

[Notice: WR6 5BY, Mr N Panniers, Mr A Panniers and Mrs G Panniers: 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: Fishing quota trading and swaps](#)

Updated: 2018 spreadsheet updated

The spreadsheet shows the amount of quota species that has been traded by the MMO on behalf of the English pools of vessels that are not members of Fish Producer Organisations (non-sector pools) and what has been received in return.

A single trade is made up of all the transactions (lines in the table) with the same Trade No. Most trades are made up of number of transactions involving stocks given up and stocks received by the Under-10s or non-sector.

For example Trade No. 2 on 8 March 2017:

The under 10s gave up:

Stock

Amount

Stock	Amount
Cod NS exc IV Norway (COD/2A3AX4)	44.00
Saithe NS (POK/2A34.)	10.00

In return the under 10s received:

Stock	Amount
Sole VIId (SOL/07D.)	2.20
Sole VIIe (SOL/07E.)	0.60
Cod VIIb-k exc d (COD/7XAD34)	0.40
Cod VIId (COD/07D.)	0.30
Whiting VIIb-k (WHG/7X7A-C)	1.90
Haddock VIIB-K (HAD/7X7A34)	0.10
Pollack VII (POL/07.)	2.40
Skates & Rays VIId (SRX/07D.)	0.70

If a trade contains only 1 transaction then this transaction is part of a x-year trade whereby the corresponding transaction took place in 2016 or is pending for 2018. For example Trade 1, the Under 10s received 21t of North Sea Herring in return for stocks that were traded out at the end of 2017.

Details of quota that has been leased into these pools is also provided.

If you require more information on the quota trading process please email the [MMO Fisheries Management Team](#) or telephone 0208 0 269 097.

Each month the MMO aims to consult industry on [proposed catch limits](#) for the following month.

[Corporate report: Environment Agency corporate scorecard quarter one, 2017 to 2018](#)

The Environment Agency has 12 corporate measures. These are:

- The water environment is healthier
- We protect people, the environment and wildlife by reducing serious pollution incidents
- We create new habitats
- We reduce the number of high risk illegal waste sites
- We reduce the risk of flooding for more households
- We maintain our flood and coastal risk management assets at or above the target condition

- We have a first class incident response capability
 - We manage our money efficiently to deliver our outcomes
 - We respond to planning applications within 21 days
 - We reduce our carbon footprint
 - We have a diverse workforce
 - We provide a safe place to work
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Policy paper: Euratom exit: factsheets

Updated: The state of current progress with third country arrangements has been updated, particularly the signing of the UK-US NCA. The description of the ratification process has been updated in line with the new agreements passed in respect of Euratom.

These factsheets provide an overview of the main topics related to the [Nuclear Safeguards Bill](#), which will establish a UK nuclear safeguards regime as we leave Euratom.

Press release: Natural flood management – part of the nation’s flood resilience

The Environment Agency has today (31 October) published data, case studies and evidence about the role of natural flood management in reducing flood risk. Working with natural processes to reduce flood risk is not a new concept but this is the first time that all the evidence has been brought together, with the intention of enabling more uptake.

‘The evidence behind natural flood management’ contains more than 60 case studies from across England and explores how successful the approach is, how it could be used elsewhere and what research may still be needed.

Natural flood management is when natural processes are used to reduce the risk of flooding and coastal erosion. Examples include: restoring bends in rivers, changing the way land is managed so soil can absorb more water and creating saltmarshes on the coast to absorb wave energy.

At Hesketh, on the Lancashire coast, a ‘managed realignment’ scheme has created more than 300 hectares of saltmarsh which protects 143 residential

properties, 3 commercial buildings and 300 hectares of farm land. Coastal schemes such as this not only dissipate wave and tidal energy but can also reduce impact on defences, reduce tidal surges and lead to slightly lower water levels at defences.

The study includes a project in Debenham, Suffolk, where modelling has shown that installing a range of natural flood management features along the River Deben could provide more than 30,000 m³ of water storage – thereby reducing annual average damages to properties and farmland by 31%.

On Lustrum Beck, in Stockton-on-Tees, modelling showed that providing 100,000 m³ of storage in the upstream catchment, using wetlands, features to reduce run-off and river restoration, could reduce flows by more than 10%.

John Curtin, Executive Director of Flood & Coastal Risk Management at the Environment Agency, said:

I often think improving flood resilience is like a mosaic, many different pieces need to come together to complete the resilience picture. Natural flood management is an important part of that mosaic when used alongside more traditional engineering. These projects also provide fantastic opportunities for community involvement and leadership.

Many of our flood schemes already feature a mixture of hard and soft engineering and natural flood management. It can be a cost-effective and sustainable way to manage flood risk alongside traditional engineering, while creating habitat for wildlife and helping regenerate rural and urban areas through tourism.

Natural flood management works best when a 'catchment based approach' is taken, where a plan is developed to manage the flow of water along the whole length of a river catchment from its source to sea. This way, natural processes can be used upstream and on the coast to compliment engineered flood defences – such as walls and weirs – in populated areas.

Natural flood management not only reduces flood risk it can also achieve multiple benefits for people and wildlife, helping restore habitats, improve water quality and helping make catchments more resilient to the impacts of climate change.

The Environment Agency hopes that the evidence directory will help flood risk managers, local authority engineers, non-governmental organisations and community flood action groups to incorporate natural approaches to flood risk management in to their plans to reduce flood risk.

Earlier this year the government announced [a further £15m](#) for natural flood management schemes across England.

'The evidence behind natural flood management' was launched at the CIWEM (Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management) Conference in

London.