



Using critical loads in risk assessment

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37th Task Force Meeting, 28th CCE Workshop,
and 2nd CDM Meeting



JNCC's Role and the ask (please)

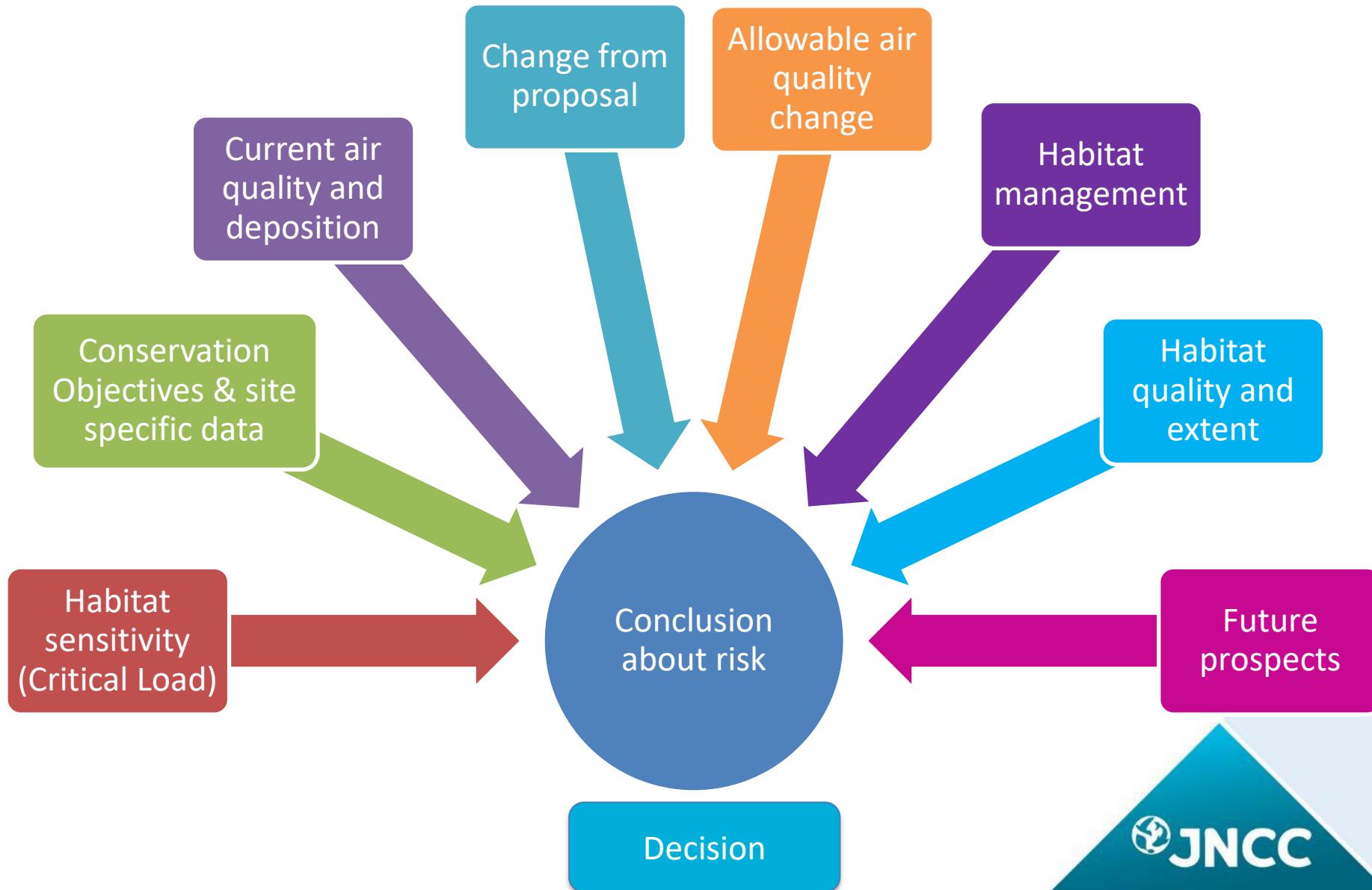
- Synthesise evidence and provide advice on
 - monitoring
 - assessing impacts on the natural environment
 - research priorities
- UK and International scope
- Integrated approaches
- Partnership working



Starting a conversation:

Inter-agency Air Pollution Group are asking for initial advice from ICP M&M and CDM as groups that develop and review critical loads

Risk assessment overview



Air Pollution Information System

APIS



Air Pollution Information System

[home](#)

[site relevant critical loads](#)

[search by location](#)

[habitat/pollutant impacts](#)

[biomonitoring](#)

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APIS Menu

[I want to...?](#)

[Starter's Guide to Air
Pollution & Pollution
Sources](#)

[Guide to Critical Loads &
Levels](#)

[APIS Bibliography](#)

[APIS Habitats](#)

Site Relevant Critical Loads and Source Attribution

[SRCL home](#)

We updated the SRCL tool to include new sites and/or feature/boundary changes and to present data for concentrations of NH₃, NO_x and SO₂ as well as site relevant critical levels where possible.

The 'Site Relevant Critical Loads' tool provides critical loads for acidity and nitrogen for designated features within every SAC, SPA or A/SSSI in the UK. You can view an overview of each interest feature for each site.

- [Reports](#)
- [User Guide](#)
- [Tutorials](#)

Policy and evidence context

Joint actions to assist

- Third Natura 2000 Biogeographical Atlantic Seminar conclusions
- CLRTAP Global Forum discussions
- Convention on Biological Diversity pollution targets
- Habitat Directive, article 6 and 17

Critical loads feature in UK...

- International reporting
- National and UK country reporting
- Risk assessment
 - Long term plans and projects
 - Individual (short term) projects

More recently...

- Target development for air and habitats
- Supplementary Conservation Status advice (some places)



Suggested agenda

- Country overview
 - How does your country use critical loads in risk assessment?
 - What would you like to see?
- Challenges
 - caselaw, monitoring data availability, habitat degradation, clustering of emission sources, etc.
- Conclusions, guidance scope
 1. Identify areas of alignment
 2. Where approaches differ, explain why
 3. Agree a set of principles to develop guidance on
 4. Agree scope of what guidance should cover and who does what



Invitees and outputs

Invitees

- ICP M&M, CDM, Natura 2000 reps, COM, EEA, CCE
- Who else?

Outputs

- Guidance scope and delivery plan
- Workshop report
- High-level messages
- Non-technical material (eg a video, infographic or short report for policy makers)
- Anything else?



Your advice please

- Is the workshop welcome?
- Who would you invite beyond ICP M&M and CDM?
- Are there other questions you would ask?
- What outputs would be helpful and where?
 - CLRTAP Global Forum?



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UK Project Themes

Surveillance

Monitoring

Reporting

Research and Evidence

Recovery indicators

Outcome Targets

Spatial prioritisation

Green Recovery

Streamlining tools for risk assessment

UK and international joint working

Risk Assessment Projects

Small sources
and air pollution
thresholds

- Identify relevant projects for risk assessment
- Modelling to quantify small source interaction
- Shared evidence

Emission source
attribution
update

- Determining risk of damage
- Specific to emission source sector
- Location-based (eg protected site)

Integrated tool
(UK AERIUS)

- Facilitate decision-making and permit issue
- Cut red tape (ca £1m per annum savings)
- Harmonise data access and risk assessment

Evolving work areas



- Joint working
 - Risk assessment tools
 - Data access
 - Modelling resolution
 - Research priority refresh
- Environmental pressures
 - Climate change interactions
 - Ammonia from traffic
 - Ozone and food security
- Target development
 - Air Quality
 - Ecosystem function

Image: Deposition flux monitor;
Netherlands; Susan Zappala 2015