p59)
- End the Voluntary Right to Buy pilots that sell off housing association homes and the associated high value asset levy. (p61)
- Enable local authorities to end the Right to Buy if they choose. (p61)
- Promote tenant management in social housing. (p64)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### ■ UKIP

- Plough all revenue raised from Right to Buy sales into community housing. (p17)
- Launch a review into the operation of housing associations. (p17)
- Scrap the bedroom tax. (p31)

### ■ GREEN PARTY

- End mass council house sales and scrap Right to Buy at discounted prices. (p17)

## Private rented sector

### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Strengthen the enforcement of equalities law so that private landlords and businesses who deny people a service on the basis of ethnicity, religion or gender are properly investigated and prosecuted. (p58)
- Take action to support victims of domestic violence to leave abusive partners, reviewing the funding for refuges and ensuring that victims who have lifetime tenancies and flee violence are able to secure a new lifetime tenancy automatically. (p58)
- Improve protections for those who rent, including by looking at how we increase security for good tenants and encouraging landlords to offer longer tenancies as standard. (p59)
- Continue to support those struggling to buy or rent a home. (p71)

### ■ LABOUR

- End insecurity for private renters by introducing controls on rent rises, more secure tenancies, landlord licensing and new consumer rights for renters. (p62)
- Make new three-year tenancies the norm, with an inflation cap on rent rises. (p62)
- Look at giving the Mayor of London the power to give renters in London additional security. (p62)
- Legislate to ban letting agency fees for tenants. (p62)
- Empower tenants to call time on bad landlords by giving renters new consumer rights. (p62)
- Reverse the cruel decision to abolish housing benefit for 18 to 21-year-olds. (p56 and p62)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Improve renting by banning lettings fees for tenants, capping upfront deposits and increasing minimum standards in rented homes. (p61)
- Help young people into the rental market by establishing a new Help to Rent scheme to provide government-backed tenancy deposit loans for all first-time renters under 30. (p61)
- Promote longer tenancies of three years or more with an inflation-linked annual rent increase built in, to give tenants security and limit rent hikes. (p62)
- Improve protections against rogue landlords through mandatory licensing and allow access for tenants to the database of rogue landlords and property agents. (p62)



- Increase Local Housing Allowance (LHA) in line with average rents in an area, ensuring that LHA is enough for a family to pay their housing costs no matter where they live. (p59)
- Help young people in need by reversing cuts to housing benefit for 18 to 21-year-olds. (p59)

#### ■ UKIP

- Give tenants the right to request Housing Benefit is paid direct to their landlords, whatever benefit scheme they are on. (p31)

#### ■ GREEN PARTY

- A living rent for all through rent controls and more secure tenancies for private renters, an end to letting fees and the introduction of mandatory licensing for all landlords. (p17)
- Give tenants a voice by supporting the development of renters' unions. (p17)
- Abolish the cruel and unfair 'bedroom tax'. (p17)
- Protect young people's housing needs by reinstating housing benefit for under 21s and reverse housing benefits cuts. (p15 & p17)

## Home ownership

#### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Modernise the home-buying process so it is more efficient and less costly. (p59)
- Crack down on unfair practices in leasehold, such as escalating ground rents. (p59)
- Continue to support those struggling to buy or rent a home, including those living in a home owned by a housing association. (p71)

#### ■ LABOUR

- Build thousands more low-cost homes reserved for first-time buyers. (p61)
- Guarantee Help to Buy funding until 2027 to give long-term certainty to both first-time buyers and the housebuilding industry. (p61)
- Give local people buying their first home 'first dibs' on new homes built in their area to give them confidence that new homes will be available to them and their families. (p61)
- Back those who own their homes, including home-owners who own their home as leaseholders and who are currently unprotected from rises in 'ground rent' from developers or management companies. (p61)
- Give leaseholders security from rip-off ground rents and end the routine use of leasehold houses in new developments. (p61)
- Consult with service personnel, giving them greater autonomy over their housing choices, and review and improve the Forces Help to Buy scheme. (p121)

#### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Help people who cannot afford a deposit by introducing a new Rent to Own model where rent payments give tenants an increasing stake in the property, owning it outright after 30 years. (p61)
- Give British buyers a fair chance by stopping developers advertising homes abroad before they have been advertised in the UK. (p62)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Give tenants first refusal to buy the home they are renting from a landlord who decides to sell during the tenancy at the market rate according to an independent valuation. (p62)

### ■ UKIP

- Homes constructed will be sold on a freehold basis to first time buyers up to the age of 40 who are British citizens and who have a 10 per cent deposit. We anticipate the total cost for a two-bedroom house will be under £100,000, including land purchase and restoration, construction, infrastructure and a contribution to the costs of the HDC. Utilities installation would be covered by a 1per cent energy bill levy, and Stamp Duty would not be applied. (p17)
- As this scheme is a stepping stone from the rental sector to traditional home ownership, to address the current housing crisis, it must not distort the existing property market. So, homes will be for owner occupation, not private rental. Owners will not be able to sell them on the open market, but must sell them back to the HDC at a guaranteed price of cost plus inflation over the period of ownership. Ownership can, however, be retained indefinitely. (p17)
- Change the law to allow mortgages to become inheritable, as they are in other countries. (p17)

### ■ GREEN PARTY

- Help first-time buyers by aiming for house price stability – axing buy-to-let tax breaks, and backing community-led approaches to building affordable homes. (p15 and p17)

## Housing standards

### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Support specialist housing where it is needed, like multigenerational homes and housing for older people, including by helping housing associations increase their specialist housing stock. (p71)

### ■ LABOUR

- Offer homeowners interest-free loans to improve their property. (p21)
- Consult on new rules on minimum space standards to prevent ‘rabbit hutch’ properties and on new modern standards for building zero carbon homes. (p60)
- Introduce new legal minimum standards to ensure properties are ‘fit for human habitation’. (p62)
- Drive up standards in Service Accommodation, and take action where private companies have failed to deliver. (p121)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Increase minimum standards in rented homes. (p61)
- Improve the quality of service housing by bringing the MOD into line with other landlords, giving tenants the same legal rights to repair and maintenance as private tenants. (p84)

## ■ UKIP

- [Factory-built homes are] built to last, to high design standards. (p17)
- In coastal enterprise zones, local authorities will be given the power to access low interest government loans to buy up and renovate poor housing stock or empty commercial properties, to create quality residential accommodation; issue compulsory purchase orders for poor quality houses in multiple occupation; introduce minimum standards for properties in receipt of housing benefit; refuse housing benefit payments to landlords in breach of planning legislation. (p15)

## ■ GREEN PARTY

- Significantly improve housing choice for D/ deaf, disabled and older people by requiring all councils to appropriately plan for their housing needs and significantly increase the numbers of homes built to lifetime home and mobility standards over the next 5 years. (p17)

# Home energy efficiency

## ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Improve the energy efficiency of existing homes, especially for the least well off, by committing to upgrading all fuel poor homes to EPC Band C by 2030. We will also review requirements on new homes. (p60)
- Introduce a safeguard tariff cap that will extend the price protection currently in place for some vulnerable customers to more customers on the poorest value tariffs. (p60)

## ■ LABOUR

- Insulate four million homes to help people manage the cost of energy bills, to cut emissions, improve health, save on bills, reduce fuel poverty and preventable winter deaths, and to meet our climate change targets. (p20 and p60)
- Improve on existing landlord energy efficiency regulations and re-establish the Landlord Energy Saving Allowance to encourage the uptake of efficiency measures. (p21)
- Roll out a Homes Fit for Heroes programme that will insulate the homes of disabled veterans for free. (p121)
- Introduce an immediate emergency price cap to ensure that the average dual-fuel household energy bill remains below £1,000 per year, while we transition to a fairer system for bill payers. (p20)

## ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Ensure that half a million affordable, energy-efficient homes are built by the end of the parliament. (p60)
- Ensure that at least four million homes are made highly energy efficient (Band C) by 2022, with priority given to fuel-poor households. (p49)
- Reduce energy bills permanently by improving home insulation and encouraging small-scale, community and local-authority renewable schemes. (p49)
- Pass a new Green Buildings Act to set new energy-efficiency targets, including a long-term ambition for every home in England to reach at least an energy rating of Band C by 2035. (p49)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

- Restore the zero-carbon standard for new homes which was set by Liberal Democrats in government and since abandoned by the Conservatives, increasing the standard steadily and extending it to non-domestic buildings by 2022. (p50)
- Expand community energy schemes, encourage councils to develop community energy-saving projects and local electricity generation, and promote city-scale demonstration projects in electric vehicles and clean energy. (p50)

### Homelessness

#### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Continue to combat homelessness and rough sleeping including through full implementation of the Homelessness Reduction Act. (p58)
- Aim to halve rough sleeping over the course of the parliament and eliminate it altogether by 2027. To achieve this we will set up a new homelessness reduction taskforce that will focus on prevention and affordable housing, and we will pilot a Housing First approach to tackle rough sleeping. (p58)

#### ■ LABOUR

- Set out a new national plan to end rough sleeping within the next parliament, starting by making available 4,000 additional homes reserved for people with a history of rough sleeping. (p64)
- Take action to tackle the root causes of homelessness, including safeguarding homeless hostels and other supported housing from crude Conservative cuts to housing benefit. (p64)

#### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- End the scandal of rough sleeping by increasing support for homelessness prevention and adequately funding age-appropriate emergency accommodation and supported housing, while ensuring that all local authorities have at least one provider of the Housing First model of provision for long-term, entrenched homeless people. (p62)

#### ■ UKIP

- No veteran should be homeless, let alone have to sleep rough on the street, yet this is happening because the Government is not enforcing a law stating military heroes must be offered homes. UKIP will enforce this law, and build eight halfway house veterans' hostels, each with 200 rooms and modelled on similar hostels already in operation. We will also assign 500 affordable rent homes every year to ex-forces personnel. (p46)

#### ■ GREEN PARTY

- Stop declaring people as 'intentionally homeless' and give local authorities the same duties towards single people and childless couples as to families. (p17)

### Flooding

#### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Continue our £2.5 billion flood defence programme that will put in place protection for 300,000 existing homes by 2021. (p71)
- Deliver on our commitment to improve natural flood management, such as improving the quality of water courses to protect against soil erosion and damage to vulnerable habitats and communities. (p26)

## ■ LABOUR

- Fund robust flood resilience. (p93)
- Work with farmers and foresters to plant a million trees of native species to promote biodiversity and better flood management. (p94)
- Give the Fire and Rescue Services a statutory duty to coordinate and respond to floods. (p79)

## ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Establish a £2 billion flood-prevention fund focused on providing support for small community and council-led schemes to reduce upstream flooding, and the knock-on effects in downstream and coastal areas, in addition to improving flood defences, and introducing high standards for flood resilience for buildings and infrastructure in flood-risk areas. (p50)

## ■ UKIP

- The Water Framework Directive led to serious flooding in many parts of the country by preventing river dredging. Repealing this directive will spare homeowners the misery of flooding and exorbitant insurance premiums. (p52)
- Require new developments to use permeable or porous surfacing materials for single-storey, ground level domestic car parking and front gardens, so rainwater can drain away to help prevent flooding. (p53)

## ■ GREEN PARTY

- Invest in flood defences and natural flood management to make every community safer. (p7)

# Fracking

## ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Develop the shale industry in Britain. We will only be able to do so if we maintain public confidence in the process, if we uphold our rigorous environmental protections, and if we ensure the proceeds of the wealth generated by shale energy are shared with the communities affected. (p23)
- Legislate to change planning law for shale applications. Non-fracking drilling will be treated as permitted development, expert planning functions will be established to support local councils, and, when necessary, major shale planning decisions will be made the responsibility of the National Planning Regime. (p23)
- Set up a new Shale Environmental Regulator, which will assume the relevant functions of the Health and Safety Executive, the Environment Agency and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. This will provide clear governance and accountability, become a source of expertise, and allow decisions to be made fairly but swiftly. (p23)
- Change the proposed Shale Wealth Fund so a greater percentage of the tax revenues from shale gas directly benefit the communities that host the extraction sites. Where communities decide that it is right for them, we will allow payments to be made directly to local people themselves. A significant share of the remaining tax revenues will be invested for the benefit of the country at large. (p23)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### ■ LABOUR

- Ban fracking because it would lock us into an energy infrastructure based on fossil fuels, long after the point in 2030 when the Committee on Climate Change says gas in the UK must sharply decline. (p21)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Oppose 'fracking' because of its adverse impact on climate change, the energy mix, and the local environment. (p49)

### ■ UKIP

- Invest in shale gas exploration. (p57)
- UKIP will not allow drilling for shale in our national parks or other areas of outstanding natural beauty. (p57)
- Repeal the 2008 Climate Change Act and support a diverse energy market based on coal, nuclear, shale gas, conventional gas, oil, solar and hydro, as well as other renewables when they can be delivered at competitive prices. (p56)

### ■ GREEN PARTY

- Replace fracking, coal power stations, subsidies to fossil fuels and nuclear with the clean green efficient renewable energy of the future. (p7)

## Air quality

### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Take action against poor air quality in urban areas. (p25)

### ■ LABOUR

- Introduce a new Clean Air Act to deal with the Conservative legacy of illegal air quality. (p93)
- Consult on establishing an environmental tribunal with simplified procedures to hear challenges to unlawful government decisions, like those made on the air quality strategy, without engaging in prohibitively expensive processes. (p81)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Prevent 40,000 deaths a year with our Air Quality Plan to reduce air pollution. (p47)
- Introduce a diesel scrappage scheme, and a ban on the sale of diesel cars and small vans in the UK by 2025. (p48)
- Extend ultra-low-emission zones to 10 more towns and cities. (p48)
- All private hire vehicles and diesel buses licensed to operate in urban areas to run on ultra-low-emission or zero-emission fuels within five years. (p48)
- Reform vehicle taxation to encourage sales of electric and low emission vehicles and develop electric vehicle infrastructure including universal charging points. (p48)

### ■ UKIP

- Support the transition to zero emission vehicles. (p51)
- Support the scrappage scheme giving diesel car owners up to £2,000 to get rid of their vehicles. Combine it with an incentive scheme encouraging drivers to exchange their vehicles for electric or hybrid models. (p51)

## ■ GREEN PARTY

- Introduce a one-off fine on car manufacturers who cheated the emissions testing regime and create a new Clean Air Act, expanding and funding a mandatory clean air zone network. (p7)
- Help end the public health crisis caused by air pollution by increasing incentives to take diesel vehicles off the roads. (p23)

## Waste and recycling

### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Do more to reduce litter, including by supporting comprehensive rubbish collection and recycling, supporting better packaging, taking new powers to force councils to remove roadside litter and prosecuting offenders. (p25)

### ■ LABOUR

- Set guiding targets for plastic bottle deposit schemes, working with food manufacturers and retailers to reduce waste. (p94)

### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Aim to cut waste, increase recovery, reuse and recycling and move towards the so-called 'circular economy' in which resource use, waste and pollution are minimised and product lifetimes are extended. (p53)
- Pass a Zero-Waste Act, including legally binding targets for reducing net consumption of key natural resources, and introducing incentives for businesses to improve resource efficiency. (p53)

- Benefit consumers by promoting better product design to improve repairability, reuse and recycling. (p53)
- Establish a statutory waste recycling target of 70 per cent in England and extend separate food waste collections to at least 90 per cent of homes by 2022. (p53)
- Building on the success of our plastic bag charge, introduce a 5p charge on disposable coffee cups to reduce waste. (p53)
- Establish a coherent tax and regulatory framework for landfill, incineration and waste collection, including reinstating the landfill tax escalator and extending it to the lower rate, and consulting on the introduction of an incineration tax. (p53)
- Work with local government to ensure these commitments are fully funded. (p53)

### ■ UKIP

- Exempt foodbanks and charity shops from charges imposed by local authorities to dispose of unwanted food waste and other goods. (p31)
- Investigate the practicality of introducing a deposit scheme on plastic drinks bottles to encourage recycling. (p53)

### ■ GREEN PARTY

- Tough action to reduce plastic and other waste, including the introduction of Deposit Return Schemes, with a zero waste target. (p7)

# MANIFESTO POLICY PROPOSALS

## HOUSING AND THE ENVIRONMENT

### Animal welfare

#### ■ CONSERVATIVES

- Continue to take action to improve animal welfare. We will implement our proposed reforms on pet sales and licensing and will make CCTV recording in slaughterhouses mandatory. As we leave the EU, we can take early steps to control the export of live farm animals for slaughter. (p26)

#### ■ LABOUR

- Lead the world with high animal welfare standards in the wild, in farming and for domestic animals. (p94)
- Increase the maximum sentence for those convicted of committing animal cruelty. (p94)
- Prohibit the third-party sale of puppies. (p94)

#### ■ LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

- Introduce stronger penalties for animal cruelty offences, increasing the maximum sentencing from six months to five years, and bring in a ban on caged hens. (p52)
- Clamp down on illegal pet imports through legal identification requirements for online sales, and minimise the use of animals in scientific experimentation, including by funding research into alternatives. (p52)

#### ■ UKIP

- Only when we have left the EU can we regain control of animal health and welfare issues. Currently, EU law prevents us from banning live exports for slaughter, and prevents us from labelling food that has been ritually killed as halal or shechita. UKIP campaigns against the EU's stance on both. It is worth noting that should Britain stay in the single market, we would still not be able to prevent the export and import of live animals destined for the meat trade and end the unnecessary suffering this causes. (p55)
- Install CCTV in every abattoir and deal severely with any animal welfare contraventions. (p55)
- Forbid Jewish and Muslim methods of slaughter being carried out by unqualified individuals in unregulated premises, and deal severely with such transgressions. (p55)
- Triple the maximum jail sentences for animal cruelty. (p55)
- Impose lifetime bans on owning and/or looking after animals on any individual or company convicted of animal cruelty. (p55)

#### ■ GREEN PARTY

- An Environmental Protection Act to safeguard and restore our environment, protect and enhance biodiversity, promote sustainable food and farming, and ensure animal protection. (p7)





**Local Government Association**

Local Government House  
Smith Square  
London SW1P 3HZ

Telephone 020 7664 3000

Fax 020 7664 3030

Email [info@local.gov.uk](mailto:info@local.gov.uk)

[www.local.gov.uk](http://www.local.gov.uk)

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