Notice: CH3 9BB, Broadhay Eggs Ltd: environmental permit application advertisement

The Environment Agency consults the public on certain applications for waste operations, mining waste operations, installations, water discharge and groundwater activities. The arrangements are explained in its Public Participation Statement

These notices explain:

- what the application is about
- how you can view the application documents
- when you need to comment by

The Environment Agency will decide:

- whether to grant or refuse the application
- what conditions to include in the permit (if granted)

Statutory guidance: SR2017 No1: Unintentional receipt of radioactive materials and radioactive waste by the operator of any facility which uses a radiation detection system

These rules allow operators of radiation detection systems under a standard permit to keep radioactive materials and accumulate radioactive waste and, after it has subsequently been characterised and quantified, to dispose of the waste by transfer to operators who are themselves permitted to receive and dispose of radioactive wastes of that type and quantity.

Application form and guidance

Research and analysis: Accounting for adaptive capacity in FCERM options appraisal

Adaptive capacity is the ability to adjust to future change in order to take advantage of opportunities that arise and appropriately manage additional risks that are presented.

The Environment Agency has produced a new guide that provides tools to ensure that future flexibility is properly valued in Flood and Coastal Erosion Risk Management (FCERM) decision making and options appraisal. This will help to identify cost-effective solutions, able to cope with multiple future uncertainties.

The new tools and guide will supplement existing appraisal guidance, providing practical tools that can be used to assess the value of building in future flexibility.

Research and analysis: Optimising the accuracy of radar products with dual polarisation

Rainfall forecast data generated at the Met Office is vital for providing weather and flood warnings, and this project has looked at ways of improving the accuracy and reliability of the radar network as well as fully exploiting and bringing into operation the latest technology.

Radar is particularly important in detecting localised rainfall (often not detected or under-sampled by rain gauge networks), especially where it falls on catchments prone to flash flooding. The upgrade to the UKs dual polarisation radar network in 2016 and the updated data analysis methods from this study means that we can make a step change in the accuracy of rainfall estimates, in particular in very intense precipitation, where radar estimates are most valuable.

Research and analysis: Trialling a new approach to beach replenishment in Poole Bay

The trial tested a new approach to beach replenishment in Poole Bay. The concept was to make use of locally dredged sediment and place it near the shore, allowing the prevailing waves and tidal currents to move material toward and along the beach. A similar approach has been used widely in the Netherlands and more recently in Denmark. The trial was the first of its kind in the UK.