

LABOUR MANIFESTO

PLANNING	HOUSING	TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE	ENERGY	ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take tough action to ensure that local planning authorities have up-to-date local plans • Reform and strengthen the presumption in favour of sustainable development • Immediately update National Planning Policy Framework to restore mandatory housing targets • Where necessary make full use of intervention powers to build the houses the country needs. • Funding additional planning officers, through increasing the rate of stamp duty surcharge paid by non-UK residents. • Take a brownfield first approach, prioritising development of previously used land wherever possible, and fast-tracking approval of urban brownfield sites. • Preserve Green Belt but take strategic approach to Green Belt land designation and release to build more homes in the right places, with lower quality 'Grey Belt' land prioritised and 'golden rules' to ensure development benefits communities and nature. • Introduce new mechanisms for cross-boundary strategic planning. • Further reform compulsory purchase compensation rules in the public interest. For specific types of development schemes, landowners to be awarded fair compensation rather than inflated prices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.5 million new homes over the next Parliament • Changes to the NPPF and use of intervention powers (as above). • Strategic Green Belt ("Grey Belt") release (as above) • Build a new generation of new towns • All Combined and Mayoral Authorities to strategically plan for housing growth in their areas giving Combined Authorities new planning powers along with new freedoms and flexibilities to make better use of grant funding • The biggest increase in social and affordable housebuilding in a generation • Strengthen planning obligations to ensure new developments provide more affordable homes • Changes to the Affordable Homes Programme to deliver more homes from existing funding • Support councils and housing associations to build their capacity and make a greater contribution to affordable housing supply • Prioritise the building of new social rented homes and better protect existing stock by reviewing the increased right to buy discounts introduced in 2012 and increasing protections on newly-built social housing • More high-quality, well-designed and sustainable homes, creating places that increase climate resilience and promote nature recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A long-term strategy for transport, ensuring transport infrastructure can be delivered efficiently and on time. • Secure the UK aviation industry's long-term future, including promoting sustainable aviation fuels and encouraging airspace modernisation. • A 10-year infrastructure strategy, aligned with a new industrial strategy and regional development priorities, including improving rail connectivity across the north of England. • New national policy statements • Update national planning policy to make it easier to build laboratories, digital infrastructure, and gigafactories • Speed up projects by slashing red tape • Build support for developments by ensuring communities directly benefit. • A new National Infrastructure and Service Transformation Authority, to bring together existing infrastructure bodies to set strategic infrastructure priorities and oversee the design, scope, and delivery of projects • An automotive sector plan, supporting the transition to electric vehicles by accelerating the roll out of charge points and restoring the phase-out date of 2030 for new petrol/diesel cars • Great British Railways to deliver a unified rail system focusing on reliable, affordable and quality services and ensuring safety and accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make Britain a clean energy superpower • Zero-carbon electricity by 2030 • A new Energy Independence Act establishing the framework for energy and climate policies • Work with the private sector to double onshore wind, triple solar power, and quadruple offshore wind by 2030. • £7.3 billion National Wealth Fund to support Labour's growth and clean energy missions • Invest in carbon capture and storage, hydrogen and marine energy, and long-term energy storage, including: • £1 billion to accelerate the deployment of carbon capture • £500 million to support the manufacturing of green hydrogen • Ensure the long-term security of the nuclear sector by extending the lifetime of existing plants, delivering Hinkley Point C, new nuclear power stations such as Sizewell C and small modular reactors • A strategic reserve of gas power stations to guarantee security of supply. • Existing oil and gas licences to remain • Extend the sunset clause in the Energy Profits Levy until the end of the next Parliament, increase the rate of the levy by 3% and remove investment allowances. Retain the Energy Security Investment Mechanism. • A new publicly owned Great British Energy company of the next Parliament, increase the rate of the levy by 3% and remove investment allowances. Retain the Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new licences to explore new oil and gas fields • No new coal licences • A ban on fracking for good • The National Wealth Fund will support the most energy intensive sectors to decarbonise • The institutional framework for policy making will be changed to reflect the UK's commitments to reach net zero and meet carbon budgets. Reverse the decision to prevent the Bank of England giving due consideration to climate change in its mandates. • Make the UK the green finance capital of the world, mandating UK-regulated financial institutions and FTSE 100 companies to develop and implement credible transition plans that align with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. • Improve climate change resilience and preparation across central government, local authorities, local communities, and emergency services. • Take action to meet the Environment Act targets and work in partnership with civil society, communities and business to restore and protect the natural world. • 9 new National River Walks (one in each region of England) and 3 new National Forests in England. • Planting millions of trees and creating new woodlands. • Expand nature-rich habitats such as wetlands, peat bogs and forests so families can explore and wildlife can thrive, including on public land. • Move to a circular economy. • Put failing water companies under

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PLANNING

- based on the prospect of planning permission.
- Deepen devolution settlements for existing Combined Authorities. On housing and planning, consolidate powers to allow for improved decision making.
- Give local areas new powers over transport, adult education and skills, housing and planning, and employment support
- Create a new statutory requirement for Local Growth Plans for towns and cities across the country, identifying growth sectors and the programmes and infrastructure they need. These will be aligned with the new national industrial strategy.
- Bring in multi-year funding settlements for local authorities and bringing an end to competitive bidding.

HOUSING

- Implement solutions to unlock the building of homes affected by nutrient neutrality without weakening environmental protections
- Work with local authorities to give first-time buyers first dibs on new homes
- A permanent, comprehensive mortgage guarantee scheme, to support first-time buyers

TRANSPORT AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- New powers for local leaders to franchise local bus services, lifting the ban on municipal ownership
- Give mayors the power to create unified and integrated transport systems and a role in designing rail services in their areas
- Labour's Industrial Strategy to support development of the AI sector, removing planning barriers to new datacentres.
- £1.8 billion to upgrade ports and build supply chains across the UK
- £1.5 billion to new gigafactories to support the automotive industry
- £2.5 billion to rebuild the UK steel industry.

ENERGY

- Security Investment Mechanism. (capitalised with £8.3 billion over the next Parliament) to partner with industry, local authorities, co-operatives and trade unions to deliver clean power by: co-investing in leading technologies; supporting capital-intensive projects; deploying local energy production to benefit communities
- A new Local Power Plan to increase the distribution of energy production and reduce pressure on the transmission grid, installing thousands of clean power projects including onshore wind, solar, and hydropower.
- Work with industry to upgrade the national transmission infrastructure.
- Reward clean energy developers with a British Jobs Bonus, allocating up to £500 million per year from 2026, to incentivise firms who offer good jobs, terms and conditions and build their manufacturing supply chains in the UK' industrial heartlands, coastal areas, and energy communities
- Invest an extra £6.6 billion over the next Parliament to upgrade the energy efficiency of 5 million homes via a new Warm Homes Plan.
- Homes in the private rented sector meet minimum energy efficiency standards by 2030
- A new international Clean Power Alliance.

ENVIRONMENT

- special measures to clean up water.
- Give water industry regulators new powers to block payment of bonuses to executives who preside over pollution of waterways and to bring criminal charges against persistent law breakers. Impose automatic and severe fines for wrongdoing and ensure independent monitoring of every outlet.
- A target for half of all food purchased across the public sector to be locally produced or certified to higher environmental standards.
- A land-use framework for agriculture and make environment land management schemes work for farmers and nature.
- Restore global leadership on climate change