



Introduction

The Greater Lincolnshire Nature Partnership (GLNP) consists of more than 45 Partners who work together and with other stakeholders to achieve more for nature.

With the publication of A Green Future: Our 25 Plan to Improve the Environment (2018) and the introduction of the Environment Act (2021) the emphasis on the nature recovery has increased massively across sectors, however it has also introduced a challenge in regards to the complexity of conservation's legislative and policy landscape.

The GLNP has produced this flow diagram as a simple visual aid to understanding how introduced and existing environmental policy, legislation, strategies and mechanisms currently interlink in a nature recovery context. The environmental sector is undergoing a lot of change and as such this diagram may need to be updated periodically. It should also be recognised that it is an overview and further detail may be required.



Achieving more for nature...

www.glnp.org.uk

Policy and Legislation: The journey to nature recovery



Glossary

Environmental Net Gain—The act of leaving the environment in a measurably better state. Links into natural capital and ecosystem services.

Local Natural Capital Plan—Strategic, place based plans that take a natural capital approach to articulate local vision for and the societal benefits of meeting objectives set out in the 25 Year Environment Plan.

Net Zero—A state where human carbon emissions are at a relative zero through a process of reducing emissions where possible and offsetting any non reducible emissions.

Nature based solutions—Defined by the IUCN as “actions to protect, sustainably manage, and restore natural and modified ecosystems that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits.”

Local Nature Recovery Strategy—spatial strategies that will establish priorities and map proposals for specific actions to drive nature's recovery and provide wider environmental benefits.

Biodiversity Net Gain—The act of leaving biodiversity in a measurably better state. It refers to the mandatory requirement for development to result in a minimum of 10% more biodiversity units after completion.

Biodiversity Net Gain Site Register—Register of sites created to achieve biodiversity net gain.

Conservation covenants—A voluntary agreement between a landowner and a responsible authority to manage land for biodiversity. While voluntary they are legally binding.

Office for Environmental Protection (OEP)—Statutory body created through the Environment Act 2021 with the intention of holding the Government accountable in regards to environmental duties and targets set out in legislation.

OEP strategy—Outlining how Office of Environmental Protection work will contribute to improving the natural environment and environmental protection, including the protection of people from the effects of human activity on the environment.

Environmental Improvement Plan— A plan required by the Environment Act 2021, prepared by the Secretary of State setting out how the Government will improve the environment over a period no shorter than 15 years. For example, the 25 Year Environment Plan.

The journey to nature recovery in the context of policy and legislation

