## NATIONAL PARK CITY FOUNDATION\*

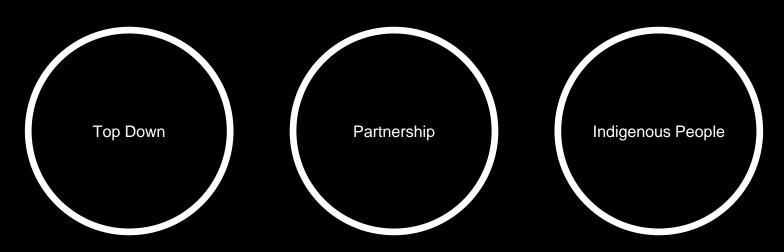


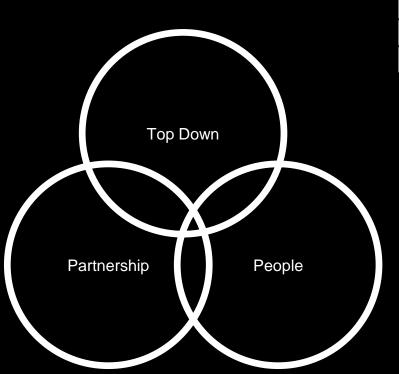
# Tim Webb @TimXWebb JPRISING

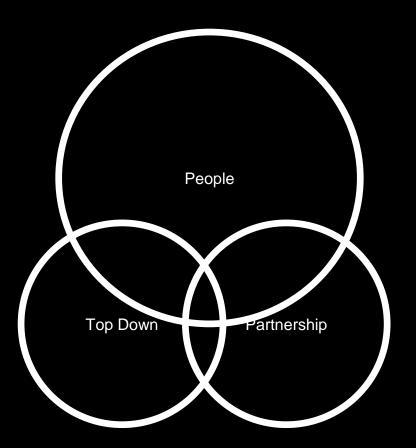
#LondonNPC 2







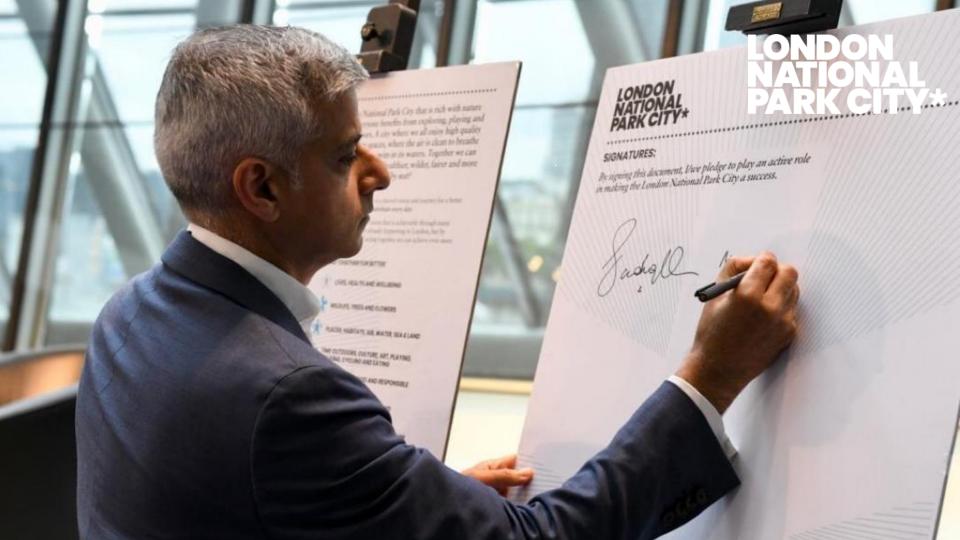












	2002	0000	0010	2011	2012	0010	004.4	004E	2016	0017	0010
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Asset price collapse	Storms and cyclones	Severe income disparity	Severe income disparity	Income disparity	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale involuntary migration	Extreme weather events	Extreme weathe events
d	Middle East instability	Slowing Chinese economy (<6%)	Slowing Chinese economy (<6%)	Flooding	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Chronic fiscal imbalances	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Large-scale involuntary migration	Natural disasten
i	Failed and failing states	Chronic disease	Chronic disease	Corruption	Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Unemployment and underemployment	Failure of national governance	Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation	Major natural disasters	Cyberattacks
	Oil and gas price spike	Global governance gaps	Fiscal crises	Biodiversity loss	Cyber attacks	Water supply crises	Climate change	State collapse or crisis	Interstate conflict with regional consequences	Large-scale terrorist attacks	Data fraud or the
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Macrosomer more		Offendantson	Water supply	Mismanagement	Cyber attacks	High structural	Major natural	Massive incident	Failure of climate
1	Chronic disease, developed world	Retrenchment from globalization (emerging)	Global governance gaps	Climate change	crises	of population ageing	Syper anachs	unemployment or underemployment	catastrophes	of data fraud/theft	change mitigatio and adaptation
	developed world	from globalization		Climate change		of population	Systematical and the system of	unemployment or			change mitigatio
	developed world	from globalization (emerging)		Climate change		of population	2014	unemployment or			change mitigation
	developed world  Global Risks in	from globalization (emerging)	gaps		crises	of population ageing		unemployment or underemployment	catastrophes	of data fraud/theft	change mitigatio and adaptation
р 5	5 Global Risks in 2008	from globalization (emerging)  Terms of Impact 2009  Asset price	gaps 2010 Asset price	2011	crises  2012  Major systemic	of population ageing  2013  Major systemic	2014	unemployment or underemployment 2015	2016 Failure of climate-change mitigation	of data fraud/theft 2017 Weapons of mass	change mitigatio and adaptation  2018  Weapons of mass
p 5	developed world  5 Global Risks in 2008  Asset price collapse  Retrenchment from globalization	from globalization (emerging)  Terms of Impact 2009  Asset price collapse	2010 Asset price collapse	2011 Fiscal crises	2012 Major systemic financial failure Water supply	of population ageing  2013  Major systemic financial failure  Water supply	2014 Fiscal crises	unemployment or underemployment  2015  Water crises  Rapid and massive spread of	2016 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation Weapons of mass	2017 Weapons of mass destruction  Extreme weather	change mitigation and adaptation  2018  Weapons of madestruction  Extreme weather
p 5	developed world  5 Global Risks in 2008 Asset price collapse  Retrenchment from globalization (developed)  Slowing Chinese	from globalization (emerging)  Terms of Impact 2009  Asset price collapse  Retrenchment from globalization (developed)  Oil and gas	2010 Asset price collapse  Retrenchment from globalization (developed)	2011 Fiscal crises Climate change	2012 Major systemic financial failure Water supply crises	2013 Major systemic financial failure Water supply crises Chronic fiscal	2014 Fiscal crises Climate change	unemployment or underemployment  2015  Water crises  Rapid and massive spread of infectious diseases  Weapons of mass	2016 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation Weapons of mass destruction	2017 Weapons of mass destruction  Extreme weather events	change mitigatic and adaptation  2018  Weapons of madestruction  Extreme weather events



Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Likelihood											
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1st				Storms and cyclones						Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events
2nd				Flooding			Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events		Natural disasters
3rd					Rising greenhouse gas emissions	Rising greenhouse gas emissions			Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation	Major natural disasters	
4th				Biodiversity loss		Water supply crises	Climate change				
5th				Climate change	Water supply crises				Major natural catastrophes		Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation
Top 5 G	Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Impact										
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
1st									Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation		
2nd				Climate change	Water supply crises	Water supply crises	Climate change			Extreme weather events	Extreme weather events
3rd							Water crises				Natural disasters
4th										Major natural disasters	Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation
5th						Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation		Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation		Failure of climate- change mitigation and adaptation	
LON NAT PAR	DON IONAL K CITY*			■ Economic ■	Environmental	Geopolitica	Societal	Technologica	al World	d Economic Forum,	World Risks Report



CHANGING AGRICULTURAL
MANAGEMENT HAS HAD THE BIGGEST
SINGLE IMPACT UPON NATURE IN THE
UK OVER RECENT DECADES



72%

of UK land is managed for agriculture

## CLIMATE CHANGE IS HAVING AN INCREASING IMPACT ON NATURE IN THE UK



48% of moth decline is due to climate change



60% of aphid increase is due to climate change

The UK's kittiwake population has declined by 70% since 1986 as climate change has reduced the availability of sandeels, a key food source in breeding season



Migratory birds are arriving and laying eggs earlier:



Swallows are arriving in the UK 15 days earlier and breeding 11 days earlier than they did in the 1960s

Great tits lay their eggs on average **11 days earlier** than they did in 1968

#### URBANISATION

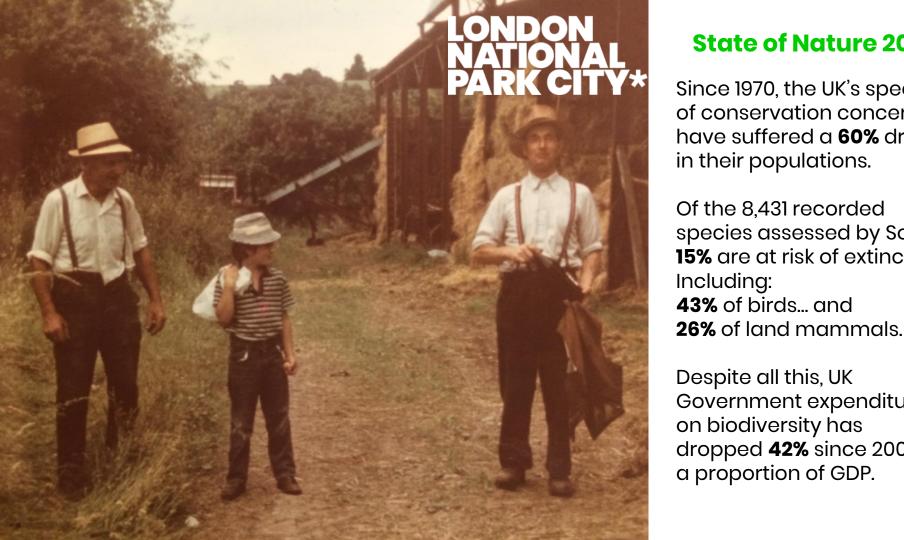


Between 2006 and 2018, 1,600 miles of road were constructed in Great Britain

#### **POLLUTION**



Nitrogen oxides and ammonia emissions have decreased since 1970



### **State of Nature 2019**

Since 1970, the UK's species of conservation concern have suffered a 60% drop in their populations.

Of the 8,431 recorded species assessed by SoN, 15% are at risk of extinction. Including: 43% of birds... and

Despite all this, UK Government expenditure on biodiversity has dropped 42% since 2009 as a proportion of GDP.



A study by researchers at King's College London of the impact of toxic NO2 gas *and* particulates suggests more than twice as many people as previously thought die prematurely each year from pollution in the capital.

## That is almost 10,000 deaths a year!

**95%** of Londoners are exposed to toxic air pollution in the form of particulates at levels often more than 50% over World Health Organisation limits.

3 million tonnes of carbon are estimated to be stored by London's 8.4 million trees each year. London has almost 1 tree per person of population. The average in the UK is 47 trees per person. In France it is 203. 15,000 Species

LONDON NATIONAL PARK CITY\*

**BIRDS 45%** 

**HIGHER PLANTS 30%** 

**INVERTEBRATES 22%** 

**MAMMALS 1.2%** 

















**CLIMBING THE WALL** Some of the capital's tallest buildings could have climbing walls if London becomes a National Park City



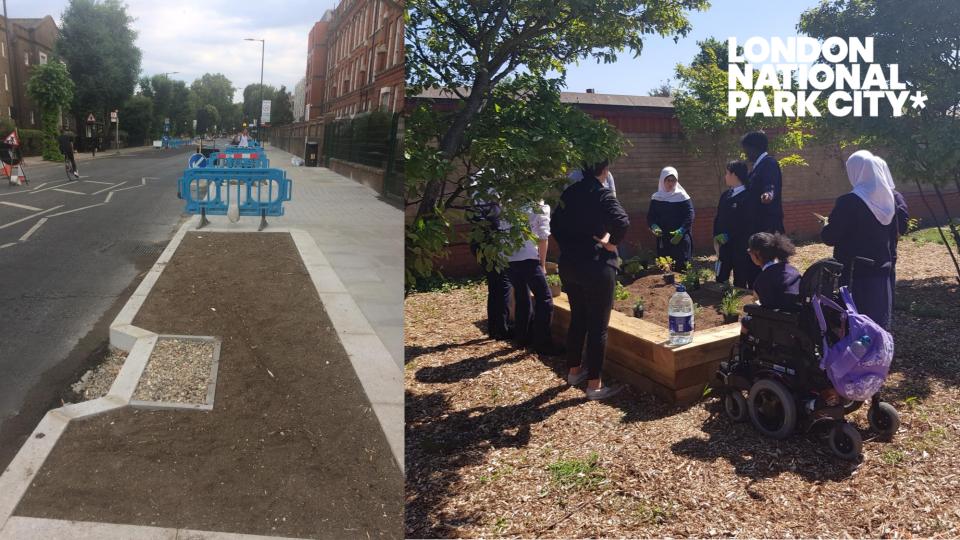












**PLANTS** reduce SMOG and ground-level **OZONE** 

### NATURE IN CITIES

strengthens the surrounding **ECOSYSTEMS** 



reduce and regulate CITY TEMPERATURE



#### **GREEN AREAS**

increase surrounding REAL ESTATE VALUES



#### **GREEN ROOFS** & WALLS

protect against

VEGETATION

reduces stress and increases WELL-BEING



NOISE



BIOMASS

binds CO2

VEGETATION captures **NUTRIENT RELEASES**  **VEGETATION** reduces

FLOODING

... as well as **HEATING & COOLING** BUILDINGS









## NATIONAL PARK CITY FOUNDATION\*

www.nationalparkcity.org







OUR VISION IS TO MAKE CITIES WHERE PEOPLE. PLACES AND NATURE ARE BETTER CONNECTED.

Let's make National Park Cities that are rich with nature and where everyone benefits from exploring, playing and learning outdoors. Cities where we all enjoy high quality public and green spaces, where the air is clean to breathe and it's a pleasure to swim in their waters. Together we can make cities greener, healthier, fairer and more harmonious places to live. Why not?

A National Park City is a shared vision and journey for a better life. Everyone in a National Park City is able to benefit and contribute everyday.

It is a large-scale and long-term vision that is achievable through many actions. Much is already happening but by working, learning, sharing and acting together, across communities and governments, we can achieve even more

LIVES HEALTH AND WELLBEING

WE ARE WORKING TOGETHER FOR BETTER:

\*

## UNIVERSAL CHARTER FOR NATIONAL PARK CITIES\*



**July 2019** 

#### THIS CHARTER CONFIRMS THAT WE COLLECTIVELY SHARE THE AMBITION, RESPONSIBILITY AND POWER TO DELIVER THESE THINGS AND MORE.

#### SIGNATURES

By signing this document, I/we pledge to play an active role in making the National Park Cities a success.

#### WHAT IS A NATIONAL PARK CITY?

What is a National Park City? It's a place, a vision and a city-wide community that is acting together to make life better for people, wildlife and nature. A defining feature is the widespread commitment to act so people, culture and nature work together to provide a better foundation for life.

It is a timely cultural choice, a commitment to a sense of place and way of life that sustains people and nature in cities and beyond.

People and cities around the world can draw from the goals, principles and aspirations of this Universal Charter for National Park Cities. We hope that there will be a strong National Park City Family that works together to fulfil the aspirations of this Universal Charter.

The National Park City Foundation will work with others to publish a regular State of the National Park Cities report to highlight actions and progress being made to support the National Park City vision internationally.

■What if we restored nature wherever we can? ■ generations from now? ■ What if there was more there were more beautiful sights, smells, sounds there was more space for reconciliation? \*What if **OUR VISION IS TO MAKE** LONDON A CITY WHERE PEOPLE, PLACES AND NATURE ARE BETTER CONNECTED.

Let's make a National Park City that is rich with nature and where everyone benefits from exploring, playing and learning outdoors. A city where we all enjoy high quality public and green spaces, where the air is clean to breathe and it's a pleasure to swim in its waters. Together we can make London a greener, healthier, wilder, fairer and more harmonious place to live. Why not?

The London National Park City is a shared vision and journey for a better life. Everyone can benefit and contribute every day.

It is a large-scale and long-term vision that is achievable through many actions. Lots of these things are already happening in London, but by working, learning, sharing and acting together, we can achieve even more.

LIVES, HEALTH AND WELLBEING

#### Charter of the

### LONDON NATIONAL PARK CITY\*

WILDLIFE, TREES AND FLOWERS PLACES, HABITATS, AIR, WATER, SEA & LAND

WE ARE WORKING TOGETHER FOR BETTER:

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

TIME OUTDOORS CULTURE ART PLAYING WALKING, CYCLING AND EATING

LOCALLY GROWN FOOD AND RESPONSIBLE

DECISIONS, SHARING, LEARNING AND WORKING TOGETHER

RELATIONSHIPS WITH NATURE & EACH OTHER

THIS CHARTER CONFIRMS THAT WE COLLECTIVELY SHARE THE AMBITION. RESPONSIBILITY AND POWER TO DELIVER THESE THINGS AND MORE.

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It is a timely cultural choice, a commitment to a sense of place and way of life that sustains people and nature in London and beyond.

This London Charter draws from the principles and aspirations of the Universal Charter for National Park Cities which aims to inspire others to follow London's lead. The National Park City Foundation will work with others to publish a regular State of the National Park City report to highlight actions and progress being made to support the National Park City vision.

What if everybody could lose themselves in nature there was more celebration and spontaneity?\* without leaving London? \* What if we shared more knowledge, ideas, tools and experiences?\* What if there were more beautiful sights, smells, sounds and colours in the city! \* What if we thought more about those who will be living in

\*What if we restored nature wherever we can?\* the city seven generations from now?\*What if What if we did more things to care for the people. places and nature we are interdependent with? What if there was more strace for reconciliations ■What if we had more balance and harmony within ourselves, our city and elobe

What if everybody could lose themselves in nature celebration and spontaneity? What if we did without leaving the citys What if we shared more more things to care for the people, places and knowledge, ideas, tools and experiences?\* What if nature we are interdependent with?\* What if and colours in the city! \*What if we thought more we had more balance and harmony within about those who will be living in the city seven ourselves, our city and globe

#### A National Park City's journey:

#### What?

- 1. Involves continuous exploration, discovery and understanding of itself.
- 2. Is inspired and guided by the Universal Charter for National Park Cities.
- 3. Is a place, a vision and a community that aims to be greener, healthier and wilder.
- 4. Has an understanding of the biological, cultural and social landscapes that makes the city unique.

#### Where?

- 5. Is a city-wide landscape.
- 6. Has an increasingly positive and harmonious relationship with the places it influences and is interdependent with.
- 7. Should include a wide range of places, projects and initiatives that its residents would be proud to show other residents and both national and international visitors.

#### Who?

- 8. Has an active civil society and an appetite, energy and mood in the city with the potential to deliver key aspects of the National Park City.
- 9. Can demonstrate that the majority of people in the city support the aims of the National Park City.
- 10. Has healthy support from city government and local politicians.

#### How?

- 11. Has its own National Park City goals, informed by the Universal Charter.
- 12. Implements meaningful policies to protect, increase and enhance nature, culture, heritage, the environment and public space in the city.
- 13. Establishes a robust, collaborative and healthy network of cross-sector organisations to implement actions to make the National Park City a success.
- 14. Is a member of the international National Park City family and shares learning, progress and indicators
- 15. Has sufficient resources to be effective.















