

Index

Message from the Editor	2
Andrew Lees Article Competition – Richard Kimblin	2
Winning article – Sarah Merritt	3
Strengthening Links with Students & Academics – Stephen Sykes	6
Regulatory Reforms Seminar – book now	7
New and improved website	7
Job Ads	9
UKELA member profile – Elizabeth Hattan	10
Wild Law 2008	11
Access to Justice Seminar – Carol Hatton	11
Mooting Competitions	12
London meeting: earth jurisprudence	13
Regional events	13



MESSAGE FROM THE EDITOR

I am hoping that as many of you as possible will find time to complete the questionnaire that we have attached to this month's e-law. We really do value your comments and input. Remember UKELA is your association. We want e-law to reflect the concerns, interests and areas of work of members and we are always pleased to consider articles and contributions.

Catherine.Davey@stevens-bolton.co.uk

ANDREW LEES ESSAY COMPETITION- RICHARD KIMBLIN

This competition was open to any student, trainee solicitor, pupil or solicitor / barrister with not more than 2 years' post qualification experience.

Andrew Lees was the Campaigns Director for Friends of the Earth and a leading environmental campaigner on a range of issues from water pollution to illegal waste dumping. He died suddenly in 1994 while on a working holiday in Madagascar campaigning against a large opencast mine. There were more entries than every this year and the standard was extremely high. In the judge's view, there was no essay which did not merit recognition. The winning entries showed an appreciation of the issues, diligent research and were persuasive and interesting in their answer to the question. The question dealt with the tension between conservation and development and was based on a quotation from Theodore Roosevelt, which appears on the walls of the American Museum of Natural History, as most entrants identified.

Sarah Merritt is a Trainee Solicitor at Pinsent Masons. Her essay is published in full in this edition of e-law – do read this excellent piece of work.

Matthew Hunt was the runner-up. He is presently studying at the Université Paris 1 – Panthéon-Sorbonne. His essay had a strong economic theme and asked whether natural assets could be given an appropriate value in order to internalize the financial values. In a measured and very well informed essay, he came to the conclusion that sustainable development is theoretically possible, but at the present time is practically unattainable, but, more cheerily, considered that the necessary action is perhaps not far off.

I am grateful to all of the entrants for their very substantial efforts and achievements and to Elizabeth Hatton for joining in the difficult task of judging.

ANDREW LEES ESSAY COMPETITION WINNING ESSAY - SARAH MERRITT

Trainee Solicitor - Pinsent Masons

Theodore Roosevelt said:

"The nation behaves well if it treats the natural resources as assets which it must turn over to the next generation increased and not impaired in value. Conservation means development as much as it does protection."

Was he right?

Surprisingly far-sighted for his time, in 1910 Theodore Roosevelt set out his vision for the management of America's natural resources. As part of that vision he declared that "conservation does not mean...non-development. It does not mean the tying up of the National resources...It means the utilization of those resources under such regulation and control as will prevent waste...but at the same time...encourage such use and development as will serve the interest of the people generally"¹.

Roosevelt's words now adorn the American Museum of Natural History but nearly one hundred years later, a question as to the validity of his views in today's world can legitimately be raised. Does Roosevelt's vision sit comfortably in a world that has inherited many arguably overdeveloped natural assets?

The Anthropocentric view of natural resources

The very phrase "natural resources" gives an indication as to how the human population has tended to view the environment. We have developed as a species partly because of our ability to harness the assets around us to improve our quality of life. At the time when Roosevelt made his speech he was concerned with the problem of balancing the individual use of assets whilst population pressure in the United States was increasing. This pressure was sufficiently serious to prompt him to declare that "resources must be kept for the whole people and not handed over for exploitation to single individuals"², not a sentiment for modern-day capitalist "masters of the universe".

Today, population pressure is even more intense. The world population was estimated to be 6.7 billion in 2007³. In 1910 it stood at 1.7 billion⁴. In the intervening period, despite huge advances in areas such as farming efficiency, there has been an increased strain on finite resources.

As Indur Goklany points out:

"Between 1910 and 2004...the US population increased by 205 percent, the amount of cropland harvested declined 3 percent while total water with-drawn...increased by 251 percent"⁵.

One reason Goklany posits for the disproportionate increase in land use efficiency over that of water is that, whilst land is generally privately owned, water is not. So whilst a "private property right to land provides its owner with powerful incentives to maximise long-term productivity per unit of land"⁶ there is no similar incentive to be as efficient with the use of water.

¹ New York Times report of Roosevelt's speech in Denver on 29 August 1910

² ibid

³ "Population Newsletter Number 83" June 2007 United Nations Population Division

⁴ "Historical Estimates of World Population" US Census Bureau

⁵ At 221 of "The Improving State of the World" 2007

⁶ Page 226 ibid

The true cost of development

The challenge of incentivising individuals, and even nations, to use resources efficiently, or perhaps not at all, was addressed at the United Nations Climate Change Conference held in Bali in December 2007. The need for international intervention in the management of natural resources and the measures discussed in Bali indicate that Roosevelt's statement that "conservation means development as much as it does protection" is not entirely correct in 2008. Measures that were debated in Bali included some that were aimed at encouraging developing countries not to utilise various of their natural assets at all⁷. Perhaps a more accurate definition of conservation today would be "the joined-up management of natural resources". This may mean leaving one type of resource (such as virgin rainforest) intact to balance the more intensive development of a related resource (nearby land for the production of palm oil) or sustainably utilising a resource whilst having regard to the principles of inter-generational and international equity⁸ (the limited development permitted in areas designated as Ramsar sites or World Heritage Sites is an example of this latter approach).

Defining "value"

If we are to pass on assets to the next generation "increased and not impaired in value" (an aim that few would argue was unreasonable given the human instinct for the preservation of their off-spring⁹), then a definition of "value" ought to be established.

It is entirely possible that in 1910 Roosevelt intended "value" to be defined purely in economic terms. Today, a natural resource may also be defined in terms of its historical, biological and even intrinsic value¹⁰. It may even be of value in helping to muffle the effects of climate change¹¹.

The increased awareness of the effects of climate change demands that we as a global population use natural resources more efficiently when we do develop them. One of the most efficient ways of doing this may well be to encourage markets to price the cost of developing an asset. Developments in the pricing of carbon over the last decade have demonstrated the potential for resources to be regulated effectively, not simply by looking at their positive value to an individual or country, but by accounting for the negative impacts that developing that resource may have.

If a fully functioning international market for carbon were in operation, as recommended by the Stern Report¹², then the impact of developing a resource such as the tar sands in Alberta, Canada would have to assess the overall cost of developing such a resource versus leaving it intact. Roosevelt's vision of handing over assets "increased and not impaired" in value cannot be attained if all the world's resources are put to use. The key is to achieve a balance of development over the world's resources as a whole. Regulation through market forces contrasts with the model that Roosevelt espoused.

Roosevelt advocated using federal and state controls to limit development of resources by companies. In 2008 such top-down regulatory control seems a cumbersome way to achieve the same outcome as that

⁷ See for example Decision -/CP.13 Reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries: approaches to stimulate action

⁸ Intergenerational equity has been looked at in some detail from a legal perspective, notably by Brown Weiss in "Environmental Change and International Law" UN University Press, 1992. Essentially, it is the concept that the needs of present and future generations should be placed on an equal footing. Future generations under this concept have equal rights to the world's natural resources with today's generation.

⁹ See for example the case report in the International Journal of Gynaecology & Obstetrics

[Volume 84, Issue 3](#), March 2004, Pages 287-290 "Self-inflicted caesarean section with maternal and foetal survival"

¹⁰ The criteria used in selecting World Heritage Sites may be a useful guide to the different elements of value that can be attributed to a natural resource. See "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention"

¹¹ The ocean for example is one of the greatest carbon sponges on earth. By trapping carbon dioxide it could be seen to be limiting our exposure to global warming. The more the balance tips in favour of protecting that resource, the more robust its ability to help in this regard.

¹² Stern Review: Report on the Economics of Climate Change at ix

of a successful international carbon pricing scheme¹³. This is not to say that regulatory intervention is always inappropriate, indeed the proposed 60% cap on carbon dioxide emissions¹⁴ or indeed on site energy generation will be important drivers when UK businesses are deciding which assets to develop. Roosevelt was not wrong to reach for a pro-development solution to the laying waste of American resources. However it must be recognised that in the last ninety-eight years, technology, understanding and awareness have evolved to the point where the value of leaving some resources untouched is as valid in some instances as controlled development was to Roosevelt.

¹³ The Stern report suggests that an international scheme could be based on the EU Emissions Trading Scheme model, now in its second phase. The EU ETS is not without criticism, many commentators have noted that the decision not to auction allowances in the first phase (2005-2008) has led to an artificially low price for carbon.

¹⁴ See clause 1 of the Climate Change Bill 2007-08 which proposes that by 2050 this target will be met

STRENGTHENING LINKS WITH STUDENTS AND ACADEMICS – STEPHEN SYKES

Looking to the future, the next generation of the UK's environmental professionals (including environmental lawyers and consultants) will at some stage go to university to study a discipline likely to have some relevance to their intended career.

Reliable estimates are difficult to ascertain, but it is believed that there are around 60 tertiary education institutions in the UK which teach elements of environmental law. The students on these courses will be encountering environmental law at undergraduate or post-graduate level. They will be studying it as part of their law or environmental law degrees, or perhaps as a component of their environmental management, policy, science or engineering degrees. Assuming an average of, say, 50 students attending each course, in any one year approximately 3,000 students in the UK are gaining exposure to environmental law, in some cases at a superficial level, in other cases in great depth.

This group of 3000 people is approximately 3 times larger than UKELA's current total membership. This is a very large constituency of people interested in environmental matters, including, perhaps, the extent to which environmental law can be made to work for a better environment. In terms of UKELA's future success in recruiting new members to take the association's ambitions forward, it is clearly very important that the association appeals strongly to this group of potential members – and we have been doing just that. Indeed, UKELA currently has 98 student members, up from 54 in 2006. Indeed, students now represent a growing proportion of the membership – currently more than 10%.

Part of UKELA's appeal to students is that we can help bridge the gap between studying law at university and finding a career that involves knowledge of environmental law. UKELA has developed a programme of activities and events for students (including the UKELA moot, and the Andrew Lees essay), bolstered in recent years with an Annual Student Careers Event which takes place in December, and which has been hosted by City law firms, Ashurst and Freshfields. Approximately 100 students attended the recent careers event to find out about a career in the environmental sector, be that as a lawyer (barrister, solicitor, in-practice, industry, government, commerce, etc) or as an environmental consultant or otherwise. More events and benefits are planned for students.

UKELA's Membership Development Working Group ('MDWG') is charged with further increasing the diversity and membership of UKELA so that the association's influence can be extended. In order to acquire further insight into the interests and requirements of students of environmental law, the MDWG has recently appointed as its student representative Ned Westaway, currently working in a post-graduate capacity at UCL. Ned believes that UKELA is doing a good job at spreading the word about the role of environmental law and regulation in protecting and enhancing our environment: "UKELA has a presence among environmental law students in the South East and London, and is providing a way to focus student minds in career decisions and about environmental issues in general."

The MDWG also appreciates that a very effective way to communicate the benefits of UKELA Membership to students is via teachers of environmental law. UKELA is pleased to have approximately 40 members who teach environmental law. The MDWG's teaching representative is Donald McGillivray of the University of Kent. He said: 'There must be a conversation between teachers of environmental law and those who work with environmental law day in day out. UKELA is the only organisation which draws members from practice and the academy. The scope both for mutual benefit, but also for critical dialogue, is obvious.'

Watch this space for news of new initiatives aimed at attracting more students to become UKELA members.

Stephen Sykes is the Chair of the UKELA Membership Development Working Group

REGULATORY REFORMS SEMINAR – BOOKINGS OPEN

UKELA and the Health and Safety Lawyers Association are holding a seminar on the implications of the regulatory enforcement and sanctions legislation on Thursday 3 April at Freshfields in London. Chaired by UKELA's president, Lord Justice Carnwath, the event starts at 6pm with registration from 5.30pm. Speakers include Professor Richard Macrory, Dominic Smales, who is a member of the Government's team on the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Bill, which is still going through Parliament, and a panel of experts. Further details including how to book are attached.

www.ukela.org – NEW AND IMPROVED

The UKELA website is undergoing reconstruction and will be re-launched early in April with a new, more user-friendly look and feel. The new site will include many improvements to increase its value for members, and to help UKELA communicate more effectively.

The current web editor, Peter Kellett, has been single-handedly adding all the content to the site for seven years. With the move to a content management system, a more robust structure will be established so that the site can be updated more easily even by people with no knowledge of web-editing. Peter leaves Council this June and will hand over the new site his successor, Tim Jewell, in April.

The new site will include the following features:

- reformed and improved content. We are adding a section on environmental law aimed at the lay visitor to the site. They can get a snapshot of water law, or climate change law or whatever, which is easy to understand and easy for us to keep updated. Information on forthcoming events – including meetings of regional groups and working parties – will be given high priority, and we want to give each working party its own page to keep people up to date with its work.
- a new section on governance, including information about the UKELA's strategic plan, selected Council papers, and the work of the Association and its members. There will also be more photos – of council members and convenors in particular – so visitors to the site see how many volunteers are involved in keeping UKELA active and delivering a public benefit.
- facility for working group convenors, event organisers and others to add content to the site (subject to the webmaster's approval). So time critical content like press releases, event ads or job ads can appear straightaway.
- we will be able to set up discussion groups and forums
- there will be a new search facility so you can find things more easily. This will include indexed back copies of e-law, and working party papers and minutes – all of which will help make the Association's work more visible, and more easily accessible.
- we will also be able to add online forms and surveys, and will be able to ensure that the site can be more easily accessed by people with disabilities.

The current UKELA website already has very good Google and other search engine visibility and we aim to keep this up after the migration process.

The reconstruction is being carried out for UKELA by Smart Media, a specialist company in web applications.

Job ads and internships on the website

The re-launch of the site is a great opportunity to get your job ad out there before a wide audience of key professionals. The aim is to go live in the first week of April so if you have any opportunities coming up please let me know: Vicki.elcoate@ntlworld.com. The cost for the launch entry will be £200 for commercial organisations and £50 for not for profit organisations (this will increase with time as this is currently the cost for just placing an ad in e-law). These ads will also go in the next edition of e-law.

Also we plan to operate an “internships sought” area. This will be free of charge to students initially so that we can see how it operates.

Other organisations’ advertising

UKELA is happy to promote relevant events and activities by other organisations, provided there is some benefit to UKELA members. In the past year UKELA members have benefited from lower rates at a number of events, lower subscriptions to publications and web tools.

UKELA seeks some kind of reciprocal promotion – having membership leaflets included in packs for example or promotion of a UKELA event or an exchange of web-links. Any other organisation can have its event listed on the UKELA website, by mutual agreement. UKELA is generally unwilling to have its logo used to brand events which it has not taken a lead role in organising but is always willing to discuss opportunities.

Please contact Vicki Elcoate as above if you want your event to appear on our new website.

JOB ADS IN E-LAW

For those who have an environmental law job to advertise, e-law is a cost effective way of reaching over 1,000 people with relevant skills and interest. Advertising your job in e-law costs £200, with £50 for NGOs, academic institutions and statutory bodies including local authorities.

You will need to be mindful of e-law's publication dates when planning to place an advert, although we can also include them in the members' mailings which we circulate in between editions of e-law. My email is catherine.davey@stevens-bolton.co.uk and I'm happy to discuss your requirements.

JOB AD

Friends of the Earth Lawyer

Closing date: 19 March 2008 at 4pm

Interview date: 3 April 2008

Starting salary up to £ 30,100 - 35 hours - London

Lawyer needed to save world.

This is a unique opportunity to use your legal skills to help campaigners, community groups and individuals to protect people and the environment.

Working with one other lawyer you will:

- provide legal advice to Friends of the Earth and to external clients through our Rights & Justice Centre
- work closely with our campaigners and policy staff
- have responsibility for contentious public law cases covering issues such as planning, waste, energy, access to information, habitats, aviation, GM crops and more.

You must be a qualified lawyer with experience and a working knowledge of public and/or environmental/planning law.

Supplementary information:

Friends of the Earth has a small and dynamic legal unit which takes cases to court to protect the environment and uphold environmental law and advises campaigners on all aspects of the law.

Through our Rights & Justice Centre we advise and represent members of the public, community groups and other environmental NGOs.

Our lawyers advise on a very wide range of legal and policy issues (e.g., climate change, planning, waste, GM crops, energy, access to information, biodiversity, water). These often involve complex interactions between domestic, European and international law.

The legal unit works as part of Friends of the Earth's Rights and Justice team and you will work alongside other specialists in rights, justice, planning and the law.

The team currently has one Head of Legal and one lawyer. Join us now as our second lawyer and help the other lawyers in the team with their case work and to manage your own case load.

You will also carry out projects to help develop the Rights & Justice Centre and help ensure that the team's administrative systems function effectively.

This position may suit a recently qualified lawyer or someone with greater experience.

We are very keen that the successful candidate is able to start work as soon as possible after interviews as the role is currently vacant.

UKELA MEMBER PROFILE: THE E-LAW 60 SECOND INTERVIEW: ELIZABETH HATTAN

Elizabeth is a Government lawyer with DEFRA. Having worked in the City as an environmental lawyer for 8 years (most recently at Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer), she moved to the Government in 2003, having completed a LLM in international environmental law at London University in 2001-3. She worked in DEFRA's waste division on waste framework directive issues, before joining the international environmental division where she specialised in climate change negotiations. Last year she was on maternity leave with twins, and since returning to work has joined the water team. She is a member of the UKELA Council.

- **How did you get into environmental law**

I suspect like most geographers at University, I didn't know what career I was going to follow although I liked the idea of doing something environmental. My tutor one day mentioned that he thought environmental law was going to be a growth area which caught my interest. I then went to an inspiring careers talk by a Government lawyer who specialised in international environmental law (who bizarrely later became my boss), and did a placement at the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD), which persuaded me that I wanted to pursue that avenue. Given that this was in the late 80's there weren't many practitioners around and it was reassuring to meet the few that did exist through UKELA.

- **What are the main challenges in your work**

Before joining Government, I hadn't appreciated how difficult it is to balance the interests of everyone. Our work involves talking to the full range of stakeholders and taking their views into account, keeping the European Commission happy and avoiding domestic reviews - and explaining all of this to Ministers. Although it's a challenge, it's also a very rewarding part of the job.

- **What environmental issue keeps you awake at night**

Early in my career at Defra, I was seconded to the Environment Agency for three months. We carried out some site inspections of landfill sites, and I was horrified by the enormity of our waste mountain, and the number of carrier bags floating around - seeing it in front of me really hit home. That said, what really keeps me awake is my hypocrisy by using disposable nappies - but with twins, I don't think I would have survived without them!

- **What's the biggest single thing that would make a difference to environmental protection and well-being**

That's too big a question to answer here! For me, I guess my biggest concern is climate change since it could impact on everyone and everything. I am very hopeful that something positive will result from the recent Bali meeting.

- **What's your UKELA working party of choice and why**

I used to convene the Water Working Party, but have not been active in it for some time. Now that I am working in the water world again, I hope to become more involved, although as a government lawyer there are some things that are not compatible with my job such as contributing to Government consultation papers.

- **What's the biggest benefit to you of UKELA membership**

I joined UKELA in its early days when there weren't many members, and I really enjoyed the opportunity to meet others from a range of backgrounds with a common interest. That's still important to me,

although the educational side is also a real benefit. For me, the conference is great for combining these two.

WILD LAW 2008

Plans are falling into place for an autumn Wild Law workshop, with a focus on practical action from around the globe. A research team is being set up, involving students and lawyer supervisors, to develop indicators of Wild Law and identify Wild Law examples from different jurisdictions. The aim is to gather a database of Wild Law examples and other materials for practitioners and academics.

Findings will be disseminated at the workshop, which is booked for 26th – 28th September at Lea Green Derbyshire. This is a lovely old manor house, set in glorious countryside, with a pub across the road, and makes for a good venue to explore this issue in more depth across a whole weekend.

Workshop leaders are being identified and bookings will open when the plans are finalised – this will be in the next few weeks.

Sponsorship is being sought for the research. Our thanks go to the Matrix Causes Fund for supporting discounted places for those less able to afford attendance. If you have any suggestions for sponsorship please get in touch: Vicki.elcoate@ntlworld.com.

Wild Law podcasts

For those of you who were unable to join in any of the Wild Law events, the Gaia Foundation has podcasts of some of the main speakers on their website <http://www.gaiafoundation.org/>.

You can hear Cormac Cullinan, author of the book, “Wild Law, A manifesto for earth jurisprudence” and other speakers such as Andrew Kimbrell, Brian Goodwin and Stephan Harding. The UKELA website is being revamped but is as yet unable to offer podcasts.

ACCESS TO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE IN ENGLAND AND WALES – REPORT OF THE SULLIVAN WORKING PARTY – CAROL HATTON WWF UK

The Working Party on Access to Environmental Justice, under the Chairmanship of Administrative Court judge Sir Jeremy Sullivan, will launch its Report at a prestigious UKELA/King’s College seminar on 9th May 2008. The booking form will appear shortly on the website www.ukela.org.

The Working Party was convened in October 2006 to examine whether current law and practice create barriers to access to justice in environmental matters and, if so, to make practical recommendations for change. The Working Party placed special emphasis on the extent to which current law and practice equips the UK to fulfill the requirements of the access to justice pillar of the UNECE Aarhus Convention¹⁵.

A particular strength of the Working Party is the breadth of its membership – bringing together individuals from (but not representing the views of) the Environment Agency, Freshfields, the Legal Services Commission, Leigh, Day & Co Solicitors, Matrix Chambers, University College London and WWF-UK.

¹⁵ UNECE Convention on access to information, public participation in decision making and access to justice in environmental matters (signed at Aarhus in 1998, ratified by the UK in February 2005)

The Secretariat is provided by Friends of the Earth. It is this wide-ranging mix of expertise and experience that gave the Working Party not only an in-depth understanding of the issues but an insight into how practical improvements could be made.

The Report builds on recent case-law, a number of recent reports on access to environmental justice (e.g. by Capacity Global, the Environmental Justice Project, the Environmental Law Foundation and UCL¹⁶) and more recent reports including “*Litigating the Public Interest – Report of the Working Group on Facilitating Public Interest Litigation*”¹⁷ and an EU-commission report entitled “*Measures on Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Article 9(3))*”¹⁸ which addressed the issue of access to environmental justice in 25 EU Member States, including the UK. The Working Party was particularly interested to note that the EU-commissioned Report, published in October 2007, ranked the UK amongst the bottom five EU countries on access to environmental justice.

The Working Party met numerous times throughout 2007 to consider how issues such as costs, public funding, remedies and case management serve to facilitate or frustrate access to environmental justice within the sphere of Judicial Review. The final Report, will be of particular interest to the judiciary and civil servants in the Ministry of Justice and Defra. The findings of the Report will be presented to the seminar by Sir Jeremy Sullivan, David Wolfe (Matrix Chambers) and James Kennedy (Freshfields).

UKELA MOOTING COMPETITIONS

The finals of the 2008 UKELA moots are being held shortly with the kind help of former UKELA President, Lord Slynn of Hadley, and the current President, Lord Justice Carnwath. No 5 chambers is generously organising, hosting and providing prizes for the finals.

The problem this year is all about nature conservation – newts in particular. If any students are interested in coming along to support the teams, or test out whether this is the competition for them next year, please contact Alison Boyd: alisonboyd.ukela@ntlbusiness.com.

There are two mooting competitions: *The Lord Slynn of Hadley Mooting Trophy Competition* is open to those who are in pupillage, a trainee solicitor, on the bar vocational course or legal practice course, or who are taking the CPE. In essence this competition is for those on vocational courses. *The UKELA Student Prize Moot* is open to those who do not qualify for the Lord Slynn Trophy Competition but who are studying for a degree (including graduate degrees, e.g. LLM’s or non law degrees). In essence this competition is for those who are students not yet on vocational courses.

The next round of mooting competitions open up in October 2008.

¹⁶ Including “*Using the Law: Barriers and Opportunities for Environmental Justice*” (2003) Capacity Global, “*Environmental Justice*” (2004) by the Environmental Justice Project, available from WWF-UK at Panda House, Weyside Park, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1XR, “*Civil Law Aspects of Environmental Justice*” (2003) Environmental Law Foundation available from ELF at Suite 309, 16 Baldwin Gardens, London EC1N 7RJ and “*Modernising Environmental Justice – Regulation and the Role of an Environmental Tribunal*” (2003) Macrory and Woods, available from the Centre for Law and the Environment, UCL

¹⁷ Published by Liberty and the Civil Liberties Trust. The Report can be accessed at <http://www.liberty-human-rights.org.uk/publications/6-reports/litigating-the-public-interest.pdf>

¹⁸ Available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/aarhus/study_access.htm

UKELA LONDON MEETING

The next London meeting is on Earth Jurisprudence and is being held at 6pm on May 19th at Herbert Smith. The speakers will look at the development of Earth Jurisprudence including more recent ideas from writers such as Thomas Berry and Cormac Cullinan.

Some of the issues that will be discussed are:

- Whether there is a need for alternative approaches in dealing with current global environmental issues including climate change and loss of biodiversity
- The practical application of earth-centered approaches in tackling global issues
- The extent to which earth-centered ideas already form the basis of a number of important environmental laws

Full details and a booking form will be circulated when available.

UKELA/ENDS EARLY EVENING SEMINAR ON WASTE

We are pleased to announce details of the first joint event between UKELA and ENDS which is to be held at Hammonds in Manchester on Thursday 24 April 2008 from 4pm. Speakers from both the legal and industry side will update the audience on latest and forthcoming Waste issues. Further details will follow shortly but put this date in your diary now.

UKELA/IEMA LEGAL FORUM OCTOBER 2008

Plans are underway to put on the first joint conference arranged between UKELA and IEMA. It will take place in York in the Autumn and will focus on hot topics in environmental law with a special focus on planning and energy. We will let you have further details as soon as they are in place.

WEST MIDLANDS REGIONAL GROUP MEETING ON 10 APRIL

The next meeting of the West Midlands regional group will take place on Thursday 10 April at Pinsent Masons in Birmingham on the subject of environmental insurance. Further details including how to book will follow shortly but put this date in your diary now.

EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL GROUP MEETING ON CONTAMINATED LAND

The next meeting of the East Anglian regional group will take place on Wednesday 26 March at the Angel Hotel in Bury St Edmunds. Speakers include Andrew Wiseman, convenor of UKELA's Contaminated Land Working Party. To book your place, please complete the booking form below.



**UK Environmental Law Association
East Anglian Regional Group Meeting**

**Seminar on
Contaminated Land – Legal Update and Practical Implications**

The UKELA East Anglian Regional Group is pleased to announce a seminar on Contaminated Land to be held on Wednesday 26 March 2008.

Speakers: Andrew Wiseman, Blake Tarlo Laphorn Lyons and Convenor of UKELA's Contaminated Land Working Party
Second Speaker to be confirmed

There will be an opportunity for questions and discussion and a networking opportunity with light refreshments afterwards.

Date: Wednesday 26 March 2008

Time: 4.15pm tea/coffee
Seminar 4.30pm – 6.30pm

Venue: Angel Hotel, 3 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 1LT

CPD Points: [tbc – probably 1]

Cost: UKELA members £10. Non-members £20. Students free of charge although places are limited. All places must be booked.

Booking:

Please book your place by sending the attached form and cheque payable to UK Environmental Law Association to Alison Boyd, Member Support Officer, PO Box 487, Dorking RH4 9BH.

UKELA East Anglian group Seminar on Contaminated Land
booking form

26 March 2008

All places must be booked

I enclose a cheque for £ _____ payable to the UK Environmental Law Association

Fees:		
UKELA members	£10	
Others		£20
Students	free of charge	

Name

Address

Firm/Organisation/Academic Institution

Email address

Phone number/mobile

UKELA member

Student

Other

Please return this form with your payment (cheques payable to UK Environmental Law Association) to:

Alison Boyd
UKELA
Member Support Officer
PO Box 487
Dorking
RH4 9BH

UK ENVIRONMENTAL LAW ASSOCIATION

Registered Charity number: 299498 (Registered in England and Wales), Company limited by guarantee: 2133283 (Registered in England and Wales)

For information about working parties and events, including copies of all recent submissions contact:

UKELA, PO Box 487, Dorking, Surrey RH4 9BH

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The editorial team wants articles, news and views from you for the next edition due to go out in April 2008. All contributions should be dispatched to Catherine Davey as soon as possible by email at: catherine.davey@stevens-bolton.co.uk by 13 April 2008

Please use Arial font 11pt. Single space. Ensure headings are in bold capitals.

Letters to the editor will be published, space permitting

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