

UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

Welcome to the workshop on UK Air Pollution Impacts on Ecosystems Networks (UK APIENS)

An integrated approach to measuring UK Air Pollution Impacts on Ecosystems 08 December 2021 (10:00 – 12:00)

Workshop: UK APIENs

Time	Торіс
10:00	Welcome to the workshop and policy perspective (David Vowles)
10:10	Introduction to UK APIENs and objectives (Sim Tang)
10:20	Forming Expert Work Groups and objectives (Laurence Jones)
10:30	APEG: Air Pollutants Expert Work Group (Sim Tang, Christine Braban)
10:35	VSEG: Vegetation and Soil Expert Work Group (Ed Rowe, Laurence Jones, Simon
	Smart, Felicity Hayes)
10:40	FWEG: Freshwater Expert Work Group (Don Monteith, Ellie Mackay, Phil Taylor)
10:45	Breakout rooms for each of the WGs (45 minutes)
	Questions:
	1. Priority & optional metrics - what are these, are they measured?
	2. Methods, harmonisation?
	3. Representative coverage?
	4. Where are the (knowledge, coverage,) gaps?
	5. Measurement frequency feeding into reporting cycle?
11:30	Report back from each EGs – 5 mins per group
11:45	APIENs – updating site information and data collation (Phil, Cristina and Sim)
	 01/06/2022: Report APIENs sites and indicators (4-yearly cycle)
	 01/06/2023: Report APIENs data (4-yearly cycle)
11:55	Wrap-up, next steps



UK APIENs – Defra policy perspective

- Assess the benefit of emission reduction policies for UK habitats
- Supports international action to reduce ecosystem impacts and restore habitats – i.e. via CLRTAP
- Data used to develop and evaluate new policies and targets e.g. action to reduce ammonia emissions from agricultural sources.

Key targets

- Clean Air Strategy
 - Reduce deposition of damaging forms of reactive N by 17% on England's protected, priority, sensitive habitats by 2030.
- 25 Year Plan
 - Reduce UK NOx and ammonia emissions in line with NECD/Gothenburg Protocol targets
 - Restore 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term



UK APIENs – Defra policy perspective

- Originally a requirement of NEC Directive 2016, 'Article 9' to monitor the negative impacts air pollution has on ecosystems based on a representative network of monitoring sites and taking a cost-effective and risk-based approach – it has been transposed to UK NEC Regs 2018, Part 5.
- Continued integration of APIENs data will align to EU reporting on the same 4-yearly cycle.
- Now APIENS has been formed, we have an opportunity to:
 - clarify data from the different networks to improve their value, e.g. their structure, site location, interoperability, sampling frequency, methodologies, data format etc
 - better understand the synergies with other monitoring and reporting requirements, e.g. the habitats, birds and water framework directives



UK APIENs: 4 year reporting cycle





Contributors

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	Ellie Mackay			ational Capability.



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UK APIENs: structure





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UK APIENs

Aim:

- Incremental improvement to network
- Improve reporting template
- Harmonised protocols
- Drivers/Pressures: air pollutants
- **Response/Effect**: vegetation, soil and freshwater indicators
- Monitor change and improvement
- Assess **benefit** of emission reduction policies





UK APIENs: integrating data

Long-Te	Broad-scale		
Air quality	Terrestrial Ecosystems	Freshwater	National surveys
UKEAP, AURN https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/ GHG-Flux www.ceh.ac.uk/carbon- catchment-sites COSMOS https://cosmos.ceh.ac.uk/	ECN www.ecn.ac.uk LTMN http://publications.naturale ngland.org.uk/ ICP-Forests www.icp-forests.org/	ECN www.ecn.ac.uk UWMN www.ecn.ac.uk	CS https://countrysi desurvey.org.uk/ NPMS www.npms.org.uk/ ICP-F Biosoil
Background +	The I freind The I freind Th	Nitrogen De Select site desi Select site desi	position Layer gnation: designated sites ar (3-year average) for the sition: ant layer: position for forest position for forest position for the grid average willand map of pollutant layer: III © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-S.



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http://www.apis.ac.uk/app

Old NECD Art. 9 template (2019)

(1) Monitoring sites	CoordinatesMAES ecosystem type, other metadata
(2) Vegetation and Soil	 Indicators for terrestrial vegetation and soil characteristics
(3a, 3b) Terrestrial ecosystems: Vegetation and Soil	 Indicators for acidification and eutrophication
(4) Terrestrial ecosystems: Liquid	Indicators for acidification, eutrophicationDeposition and soil liquid phase
(5) O ₃ -air quality-carbon flux	• Ozone, NH_3 , SO_2 , NO_2 , carbon net flux
(6) Freshwater ecosystems	 Indicators: freshwater chemistry



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UK APIENs Workshop 08.12.2021

NECD Guidance: monitoring sites

Sites	Parameters	Remarks
Level I	Minimum monitoring	 Core parameters = low-cost and easier to collect. Extra 'breadth' to spatial coverage, whilst being cost effective.
Level II	Core	 Core parameters - most important to collect Fulfil Level II criteria (includes all Level I parameters).
Level II	Non-core	• Extra 'depth', i.e. scientifically more robust data, but are generally more time consuming or more expensive to collect data on.
Sites under other programmes	As available	 Supplementary information (any parameter type available: Level I, core or non-core). Note: urban locations are normally not advisable to use for monitoring purposes.



Your contribution

<u>As experts:</u>

- 1. To provide specific expertise on networks, monitoring, policy perspectives, ...
- 2. To help shape and review the proposals which underpin development of APIENS
- 3. To exchange information and ensure cooperation among experts, policy makers, network managers and data users

The process

- Introductory workshop (8 Dec 2021)
 - Outlining the task
 - Establishing the principles
- Core team produce drafts, circulate for comment
- 2nd workshop to review drafts and agree final changes (Feb 2022)
- If you want to be part of the teams writing the drafts, please get in touch



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Principles

- Establishing the principles, for example ...
 - ... around metrics (key types to include & justification for inclusion)
 - ... rule base for prioritisation ?
 - ... key considerations / constraints, quick win decisions
 - ... what type of sites/networks to include
 - o ... what is a 'site' ? (with a view to how represented in the database)

Reporting sections:

- 1. Metrics
- 2. Protocols
- 3. Network review



UK APIENs: parallel sessions

Group	Rooms
Impacts: VSEG Vegetation and Soils Expert Working Group	Breakout room 1 Ed Rowe (Lead) Laurence Jones Felicity Hayes Simon Smart
Impacts: FWEG Freshwater Expert Working Group	Breakout room 2 Don Monteith (Lead) Phil Taylor
Pressures: APEG Air Pollutants Expert Working Group	Breakout room 3 Sim Tang (Lead) Christine Braban



DPSIR (Driver, Pressure, State/Condition, Impact, Response)



REQUIREMENT

Monitor and report on negative impacts of air pollution

Acidification, eutrophication, ozone damage & biodiversity loss



- Long-term measurement and deposition data for key pollutants to assess Pressures.
- Captures spatial and temporal variation.
- Evidence to assess changing emissions and concentrations relationship.



UK APIENs: networks contributing data

Networks/surveys	Air pollutants	Soil	Vegetation	Freshwater	
CORE sites: ALL sites included in APIENs					
ECN	Y (NO ₂ , wet dep)	Y	Y	γ	
LTMN	-	Y	Y	-	
ICP Forest Level II	-	Y	Y		
UKEAP: NAMN, AGANet, NO ₂ -Net, Precip-Net	Y (inorganic gas and aerosols, wet dep)	-	-	-	
UWMN	-	-	-	γ	
EMEP supersites	Y (as above + O ₃)	Y (infrequent)	Y (infrequent)	-	
SUB-SET of sites (co-located with CORE sites above) included in APIENs					
AURN	Y (NO _x , SO ₂ , O ₃)	-	-	-	
GHG Flux	Y (C flux)	-	-	-	
COSMOS-UK	-	(Y – not used)			
Countryside Survey	-	Y	Y	-	
NPMS	-	-	Y	-	
ICP Forest Biosoil	-	Y	-	-	
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New NECD template (2021-provisional)

(3)	 Exceedance flux-based CLe of ozone – POD_Y
Reporting	 Atm. concentration of pollutants (eutrophication/acidification)
Vegetation	Carbon flux

Exceedance flux-based critical levels of ozone – POD_{γ}

•	Vegetation type	Eunis class
•	Species	Latin name
•	Exceedance of flux-based CLe of ozone based on site- specific calculation	mmol / m ² projected leaf area
•	Exceedance of flux-based CLe of ozone based on modelled gridded data	
•	Calculated ozone flux based on site specific calculation	
•	Calculated ozone flux based on modelled gridded data	
•	Reference date	DD.MM.YYYY

Protocol: ICP Vegetation manual

Atmospheric concentration of pollutants (eutrophication/ acidification)

•	NH3 concentration	µg/m³
•	NO2 concentration	μg/m³
•	SO2 concentration	μg/m³
•	O3 concentration	μg/m³
•	AOT40	ppm.h
	Protocol:	ICP Forests manual

Reference date	DD.MM.YYYY
Vegetation type	Eunis class
Net carbon uptake	g C/m ² *yr

Wet deposition data not in template?



Key questions for breakout discussions

Drivers / pressures for air pollution impacts (Acidification, eutrophication, ozone damage)

Questions	Discussions / recommendations?
Priority & optional metrics - what are these, are they measured?	KEY and OPTIONAL parameters to be measured at each site. Use of measurement and modelled data.
Methods, harmonisation?	Replication, frequency, data ratification and reporting.
Measurement frequency and reporting cycle?	AQ data on annual cycles
Representative coverage?	Are key habitats represented? Are the major pollution gradients covered?
How can we improve?	On-site monitoring (co-location with ecosystem plots)? Other drivers and information, e.g. climate data?



VSEG: Vegetation and Soils Expert Group **Evidence needs: Terrestrial impacts/recovery**

Feedback on 1st round of Article 9 reporting (Best *et al.* 2020)

- Under-represented habitats (semi-natural grassland, heathland, bog)
- Infrequent reporting of biodiversity parameters e.g. plant species

Evidence needs differ

Freshwater chemistry Atmospheric chemistry

Plant occurrence Soil organic matter

Evidence needs (terrestrial impacts)

- Sufficient replication
- *n* = 10-20 per habitat
- Across the risk gradient



van den Berg et al. (2011) Global Change Biology 17, 1871-1883



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Best et al. 2020. https://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/pdf/reduction_reports/NECD-ecosystem-monitoring_2020-07-31-FINAL-REPORT.pdf

Short-term: measure hourly to monthly

Long-term: measure every ~ 4 years



New NECD template (2021-provisional)



- The database needs to manage data from different plots within a site
- Needs data dictionaries for species names, management codes, etc.
- We are feeding back to the EC via Felicity Hayes (ICP-Vegetation), and the Irish NEMN project
- We will aim to meet the evidence need, even if this is not possible within the current template.



Terrestrial impacts: measurements & metrics

Most useful:

- Floristic data from permanent plots, every ca. 4 years
- Floristics → **biodiversity** & **trait-based** metrics
- Synlocated sampling of soil & moss for chemical analyses
- Ozone damage



Relating to pressures

10-20 sites per habitat needed for statistical powerMost **impacts** monitoring sites will need to use modelled dataAll **pressure** monitoring sites could have impacts monitoring

N Deposition to woodland features #





Tiered network

Pressure monitoring core sites

- wet & dry chemistry, meteorology
- ~ weekly visits

Ammonia monitoring only

- passive samplers
- ~ monthly visits

Impacts monitoring (all sites)

- Floristics and soil, harmonised methods
- ~4-yearly visits



Assess evidence needs

Define measurements, metrics & statistical design required

Select sites and measurements needed from current networks

Identify gaps

Harmonise measurement and analysis methods

Add new sites to fill gaps for key pollution-sensitive habitats

Add other important habitats



