

## **Notice: FY7 8RY, Global Renewables Lancashire Operations Limited: environmental permit issued**

The Environment Agency publish permits that they issue under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).

This decision includes the permit and decision document for:

- Operator name: Global Renewables Lancashire Operations Limited
  - Installation name: Thornton Waste Treatment Plant
  - Permit number: EPR/EP3396SX
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## **Notice: LA3 3JW, Tradebe Solvent Recycling Limited: environmental permit issued**

The Environment Agency publish surrenders that they issue under the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED).

This decision includes the permit, decision document and site condition report evaluation template for:

- Operator name: Tradebe Solvent Recycling Limited
  - Installation name: Morecambe Solvent Management
  - Permit number: EPR/BL7302ID/S006
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## **Notice: BS11 9HF, Day Group Limited: environmental permit refused**

The decision taken by the Environment Agency to refuse a permit application for an incinerator bottom ash (IBA) storage and treatment facility in Avonmouth, Bristol.

This decision includes the refusal notice and decision document for:

- Operator name: Day Group Limited
  - Installation name: Avonmouth Incinerator Bottom Ash (IBA) Recycling Facility
  - Permit number: EPR/TP3138DP/A001
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## [News story: Online analytical tool launched to aid invertebrate conservation](#)

Natural England and the Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (CEH) have launched a new online database and analytical tool called Pantheon, which helps us better understand conservation status and habitat-related traits of invertebrates.

From the weevils perched on the leaves of our trees to worms burrowed deep in the earth beneath our feet, invertebrates play a crucial role to improve the ecology of our natural environment.

James Cross, Chief Executive at Natural England said:

Pantheon is a fantastic example of how we are pushing the boundaries of science and IT to benefit invertebrate conservation. Researchers, ecologists and land managers will have access to a wealth of data.

This database will play an important role in identifying trends to better protect our natural environment.

Pantheon was developed to assist invertebrate nature conservation in England. Users import lists of invertebrates into the database, which then analyses the species, attaching associated habitats, resources and conservation status against them.

This information can then be used to assign quality to sites, assist in management decisions and prompt further other ecological study. This database will help site managers, researchers, ecological consultants and is also available to the public.

With contributions from Buglife and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, this project brings together 10 years' worth of work by Natural England's scientists to make it easier than ever to understand the importance of invertebrates in England.

Pantheon can tell users which species are typical of woodland canopies, dead

wood and shaded woodland ground layers. It can identify how many species from a selected site are using flower-rich habitat and which specific flowers they need. In the future, Pantheon will also help users understand the impact of climate change on species communities in the wider countryside and protected places, such as National Parks.

Dr Hannah Dean, database and informatics specialist at the CEH, said:

CEH is working to develop innovative, world-class outputs that advance scientific knowledge and understanding. Pantheon combines an extensive online database with a set of analytical tools. Together these deliver vital information on invertebrate species and their habitats, enabling evidence-based decisions that support the conservation of natural resources.

Explore the [Pantheon database](#), which is free to use.

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## **Official Statistics: Woodland Carbon Code Statistics: data to March 2017**

This release provides quarterly statistics on projects registered under the Woodland Carbon Code. The Woodland Carbon Code is a voluntary standard, initiated in July 2011, for woodland creation projects that make claims about the carbon they sequester (take out of the atmosphere). All projects must be placed on the Register of UK Woodland Carbon Projects. Their claims about potential carbon sequestration are validated by an independent certification body. Validated projects are then verified on a regular basis to confirm the progress of carbon sequestration.