

Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Any changes that have already been made by the team appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)



National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949

1949 CHAPTER 97 12 13 and 14 Geo 6

An Act to make provision for National Parks and the establishment of a National Parks Commission; to confer on the Nature Conservancy and local authorities powers for the establishment and maintenance of nature reserves; to make further provision for the recording, creation, maintenance and improvement of public paths and for securing access to open country, and to amend the law relating to rights of way; to confer further powers for preserving and enhancing natural beauty; and for matters connected with the purposes aforesaid. [16th December 1949]

Annotations:

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** Act amended by Countryside Act 1968 (c. 41), s. 38; extended by Post Office Act 1969 (c. 48, SIF 96), Sch. 4 para. 93(1)(x), and Civil Aviation Act 1982 (c. 16, SIF 9), s. 19(2), Sch. 2 para. 4
- C2** References to local planning authority to be construed in accordance with Local Government Act 1972 (c. 70, SIF 81:1), s. 184(1)-(5)
- C3** Act extended by Gas Act 1986 (c. 44, SIF 44:2), s. 67(1)(3), Sch. 7 para. 2(1)(vii), Sch. 8 para. 33
- C4** Act extended (E.W.) by Water Act 1989 (c. 15, SIF 130), ss. 58(7), 101(1), 141(6), 160(1)(2)(4), 163, 189(4)-(10), 190, 193(1), Sch. 25 para. 1(2)(iv), Sch. 26 para. 3(1)(2), 17, 40(4), 57(6), 58
- C5** Act extended (E.W.S.) by Electricity Act 1989 (c. 29, SIF 44:1), s. 112(1)(3), Sch. 16 para. 1(1)(vii), Sch. 17 paras. 33, 35(1)
- C6** The definition of "waterway" in this Act is applied (E.W.) (1.12.1991) by Water Industry Act 1991 (c. 56, SIF 130), ss. 157(6), 223(2)
The definition of "waterway" in this Act is applied (E.W.) (1.12.1991) by Water Resources Act 1991 (c. 57, SIF 130), ss. 210(1), 225(2), Sch. 25 para. 3(4)
- C7** Act: functions transferred (E.W.) (19.9.1995) by 1995 c. 25, ss. 68(2)(a)(8), 125(2) (with ss. 7(6), 115, 117, Sch. 8 para. 7)
Act: transfer of certain functions (W.) (1.7.1999) by S.I. 1999/672, art. 2, Sch. 1
- C8** Act modified (E.W.) (19.9.1996) by 1995 c. 25, ss. 68(2)(b)(c), 125(2) (with ss. 7(6), 115, 117, Sch. 8 para. 7)
- C9** Act extended (1.3.1996) by 1995 c. 45, s. 16(1), Sch. 4 para. 2(1)(v); S.I. 1996/218, art. 2
- C10** Act amended (1.4.1996) by S.I. 1996/593, reg. 2, Sch. 1

*Status: This version of this Act contains provisions that are prospective.
Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made by the legislation.gov.uk editorial team to Environment Act 1995. Any changes that have already been made by the team appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*



Environment Act 1995

1995 CHAPTER 25

An Act to provide for the establishment of a body corporate to be known as the Environment Agency and a body corporate to be known as the Scottish Environment Protection Agency; to provide for the transfer of functions, property, rights and liabilities to those bodies and for the conferring of other functions on them; to make provision with respect to contaminated land and abandoned mines; to make further provision in relation to National Parks; to make further provision for the control of pollution, the conservation of natural resources and the conservation or enhancement of the environment; to make provision for imposing obligations on certain persons in respect of certain products or materials; to make provision in relation to fisheries; to make provision for certain enactments to bind the Crown; to make provision with respect to the application of certain enactments in relation to the Isles of Scilly; and for connected purposes. [19th July 1995]

Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Annotations:

Extent Information

- E1** For the extent of this Act see s. 125(7)-(10).

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** Act (except specified provisions): transfer of certain functions (1.7.1999) by S.I. 1999/672, art. 2, Sch. 1



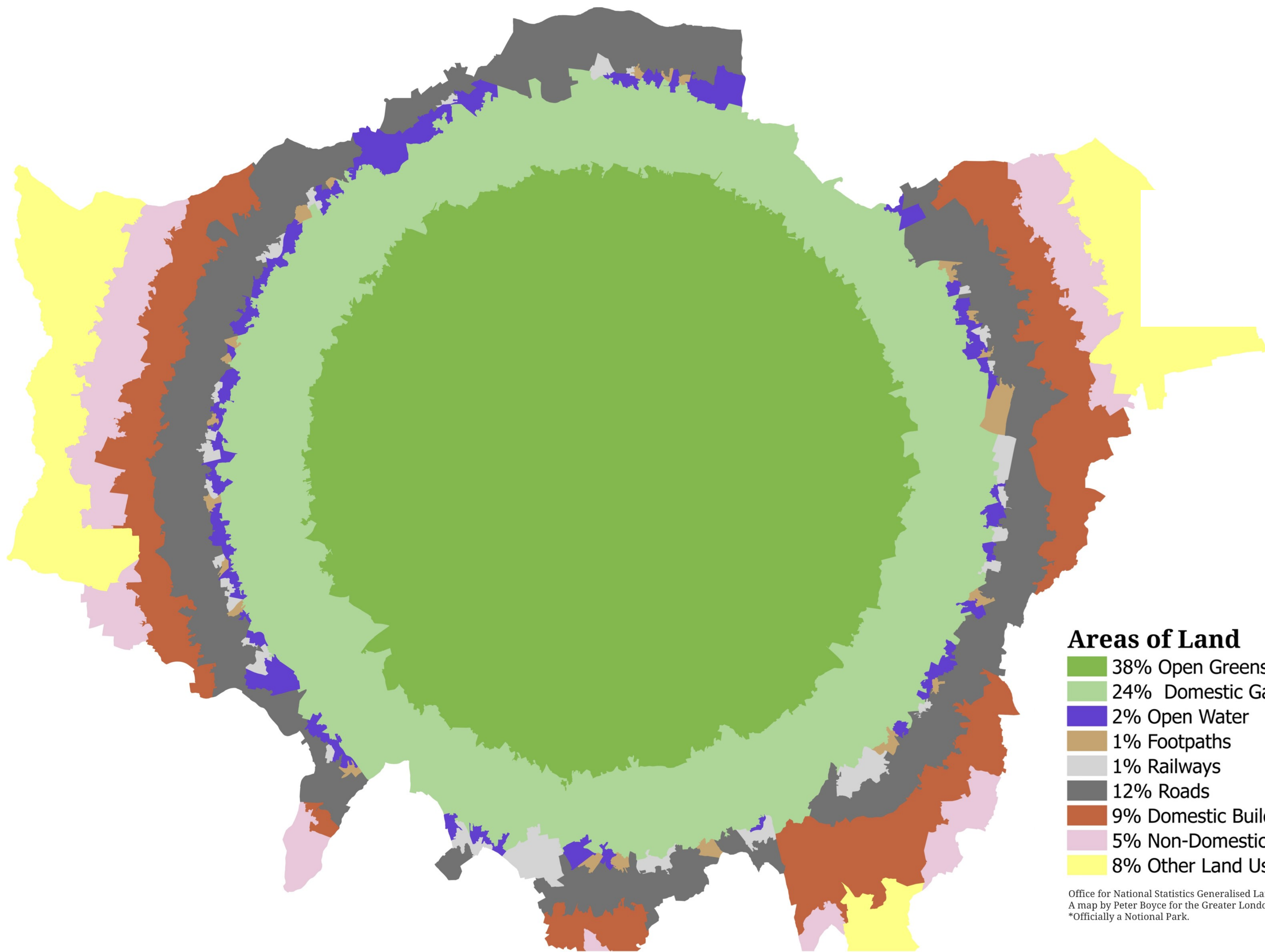
Could London become a National Park?



**It won't be a
National Park.**

**London could be a
National Park City.**





Areas of Land

- 38% Open Greenspace
- 24% Domestic Gardens
- 2% Open Water
- 1% Footpaths
- 1% Railways
- 12% Roads
- 9% Domestic Buildings
- 5% Non-Domestic Buildings
- 8% Other Land Uses

Office for National Statistics Generalised Land Use Database 2005.
A map by Peter Boyce for the Greater London National Park*.
*Officially a Notional Park.

10 0 10 20 30 40









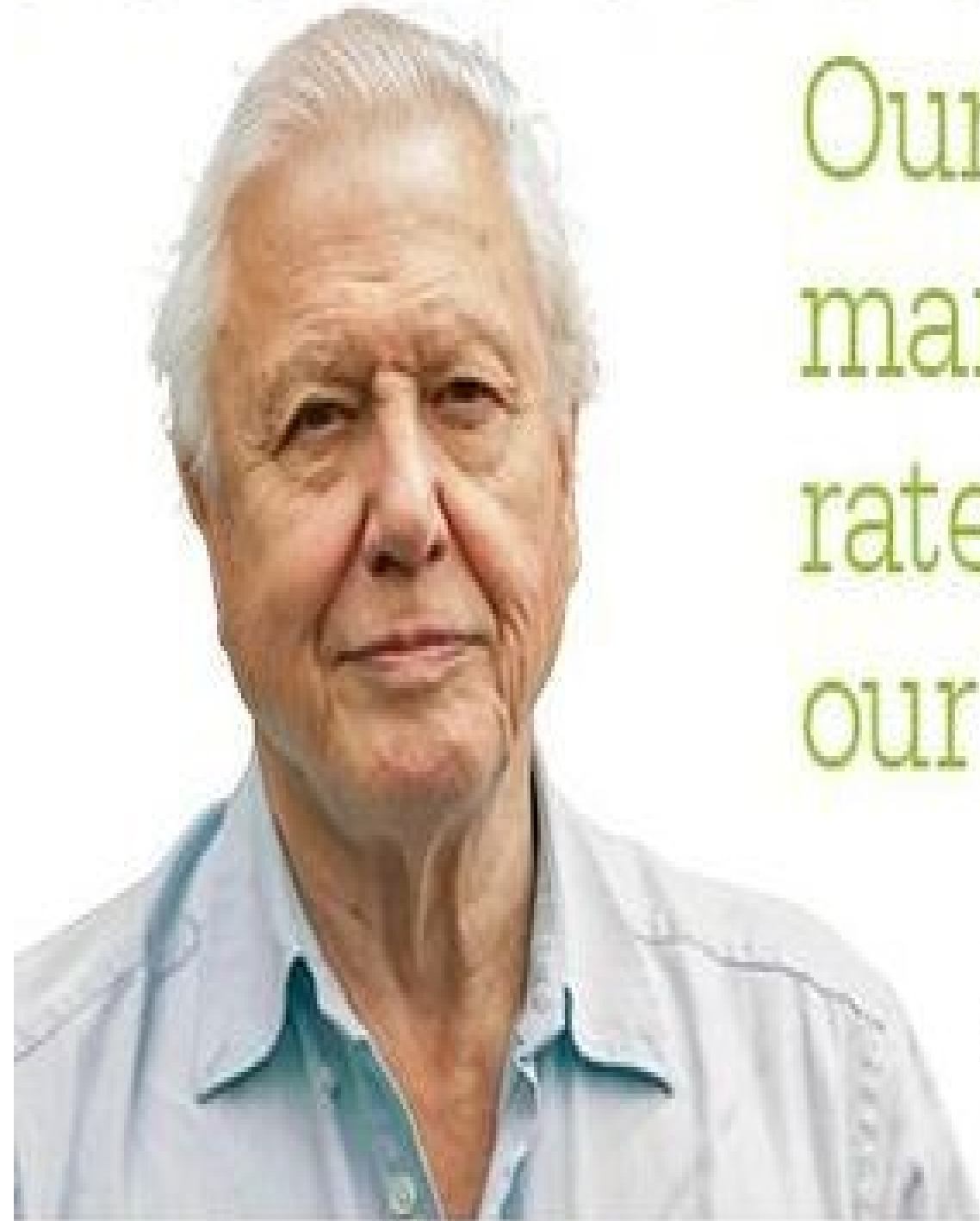
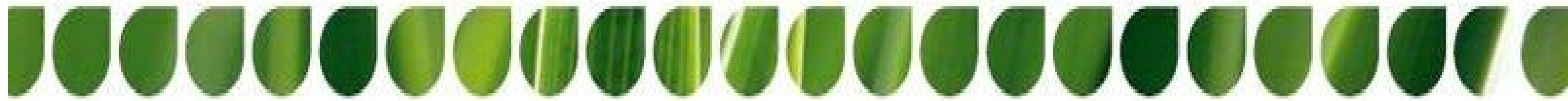


1,572 km² in area
47% physically green*
3.8 million gardens
8.6 million people
8.3 million trees
13,000 species*
30,000 allotments
3,000 parks
300 farms
50+ canoe clubs
1,000km+ of signed footpaths
850km+ of streams, rivers and canals
14,000 species of wildlife*
2 Special Protection Areas
3 Special Areas of Conservation
4 UNESCO World Heritage Sites
2 National Nature Reserves
37 Sites of Special Scientific Interest
142 Local Nature Reserves
1,400 Sites of Importance for
Nature Conservation

*Data by Greenspace Information for Greater London

Every year London's public green spaces:

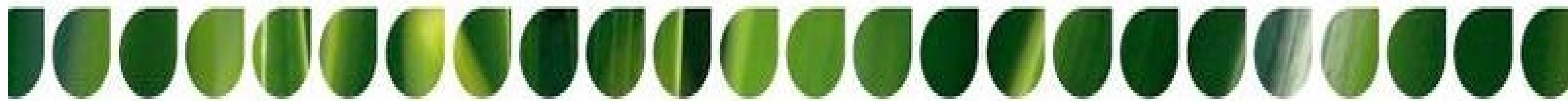
- provide services valued at £5 billion
- save £950 million in health costs, including
- £370 as a result of better mental health
- have a recreational value of £926 million
- are worth £900 a year for nearby households



Our species are in trouble, with many declining at an alarming rate. In the last 50 years 56% of our species have declined.

David Attenborough

state of
nature



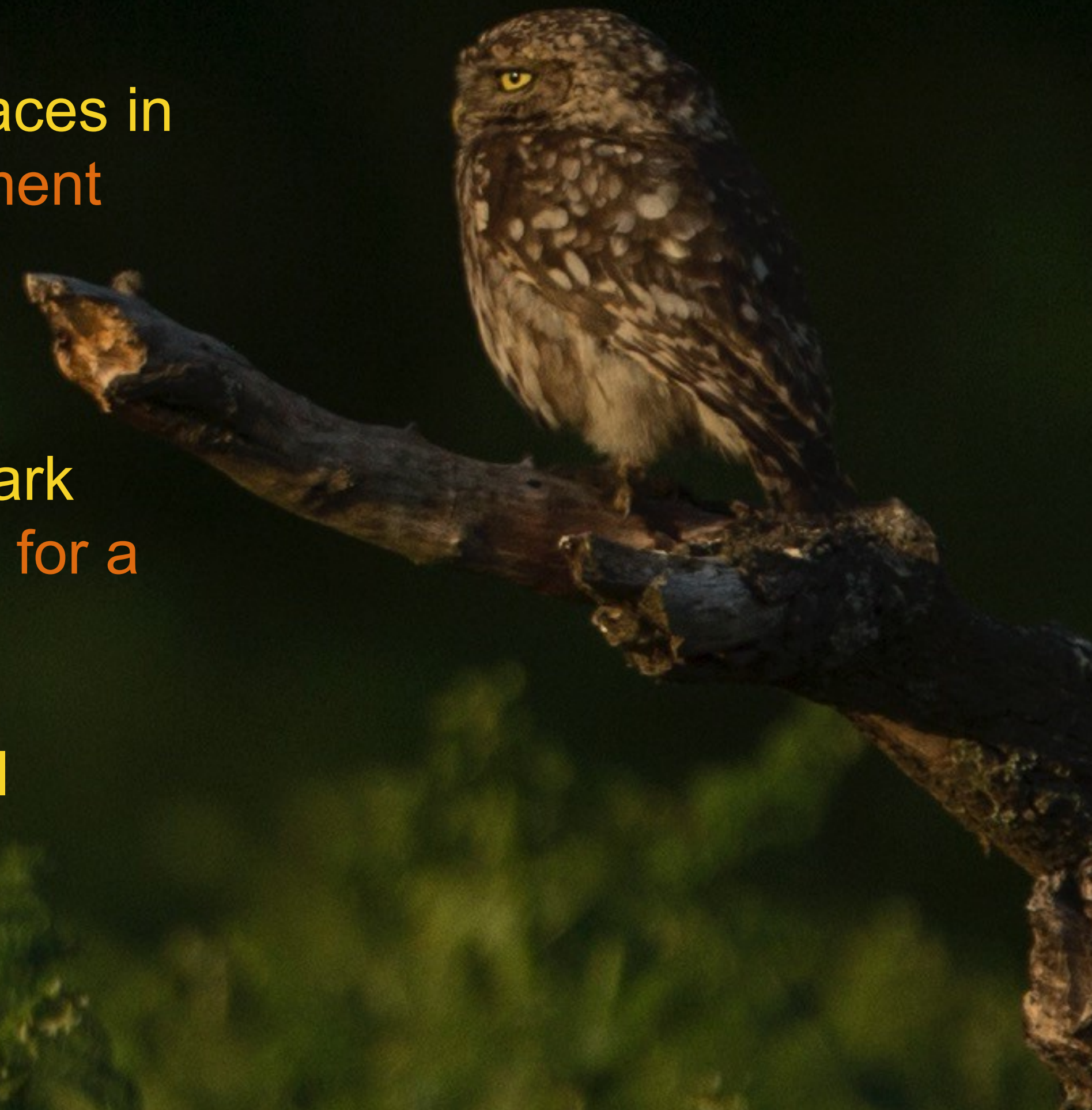


1 m 2

Our Core Aims



1. Connect more people to nature and the outdoors, improving their health, wellbeing and social cohesion;
2. Create more high quality green and blue space and better places in London, delivering improvements for wildlife, people's enjoyment and an attractive and sustainable environment for living and working in;
3. Promote the identity of London as the world's first National Park City, helping residents and visitors to appreciate the potential for a rich cultural life anchored in its outdoor heritage; and;
4. Link people to the national and international family of national parks and other protected areas.





National Park City Foundation

We are going to galvanise an alliance to transform London





- 1770 - London's oldest living London Planes planted
- 1824 - RSPCA is founded
- 1860 - Campaigns begin that lead to the protection of Wimbledon Common, Epping Forest, Hampstead Heath etc.
- 1865 - Commons Preservation Society (now Open Spaces Society) founded
- 1872 - Yellowstone National Park founded (but not called a national park at that point)**
- 1875 - The first area to use "national park" in its creation legislation was the US's Mackinac Island
- 1878 - The Corporation of London acquired legal power to bring other land into its ownership for the benefit of Londoners
- 1879 - Australia's Royal National Park was the world's third official national park**
- 1895 - National Trust founded
- 1902 - The Selborne Society establishes Perivale Woods in Ealing, London
- 1911 - Parks Canada becomes the world's first national service dedicated to protecting and presenting natural and historical treasures**
- 1931 - UK Government inquiry recommends the creation of a national park authority
- 1932 - Mass trespasses on Kinder Scout in the Peak District
- 1947 - Town & Country Planning Act starts to control development
- 1950 - The Peak District is designated as the UK's first National Park**
- 1951 - The Peak District, Lake District, Snowdonia and Dartmoor confirmed as National Parks
- 1952 - Pembrokeshire Coast and North York Moors confirmed as National Parks
- 1954 - Yorkshire Dales and Exmoor confirmed as National Parks
- 1955 - Green Belt started to be identified**
- 1956 - Northumberland confirmed as a National Park
- 1957 - Brecon Beacons confirmed as a National Park
- 1961 - Tijuca Forest National Park in Rio de Janeiro formed**
- 1963 - Singapore's Garden City journey begins**
- 1966 - Colne Valley Regional Park established
- 1967 - Lee Valley Regional Park Authority
- 1977 - Council for National Parks (CNP), now called the Campaign for National Parks, is formed**
- 1981 - London Wildlife Trust formed
- 1984 - National Heritage Areas start to be designated in the US by Congress.
- 1988 - Broads Authority gains equivalent national park status by a special Act of Parliament
- 1995 - Royal National City Park, the world's first national urban park, created in Stockholm**
- 1996 - London Biodiversity Partnership formed
- 2002 - Biodiversity Strategy for London developed by the Greater London Authority
- 2006 - New Forest confirmed as a National Park
- 2010 - The South Downs confirmed as a National Park
- 2012 - London Green Grid published to protect, conserve and enhance London's network of green and open natural and cultural spaces**
- 2013 - London National Park City campaign begins**
- 2014 - The Royal Borough of Kingston passes a motion to support the National Park City
- 2015 - Rouge National Urban Park becomes Canada's first National Urban Park - Crowdfunded National Park City proposal published**
- 2017 - The Mayor of London and 1,000 local politicians back the London National Park City**





London will become a
#NationalParkCity in 2019.
Let's make it a success.

Paul de Zylva
@LondonNPC #NationalParkCity
@pauldezylva paul.dezylva@nationalparkcity.org



Paul de Zylva
@LondonNPC #NationalParkCity
@pauldezylva paul.dezylva@nationalparkcity.org