

Notice: NN11 4NS, Henley Biomass Limited: 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)

Guidance: Gwaredu daearegol

Mae technoleg niwclear wedi bod yn rhan o'n bywydau am dros 60 o flynyddoedd, ac mae'n cael ei ddefnyddio i gynhyrchu pŵer, ym maes diwydiant, meddygaeth ac amddiffyn. Erbyn heddiw, mae ynni niwclear yn darparu bron i un rhan o bump o holl drydan y DU. Mae'r gweithgareddau yma wedi creu gwastraff ymbelydrol y mae angen i ni ei reoli yn ddiogel.

Mewn Cyfleuster Gwaredu Daearegol (GDF) bydd y gwastraff yn cael ei roi gannoedd o fetrau o dan y ddaear. Cydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol mai GDF yw'r datrysiad hirdymor mwyaf diogel; bydd cael un yn y DU yn creu swyddi a buddsoddiad gwarantedig i'r gymuned dan sylw.

Detailed guide: The UK's nuclear history

Our nuclear legacy

The United Kingdom is a pioneer of nuclear technologies and opened the world's first commercial nuclear power station in 1956, at Calder Hall near [Sellafield](#) in Cumbria. Nuclear power has delivered great benefits: it has supported national defence, generated electricity for more than 60 years and our country remains a world-leading nuclear enterprise.

Today the UK is faced with the challenge of cleaning up the legacy of its early nuclear operations – a large-scale programme undertaken by the [Nuclear Decommissioning Authority \(NDA\)](#). This includes delivering innovative solutions for managing radioactive waste that meet today's safety standards and will protect us into the distant future.

Why we use nuclear energy today

UK Government policy is to have a wide mix of energy supplies, so we use nuclear alongside other energy sources, such as gas and solar. Today, nuclear energy generates around one fifth of the country's electricity, and under current government proposals that include [Hinkley Point C](#), some of our power will come from nuclear sources in the future.

There are important reasons why nuclear is part of the mix:

- it's a low carbon choice that supports the UK's climate change goals: nuclear power stations generate electricity without emitting greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide and methane
- nuclear power plants produce electricity 24 hours a day, whatever the weather
- nuclear power plants don't require a daily supply of new fuel to operate, unlike gas, coal and biomass plants

Where else does radioactive waste come from?

Besides nuclear power generation, radioactive waste comes from:

- Medical – in particular, radioactive materials are used to sterilise equipment, and help diagnose and treat medical illnesses.
- Industry – for example, gamma rays are used to test the quality of welds or the thickness of products, such as paper.
- Defence – includes the operation of active nuclear-powered submarines and the decommissioning of retired submarines.

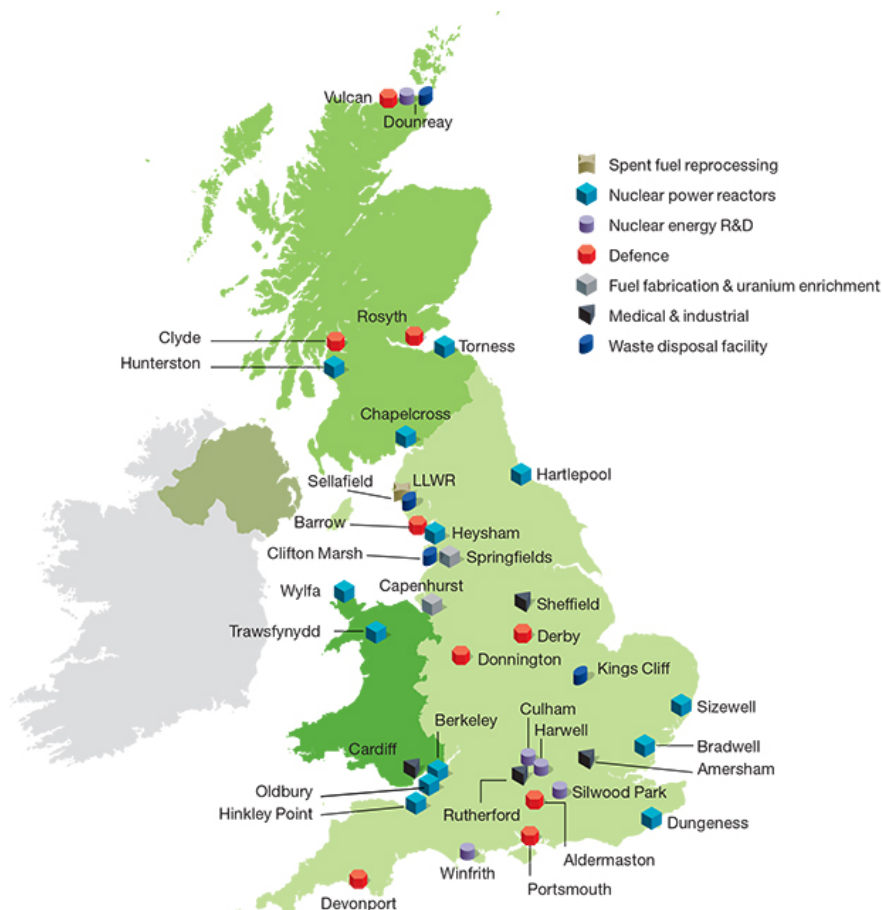
- Research and development – from nuclear fusion technology to developing new radiotherapy treatments to testing novel solid materials for encapsulating liquid radioactive wastes.

The full list of radioactive waste present in our country is kept up to date and published on the [UK's Radioactive Waste Inventory website](#).

To learn more about radioactivity, read or download [What is radioactive waste?](#)
(PDF, 1.03MB, 4 pages)

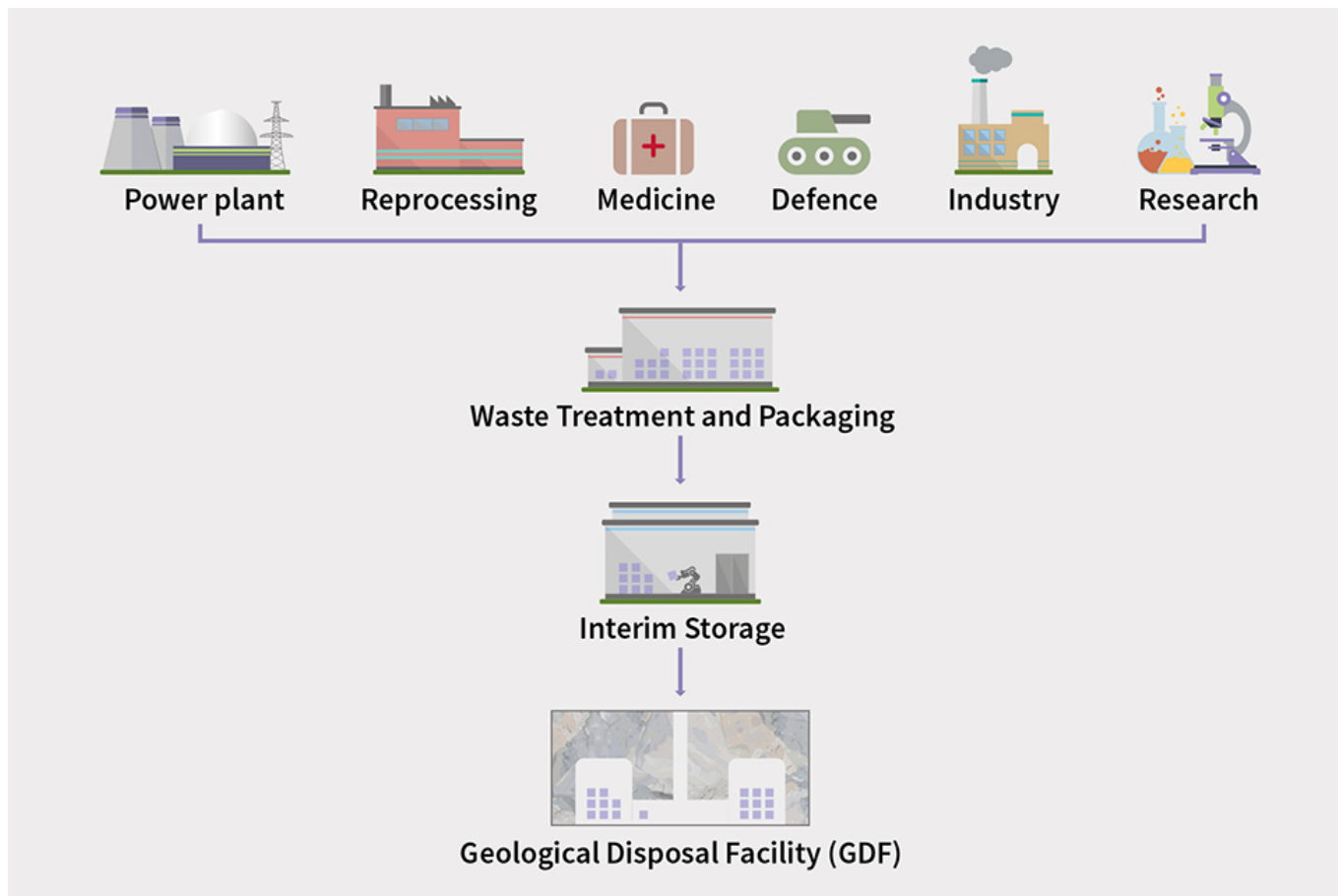
What we need to do now

The radioactive waste resulting from power generation, medicine, defence and other industries needs to be managed carefully. Existing waste is currently stored above ground at more than 30 sites around the UK. These surface stores can be safe for many decades, but require continuous protection to keep them secure and in good condition, as the waste remains radioactive for hundreds of thousands of years.



Nuclear sites in the UK

There is international consensus that geological disposal is the safest and most secure way to manage higher activity waste for the long term, and that a [Geological Disposal Facility \(GDF\)](#) will ensure that the responsibility of continually protecting this waste is not passed on to future generations.



Source and management of radioactive waste

Science file

For further information about radioactive waste, read our science file

[What is radioactive waste?](#)

(PDF, 1.03MB, 4 pages)



[What is radioactive waste?](#)

PDF, 1.03MB, 4 pages

About us

Radioactive Waste Management (RWM) is a public organisation responsible for delivering safe geological disposal in the UK. [Find out more about RWM.](#)

If you would like to receive email notification of updates to these pages,

please [sign up to our e-bulletin service](#)

[Go to geological disposal homepage](#)

Detailed guide: Radioactive Waste Management (RWM) – about us

[Radioactive Waste Management \(RWM\)](#) is a public organisation established by government and responsible for planning and delivering geological disposal in the UK.

We collaborate with scientists around the world on multi-million pound research programmes, sharing the latest scientific advances and best practice. We also work with the producers of radioactive waste to find ways to package it that are suitable for disposal in a [Geological Disposal Facility \(GDF\)](#).

Our vision is to create a safer future by managing radioactive waste effectively, to protect people and the environment.

30 years of scientific research and development

The RWM team includes scientists and engineers with over 30 years' experience in carrying out research and development to support geological disposal, supported by community engagement specialists.

Our organisation is a subsidiary of the [Nuclear Decommissioning Authority \(NDA\)](#), a public sector organisation tasked by the UK government with the safe and efficient clean-up of Britain's civil nuclear legacy.

Independent scrutiny

Our work is regulated by the [Office for Nuclear Regulation \(ONR\)](#) and the following agencies:

- [the Environment Agency \(EA\)](#) in England
- [Natural Resources Wales](#)
- [Northern Ireland Environment Agency](#)

It is also scrutinised by an independent body set up by the government, the [Committee on Radioactive Waste Management, \(CoRWM\)](#).

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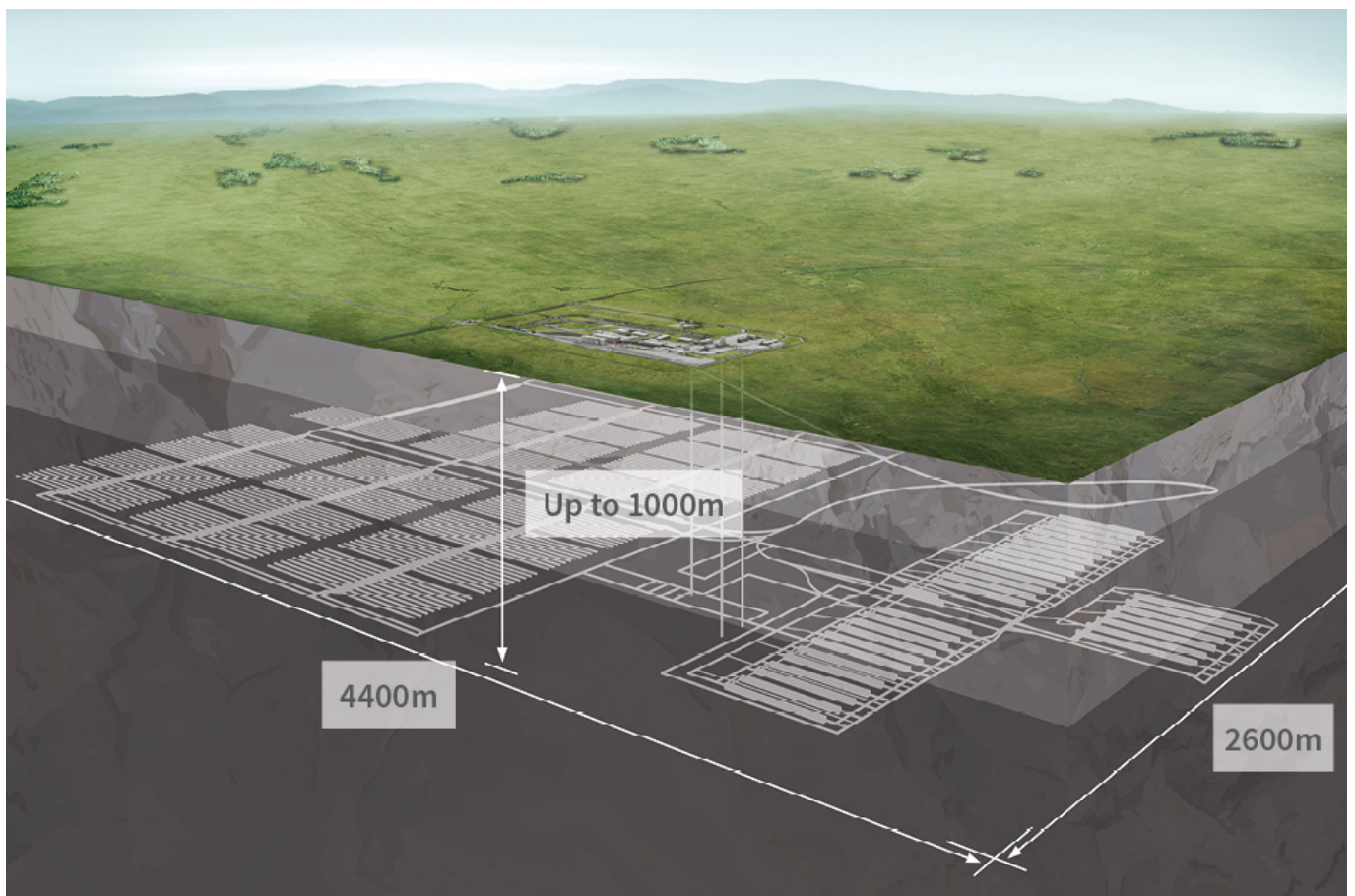
To better understand our mission and what we do, watch our company video below.

[Road to Delivery](#)

Detailed guide: Why underground?

There is international consensus that the safest permanent solution to manage higher activity radioactive waste is geological disposal, which involves putting the waste in a Geological Disposal Facility (GDF) beneath several hundred metres of solid rock.

This is already the chosen approach in countries including [Canada](#), [Finland](#), France, [Sweden](#) and Switzerland. Some of these countries are well on the way to developing their own GDFs.



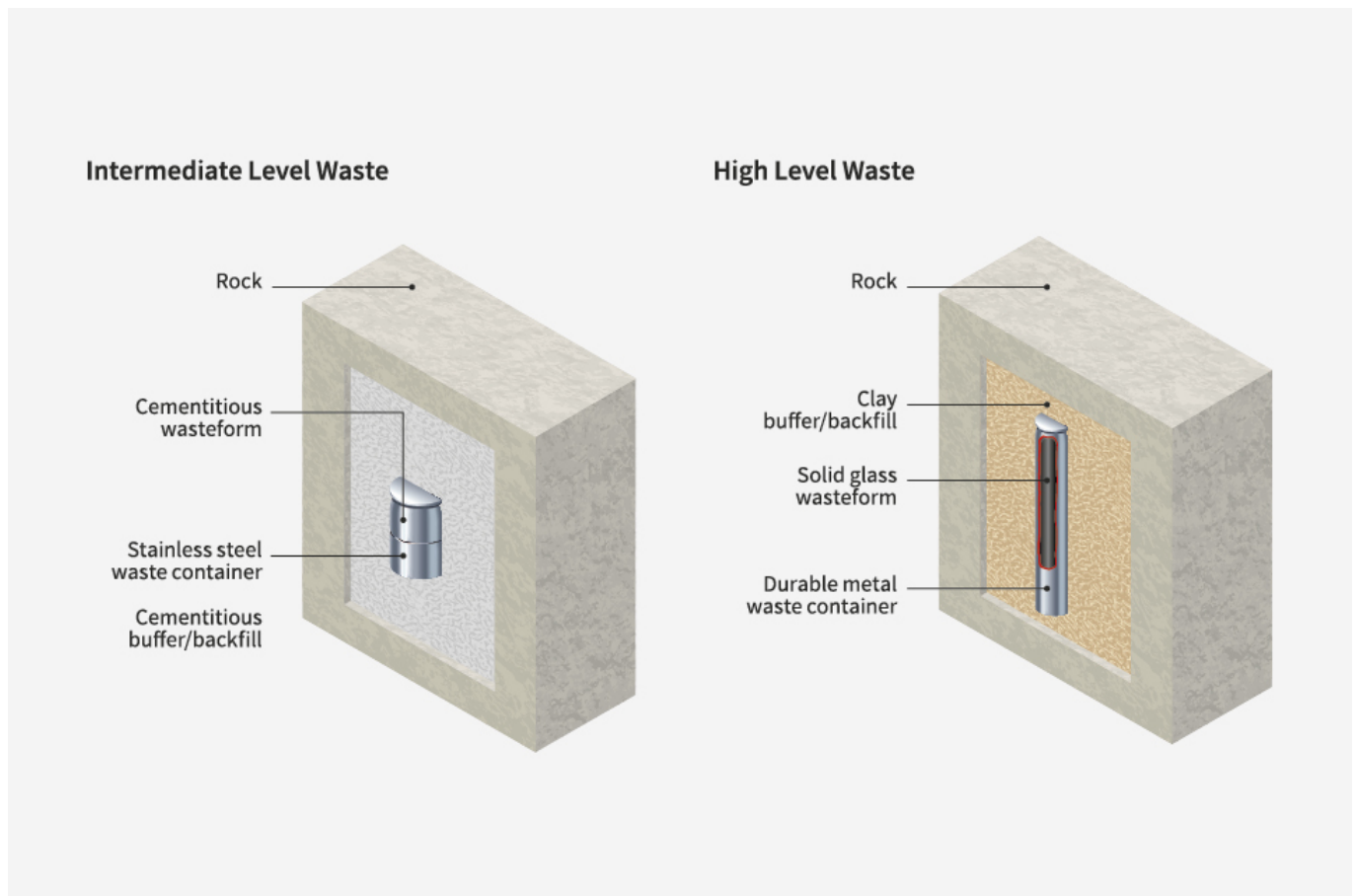
A Geological Disposal Facility (GDF)

How does geological disposal work?

Geological disposal is possible thanks to world-class engineering, science and technology. This involves:

- isolating the radioactive waste in sealed vaults and tunnels deep underground, between 200 m and 1000 m below the surface
- containing the radioactivity while it decays naturally over time
- preventing radioactivity from ever reaching the surface in levels that could cause harm

Solid radioactive waste is packaged in secure engineered containers, typically made of metal or concrete, and then placed in a stable rock formation hundreds of metres below the surface, with the containers surrounded by clay or cement. This is called the multi-barrier approach.



The multi-barrier concept

In addition, a GDF:

- requires no ongoing maintenance
- is less vulnerable than surface storage to human activities such as terrorism or war
- is less vulnerable than surface storage to natural processes such as climate change

Watch our video that shows how a GDF will be implemented.

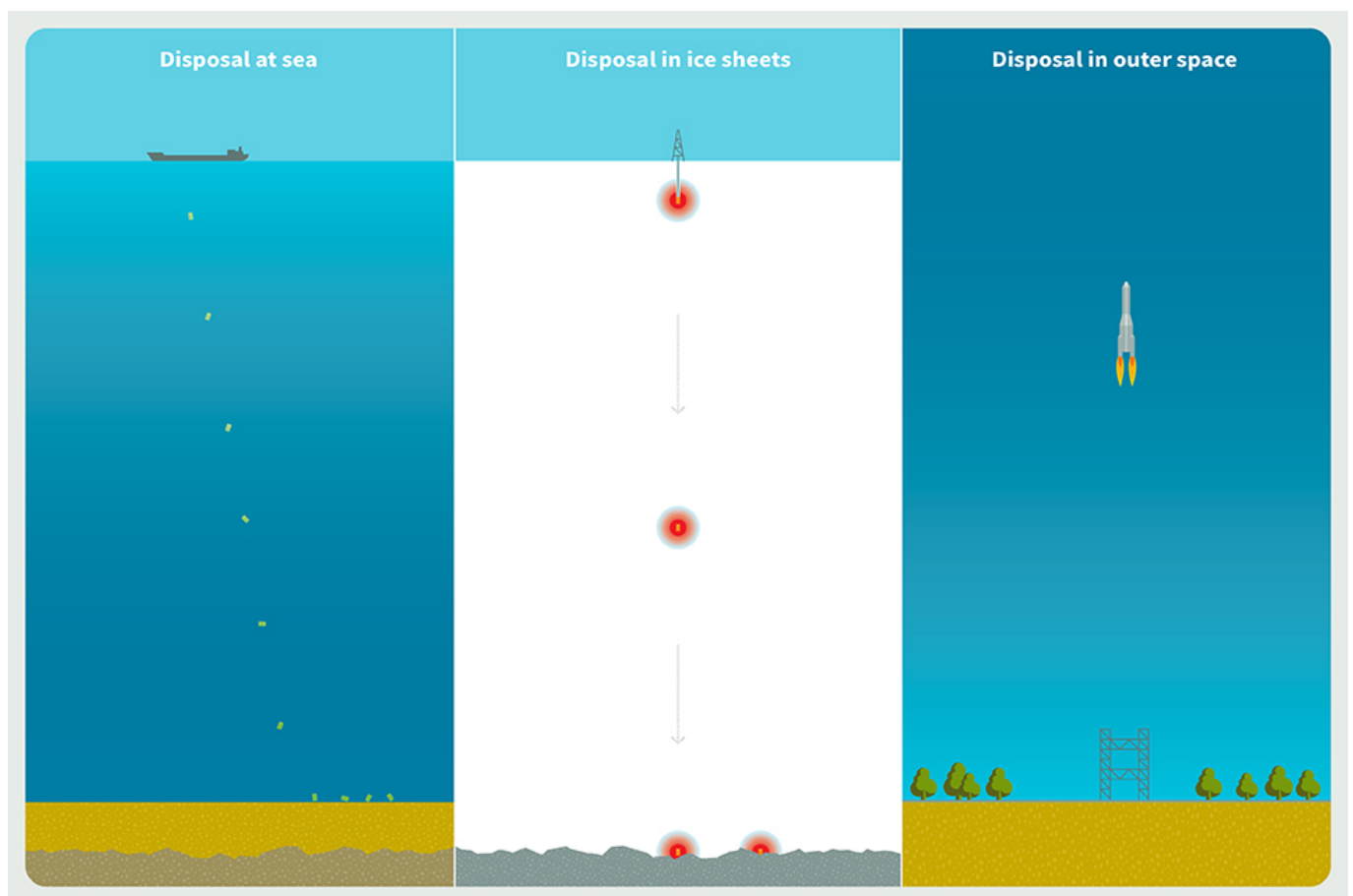
[Welcome to the future of geological disposal](#)

After the waste has been placed into a GDF, deep underground and away from people and the environment, it will eventually be permanently sealed to provide safety without the need for further action.

The safest solution

[Safety](#) is our absolute priority. When constructing a Geological Disposal Facility we are working to keep the risk arising from the GDF directly above ground to a lower than one in a million chance of people developing health problems at any time in the future. (Source: [Environment Agency's Guidance on Requirements for Authorisation of Geological Disposal, 2009](#))

Alternatives to geological disposal have been carefully considered and we continue to keep options under review. At present, they are all either not technically achievable (for example: converting the waste to non-radioactive material), not environmentally safe (for example: disposal at sea or in ice sheets), or too dangerous to implement (for example: firing the waste into space on rockets).



Unsuitable waste disposal methods

Next steps

We are looking for a suitable site to implement geological disposal safely, with a [willing community](#) who will work in partnership with us, as part of an agreed vision for the future.

Planning for geological disposal will take between 15 to 20 years. Independent regulators will ensure that all processes have been followed to their satisfaction. Only then can construction start.

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Got a question?

If you have any questions our scientists and engineers are on hand to answer any technical queries you may have. Please email us at gdfenquiries@nda.gov.uk

To understand in more detail what will go into a GDF, what it will look like and what the multi-barrier approach is, please read more in the downloadable science files below.

The science files



[What will go into a GDF?](#)

PDF, 978KB, 6 pages

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[The multi-barrier approach](#)

PDF, 10.6MB, 7 pages

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[What will a GDF look like?](#)

PDF, 1.75MB, 6 pages

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