

# Symposium

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON  
REGENTS PARK, LONDON, NW1 4RY



**ZSL**  
LET'S WORK  
FOR WILDLIFE

29 November 2016

## The Living Planet Report 2016: threats, pressures and addressing the challenges

**ABSTRACTS**

**SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES**

**DELEGATE LIST**



**#LivingPlanet**

# The Living Planet Report 2016: threats, pressures and addressing the challenges

29 November 2016

New data released by WWF and ZSL show that overall global vertebrate wildlife populations have fallen by 58% since 1970. The landmark report revealed that global populations of fish, birds, mammals, amphibians and reptiles are on course to decline by an average of 67 per cent from 1970 levels by 2020, unless urgent action is taken to reduce humanity's impact on species and ecosystems.

The [Living Planet Report 2016](#) is the world's most comprehensive survey to date of the health of our planet, based on the [The Living Planet Index \(LPI\)](#) which measures thousands of populations to assess the rate of change of global wildlife abundance. It highlights how human activities including deforestation, pollution, overfishing and the illegal wildlife trade, coupled with climate change, are pushing species populations to the edge as people overpower the planet for the first time in Earth's history.

This meeting will explore these different threats in detail, including habitat degradation resulting from the pressures of food production and population growth, exploitation through hunting and illegal wildlife trade, the contribution of transport and energy-use to climate change, invasive species, wildlife disease and the impacts industry has on the management of finite resources. Despite the scale of the challenge, a shift towards sustainable development is vital for human well-being, which depends on natural resources and ecosystem services. This symposium will bring together leading experts and report contributors to examine the primary drivers of decline with the aim of exploring how individuals, communities and governments can make better choices in order to preserve biodiversity.

## THREATS



### Habitat loss and degradation

This refers to the modification of the environment where a species lives, by either complete removal, fragmentation or reduction in quality of key habitat characteristics. Common causes are unsustainable agriculture, logging, transportation, residential or commercial development, energy production and mining. For freshwater habitats, fragmentation of rivers and streams and abstraction of water are common threats.



### Species overexploitation

There are both direct and indirect forms of overexploitation. Direct overexploitation refers to unsustainable hunting and poaching or harvesting, whether for subsistence or for trade. Indirect overexploitation occurs when non-target species are killed unintentionally, for example as bycatch in fisheries.



### Pollution

Pollution can directly affect a species by making the environment unsuitable for its survival (this is what happens, for example, in the case of an oil spill). It can also affect a species indirectly, by affecting food availability or reproductive performance, thus reducing population numbers over time.



### Invasive species and disease

Invasive species can compete with native species for space, food and other resources, can turn out to be a predator for native species, or spread diseases that were not previously present in the environment. Humans also transport new diseases from one area of the globe to another.



### Climate change

As temperatures change, some species will need to adapt by shifting their range to track suitable climate. The effects of climate change on species are often indirect. Changes in temperature can confound the signals that trigger seasonal events such as migration and reproduction, causing these events to happen at the wrong time (for example misaligning reproduction and the period of greater food availability in a specific habitat).

# The Living Planet Report 2016: threats, pressures and addressing the challenges

## 29 November 2016

9.30 REGISTRATION OPENS

10.00 **Welcome**

Dr Robin Freeman, Head of Indicators and Assessments, Institute of Zoology, ZSL and  
Dr Mike Barrett, Director of Science and Policy, WWF-UK

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**SESSION 1: Drivers of habitat degradation and loss**

Chair: Dr Mike Barrett, Director of Science and Policy, WWF-UK

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10.15 **The effects of land-use change on local biodiversity: a global analysis**

Professor Andy Purvis, Natural History Museum and Imperial College London

10.45 **Integrating Food Production with Nature Conservation - which way forward?**

Patrick Holden CBE, Founding Director of the Sustainable Food Trust

11.15 **TEA/COFFEE**

11.45 **More people, less wildlife: the impact of human population growth on biodiversity and species loss**

Karin Kuhlemann, Population Matters

12.15 **The Soy Story: the hidden ingredient threatening valuable habitats**

Dr Emma Keller, Agricultural Commodities Manager, WWF-UK

12.45 **LUNCH**

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**SESSION 2: Direct primary threats to Living Planet Index populations**

Chair: Professor Rosie Woodroffe, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Zoology, ZSL

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13.45 **How much is that froggy in the window? The impact of the global trade in amphibians**

Ben Tapley, Curator of Herpetology, ZSL

14.15 **Globally introduced, invasive bullfrogs and the disease threat they may pose to native amphibians**

Dr Trenton Garner, Reader, Institute of Zoology, ZSL

14.45 **Plastic Fantastic - finding solutions for ocean pollution**

Professor Heather Koldewey, Head of Marine and Freshwater Programmes, ZSL

15.15 **TEA/COFFEE**

15.45 **The role of climate change in biodiversity decline**

Dr Stephen Cornelius, Climate Change Chief Advisor, Science and Policy Team, WWF-UK

16.15 **Improving sustainability through behaviour change**

Toby Park, The Behavioural Insights Team

16.45 **Final remarks**

17.00 **Drinks reception**

# The Living Planet Report 2016: threats, pressures and addressing the challenges

29 November 2016

**09.30**      **REGISTRATION OPENS**

**10.00**      **Welcome**

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**SESSION 1: Drivers of habitat degradation and loss**

*Chair: Dr Mike Barrett, Director of Science and Policy, WWF-UK*

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**10.15**      **The effects of land-use change on local biodiversity: a global analysis**

*Professor Andy Purvis, Natural History Museum and Imperial College London*

Habitat loss is the main current pressure on terrestrial biodiversity, as a growing human population tries to meet its needs. The PREDICTS project has aimed to quantify its impact to date, and to make projections under alternative socioeconomic scenarios, based on analysis of a bespoke global collation of data from papers that have compared biodiversity at sites facing different land-use and related pressures. Andy will give an overview of the database, which is soon to be made freely available at [data.nhm.ac.uk](http://data.nhm.ac.uk), and present estimates of past, present and future impacts of habitat loss on terrestrial biodiversity.

**10.45**      **Integrating food production with nature conservation - which way forward?**

*Patrick Holden CBE, Founding Director of the Sustainable Food Trust*

The publication of Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* in 1962, which identified intensive agriculture as being responsible for killing wildlife, heralded the start of the modern conservation movement. However, as the 2016 State of Nature Report highlighted, the strategy of separating food production from nature conservation has failed to arrest the catastrophic decline in biodiversity. Instead of separating nature from food production Patrick Holden will argue that now is the time for a new approach integrating sustainable food production with nature conservation. Speaking from his own experience as a farmer, Patrick will explain how such systems can be highly productive whilst at the same time compatible with maintaining biodiversity, as well as addressing climate change by sequestering carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. However, such changes of farming practice will need to be accompanied by a realignment of diet. Controversially he will argue that the sustainable diet of the 21st century will have more not less grass fed red meat and which will form a significant contribution to fat intake in place of unsustainable palm, soya and canola oil.

**11.15**      **TEA/COFFEE**

## **11.45 More people, less wildlife: the impact of human population growth on biodiversity and species loss**

*Karin Kuhlemann, Population Matters*

Humanity's deleterious impact on wildlife has become all-pervasive. As the new data released by WWF and ZSL shows, we have already lost some 58% of wildlife since 1970. It is not a coincidence that during the same time the global human population has doubled. In environmental terms, humans are an expensive species. We destroy natural habitats to grow food, to build homes, to extract materials and fuels; we hunt, fish, trap and poison wildlife to devastating effect. In addition, human societies rely on production, manufacture and transport processes that foul soils, rivers, oceans and the atmosphere, and are changing global climate systems. Population growth makes these impacts worse and harder to solve. This affects people, too: the more of us there are, the greater the number of people at risk of displacement, food insecurity or loss of livelihoods from degraded and overexploited natural resources.

As bad as things already are, the UN predicts that global population will reach 10 billion people by 2056 and 11 billion by 2088. But future population growth is not set in stone. People can change their minds about how many children to have. The global population in 2100 could be many billions larger or smaller, depending on how far and how fast fertility rates fall.

Karin will go over two particularly important types of policy effort that require much greater investment if we are to secure a better future for people and wildlife: (1) improving access to and acceptability of contraception; and (2) promoting changes in how people think about children and parenthood to encourage a shift towards small family sizes. She will also demonstrate how relatively small changes to average family size translate into enormous differences in population size over the longer term. We can afford hope, but not complacency.

## **12.15 The Soy Story: the hidden ingredient threatening valuable habitats**

*Dr Emma Keller, Agricultural Commodities Manager, WWF-UK*

High in protein and energy, soy is one of agriculture's "wonder crops" and is a key part of our global food chain. However, in recent years it has undergone the greatest expansion of any global crop and its popularity threatens tropical forests and other important ecosystems such as savannahs and grasslands. As such it is contributing to wildlife habitat destruction as well as contributing to climate change through the release of greenhouse gas emissions.

The average European consumes approximately 61kg of soy per year, largely as a 'hidden' ingredient in the animal products like meat, dairy and eggs that are consumed. With a growing global population and a shifting diet trend to more animal based products, it is predicted that soy production could double by 2050 further threatening valuable habitats and unique species. It's a grim picture, but there are solutions and the challenge now is to accelerate them at the pace needed to avoid irreversible loss.

## **12.45 LUNCH**

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**SESSION 2: Direct primary threats to Living Planet Index populations**

*Chair: Professor Rosie Woodroffe, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Zoology, ZSL*

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**13.45 How much is that froggy in the window? The impact of the global trade in amphibians**

*Ben Tapley, Curator of Herpetology, ZSL*

The impact of the global trade in amphibians for pets is not fully understood, particularly how wild populations of traded amphibians are impacted. The amphibian trade can provide benefits for the business sector and national economies, and income for rural communities. Hundreds of different amphibian species are traded internationally and the species present within the trade are subject to high rates of turnover, which may undermine initiatives aiming to improve local livelihoods and improve the conservation status of threatened amphibians. Whilst the international trade in some species is regulated, the pet trade is known to negatively impact populations of several amphibian species and there is an ongoing issue with illegal trade. The trade in live amphibians, particularly non-native species, has the potential to mediate the introduction of non-native species and infectious disease which may have negative consequences for native amphibians. There are several steps that anyone wishing to keep amphibians can take to minimise the impact of their acquisition; these include selecting an appropriate species and source as well as adopting husbandry practices that reduce the risk of introducing pathogens to native amphibians.

**14.15 Globally introduced, invasive bullfrogs and the disease threat they may pose to native amphibians**

*Dr Trenton Garner, Reader, Institute of Zoology, ZSL*

Invasive amphibians are introduced driven by a range of cultural and economic motivations. Farming amphibians for food is one of these, and is the primary factor behind the global introduction of one of the world's 100 worst invaders, the North American bullfrog. Long recognized as a predator and competitor with local fauna, American bullfrogs have more recently been recognized as a potential vector of the two main pathogenic threats to amphibians. In this talk Trent will summarize findings regarding the timings of bullfrog introductions, infection with chytrid fungi and ranaviruses in traded and introduced bullfrogs and experimental evidence that bullfrogs can effectively transmit lethal infections to native amphibian species.

**14.45 Plastic Fantastic - finding solutions for ocean pollution**

*Professor Heather Koldewey, Head of Marine and Freshwater Programmes, ZSL*

Pollution is one of the main threats to species as identified in the Living Planet Report 2016, with plastic pollution recognised as one of the most significant and growing threats to ocean health. However, plastic is an extremely useful material. It is light, cheap to produce and very durable, but these strengths are also its weaknesses, particularly when it ends up in the sea. Eight to 13 million tonnes of plastic go into the ocean every year and by 2050 it is estimated humanity will have produced 33 billion tonnes of which 10-15% will be in the ocean. The problem is pervasive, with every part of the ocean now affected, negatively impacting people, the environment and the economy.

A variety of solutions are emerging, but the issues are complex and a systemic approach is needed targeting values, behaviour, design, policies and systems in/for industry, government and the general public to create significant, lasting change. This presentation will explore how we might adopt different, positive and hopeful ways to engage people in marine conservation, leading to changes in behaviour and a more sustainable relationship with the ocean. In this context, Heather will present two case studies that exemplify how innovative approaches to conservation can provide opportunities for a more direct connection of people with nature. Net-Works is an award-winning project that has developed a novel community-based supply chain for discarded fishing nets that are recycled into carpet tiles addressing issues of marine debris and poverty alleviation in coastal communities. In collaboration with a group of NGOs, ZSL has developed the #OneLess campaign to rid London of single use plastic water bottles, one of the highest sources of marine litter, by 2021. Heather will discuss the effectiveness of these projects and some of the challenges in their implementation, while suggesting how we might build a wider portfolio of 'ocean optimism' solutions to address pollution.

**15.15**      **TEA/COFFEE**

**15.45**      **The role of climate change in biodiversity decline**

*Dr Stephen Cornelius, Climate Change Chief Advisor, Science and Policy Team, WWF-UK*

Changes in climate and extreme weather events already affect biodiversity across the globe and this is likely to worsen in the future. Climate change is one of the big threats to the natural world – in its own right and also because it can amplify other threats. To survive, plants, animals and birds confronted with climate change broadly have two options: move or adapt. With the speed of climate change we are experiencing already, it's often not possible for a species to adapt quickly enough to keep up with its changing environment. There are different methods for assessing species vulnerability to climate change including species distribution modelling, which projects how species may shift their range in response to climate change, and traits-based approaches which look at what make a species vulnerable or resilient to climate change.

**16.15**      **Improving sustainability through behaviour change**

*Toby Park, The Behavioural Insights Team*

The Behavioural Insights Team was the first government institution dedicated to the application of behavioural science to public policy, its aim being to bring a more nuanced understanding of human behaviour to the policy-maker's toolkit. Drawing upon a wealth of behaviour change programmes run by BIT, Toby will delve into some of the psychology and behavioural economics we might draw upon in promoting sustainable behaviour, and explain why the environmental movement needs to depart from thinking purely about changing people's attitudes, towards changing behaviour directly.

**16.45**      **Final remarks**

*Professor Rosie Woodroffe, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of Zoology, ZSL*

**17.00**      **Drinks reception with cash bar**

## **SPEAKER BIOGRAPHIES**

### **Dr Robin Freeman, Head of Indicators and Assessments, Institute of Zoology, ZSL**

Robin is the Head of the Indicators and Assessments Unit at the Zoological Society of London. The Indicators and Assessment unit maintains and analyses the data behind the Living Planet Index, which recently reported a 58% decline in the abundance of wildlife populations between 1970 and 2012. Dr Freeman's research spans many disciplines from understanding the status and trends of global biodiversity, to creating new kinds of technology for understanding animal behaviour in the wild, and remote fieldwork utilising those technologies. Previously Dr Freeman has worked at University College London, the University of Oxford and Microsoft Research, Cambridge.

### **Dr Mike Barrett, Director of Science and Policy, WWF-UK**

Dr Mike Barrett trained as a geologist before specialising in hydrogeology. He worked for 8 years in groundwater resources, with a focus on water and sanitation both in the UK and East Africa. He then joined the UK Civil Service and over a 12 year period worked in both the Environment and Finance Ministries, also spending a year in 2004 working for the Prime Minister's Commission for Africa. During this time, his focus was primarily on biodiversity, international forestry, and climate change policy. In November 2013 he joined WWF UK as Director of Science and Policy, and is the Acting Executive Director of Global Programmes until January 2017.

### **Professor Andy Purvis, Natural History Museum and Imperial College London**

Andy Purvis completed his DPhil at Oxford Zoology in 1993 on phylogenetic comparative methods, supervised by Paul Harvey, followed by a postdoc at Oxford Zoology from 1992-1995 on mammalian macroevolution. He then moved to Imperial College in 1995 to take up a Royal Society URF and joined the Faculty there in 2000. Andy moved to the Natural History Museum in 2013, where he is a Research Leader and an Individual Merit Researcher. In conservation biology he co-led in the early 2000s, with Georgina Mace, a large collaboration into understanding patterns of extinction risk across the world's mammals. He is the principal investigator of the PREDICTS project, which aims to build global models of how human impacts affect local terrestrial biodiversity.

### **Patrick Holden CBE, Founding Director of the Sustainable Food Trust**

Patrick Holden is founder and chief executive of the Sustainable Food Trust, an organisation working internationally to accelerate the transition towards more sustainable food systems. Between 1995 and 2010 he was director of the Soil Association, during which time he pioneered the development of UK and international organic standards, policy incentives for organic production and the organic market.

His policy advocacy is underpinned by his practical experience in agriculture on his 100 hectare holding, now the longest established organic dairy farm in Wales, where he produces a raw milk cheddar style cheese from his 80 native Ayrshire cows.

Patrick is a frequent broadcaster and speaker and was awarded the CBE for services to organic farming in 2005.

### **Karin Kuhlemann, Population Matters**

Karin Kuhlemann is a lawyer specialising in public and regulatory law and a PhD candidate at University College London's School of Public Policy. Karin's thesis focuses on the interface between the right to procreate and other human rights, with the aim of identifying the legitimate scope for anti-natalist population policies. Karin has degrees in politics, biology and law, and has been a Trustee of Population Matters since 2013. Population Matters is a non-governmental organisation that works to raise awareness of how population growth affects the environment and the sustainability of human societies. It promotes smaller family sizes and reduced consumption, as well as improved funding for family planning services worldwide.

### **Dr Emma Keller, WWF-UK**

Emma leads WWF-UK's work on agricultural commodities, specifically forest-risk commodities like palm oil, soy and cattle products where she spends her time engaging and influencing large UK companies to change their supply chain behaviour and commit to eliminating deforestation. Prior to joining WWF she was in Unilever's sustainability team helping them to meet the goals of their ambitious 'Sustainable Living Plan'. With Unilever she also completed her doctorate on reducing the environmental impacts of agricultural-food supply chains.

### **Professor Rosie Woodroffe, Institute of Zoology, ZSL**

Rosie's research falls at the interface of conservation biology, disease ecology, and animal behaviour. As a consequence, her work is highly inter-disciplinary and involves collaboration with a wide array of colleagues from pathologists to economists. Rosie's doctoral research, and some of her post-doctoral work, was in behavioural ecology, and although for the last ten years her research has been concerned primarily with conservation biology and wildlife management, it is still pervaded by a strong behavioural theme. Rosie has a strong commitment to using science to influence both policy and conservation action. For this reason, most of the research questions that she poses are applied in nature; however several have turned out to have fundamental importance in ecology. Rosie's main research themes are: the conservation of wildlife that conflicts with people, infectious disease in ecology and conservation, and species conservation planning.

### **Ben Tapley, Curator of Herpetology, ZSL**

Benjamin is a conservation biologist at ZSL. Ben's primary interests include the conservation breeding and captive management of amphibians and he is Chair of the British and Irish Association of Zoos and Aquariums, Reptile and Amphibian Working Group, and Co-chair of the Amphibian Captive Breeding Working Group. Ben studied conservation biology at the University of Surrey Roehampton and did his MSc in Conservation Biology at the Durrell Institute for Conservation and Ecology. Ben is currently involved in several amphibian conservation programmes and is currently working on Chinese giant salamanders in China, Mountain chicken frogs from the Caribbean and Megophryid frogs in Vietnam. Ben is a Facilitator, IUCN Amphibian Specialist Group, Captive Breeding Working Group; Chair of BIAZA Reptile & Amphibian Working Group; and Amphibian Regional Collection Plan Coordinator, EAZA.

### **Dr Trenton Garner, Reader, Institute of Zoology, ZSL**

Trent is an evolutionary ecologist predominantly working on amphibian infectious diseases, identifying when they are conservation threats and developing strategies to mitigate threatening diseases.

**Professor Heather Koldewey, Head of Marine and Freshwater Programmes, ZSL**

Heather Koldewey started working for the Zoological Society of London (ZSL) in 1995, initially as a postdoctoral research scientist, then as curator of the ZSL London Zoo Aquarium and currently as Head of Marine and Freshwater Conservation. The scale of her work ranges from community-managed mangrove rehabilitation in the Philippines to open ocean research in remote, near-pristine island archipelagos. Examples of how she developed projects from their inception to deliver both research and conservation gains include a) co-founding Project Seahorse in 1996; b) developing Net-Works, that has developed a novel community-based supply chain for discarded fishing nets that are recycled into carpet tiles; c) Project Ocean - an innovative and ground-breaking partnership between the luxury London department store, Selfridges and ZSL to bring ocean conservation to new audiences and d) developing and co-ordinating the Bertarelli Marine Science Consortium.

**Dr Stephen Cornelius, Climate Change Chief Advisor, Science and Policy Team, WWF-UK**

Dr Stephen Cornelius is the Chief Adviser for climate change at WWF-UK where he works on issues including the 1.5°C temperature limit and on the impact of climate change on WWF priority places and species. He previously spent over a decade working on international climate change science, policy and UN negotiations for the British Government.

**Toby Park, The Behavioural Insights Team**

The Behavioural Insights Team is a social purpose company, and starting life in 10 Downing Street in 2010, was the world's first government institution dedicated to using insights from psychology and behavioural economics to improve policy outcomes. Toby is an Advisor in Energy & Sustainability, having led a number of behaviour-change projects in household energy consumption, energy-saving technologies, and low carbon transport.

## Delegate List

Correct 28 November 2016

First name	Last name	Organisation
Susan	Adams	Eco Unesco
Tolga Seref	Aktas	Snow and Rock
Cassandra	Barrett	Easton College
Richard	Brock	Living Planet Productions
Holly	Brooks	
Austin	Brown	ARUP
Helena	Buras	Imperial College London
Joanne	Burgin	
Poppy	Burnham	Easton College
Victoria	Catzefflis	ZSL
Ben	Cosh	Bristol Zoo
Becky	Craske	Easton Otley College
Laura	DArcy	ZSL
Rhodri	Davies	Network Rail
Mohamad	Dawo	
Peter	Devenport	Forestry Commission
Georgina	Domberger	Whitley Fund for Nature
Rebecca	Downey	University College London
Colin	Ellis	
Alishba	Emanuel	Greenwich University - science and engineering
Beth	England	
Julia	Fahrenkamp	Science International
Jessica	Fonseca da Silva	University of Cambridge
Catherine	Gardener	The John Innes Centre
Moana	Ghiandoni	Queen Mary University London
Sam	Ginger	ZSL
Natasha	Gloor	
Joe	Gray	The Ecological Citizen
Pascale	Harbey	Easton Otley College
Simon	Harold	Nature Ecology and Evolution
Lorna	Harvey	Imperial College London
Jessica	Haysom	University of Kent
Martha	Henriques	IBTimes
Vivienne	Heys	
Kerri	Hicks	Eton College

<b>First name</b>	<b>Last name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
John	Howlett	
Kate	Howlett	
Rebecca	Howlett	
Sarah	Irwin	
Brent	Jones	
Graham	Jones	
Daphne	Kerhoas	Bristol Zoological Society
Jerry	Kinsley	Easton and Otley College
Noelle	Kumpel	ZSL
Ebonie	Lambo-Hills	Student
Andrew	Laurie	
Karen	Lawrence	WWF-UK/ZSL
Alice	Locker	
Maria-Rosa	Lopez Colom	
Jennifer	Mailley	
David	Mallon	IUCN Antelope Specialist Group
Valentina	Marconi	
Eva	Martens	RBG Kew
Claudia	Martina	ZSL
Holly	Maughan	Queen Mary University
Philippa	McKay	The Veterinary Centre
John	McQuillan	
Louise	McRae	ZSL
Gemma	Miller	Easton and Otley College
Rafael	Miranda	Institute of Zoology
Freya	Mohamed	
Helen	Muller	Zoological Society of London
Octavia	Neeves	Network Rail
Sarah	Orchart	
Emma	Orchart	
Lara	Palmer	ZSL
Danni	Parks	Whitley Fund for Nature
Anais	Paterno	QMUL
Paul	Pearce-Kelly	ZSL
Alexandra	Poole	
Simon	Pooley	Birkbeck University of London
Josh	Pope	Queen Mary University London

<b>First name</b>	<b>Last name</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Megan	Quinlan	
Gareth	Redmond-King	
Khadijah	Siab	University of Greenwich
Kathryn	Smith	ZSL
Shani	Smith	Easton and Otley College
Samia	Spice	
Miranda	Stevenson	
Belinda	Stewart-Cox	Elephant Family
Rachel	Stokes	Easton and Otley college / University of East Anglia
Harold	Stone	The London Economic
Katie	Stone	ZSL
Lucie	Titchmarsh	
David	Vaughan	JNCC
Charlie	Veron	ZSL
Sophie	Vines	
Wendy	Vines	
David	West	
Emma	Williams	Easton and Otley College
Rebecca	Wilson	Forestry Commission England
Nigel	Winser	Freelance
Angela	Wright	Compassion in World Farming
Lucy	Young	WWF-UK

**The Living Planet Report 2016: threats, pressures and addressing the challenges**

Location of lunch: Prince Albert Suite

**Venue for lunch**  
**Suggested route**  
 (through tunnel)

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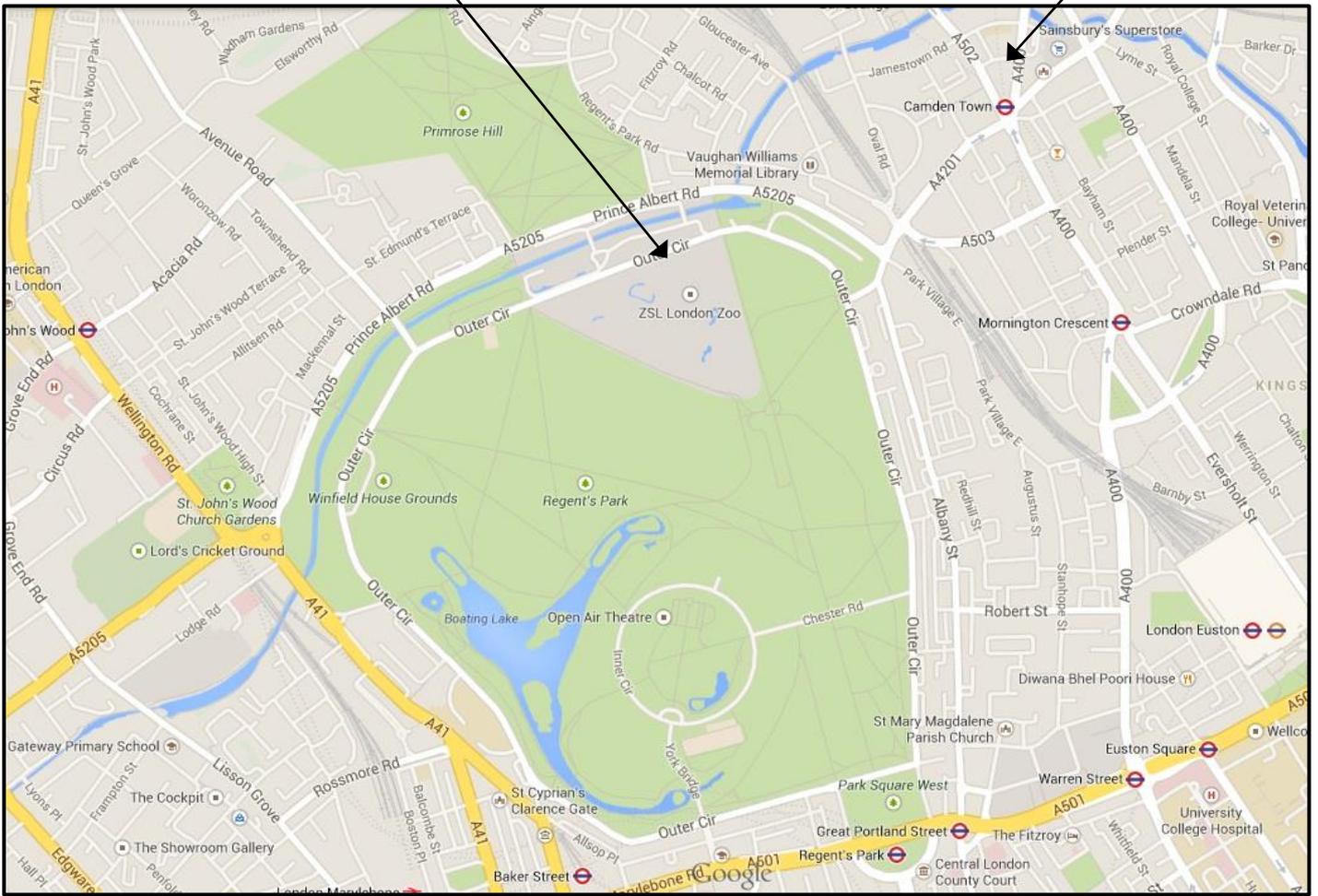


**Entrance to Meeting Rooms from Outer Circle**

- |                            |                      |                           |               |             |   |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------|---|
| Men's toilets              | Food & drink         | First Aid & lost children | Cashpoint     | Information | Green line trail<br>The green line trail takes you around the whole zoo |
| Women's toilets            | Snacks (seasonal)    | Baby changing & feeding   | Gift shop     | Picnic Area |   |
| Disabled visitor's toilets | Shelter for visitors | Membership                | Recycle point |             |   |

**ZSL Meeting Rooms**

**Camden Town station  
(Northern Line)**



To walk between ZSL London Zoo and Camden Town underground station takes around ten minutes.

### **Transport for London Travel information**

Telephone: 0843 222 1234 (24 hours a day); Textphone: 020 7918 3015

### **BUS 274 to Camden Town and Baker Street**

[www.tfl.gov.uk/](http://www.tfl.gov.uk/)

[www.citimapper.com](http://www.citimapper.com)

#### **Taxi numbers**

Taxi One-Number bookings:	0871 871 8710
Call-A-Cab:	020 8901 4444
Computer Cab:	020 7908 0207
DataCab:	020 7432 1540
Dial-A-Cab:	020 7253 5000
Radio Taxis:	020 7272 0272
Addison Lee:	020 7387 8888