



File No

10 DOWNING STREET

LONDON SW1A 2AA

From the Private Secretary

6 November 1989

MEETING WITH JONATHON PORRITT, 1 DECEMBER 1989

As you know, the Prime Minister is to see Mr. Porritt at 1000 on 1 December. Your Secretary of State will be present. I should be grateful if you could consider whether the Prime Minister needs any briefing on this and let me have it by 29 November. I think I mentioned in my earlier letter that the Prime Minister was considering whether to invite Jonathon Porritt to help in the Clean Up Britain Campaign which is proposed. I should be grateful in particular for your advice on this suggestion; as well as defensive briefing on any points Mr. Porritt is likely to raise.

CAROLINE SLOCOCK

Alan Ring, Esq.,
Department of the Environment.

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Algae in North Sea 'causing acid rain'

NEW research shows that up to one quarter of Europe's acid rain is caused by emissions of dimethyl sulphide traced to algae in the North Sea, writes Mary Fagan.

Experiments carried out by the Natural Environment Research Council indicate that during spring and summer the algae are producing enough dimethyl sulphide to make it a significant problem.

The dimethyl sulphide produces sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, which is as environmentally damaging as any coming from power stations. The Government is embarked on a programme costing hundreds of millions of pounds to clean up acid emissions from power stations but scientists say that even if Britain eliminates such emissions it will still need to tackle this separate problem. They say that at the worst time of the year 25 per cent of the acid pollution carried by wind from the Continent will be caused by the algae.

The main problem is a high

concentration of algae along the coasts of France, Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands, which produce most dimethyl sulphide in April and May.

John Woods, marine atmospheric science director at the NERC, said: "Before you spend hundreds of millions of pounds, you ought to consider nature as well as man."

The NERC's £12m North Sea project, which ended this week, is the first sustained work on the seasonal cycles in the North Sea, and is crucial to developing accurate computer models of water quality and to understanding what is happening to the global environment.

Dr Woods said that policy-makers had been trying to take decisions on pollution and water quality on the basis of data which scientists have believed do not adequately describe what is going on in the North Sea. Other results from the project will help scientists to gauge what happens to pollution from estuaries.

Ocean tests show global warming is accelerating

By Mary Fagan
Technology Correspondent

THE GREENHOUSE effect may be heating the earth much more quickly than previously thought, according to results from a major research project run by British scientists in the North Sea.

Previous theories that the world's oceans absorb half of man's production of carbon dioxide — a major cause of the greenhouse effect — appear to have been turned on their heads.

Without this ocean sink, the build-up of CO₂ in the atmosphere will greatly accelerate, but the experiments show the oceans absorb only 30 per cent instead of 50 per cent of the 5.5 gigatonnes emitted into the atmosphere by man every year. Most of this man-produced carbon dioxide comes from burning fossil fuels.

Dr Andy Watson, who worked on the project organised by the Natural Environment Research Council, said: "This is a major problem in terms of global warming. We appear to be missing a lot of carbon dioxide from the global budget. We have now got to come to grips with the fact that this has serious implications for our ability to predict changes in global climate."

He also warned that although there has been little time to work on the recent results, the carbon dioxide in the earth's atmosphere may increase 20 per cent faster than current models predict.

Dr Watson said that the extra CO₂ may be taken up by land vegetation instead, which has serious consequences as land is thought to be a less efficient "sink" and one which becomes saturated much more quickly.

Scientists are worried that within a short time more of the

carbon dioxide produced will stay in the atmosphere, thus accelerating the greenhouse effect.

Dr John Woods, director of marine atmospheric sciences at the council, said "the result is that we still do not have a handle on exactly where the carbon dioxide is going. If it is not the sea which is taking the carbon dioxide, then the back of the envelope calculation says that carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could double in 40 rather than 50 years and the planet will warm more rapidly".

The results come from a 15-month project, one of the most extensive undertaken, which measured physical, chemical and biological processes in the North Sea. But Dr Woods said the carbon dioxide uptake findings were fundamental and had serious implications for global climate change.

He said that it would be necessary to rethink research priorities for the future. The United Kingdom is currently involved in an international study to assess the impact of oceans and their plant and animal life on the greenhouse effect.

Dr Watson believes that tackling the problem of land instead of oceans could be much more difficult. "We do not know if, or why, the land vegetation takes the carbon dioxide up, or how long they might continue to do so. Scientists are being asked by the policy makers what they should do. It's rather embarrassing to admit we do not even know where the carbon dioxide is going."