NEW FOREST
NATIONAL PARK

# Net Zero with Nature

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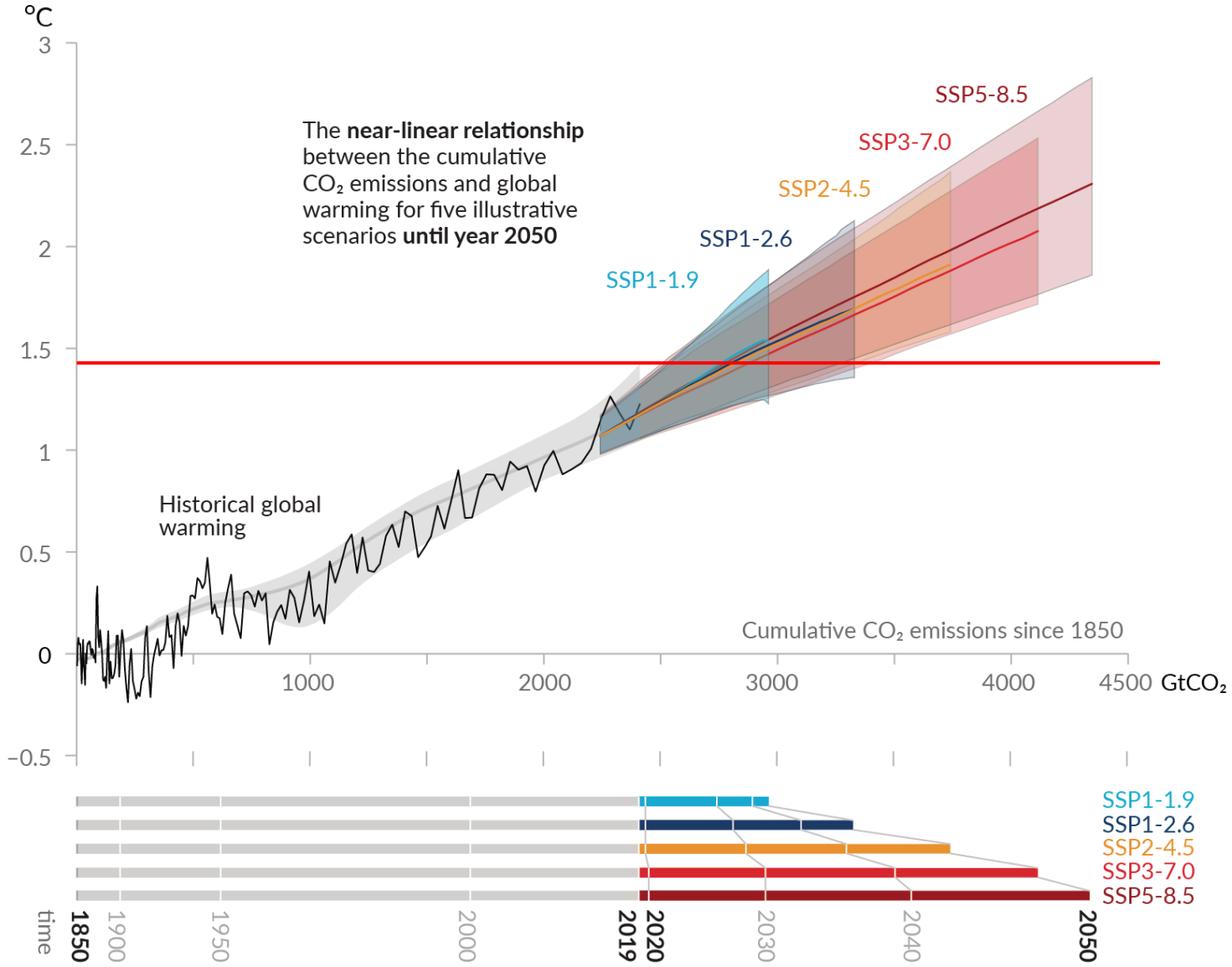
# Every tonne of carbon dioxide emissions adds to global warming

Global surface temperature increase since 1850–1900 (°C) as a function of cumulative $CO_2$ emissions ($GtCO_2$)




2023 average global temperature was 1.46°C above pre-industrial average (MET Office/NASA)

Future cumulative $CO_2$ emissions differ across scenarios and determine how much warming we will experience.

# CLIMATE RISKS: 1.5°C VS 2°C GLOBAL WARMING

## EXTREME WEATHER

100% increase in flood risk. VS 170% increase in flood risk.

## SPECIES

6% of insects, 8% of plants and 4% of vertebrates will be affected. VS 18% of insects, 16% of plants and 8% of vertebrates will be affected.

## WATER AVAILABILITY

350 million urban residents exposed to severe drought by 2100. VS 410 million urban residents exposed to severe drought by 2100.

## ARCTIC SEA ICE

Ice-free summers in the Arctic at least once every 100 years. VS Ice-free summers in the Arctic at least once every 10 years.

## PEOPLE

9% of the world's population (700 million people) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years. VS 28% of the world's population (2 billion people) will be exposed to extreme heat waves at least once every 20 years.

## SEA-LEVEL RISE

46 million people impacted by sea-level rise of 48cm by 2100. VS 49 million people impacted by sea-level rise of 56cm by 2100.

## COSTS

Lower economic growth at 2°C than at 1.5°C for many countries, particularly low-income countries.

## OCEANS

Lower risks to marine biodiversity, ecosystems and their ecological functions and services at 1.5°C compared to 2°C.

## CORAL BLEACHING

70% of world's coral reefs are lost by 2100. VS Virtually all coral reefs are lost by 2100.

## FOOD

Every half degree warming will consistently lead to lower yields and lower nutritional content in tropical regions.

# Global and National Targets

United Nations

United Nations Paris Accord (2015) called for emissions to be 45% lower than 1990 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050

United Kingdom Climate Change Act (2008) amendment in 2019 introduced a legally binding UK target of net zero by 2050

# Commitments

## UK Government & National Parks

Net Zero for our parks by 2045 and 2030 for our operations.


By 2030 [England's] National Parks will be…known for having been pivotal in the transformation to a low carbon society and sustainable living.

Reduce net greenhouse gas emissions in Protected Landscapes to net zero by 2050 relative to 1990 levels.

# Commitments
## New Forest National Park

NEW FOREST
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In the New Forest, we've made a commitment to work with partners and communities to make the National Park 'net zero with nature' by 2050, as well as working to become a net zero organisation by 2030.

# What does net zero mean for the New Forest?

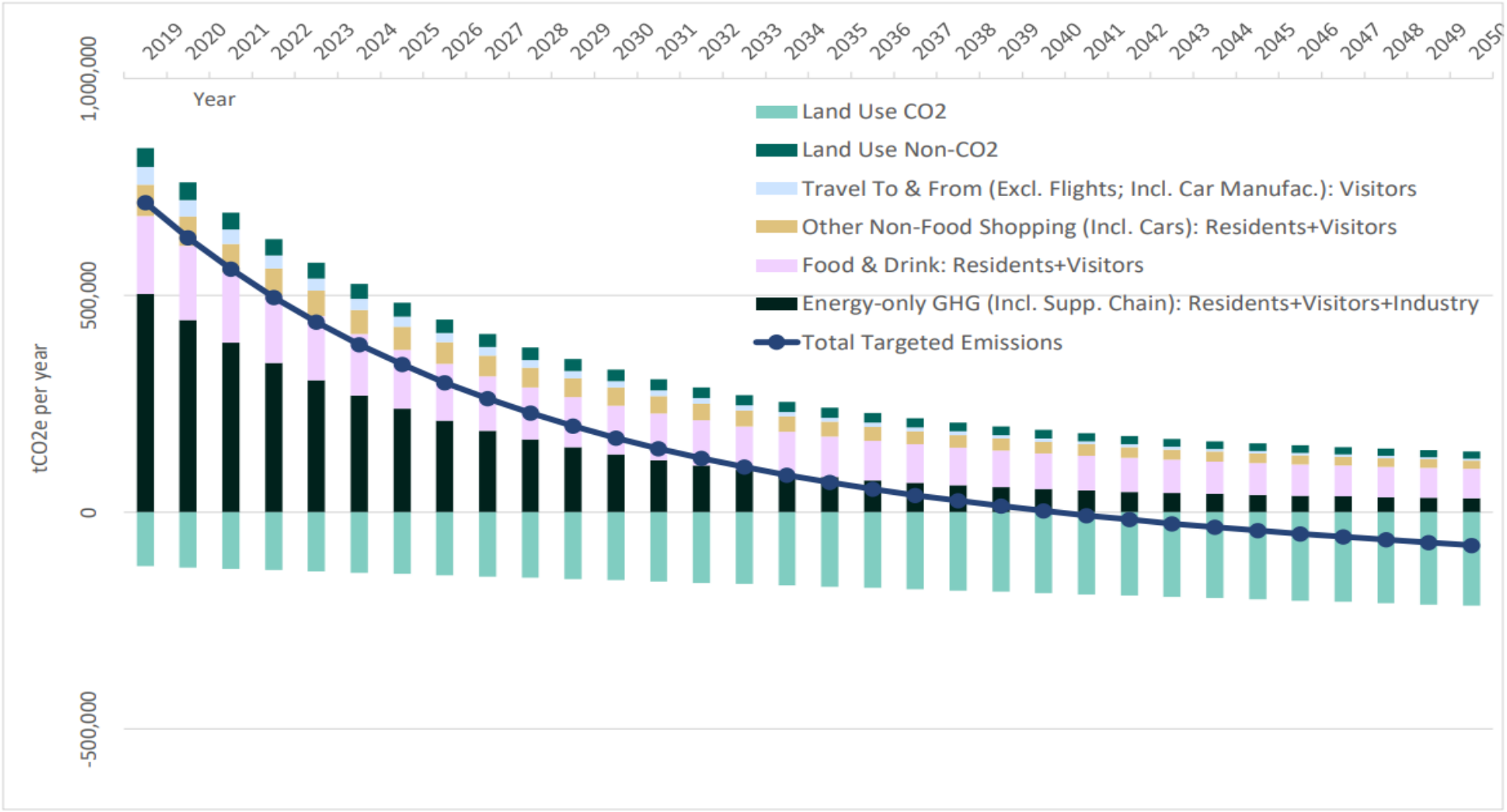


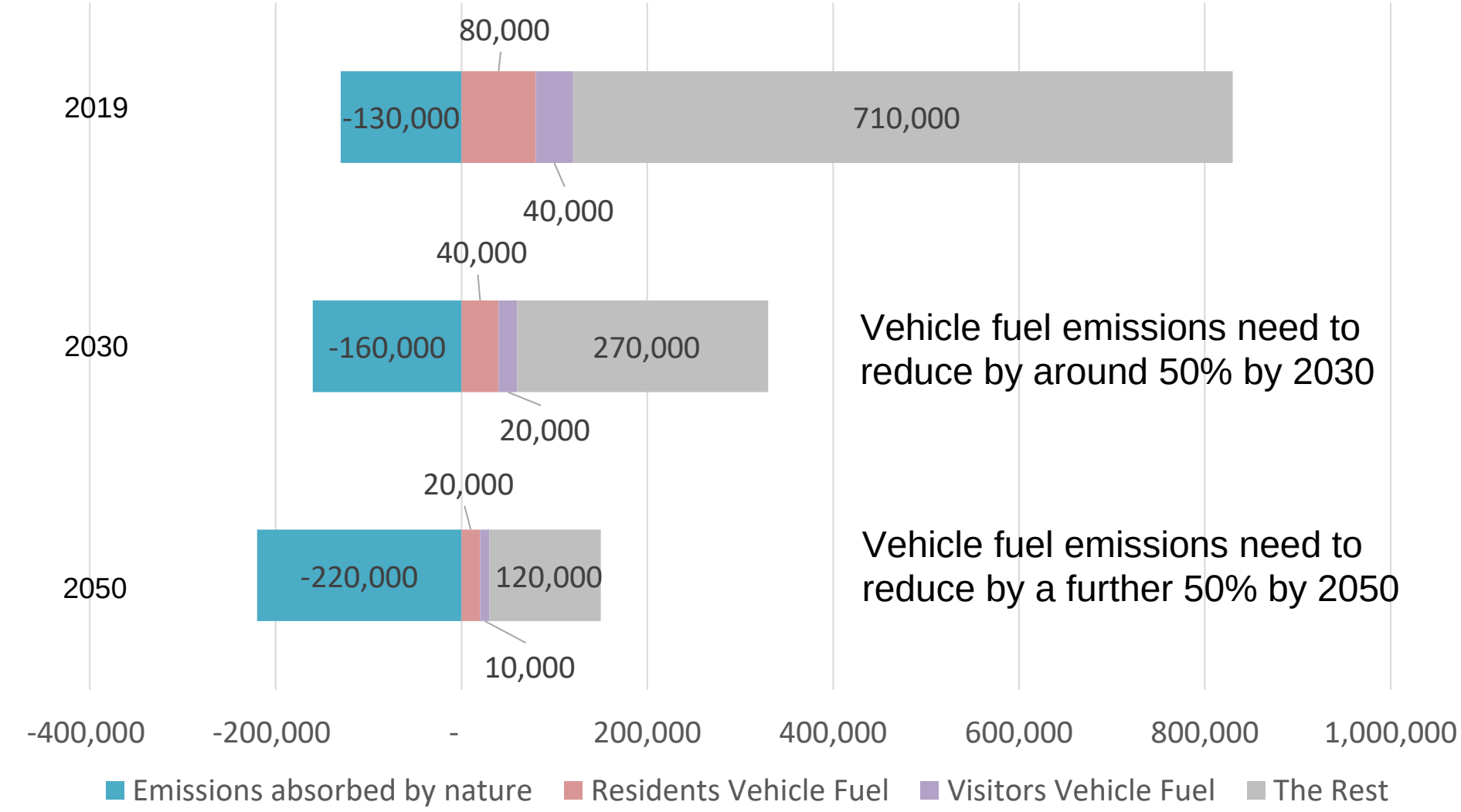

*Figure 6: Recommended consumption-based target pathways resulting in net zero emissions in 2041 for New Forest National Park*

# What are these emissions sources anyway?

| | |
|---|---|
| Energy use of residents, visitors and industry | Heating homes and cooking, electricity use in homes, **vehicle journeys** & flights taken by residents, ferries, trains and other transport by residents, gas and fuels used by industry. |
| Food and drink consumed by residents and visitors | Entire food & drink consumption, including from shops, restaurants, take-aways, pubs, hotels and B&Bs by residents and visitors. |
| Non-food consumables (including cars) of residents and visitors | Making and maintaining resident's vehicles and vehicles used by visitors when in the Park, all other shopping consumed by residents and visitors. |
| Travel to and from the National Park by visitors | Manufacture, maintenance and **use of visitor's vehicles**, ferries, trains coaches and other transport used by visitors to get to and from the park. |
| Land Use greenhouse gases emitted (non-$CO_2$) | Livestock, synthetic fertilisers, degrading soils, lost biomass. |
| Land Use greenhouse gases absorbed ($CO_2$) | Trees, peat, soils. |

# New Forest

## Estimated emissions reductions required




Vehicle fuel emissions need to reduce by around 50% by 2030

Vehicle fuel emissions need to reduce by a further 50% by 2050

# Net zero with nature Programme

Implement nature-based solutions

Trees, peat, soils and more

What, why, where and how?

Establish baseline data and evidence

Build a New Forest coalition

Partnerships - NFAF

Individual action, local impact

Activate communities

Increase sustainable travel

Walking, cycling, public transport