

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.

Research and analysis: Understanding the performance of flood forecasting models

Understanding the performance of the flood forecasting models operated in

real-time by the Environment Agency, Natural Resources Wales and the national Flood Forecasting Centre is crucial to the informed use of model outputs for flood guidance across England and Wales. It is also essential to guide future strategic investment in flood incident management.

This report presents the results of the first nationwide analysis of the performance of the various flood forecasting models operated by local centres on the National Flood Forecasting System. The analysis is based on Wales and the English geographical regions that align to the old Environment Agency region names.