Aspects, Impacts and Register of Legislation

The University is required as part of its Environmental Management System to identify how it interacts with the environment (its Environmental Aspects) and consider the impact of these (their significance). These aspects should be considered under normal, abnormal and emergency situations although not all aspects will occur under each situation.

The University has considered its operations and activities and has determined that there are a multitude of aspects, for example electricity might be used in numerous different ways, but that there is little benefit to listing all of these individually as, although there may be slight variations in the significance of these aspects, those variations are negligible. It is the overarching Aspect, e.g, Use of Electricity, which Impacts the environment and where the University must assess its significance. The following table therefore identifies the Universities key environmental **Aspect Areas**, the **Aspect Detail** with a further description of the areas and operations where this occurs.

Against each Aspect Detail there is reference to environmental **Impacts** and then a calculation o**f Significance** based on the **S**everity and **L**ikelihood. The significance is determined by the EMS team in consultation with the Manager responsible for the relevant aspect and this document is then submitted to the Sustainability and Social Responsibility Group for approval.

There is a requirement to assess the Aspect Details under normal, abnormal and emergency conditions but our approach is thus:

- Normal and abnormal – the University's operations are far from routine as our operations vary from weekday to weekend, from term time to non-term time and are often dependent upon research and event activities. It is therefore difficult to differentiate between what is normal (occurs every day) and abnormal (an occasional activity) and therefore we have assessed the significance under Normal only on the basis that this covers the normal varied operation of our business.
- Emergency conditions – these are defined as any event where the University is required to respond to an occurrence which by its very nature means that normal controls are unlikely to be able to be applied which may result in a potential increase in Severity and/or likelihood of environmental impact. If there is no assessment of impact in emergency it is because in the event of emergency this aspect would not be controlled or applied.

The table also identifies the instances of occurrence (the individuals, operations or schools) where these aspects arise and provides a hyperlink to the Key Strategy and the Operational Controls for each aspect. These have been developed in response to the legislation to which we must adhere and the legislation can be viewed by following the Chapter hyperlink.

The University reviews the Aspects and their Impacts every 2-3 years but will also undertake a review to take into account changing circumstances, including planned or new developments, and new or modified activities, products and services.

The University communicates its significant environmental aspects in a variety of ways including but not limited to:

- This document which is available on our website and is viewed by Senior Management within the Sustainability and Social Responsibility Group
- Addressing our Aspects in our Environmental Standards
- Through our Aspects, Objectives and Targets Summary
- Through our eLearning training package

The threshold for aspects which are deemed significant is 15 and above.

Aspects:

Aspect Area	Aspect Detail	Impacts	Significance	S	L	=	Instances of occurrence	
Chapter 2: Energy & Carbon	**Use of Electricity** from the National Grid for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery.	Negative 1-4	Normal	4	4	16	The Energy Manager is responsible for managing both these aspects. The main use of gas is in the University boiler houses which provide heating and hot water but also in the CHP facilities which generate almost 50% of the campus electricity requirements. Gas is also used for some cooking in the catering facilities as well as in some academic departments. All departments use electricity but high usage can occur in areas such as Facilities Management, Domestic Services, Campus Living and academic departments with high usage equipment or research. The use of electricity involves all staff and students as well visitors and contractors.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	4	5	20		
	Use of Gas from National Supply for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery including electricity production.	Negative 1-4	Normal	5	4	20		
			Emergency	5	5	20		
	Reduction of Electricity Use through controls, reporting and campaigning.	**Reduction** (Positive) in 1-4	Normal	3	2	6	The reduction in use of electricity and gas is driven through the ***It's Better Off*** campaign led by the Energy Technician and supported by the Sustainability Team as well as the Environmental Champions and Enthusiasts. The University's BMS helps manage the consumption of these aspects and campus wide metering helps inform The Schools and Departments of usage levels within buildings. The Environment League in the Halls of Residence also helps manage the consumption of electricity.	
			Emergency					
	Reduction of Gas Use through controls, reporting and campaigning.	**Reduction** (Positive) in 1-4	Normal	3	2	6		
			Emergency					
Chapter 3: Waste & Resource Management	**Production, Storage and Disposal of Controlled Waste** for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery	Negative 1,2,5,6,8	Normal	3	4	12	The Environmental Manager is responsible for managing these aspects which occur across all departments. Over 50% of the controlled waste is from Residential operations with just over 40% from Non-Residential operations. Hazardous waste can occur in many areas and departments but there are a number of key producers such as Chemistry, Chemical Engineering and Materials Engineering. Clinical waste is generated in less areas but again there are a number of key producers such as Chemistry, School of Sport Exercise and Health Science and the Centre for Biological Engineering. WEEE is common place across the campus but key producers are the likes of Campus Living and IT intensive departments.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	3	5	15		
	Production, Storage & Disposal of Hazardous & Clinical Waste for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery	Negative 1,2,5,6,7,8	Normal	3	4	12		
			Emergency	4	5	20		
	Production, Storage and Disposal of WEEE for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery	Negative 1,2,5,6,7,8	Normal	3	4	12		
			Emergency	3	5	15		
	Management of Waste through controls, reporting and campaigning.	**Reduction** (Positive) 1,2,5,6,7,8	Normal	4	3	12	The management of wastes is driven by both the infrastructure in place and the operational controls. The management of skips, internal and external bins, encourages recycling and the development of a reuse programme is driving down waste arisings. The Environment League in the Halls of Residence also helps encourage recycling.	
			Emergency					
Chapter 4: Travel & Transport	**Use of Fossil Fuels** for commuting teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery.	Negative 1,3,4,9,10	Normal	4	3	12	The Sustainable Travel Officer is responsible for managing this aspect which can occur through the University's own vehicle fleet as well as business travel. Several departments have vehicles but the largest contributors are Facilities Management and Security.	Strategy
			Emergency	4	4	16		
	Provision of Car Parking on Campus	Negative 11-16	Normal	3	3	9	The Sustainable Travel Officer is also responsible for managing this aspect. All staff and visitors driving onto campus are contributing to this.	Strategy
			Emergency					
	Travel Reduction Initiatives through controls, reporting and campaigning.	**Reduction** (Positive) 1,3,4,9-16	Normal	3	4	12	A number of key activities exist including the Car Park Management Strategy, Lift Share, University Shuttle, Cycle to Work Scheme and a number of smaller Active Travel initiatives. All encourage a reduction in travel or a shared or lower emission forms of travel.	Op Controls
			Emergency					
Chapter 5: Construction	**Construction, Refurbishment & Maintenance of the Estate** including minor and major refurbishments, new builds and maintenance of the estate.	Negative 1,2,5-8, 11-16	Normal	4	4	16	The Sustainability Manager is responsible for managing this aspect but with support from both the Environmental and Energy Managers in their respective areas. This aspect mainly occurs within the Facilities Management department, particularly the Projects & Development team and the Grounds & Gardens team.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	4	5	20		
	Promotion & Protection of Biodiversity through controls, reporting and campaigning.	**Reduction** (Positive) 1,11,17	Normal	4	3	12	The Sustainability Manager is the key driver for activities in this area. Projects such as the Campus Apiary, Adopt a Species and the Fruit Route significantly promote the promotion and protection of biodiversity along with the Biodiversity Action and Woodland Management Plan.	Strategy
			Emergency					

	Contaminated Land from accidental spills of oil, chemicals, paints, dyes, construction materials to ground		Emergency	3	2	6	The University does not currently have any contaminated land so this will only arise in the event of a spill on open ground.	
Chapter 6: Procurement	**Purchase of Non-Sustainable Goods & Services** for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery.	Negative 1-5,8-10	Normal	4	4	16	The University Procurement Team are responsible for managing this aspect but it is applicable to all departments across the University that are responsible for, or undertake, any purchasing or procurement activities.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	4	5	20		
	Purchase of Sustainable Products & Services through controls.	**Reduction** (Positive) 1-5,8-10	Normal	2	3	6	The Sustainability Team are endeavouring to drive the development of Sustainable Procurement and are supported well in areas such as catering. The Student body also have a keen interest in the development of socially responsible procurement initiatives.	
			Emergency	2	2	4		
Chapter 7: Emissions to Air	**Emissions to Air** from F-Gas, ODS, Fume cupboards, combustion activities, vehicles and generators.	Negative 2,5,6,7,8	Normal	3	2	6	The Environmental Manager is responsible for managing this aspect with many departments involved from the perspective of management of F-Gas emissions.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	3	3	9		
Chapter 8: Water Management	**Discharges to Water** from accidental spills of oil, chemicals, paints, dyes, construction materials to surface water drains	Negative 1,2,15,16, 18	Normal	4	3	12	The Environmental Manager is responsible for managing these aspects which occur across the campus. Many departments are undertaking operations which pose risks in these areas and have to be managed. Accidental discharges also pose a large risk. Interceptors are in place in high usage areas such as large car parks.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	4	5	20		
	Surface Water Run-Off to Ground Water from car parks and buildings	Negative 13-16,18	Normal	3	3	9		
			Emergency	4	5	20		
	Trade Effluent Discharges	Negative 15,16	Normal	3	2	6	The Environmental Manager is responsible for managing this aspect with many departments involved in the handling of chemicals it is important to ensure staff are aware of what can and cannot be discharged.	
			Emergency	3	4	12		
	Water Consumption for teaching, research, accommodation and operational delivery	Negative 1,2,18	Normal	3	4	12	The Energy Manager is responsible for this aspect although water usage occurs across all departments	
			Emergency	5	3	15		
	Emergency Spill Response Procedures	**Reduction** (+ve) 1, 2, 15,16, 18	Normal	2	3	6	There are good controls in place and there is strong evidence of training and engagement with the spill response controls.	
			Emergency	4	4	16		
	Reduction of Water Use through controls, reporting and campaigning.	**Reduction** (Positive) 1,2,13-18,	Normal	2	3	6	Water reduction initiatives are driven through the It's Better Off campaign led by the Energy Technician and supported by the Sustainability Team and the Environmental Champions and Enthusiasts.	
			Emergency					
Chapter 9: Noise	**Noise Pollution** for teaching, research, accommodation, events and operational delivery	Negative 8	Normal	2	2	4	Responsibility for this aspect rests with the Environmental Manager although most noise issues are in relation to student and Students Union activities. As a result any issues are generally dealt with by Security, the Students Union and the University Publicity department.	Strategy Op Controls
			Emergency	2	4	8		
	Environmental Awareness Raising through campaigning.	Positive 19-20	Normal	3	3	9	The Sustainability Team deliver environmental awareness through It's Better Off Campaign as well as the Environment League. Both are longstanding campaigns which have shown good success and will continue to be developed. We also raise awareness through our network of Champions and Enthusiasts as well as through Social Media.	It's Better Off
			Emergency					
	Environmental Research and Teaching	Positive 21	Normal	3	3	9	As a top 10 Research University in England the University undertakes a significant amount of research including areas such as Energy, low carbon vehicles, water, Engine efficiency, noise control, the Environment, Building sustainably……and much more besides.	Research
			Emergency					

S is Severity, L is Likelihood, = is S x L

Operational delivery – office operations, support services, maintenance of the estate.
Accommodation – provision of accommodation and catering services

A full Life Cycle analysis has been considered in respect of these aspects.

Negative

Severity

Very limited environmental harm / little legislation

Moderate environmental harm / average legislation

Significant environmental harm / considerable legislation

SEVERITY \ LIKELIHOOD	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Likelihood	
1	Very limited likelihood of aspect arising
2	
3	Moderate likelihood of aspect arising
4	
5	Significant likelihood of aspect arising

Mitigation

No or limited controls in place	0
Reasonable controls in place	-1
Extensive controls in place	-2

Positive

Severity

Limited controls in place

Moderate controls in place

Significant controls in place

SEVERITY \ LIKELIHOOD	1	2	3	4	5
1	2	2	3	4	5
2	3	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Likelihood	
1	Limited evidence of engagement and adoption of controls
2	
3	Moderate evidence of engagement and adoption of controls
4	
5	Significant evidence of engagement and adoption of controls

IMPACTS

1. Production of greenhouse gases (e.g. CO_2 / methane) leading to climate change and global warming resulting in sea level rise, changing weather patterns, increased incidence of pest / diseases, damage to human health / quality of life and biodiversity.
2. Depletion of finite resources.
3. Production of oxides of nitrogen leading to photochemical smog formation, resulting in damage to human health, damage to plants and reduction of biodiversity.
4. Production of sulphur dioxide leading to damage to human respiratory health and formation of acid rain resulting in forest decline and lake acidification.
5. Pollution of Land (soil contamination due to use as landfill), air (odour) and water (leachate or spills) and subsequent effect on habitat loss and reduced biodiversity
6. Reduced local air quality (VOCs) can lead to the risk to human health.
7. Contribution to climate change through greenhouse gases and ozone depletion (HFCs, CFCs, HCFCs),
8. Nuisance to the local community from odour, dust, detritus and noise
9. Production of carbon monoxide and volatile organic carbons resulting in damage to human respiratory health.
10. Production of PM10 and PM2.5 particulates resulting in damage to human respiratory health.
11. Potential habitat loss and damage to local biodiversity
12. Potential loss of former amenity and sports area detracting from health facilities for staff and students
13. Risk of contamination of groundwater with petrol, diesel, oil, antifreeze, hydraulic oils, suspended soilds, grease, salt and heavy metals such as lead and platinum.
14. Potential loss of ground water as a resource.
15. Possible entry of the pollution into drinking water supplies – damaging human health.
16. Possible entry into freshwater and soil ecosystems leading to reduction in species diversity.
17. Provision of green spaces leads to benefits for human and animal health and greater environmental awareness
18. Use of chlorine / ozone in treatment and potential risk of damage to human health and ecosystems
19. Increase in environmental awareness in the community, support for environmental projects and volunteering activities have had a positive impact on local habitats and biodiversity, positive social impacts
20. Environmental awareness raising leads to increased level of environmental responsibility and performance on individual basis as well as University basis
21. Embedding sustainability into other subjects through educational association.

Chapter 1 – Introduction and Guidance

1.1 Introduction

The Loughborough University Register of Environmental Legislation has been prepared to highlight and describe pieces of environmental legislation that are likely to impact the University. Understanding and monitoring legislation is a core component of our Environmental Management System (EMS) and the University endeavours to ensure that the contents of this register are appropriately communicated across the University to all relevant stakeholders. On the basis of this legal register, the University has a series of robust operational control procedures to ensure legislative requirements are met and effectively monitored.

This chapter provides initial guidance and information on the structure of the register and describes the process for its development, presentation and communication. Subsequent Chapters contain the contents of the legal register against the following nine core environmental impact areas, there is then a Chapter for other drivers and external factors:

- Chapter 2 – Use of Gas and Electricity (including carbon and energy management).
- Chapter 3 – Waste Management and Use of Dangerous Chemicals and Substances.
- Chapter 4 – Transport
- Chapter 5 – Construction, Development and Land Use (including biodiversity)
- Chapter 6 – Procurement
- Chapter 7 – Emissions to Air
- Chapter 8 – Water Management
- Chapter 9 – Noise
- Chapter 10 – Legislation crossing over multiple areas
- Chapter 11 – Other drivers and external factors

1.2 Structuring and Communicating the Legal Register

There are more than 250 pieces of environmental legislation in the UK. Collating and understanding which of these pieces of legislation impact the University and its wide remit of activities is a significant undertaking. In order to undertake this task effectively, a robust procedure has been followed to complete the analysis and present the register. Undertaking a comprehensive analysis is meaningless if it cannot be collated in a format that can be communicated effectively. The following Process Flow diagram (next page) is presented with information on each stage presented subsequently.

As a footnote to the diagram overleaf, the register will include additional analysis as follows:

- **Use of Gas and Electricity** – this Chapter (2) will also examine relevant legislation relating to the management of energy and carbon.
- **Waste Management** – this Chapter (3) will also examine relevant legislating relating to the management of dangerous chemicals and substances.
- **Construction, Development and Land Use** – this Chapter (4) will also examine relevant legislation relating to conservation, biodiversity management and the use of pesticides and biocides and wider land use and maintenance activities.
- **Noise Pollution** – this Chapter (9) also examines noise related statutory nuisance legislation.

The following Process Flow diagram is presented with information on each stage presented subsequently.

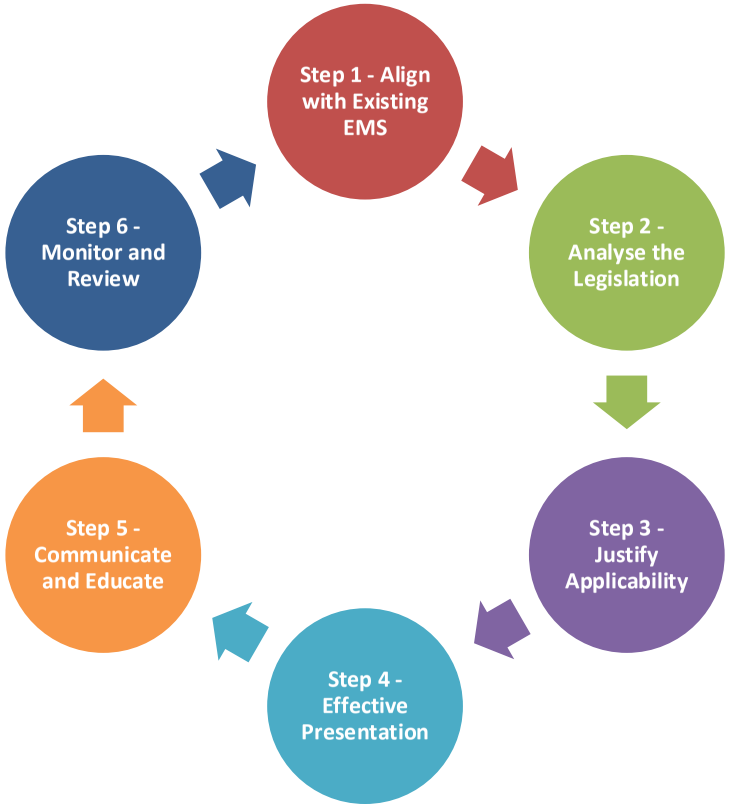

Figure 1 – Legal Register Production and Communication Process

Step 1 – Align with Existing Environmental Management System

In order to structure the document effectively, the register has been aligned with the existing EMS structure. The EMS is structured around eight key environmental impact areas as presented in the following diagram.

Figure 2 – Core environmental impact areas as communicated in the EMS

Step 2 – Review and Analyse the Legislation and Produce Succinct Synopses

There are numerous pieces of environmental legislation within the UK. Many of these have been developed to protect, conserve or enhance the natural environment. Other legislation exists to regulate specific activities that could cause pollution or damage to the environment, such as waste management, water management, construction and emissions related activities.

Legislation Types

There are two core types of legislation that are referenced within Loughborough University legal register; EU and UK.

EU – EU Directives and Regulations, are addressed to Member States rather than their citizens, and are therefore only legally binding upon the member states. These are only included where there is not subsequent UK legislation.

UK – UK Acts and Regulations, are binding on individuals and effectively form part of domestic law as soon as they are made. Not all UK Regulations are directly aligned with a wider Directive or Act of Parliament.

In the UK, an Act is the primary legislation passed by Parliament. Acts can only be amended by another Act of Parliament and they aim to set out the broad legal principles and overarching legal statement of that piece of law. Regulations are commonly known as 'subsidiary legislation' and provide guidelines and details of the specific requirements for implementing requirements of, and ensuring compliance with, the wider Acts or Directives.

There are three core ways in which environmental legislation may impact the University; directly, indirectly and through enforcement action. The legal register encompasses all applicable legislation, whether it requires direct action from the University, or whether it relates indirect actions but extends to include to wider duty of care or due diligence from the University.

Direct and Indirect Legislation

Direct legislation is legislation which directly relates to the University and its activities and operations. This legislation requires the University to take specific action to ensure it meets the requirements of this legislation.

Indirect legislation is legislation which impacts the University indirectly, for example through its wider duty of care and due diligence responsibilities. Most of this legislation is likely to relate to activities undertaken by contractors or suppliers. This legislation may not require any specific action by the University, but it is still applicable and reasonable measures must be taken to ensure requirements are being met by relevant stakeholders.

Enforcement legislation is legislation which does not require any specific action by the University, but outlines enforcement actions that can be taken against the University should it be deemed non-compliant.

Information Sources

Several sources of information have been utilised to compile a list of legislation against the key impact areas. These include:

- CEDREC – A legislation update service at www.cedrec.co.uk
- The Environment Agency website, which has now been incorporated into the wider UK Government website at: https://www.gov.uk/

- The website for the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- The National Archives of UK Legislation at: http://www.legislation.gov.uk/
- The website for the European Union website at: http://europa.eu/index_en.htm
- The University of Loughborough's previous Register of Legislation.

Following research undertaken only those pieces of legislation that appear to impact the University materially, have been retained within the legal register. A succinct synopsis has been produced to describe the fundamental components of each piece of legislation. Where Acts or Regulations have been amended, they will be cited as 'XXXX Act or Regulations (As Amended)'.

Step 3 - Justify Applicability in the Context of our Activities and Key Stakeholders

Following collation of those pieces of legislation and the succinct synopses, the next step is to justify why the legislation has been included in the legal register and which stakeholders, or functions of the University are impacted. This is included against each aspect area in the table at the start of this document.

Step 4 – Present in an Easy-to-Read, De-Jargonised Format

The main barrier to understanding legislation is often due to the legal jargon used. Every attempt has been made to simplify this in the relevant legislation synopsis to aid effective communication.

Step 5 - Communicate and Educate Key Stakeholders

Updates to the legal register will be circulated to key staff who need to be appraised of the particular change. This may include Heads of Schools or Departments, Operation Managers, Technicians, Facilities Management staff, Energy and Environmental staff, Procurement staff and University Senior Management. Training will be provided where required.

The legal register will be publicly available on the University's Sustainability website at http://www.lboro.ac.uk/sustainability/policy/ and will be referenced in relevant University Policy, Strategy, Objectives and Targets, and wider Procedures and Operational Controls.

Step 6 – Monitor and Review

Legislative changes are monitored on a regular basis. The legal register is an organic, evolving tool of great importance to the University. The University also commissions an external review and audit on an annual basis for additional robustness.

Chapter 2: Energy & Carbon

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to the use of gas and electricity at the University as well as legislation relating to wider energy use and carbon management. It is all applicable because of the energy we use across all operations and the environmental impact as a result of it.

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- The Climate Change Act 2008
- The Energy Act 2013
- The Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC)
- Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006
- Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001
- Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012
- The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012
- Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014

Legislation	**Climate Change Act 2008** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3888/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Climate Change Act establishes a long-term framework, and the world's first legally binding climate change targets, including a target to reduce the UK's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80%, compared to 1990 levels, by 2050. It also aims to strengthen the UK's leadership internationally by highlighting the role it would take in contributing to urgent collective action to tackle climate change under the Kyoto Protocol.	
Key Features	
The Climate Change Act commits the UK to reducing emissions by at least 80% in 2050 from 1990 levels. This target was based on advice from the CCC report: Building a Low-carbon Economy. The 80% target includes GHG emissions from the devolved administrations, which currently accounts for around 20% of the UK's total emissions. The Act also requires the Government to set legally binding 'carbon budgets'. A carbon budget is a cap on the amount of greenhouse gases emitted in the UK over a five-year period. The Committee provides advice on the appropriate level of each carbon budget which are designed to reflect cost effective path to achieving the long terms objectives. The first four carbon budgets have been put into legislation and run up to 2027. The Committee on Climate Change was set up to advise the Government on emissions targets, and report to Parliament on progress made in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It includes the Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC) which scrutinises and advises on the Government's programme for adapting to climate change. A National Adaptation Plan also requires the Government to assess the UK's risks from climate change, prepare a strategy to address them, and encourage critical organisations to do the same. For more detail, visit the UK adaptation policy page.	

Legislation	**The Energy Act 2013** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/19300/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
This Energy Act 2013 establishes a legislative framework for delivering secure, affordable and low carbon energy. It amends previous Energy Acts, including The Energy Act 2010 and the Energy Act 2011. The Act focuses on several key items including decarbonisation, electricity market reform and	

nuclear regulation. It also continues to implement the requirements of former Acts to aim to regulate energy usage and markets (including gas and electricity) and sets out requirements associated with carbon capture storage and regulation and schemes for reducing fuel poverty.

Key Features

The Act addresses the following core provisions:

- Decarbonisation (enabling the Secretary of State to set a 2030 decarbonisation target range for the electricity sector in secondary legislation).
- Electricity market reform (putting in place long-term contracts to provide stable and predictable incentives for companies to invest in low-carbon generation (Contracts for Difference, CFDs) and measures to attract the £110 billion investment which is needed to replace current generating capacity and upgrade the grid by 2020).
- Powers in relation to domestic energy tariffs and licensable activities.
- Creation of the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR).
- An amendment to the Feed-in Tariff Order to extend the maximum capacity that community projects can install from 5MW to 10MW.
- The sale of the Government Pipe-line and Storage System (GPSS).

It also provides for: setting a limit on the number of energy tariffs offered to domestic consumers and requires the automatic move of customers from poor value closed tariffs to cheaper deals; and requiring the provision of information by suppliers to consumers on the best alternative deals available to them.

The Act also includes a provision that enables the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) to charge fees for providing energy resilience services in the event of a disruption, or threatened disruption to energy supplies and amends the Warm Homes and Energy Conservation Act to propose a new target for fuel poverty to be set through secondary legislation.

Certain provisions (relating to decarbonisation, CFDs and closure of support under the renewables obligation, for example) come into force immediately; others (access to markets, transition to certificate purchase scheme and consumer redress orders, for example) after two months; and the remainder “on such day as the Secretary of State may by order made by statutory instrument appoint”.

Legislation	**The Carbon Reduction Commitment Energy Efficiency Scheme (CRC)** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/18239/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC) Energy Efficiency Scheme is a mandatory UK Government scheme aimed at improving energy efficiency and cutting emissions in large public and private sector organisations that are high energy users. The scheme also aims to encourage organisations to develop energy management strategies to reduce their energy consumption and associated carbon emissions.

The scheme is designed to target emissions not already covered by Climate Change Agreements (CCAs) and the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) and features a range of drivers to encourage organisations to develop energy management strategies that promote a better understanding of energy usage. It aims to reduce the level of carbon emissions currently produced by the larger, lower energy intensive organisations by approximately 1.2m tonnes pa by 2020.

Key Features

The CRC applies to any organisation that has at least one electricity meter operating on a half-hourly usage basis and its total use of electricity, gas and certain other qualifying energy sources exceeded the equivalent of 6000MW hours in 2008. This equates to expenditure on electricity and gas of £500,000 annually.

Those organisations who qualify for the CRC are required to monitor and report almost all emissions from their use of energy. This system currently excludes emissions from transport and emissions covered by the EU-ETS or Climate Change Agreements (CCA).

The scheme works alongside the EU ETS and CCA. Where emissions are regulated by the EU ETS and CCA they will not be controlled by the CRC.

If 25% or more of organisation’s emissions are covered by a CCA, they can opt out of the CRC

system. However, registration is still required as for all and costs £950 but in the case of the CCA registrants they are not required to pay the annual subsistence charge of £1,290.
Each organisation registered for the CRC will need to retain an evidence pack at its principal registered address in order to provide the regulator with information that can be used to audit the information provided online. Approximately 20% of registrants each year will be audited.
The evidence pack must contain information provided by energy suppliers and other information which can be used to verify the organisation's total UK operations and extent of relevant energy emissions.
CRC operates in phases. Phase 1 ran from April 2010 until the end of March 2014. The scheme is now in Phase 2, running from 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2019. For each phase, there is a qualification year. Organisations that meet certain criteria during the qualification year will need to register for the next phase of CRC. The qualification year for phase 2 was between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2013.
Organisations affected by CRC have to register with the Environment Agency at the start of a phase, for the whole phase.
In each compliance year, an organisation that has registered for CRC needs to do the following:

- Collate information about its energy supplies.
- Submit a report about its energy supplies.
- Buy and surrender allowances equal to the CO_2 emissions it generated.
- Tell the Environment Agency about changes to its organisation that could affect its registration (designated changes).
- Keep records about its energy supplies and organisation in an Evidence Pack.

Legislation	**Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3818/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Act 2006 is an Act of UK Parliament which aims to boost the number of heat and electricity micro-generation installations in the UK and therefore helping to lead to reductions in carbon emissions and fuel poverty. The fundamental purposes of the Act are to enhance the UK's action on global climate change, understanding the risks of and alleviate fuel poverty and securing long-term energy supplies for the nation.

Key Features

Micro-generation technologies involve the local production of electricity by homes and businesses from low-energy sources including small scale wind turbines, ground source heat pumps and solar electricity installations. The principal measures in the act are to:

- Require the Secretary of State to report annually on greenhouse gas emissions during the year plus steps taken to cut them.
- Require local authorities to take into account the content of a new 'energy measures report' that the Secretary of State will be required to publish within one year from the signing of the Act.
- Require the Secretary of State to set national micro-generation targets.
- Require the Secretary of State to expand the annual reports on progress towards sustainable energy aims (under the Sustainable Energy Act 2003), to include progress in meeting a range of energy efficiency and carbon targets.
- Give the Secretary of State the power to impose a duty on energy companies to buy energy from micro-generation schemes, if the industry fails to create a voluntary scheme within one year.
- Introduce a statutory review that, it is hoped, may change permitted development orders to allow certain domestic micro-generation without the need for planning permission. A consultation period on the proposed changes ends on June 27, 2007.[4]
- Make changes to the Building Regulations to:
  - Include micro-generation within their scope;
  - Increasing to two years the time limit for prosecuting contraventions of the Building Regulations relating to energy use, energy conservation or carbon emissions;
  - Change the energy efficiency provisions of the Gas Act 1986 and the Electricity Act 1989 to carbon emission based targets.

○ Permit parish councils and community councils to incur expenditure (under the Local Government Act 1972) to encourage or promote micro generation, biomass production biomass fuels, and energy efficiency measures. ○ Modify the Electricity Act 1989 to enable Renewables Obligation Certificates to be issued to a wider range of people and organisations. ○ Modify the Energy Act 2004 with the aim of capping charges for the transmission of renewable electricity produced in the Scottish islands, so reducing production costs and encouraging wind power and wave power. ○ Require the Secretary of State to report on compliance with these aspects of the Building Regulations and steps proposed to increase compliance; to report on the contribution that can be made by dynamic demand technology to cutting greenhouse gas emissions. ○ Require the Secretary of State to promote community energy projects and to promote the use of heat from renewable sources.

Legislation	**Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/1836/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The climate change levy (CCL) is a tax on energy delivered to non-domestic users in the United Kingdom. Its aim is to provide an incentive to increase energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions. The Regulations were introduced under the Finance Act 2000 it was forecast to cut annual emissions by 2.5 million tonnes by 2010, and forms part of the UK's Climate Change Programme.	
Key Features	
The Regulations sets out who the Climate Change Levy (CCL) applies to, who is exempt and the procedures to registering, returns and tax credits under the system. The CCL is a tax charged at a specific rate per unit of energy and is charged on supplies of electricity, gas and solid fuel. It aims to encourage businesses to become more energy efficient and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The Regulations also provide an exemption from the CCL for renewable electricity. The levy applies to most energy users, with the notable exceptions of those in the domestic and transport sectors. Electricity generated from new renewables and approved cogeneration schemes is not taxed. Electricity from nuclear is taxed. The levy rates are fixed each year and rise annually in line with inflation. The Finance Act 2013 applies the following rates from 1 April 2014: • Electricity – 0.541 p/kWh • Natural Gas – 0.188 p/kWh • LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) – 1.210 p/kg • Any other taxable Commodity – 1.476 p/kg And from April 2015: • Electricity – 0.554 p/kWh • Natural Gas – 0.193 p/kWh • LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) – 1.240 p/kg • Any other taxable Commodity – 1.512 p/kg A reduction of up to 80% from the levy may be gained by energy-intensive users provided they sign a Climate Change Agreement.	

Legislation	**Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/planning/summary/regulation/si/17435/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations consolidate the Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections) (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 ("the 2007 Regulations") with subsequent amendments to them since the 2007 Regulations came into force. The 2007 Regulations enacted for England and Wales requirements of Directive 2002/91/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16	

December 2002 on the energy performance of buildings ("the original Directive"). They were subsequently amended to add other provision not required by the original Directive. These Regulations, in addition to consolidation, enact for England and Wales where necessary new requirements in Directive 2010/31/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 May 2010 on the energy performance of buildings (recast) ("the recast Directive"). They also make amendments both to provisions which enacted the original Directive and to other provisions. The EPB Directive lays down requirements regarding energy performance certificates, display of certificates in large public buildings, and regular inspection of air-conditioning systems.
For the purposes of transposition of the recast Directive, these Regulations should be read in conjunction with the Building Regulations 2010 ("the Building Regulations") as amended by the Building Regulations etc (Amendment) Regulations 2012.
Only Parts 1, 2 and 3 of these Regulations contain new provision enacting requirements of the recast Directive.

Key Features

The Regulations require an Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) to be made available to the owner or to the prospective buyer or tenant when a building is constructed, marketed for sale or rent and that air-conditioning systems are to be regularly inspected.
An Energy Performance Certificate (EPC) provides information on the energy efficiency of a building, giving the building an energy rating from A (the most efficient) to G (the least efficient). It also makes recommendations on how a building's energy use and carbon emissions can be reduced.
The Regulations also require large public buildings providing a service to and frequently visited by the public, to display a Display Energy Certificate (DEC).
The Directive covers four main areas:

- Design of new buildings.
- Renovation of existing buildings.
- Introduction of Energy Performance Certificates (EPCs).
- Assessment of boilers and air-conditioning units every 5 years using a TM44 inspection.

From 9 January 2013 certain commercial premises, where an EPC already exists, are now required to display the EPC in a prominent place to all visiting members of the public. Whether or not this obligation applies to a premises will depend upon whether the property:

- Is a commercial building.
- Has a useful floor area of more than 500m².
- Is frequently visited by the public.

The Regulations state that responsibility to display an EPC lies with the occupier.

Legislation	**The Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2012** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/17395/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations implement Directive 2003/87/EC, establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community, and in particular the amendments made to it by Directive 2009/29/EC, which improve and extend the scheme.
As a result, they revoke and replace the previous implementing legislation, and are made in accordance with the following:

- Regulation (EU) 920/2010, for a standardised and secured system of registries;
- Decision 2011/278/EU, determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances;
- Regulation (EU) 600/2012, on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers; and
- Regulation (EU) 601/2012, on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions;
- Regulation (EU) 389/2013, establishing a Union Registry.

Key Features

Directive 2003/87/EC, established a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the EU (the EU ETS), which was amended by Directive 2009/29/EC, in order to improve and extend

the scheme. The changes were required to be implemented into UK law by 31 December 2012. In addition, Directive 2008/101/EC also amended Directive 2003/87/EC to include aviation activities in the scheme.

The revised Directive is designed to be more environmentally ambitious in order to deliver greater emissions reductions. It includes a centralised, EU-wide cap on emissions, which will decline annually. It is hoped this will deliver a reduction of 21% below 2005 emissions by 2020. It also includes provisions for the introduction of new sectors and gases, along with harmonised rules on free allocation with a move toward greater auctioning of allowances.
The establishment of the EU ETS was a major milestone in the global efforts to tackle climate change. It was one of the key policies introduced by the EU to help meet their greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 8% below 1990 levels under the Kyoto Protocol. It works on a "cap and trade" basis where Member States are required to set an emissions cap for all the sectors covered by the EU ETS.

These Regulations consolidate, with amendments, all previous sets of implementing Regulations, and require all operators under the EU ETS to monitor and report their emissions for each year. By the following 30 April, they must surrender allowances to account for their annual emissions. One tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent is equal to one EU allowance. Operators receive a partial free allocation to cover their emissions, and have the flexibility to buy additional allowances or to sell any surplus allowances generated from reducing their emissions below their allocation.
Failure to surrender enough allowances will result in a civil penalty for the operator for each tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent that is not covered by an allowance.

Legislation	**Heat Network (Metering and Billing) Regulations 2014** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/21245/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations implement parts of Directive 2012/27/EU on energy efficiency, and apply duties on heat suppliers in respect of metering and billing.
The overall aim of Directive 2012/27/EU is to drive improvements in energy efficiency.

Key Features

These Regulations are divided into the following Parts:

PART 1:	INTRODUCTORY
PART 2:	DUTIES IN RESPECT OF METERING AND BILLING
PART 3:	ENFORCEMENT
PART 4:	REVIEW

Duty to notify
Heat suppliers must, in relation to each district heat network or communal heating operated by them, submit a notification to the Secretary of State.
Duty to install meters
Where heating, cooling or hot water is supplied from a district heat network to a building occupied by more than one final customer, the heat supplier must ensure that meters are installed to measure that heating, cooling or hot water to that building.
Requirements relating to meters
Where these Regulations impose a duty on a heat supplier to make sure that a meter is installed, the meter must accurately measure, memorise and display the consumption of heating, cooling or hot water by the final customer.
There is also a duty under these Regs in respect of:

- **Install heat cost allocators, thermostatic radiator valves and hot water meters**
- **Replacement of existing meters, new buildings and major renovations**
- **The on-going obligations in relation to meters and heat cost allocators**
- **Billing**

Chapter 3 – Waste Management and Dangerous Chemicals/Substances

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to the generation and disposal of waste at the University as well as legislation relating to wider pollution prevention. It is all applicable because the generation of waste is an environmental aspect which occurs across all our operations and has the potential for significant environmental impact as a result of it.

The following pieces of legislation are covered within this Chapter.

- Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013
- The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012
- The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005
- Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001
- Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999
- The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013
- The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulation 2007
- The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009
- The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (COSHH Regulations) (As Amended)
- The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000
- Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 Part II (Waste on Land)
- The Hazardous Waste (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2015

Legislation	**Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/19132/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations came into force on 12 December 2013 and apply to England only. They streamline legislation on by-product controls by revoking and replacing legislation relating to animal by-products in England. In doing so, they enforce Regulation (EC) 1069/2009, which lays down health rules on animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption, along with its accompanying implementing Regulation (EU) 142/2011.	
Key Features	
Animal by-products are entire bodies, parts of animals and products of animal origin not intended for human consumption. They can present a risk to human and animal health, and their use and disposal has been controlled for many years. The key implication for the University is that animal by-products, including catering waste, must not be brought onto any premises if farmed animals would have access to them. This means we must dispose of our catering waste in a specific manner.	

Legislation	**The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/15303/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations help to classify waste as household, industrial or commercial waste, and as a result further determine the meaning of "controlled waste" which is already established in Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Essentially, they extend the definition of controlled waste	

contained in the Act, to cover wastes that may not be covered within that definition and to set out exemptions where various wastes will not be classified as controlled waste.
Key Features
These Regulations give local authorities powers to charge for waste disposal from a wider range of non-domestic premises including Universities where, under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 waste was defined as household waste. The Regulations also enable a charge to be made for litter collected on educational premises; as well as for other non-hazardous waste generated on the site.

Legislation	**The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (As Amended)** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/2236/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The aim of the Regulations is to set out a new regime to identify, control and track the movement of **hazardous waste**. They work in conjunction with the List of Wastes (England) Regulations **SI 2005/895**, which reproduce the list of wastes from Decision **2000/532/EC**, which contains the current version of the **European Waste Catalogue**.	
Key Features	
The Environment Agency must be notified of all premises where hazardous waste is produced or removed, unless the premises in question are exempt. A consignment note must be completed where hazardous waste is removed from any premises. There is also a schedule of carriers for when more than one carrier transports the consignment and separate provisions for multiple collections. The List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895 outlines the different categories of waste which are classified by two-digit and four-digit chapter headings. Each waste under these respective headings is assigned its own specific six-digit code and any waste marked with an asterisk is considered to be hazardous. This six-digit code must be quoted on the consignment note. It is prohibited for anyone to mix hazardous waste without a permit and it is the responsibility of the holder of the waste to make arrangements for the separation of any waste that has been mixed. The Environment Agency must develop a coding standard which enables each consignment of hazardous waste to be given a unique code. The producer of the waste can then assign a consignment code in accordance with this standard. If the consignment of hazardous waste is not accepted, for whatever reason, the relevant part of the consignment note must be completed by the consignee. Records must be kept of: • all tipped hazardous waste; • the disposal or recovery of hazardous waste by other means; • all producers', holders', consignors' and carriers' of hazardous waste.	

Legislation	**Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/1886/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001, also known as the Oil Storage Regulations, regulate the storage of oil and require anyone in England who stores more than 200 litres of oil, to provide more secure containment facilities. The Regulations aim to control the way all oil is stored within the UK and to prevent its escape into, and pollution of, the environment.	
Key Features	
All oils are covered within the Regulations, including petrol, solvents, mineral oil, heating oil, lubricating oil, vegetable oil and waste oil. The Regulations apply to oil stored in above ground containers outside including tanks (AST's),	

intermediate bulk containers (IBC), oil drums and mobile bowsers.
The Oil Storage Regulations apply to:

- Industrial and commercial businesses and institutional sites who store oil above ground in containers holding >200 litres; and
- Private dwellings with containers storing >3,500 litres.

The Oil Storage Regulations do not apply if:

- The container has a capacity of 200 litres or less.
- The oil is stored in a container wholly underground.
- The container is located inside a building.
- The premises are used for refining or the onward distribution of oil.
- The oil is stored on a farm and used for agricultural purposes.
- The oil is stored at a private dwelling in a container with a capacity of 3,500 litres or less.

Legislation	**Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3726/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
This Act applies to England, Scotland and Wales and section 7 on preventing pollution from offshore installations applies in Northern Ireland. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act allow the Secretary of State to make regulations providing for a pollution control system which replaces the previous system established under Part 1 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Act. This will meet the requirements of Directive 2008/1/EC, on Integrated Pollution Prevention Control (IPPC), Directive 99/31/EC, on landfill waste and for other measures to prevent and control pollution.	
Key Features	
This system has to include the concepts and principles used in Directive 2008/1/EC such as: • Best Available Techniques (BAT); • the general principles on energy efficiency; • the control of waste production; • site restoration.	

Legislation	**The Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/17895/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
This Act revokes and replaces the Scrap Metal Dealers Act 1964 and introduces a revised regulatory regime for the scrap metal recycling and vehicle dismantling industries. It provides local authorities with more powers to allow them to better regulate these industries. Supported by: • Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (Prescribed Relevant Offences and Relevant Enforcement Action) Regulations SI 2013/2258 • Scrap Metal Dealers Act 2013 (Prescribed Documents and Information for Verification of Name and Address) Regulations SI 2013/2276	
Key Features	
Anyone who is a scrap metal dealer must hold a license issued by the relevant local authority. They are also required to keep records.	

Legislation	**The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulation 2007** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/2947/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They are made in accordance with and deal with the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1013/2006, on shipments of waste, which sets out details for the supervision and control of shipments of waste.	

Key Features
These Regulations enforce a number of international Regulations and offences concerning waste shipments that include: • An offence for shipping waste in breach of the requirements of the EU Regulation to manage shipments in an environmentally sound manner and without endangering human health; • Offences for failure to comply with the procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to shipments of waste to or from the UK, or to or from other Member States; • Offences for failure to comply with the prohibitions and procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to exports of waste from the UK to third countries; • Offences for failure to comply with the prohibitions and procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to imports of waste into the UK from third countries; • Offences for failure to comply with the procedural requirements in the EU Regulation that apply to the transit of waste through the UK to and from third countries; • Offences for failure to comply with the additional duties in the EU Regulation of notifiers, persons who arrange shipments of waste subject to the general information requirements, operators of facilities, consignees and laboratories in respect of the shipment, recovery or disposal of waste in the UK.

Legislation	The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/13788/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Regulations implement Directive **2008/98/EC**, on waste, by replacing waste regulation relating to the registration of waste carriers, the transfer of waste and the waste strategy. They also introduce new provisions which put greater emphasis on the life-cycle of waste.	
Key Features	
These regulations impose a duty on businesses to apply the waste hierarchy when transferring waste. Carriers and brokers of, and dealers in, controlled waste must be registered with the Environment Agency), unless they are exempt, and failing to do so is an offence. Provisions also specify what should be included in written waste information and how long it should be kept. It is an offence under the Regulations not to comply with the: • waste hierarchy duty; or • collection of waste duty; **Waste hierarchy duty** A business which imports, produces, collects, transports, recovers or disposes of waste, or as a dealer or broker has control of waste must, on transferring the waste, take all available measures to apply the following waste hierarchy: • prevention; preparing for re-use; recycling; other recovery (e.g energy recovery); disposal. However, a business can depart from the above priority order so as to achieve the best overall environmental outcome. **Collection of waste duty** From 1 January 2015, an establishment or undertaking collecting waste paper, metal, plastic or glass, must do so by separate collection.	

Legislation	Waste Batteries and Accumulators regulations 2009 http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/3591/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Regulations set out the legislative framework for the collection, treatment and recycling of waste portable, industrial and automotive batteries and accumulators in the UK. They complement the existing Batteries and Accumulators (Placing on the Market) Regulations SI 2008/2164, which establish the requirements for placing new batteries onto the market. They implement the waste provisions of Directive 2006/66/EC, on batteries and accumulators and	

waste batteries and accumulators, and establish the scope of producer responsibility for batteries.

Key Features

Key requirements are set for all batteries, for:

- anyone placing batteries on the market to register as a producer of batteries, and report on waste batteries collected and sent for recycling;
- the treatment and recycling of waste batteries.

For portable batteries:

- there are interim collection targets to assess progress towards the Directive's targets of collecting waste portable batteries equivalent to 25% of sales by 2012 and 45% by 2016;
- producers can meet their responsibilities for collection and recycling by joining a Battery Compliance Scheme (BCS). BCSs also carry out publicity aimed at consumers informing them how they can return their waste household batteries for recycling;
- producers who put less than 1 tonne of portable batteries on the market must register with the appropriate authority but do not have to fund collection, treatment and recycling;
- from February 2010, certain retailers of household batteries must collect in-store such batteries when they become waste.

For industrial and automotive batteries:

- from 1 January 2010, it is prohibited to dispose of waste industrial and automotive batteries by landfill or incineration;
- producers of industrial and automotive batteries must arrange for their separate collection and recycling when they become waste.

Legislation	**The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/19233/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. They revoke and replace the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations SI 2006/3289 and implement Directive 2012/19/EU, on waste electrical and electronic equipment (recast), by introducing a waste management system for waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE). They aim to:

- minimise the disposal of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste by creating a network of designated collection facilities;
- ensure that all WEEE from private households that is collected at those facilities is sent for treatment, recovery or recycling to an approved authorised treatment facility;
- achieve the recovery targets in Directive 2012/19/EU;
- provide that those who produce EEE are registered with the Member State authorities and are responsible for financing the costs of managing WEEE arising from electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) in each compliance period.

In addition, from 1 January 2019, these Regulations will cover a wider range of products in line with Directive 2012/19/EU.

Key Features

Under a compliance scheme, systems must be established for the treatment and recovery of WEEE. Scheme operators must also make sure that systems are set up to prioritise the reuse of whole appliances. In addition, targets are set for the recovery, reuse and recycling of WEEE treated at the approved authorised treatment facilities.

For example, WEEE must only be:

- treated at an approved authorised treatment facility;
- recovered or recycled by a reprocessor;
- exported by an approved exporter, for treatment, recovery or recycling outside the UK.

All compliance schemes must be approved by the appropriate authority, and are subject to conditions.

Distributors (retailers) who supply new EEE must provide a free WEEE take back service, where WEEE from private households can be returned providing it:

- is of an equivalent type;
- has fulfilled the same function as the supplied equipment.

Or they can choose to join a distributor take back scheme, who will provide this service for them .

Legislation	**The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/15256/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations revoke and replace the Control of Asbestos Regulations SI 2006/2739, with some modifications, to produce a consolidated set of asbestos regulations. The reason behind this is to comply with the European Commission's reasoned opinion that Directive 83/477/EEC, on the protection of workers from exposure to asbestos at work, and particularly the amendments made to it by Directive 2003/18/EC, were under implemented.

The main changes made by these Regulations are necessary to correctly implement Directive 83/477/EEC, which has now been replaced by Directive 2009/148/EC, on the same subject, in relation to the requirements to:

- notify work to the relevant enforcing authority;
- carry out medical examinations; and
- keep a register of work.

As a result, these Regulations also implement:

- Directive's 98/24/EC, 2004/37/EC,

Key Features

The regulations involve a Duty to manage asbestos in non-domestic premises and to prevent or reduce the spread of asbestos as well as a requirement to:

- identify the presence of asbestos
- assess work which exposes employees to asbestos
- have written plans of work where asbestos is involved
- have a license from the HSE before they can carry out any licensable work with asbestos.
- notify the appropriate enforcing authority at least 14 days before the work begins
- Provide Information, instruction and training to the employees who are, or are likely to be, exposed to asbestos
- prevent or reduce exposure to asbestos
- ensure control measures are properly applied, used and maintained
- provide adequate and suitable protective clothing for their employees who are exposed, or likely to be exposed to asbestos
- Have in place Arrangements to deal with accidents, incidents and emergencies
- Ensure the Cleanliness of premises and plant
- designate areas in accordance with the legislation
- measure the asbestos fibres present in the air
- Only people accredited in accordance with European Standards ISO 17020 and ISO 17025 can be used for air testing and site clearance certification
- The standards for analysis are as set out in ISO 17025.
- Ensure health records and medical surveillance is maintained for employees exposed to asbestos
- Provide Washing and changing facilities where their employees are exposed to asbestos
- Store, label and dispose of Waste asbestos either in accordance with the Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations SI 2009/1348, if they apply, or the Full Text of Schedule 2 in all other cases.

Legislation	**The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (As Amended) (COSHH Regulations)** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/1197/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle
The main aim of the Regulations is to control the exposure of people to hazardous substances. They do this by imposing duties on employers to carry out risk assessments, prevent or control exposure to hazardous substances and monitor the exposure of employees. They are commonly referred to as COSHH. They implement Directive's 78/610/EEC, 89/677/EEC, 96/55/EC, 98/24/EC, 2000/54/EC, 2004/37/EC.
Key Features
Employers must carry out risk assessments before work with hazardous substances is commenced. **This should include Environmental Risk.** Employers who employ 5 or more people must record the significant findings of the risk assessment. Employers must prevent exposure to hazardous substances by replacing them with a less hazardous substance. Where this is not possible they must control exposure by the use of protective measures such as suitable work systems and equipment; ventilation systems; PPE. Control measures must be maintained, examined and tested on a regular basis. Records must be kept of the examinations. Employers must monitor the exposure of employees to hazardous substances. Records must be kept of monitoring. Health surveillance is required where employees are exposed or are likely to be exposed to hazardous substances. Employers must provide employees with information, instruction and training on the substances they are likely to be exposed to, including the risks they pose and the precautions they can take to protect themselves. Employers must make sure that accident and emergency procedures have been prepared, which should include safety drills and the provision of first-aid facilities. There are specific provisions for fumigations.

Legislation	**The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/2070/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations deal with the disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and other dangerous substances and identify the processes for their identification, registration and disposal. They implement Directive 96/59/EC, which also deals with the disposal of PCBs and the requirements of the waste management licensing regime under the Environmental Protection Act 1990	
Key Features	
PCB-contaminated equipment in the UK was scheduled for destruction by 31 December 2000 under the Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000. There are exemptions that allow holders to continue to use certain equipment if they register annually with the appropriate regulatory authority. Where such an exemption applied, the deadline for disposal was extended to January 2008. European Directive 96/59/EC further specifies the end of 2010 as the final deadline for all PCB-contaminated equipment to be taken out of service by all Member States Employers must ensure no person holds (with certain exemptions): • Any PCBs, including any used PCBs. • Any equipment that contains PCBs or which, having contained PCBs, has not been decontaminated. If employers are subject to the exemptions that allow holders to continue to use certain equipment, they must register annually with the appropriate regulatory authority (the Environment Agency in England). The following substances are covered in the definition of PCBs, but only those containing substances in a total of more than 0.005% by weight (equivalent to 50 ppm): • Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs). • Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCT). • Monomethyl-dibromo-diphenyl methane. • Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane. • Monomethyl-tetrachlorodiphenyl methane.	

Legislation	Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 Part II (Waste on Land) http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3761/9885_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations set out a regime for regulating and licensing the disposal of controlled waste on land, including any household, commercial and industrial waste. Unauthorised or harmful deposition of controlled waste is prohibited under the Regulations, and flytipping was also made an illegal offence.
The Regulations also introduced the concept of 'Duty of Care', which places a legal responsibility on the producer of the waste to manage that waste appropriately.

Key Features

Unauthorised or harmful deposition of controlled waste is prohibited under the Regulations.
It is illegal to deposit controlled waste, knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited in or on any land unless a Waste Management Licence (now an Environmental Permit) is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence.
The Regulations also introduced the concept of 'Duty of Care'. Duty of Care places the responsibility on the producer of the waste to ensure that the waste is stored, transported, treated and disposed in a manner which does not harm the environment.
Under the Regulations, a Waste Management Licence (now an Environmental Permit) must be obtained to treat and dispose of waste. Disposal cannot be undertaken without the appropriate Permit, and producers of waste must ensure their waste is treated or disposed a facility with an appropriate Permit.
Duty of Care also requires the producers of waste to store their waste in a manner which prevents the escape of waste to the environment, for example through the use of suitable containers and secondary containment if required. Measures must be taken to prevent spills or leaks of waste through appropriate storage and checks.
The prohibition of fly tipping is also covered within Part II Waste on Land.

Legislation	The Hazardous Waste (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2015 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/22240/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on 1 July 2015 and apply to England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
They amend various pieces of legislation which concern hazardous waste or cross-refer to other legislation concerning hazardous waste.
They also revoke two pieces of outdated legislation on list of wastes, essentially replacing national legislation on classifying wastes with the European Waste Catalogue.
In addition, the Full Text of Schedule 2 to these Regulations sets out some modifications relating to references in a permit or standard rules permit to outdated:

- hazardous waste codes; or
- list of wastes codes.

Key Features

The main feature is that these Regulations revoke and replace the:

- List of Wastes (England) Regulations SI 2005/895;
- List of Wastes (England) (Amendment) Regulations SI 2005/1673.

However they further amend these Regulations of relevance with minor definition changes :

- Environmental Protection Act 1990;
- Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2005/894;
- Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations SI 2009/890;
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2010/675;
- Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988;
- Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2012/811.

Chapter 4 – Transport

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to travel and transport activities at the University as well as the wider climate impact of these. Although there is not a lot of legislation in this area they are applicable because of the travel activities at the University. Transport is a major source of greenhouse gases. Around a quarter of domestic carbon dioxide (CO_2) and other greenhouse gas emissions in the UK come from transport. Transport is also a source of other emissions and particulates which can significantly impact air quality.

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- Climate Change Act 2008
- The Traffic Management Act 2004

The Climate Change Act 2008 – See Chapter 2

Legislation	**The Traffic Management Act 2004** http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/18/contents
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Traffic Management Act 2004 (TMA) was introduced to tackle congestion and disruption on the road network. It was introduced into UK law in 2004 and addresses issues such as the designation of traffic officers, management of road networks and the civil enforcement of traffic.	
Key Features	
The Act places a duty on local traffic authorities to make sure that traffic can move freely and quickly on their roads and on the roads of nearby authorities. Under the Act, traffic authorities must make sure road networks are managed effectively to minimise congestion and disruption to vehicles and pedestrians. They must also plan and coordinate road works and street works and consider the impact on neighbouring traffic authorities of any such works or activities. The TMA also the traffic authorities more tools to manage parking policies enforce some moving traffic offences. This includes any impacts that congestions and moving traffic may on the environment through the production of traffic emissions.	

Chapter 5 – Construction, Development and Land Use

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to the construction and development activities and general use and management of land on the University campus. It also encompasses legislation relating to maintenance of the University campus and estate and the conservation of on-site wildlife and biodiversity, including activities that may impact on-site biodiversity. The legislation applies as we are in constant development and must ensure that the campus develops in a sustainable manner and in a way which protects and enhances biodiversity.

The following legislation is covered within this Chapter:

- The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996
- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010
- Hedgerow Regulations 1997
- Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regs 2011
- The Food and Environment Protection Act 1985
- The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 (As Amended)
- Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations 2012
- The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006
- Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 Part IIA (Contaminated Land)

Legislation	**The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3724/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW) received Royal Assent on 30 November 2000. Certain provisions came into force on 30 January 2001 but the remaining provisions require the Secretary of State to make commencement orders to give them effect. The purpose of the Act is to create a new statutory right of access on foot to certain types of open land, to modernise the public rights of way system, to strengthen nature conservation legislation, and to facilitate better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs). It aims to extend the public's ability to enjoy the countryside while also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers.	
Key Features	
In particular, the Act: • Creates a new statutory right of access to open country and registered common land. • From 31 October 2005, members of the public are able to walk across large areas of land across the whole of England. • Modernises the rights of way system. • From 1 October 2007, s.69 of CROW is commenced with the aim of improving the accessibility of the footpath and bridleway network to people with mobility problems. • Provides better management arrangements for areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs). • Local authorities whose areas contain AONBs are required to prepare and publish a management plan for each AONB. • Where there is local support, conservation boards can be created for individual AONBs to take over responsibility for the management plan and other aspects of the AONB management from the local authority. • Public bodies, ministers, statutory undertakers and those holding public office must have regard to the purpose of conserving and enhancing the natural beauty of the AONB when doing anything so as to affect the land in an AONB. • The various legislation relating to AONBs legislation is consolidated under CROW. • Strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation.	

Legislation	**Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3847/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Act is primarily intended to implement key aspects of the Government's Rural Strategy and is designed to help achieve a rich and diverse natural environment and thriving rural communities. The Act established Natural England to be the responsible body for conserving, enhancing and	

managing England's natural environment for the benefit of current and future generations.
Key Features
Key elements of the Act are: • The establishment of Natural England will unite in a single organisation the responsibility for enhancing biodiversity and landscape — in rural, urban and coastal areas — with promoting access and recreation. • Establishment of the new Commission for Rural Communities to act as an independent advocate, adviser and watchdog for rural people. • Curtailment of the inappropriate use of byways by motor vehicles by putting an end to claims for motor vehicle access on the basis of historical use by horse-drawn vehicles. • Powers for the Secretary of State to directly fund activities within Defra's remit. • Powers to allow both the Secretary of State, and designated bodies, to delegate Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) functions to one another by mutual consent, to provide simple and more effective access to customers. These powers are limited so that regulatory and enforcement functions cannot be delegated to private bodies. • The Act also contains a number of additional measures designed to help streamline delivery and simplify the legislative framework. The Act also provides some measures relating to biodiversity, pesticides harmful to wildlife and the protection of birds.

Legislation	**Town and Country Planning Act 1990** http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/8/contents
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 is a very comprehensive price of legislation that regulates development of land in England and Wales. The Act was introduced in 1990 and contains 15 parts with 337 sections, plus 17 Schedules. It serves as an incomplete, but expansive code of planning regulations in England and Wales.	
Key Features	
Under the Act (except in London and other Metropolitan areas) a development plan as produced by the local planning authority has two parts, the structure plan drawn up by the county council and a local plan drawn up by the district council. The structure plan: • States the policies and general proposals for the development and other use of land in its area; • Takes account of the policies at national and regional level insofar as they affect the physical and environmental planning of its area; and • Provides the framework for local plans. The local plan: • Develops the policies and general proposals of the structure plan and relates them to a precise area of land; • Provides a detailed basis for development control; and • Brings local planning issues before the public. Under this Act 'development' is defined as the carrying out of any building, engineering, mining or other operations in, on and over or under land or the making of any material change in the use of any building or other land. Under this act there are three categories of development that do not require planning permission: • Certain building, engineering or other similar operations which are specifically excluded from the definition of development by s 55(2); an example being the use of land and buildings for agriculture or forestry. • Types of development which are permitted either under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 itself or by a general consent laid down in the General Development Order 1988 as amended; examples include development by the Crown, most mining operations and developments in planning zones and enterprise zones. • In relation to change of certain buildings these restrictions are exempted, this includes, for	

example the change of an industrial building.
The Part VIII of the Act also covers Tree Preservation Orders. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is a ruling made by a local planning authority that is used to protect a tree(s) or woodland from being damaged (this includes protection from cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage, or wilful destruction of trees) without the local council's consent.
A TPO can cover single standing Trees & Woodland, potentially including trees growing within hedges (or old hedges that are of a considerable height and have become a line of trees & is not currently managed as a hedgerow).

Legislation	**Protection of Badgers Act 1992** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3712/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 consolidates and improved previous legislation and aims to protect badgers and their setts within the UK. The Act makes it a serious offence to kill, injure or take a badger, or to damage or interfere with a sett unless a licence is obtained from a statutory authority.

Key Features

Badgers and their setts are protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which makes it illegal to kill, injure or take badgers or to interfere with a badger sett.
The term 'badger sett' is normally understood to mean the system of tunnels and chambers, in which badgers live, and their entrances and immediate surrounds. The 1992 Act specifically defines a sett as 'any structure or place which displays signs indicating current use by a badger'. Interference with a sett includes blocking tunnels or damaging the sett in any way.
Activities affecting badgers or their setts which would otherwise be illegal can be carried out under licence where there is suitable justification and the problem cannot be resolved by alternative means.
National and Regional measures are currently in place for the management of Bovine TB and badger control in the UK.

Legislation	**Wild Mammals Protection Act 1996** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3735/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

This Act makes it an offense for any person to mutilate, kick, beat, nail or otherwise impale, stab, burn, stone, crush, drown, drag or asphyxiate any wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering.

Key Features

Under the Wild Mammals Protection Act, any person who mutilates kicks, beats, nails or otherwise impales, stabs, burns, stones, crushes, drowns, drags or asphyxiates a wild mammal with intent to inflict unnecessary suffering is guilty of an offence.
A "wild mammal" means any mammal which is not a domestic or captive animal within the meaning of the Protection of Animals Act 1911.
Some exemptions are outlined within the legislation. Exemptions apply when:

- The attempted killing of any such wild mammal as an act of mercy if he shows that the mammal had been so seriously disabled otherwise than by his unlawful act that there was no reasonable chance of its recovering;
- The killing in a reasonably swift and humane manner of any such wild mammal if he shows that the wild mammal had been injured or taken in the course of either lawful shooting, hunting, coursing or pest control activity;
- Doing anything which is authorised by or under any enactment;
- Any act made unlawful by section 1 if the act was done by means of any snare, trap, dog, or bird lawfully used for the purpose of killing or taking any wild mammal; or
- The lawful use of any poisonous or noxious substance on any wild mammal.

Legislation	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3764/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Wildlife and Countryside Act is the primary piece of legislation for the protection of wildlife and the countryside in Great Britain. The Act deals with the protection of wildlife, including wild animals, birds and plants, and prohibits the release of non-native species. The Act also relates to the countryside and national parks, including the designation of protected areas (SSSIs), and public rights of way. The Act also bans certain methods of killing or taking wild animals, including birds, and restricts the introduction and sale of certain non-native animals and plants. Also sets out the amended laws relating to public rights of way.	
Key Features	
The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 creates measures which protect individual species of plant and animal, as well as making provision for the designation of habitats which give further protection to specific sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), National Nature Reserves (NNRs). Under the WCA 1981 it is an offence to: kill, injure, take any wild bird, take, damage, destroy any nest while in use, or destroy eggs. It is also an offence to possess a wild bird (dead or alive), or its eggs, or to sell / advertise for sale. Schedule 5 of the WCA 1981 lists wild animals (bats, reptiles, amphibians and rare mammals, fish, butterflies) similarly protected. Wild plants are also protected making it an offence to intentionally uproot any wild plant with the exclusion of owners, occupiers or authorised persons. Schedule 8 of the WCA 1981 lists plant species where it is an offence to: intentionally pick, uproot, destroy, sell or advertise them for sale. Further species of plant and animal (generally exotic/invasive species) are listed in schedules within the WCA 1981, the release/propagation of these is an offence. The WCA 1981 also empowers Nature Conservancy Councils (English Nature/Countryside Commission for Wales) to designate SSSIs and serve Nature Conservation Order (NCOs) where it is an offence to carry out potentially damaging operations without first notifying the NCC. The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1985 makes references to offences related to killing, injuring or taking badgers, and amends notifications relating to SSSIs. The Wildlife and Countryside (Amendment) Act 1991 makes word changes to the 1981 Act relating to offences if the person causing the offence knowingly caused or permitted the offence to take place. The 2010 Order inserts and removes entries from Schedule 9 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 animals and plants which are prohibited for release in the wild.	

Legislation	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (As Amended) http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/10918/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended), often referred to as the Habitats Regulations, implement Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive) into national legislation. The regulations make provision for research and scientific work for the purposes of the Habitats and the Wild Birds Directives and provide that management schemes may be established for European marine sites in order to secure compliance with the requirements of both pieces of EU legislation	
Key Features	
The Regulations provide for the designation and protection of 'European sites', the protection of 'European protected species', and the adaptation of planning and other controls for the protection of European Sites. Under the Regulations, competent authorities i.e. any Minister, government department, public body, or person holding public office, have a general duty, in the exercise of any of their functions, to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive.	

The Regulations place a duty on the Secretary of State to propose a list of sites which are important for either habitats or species (listed in Annexes I and II of the Habitats Directive respectively) to the European Commission.
The Regulations enable the country agencies to enter into management agreements on land within or adjacent to a European site, in order to secure its conservation.
The Regulations also make it an offence (subject to exceptions) to deliberately capture, kill, disturb, or trade in the animals listed in Schedule 2, or pick, collect, cut, uproot, destroy, or trade in the plants listed in Schedule 4. However, these actions can be made lawful through the granting of licenses by the appropriate authorities. Licenses may be granted for a number of purposes (such as science and education, conservation, preserving public health and safety).

Legislation	**The Hedgerow Regulations 1997** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/2244/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Hedgerow Regulations 1997 aim to protect 'important' countryside hedges from removal. To qualify as 'important', a hedgerow must be at least 30 years old and meet certain criteria, which identify hedgerows of particular archaeological, historical, wildlife and landscape value. Under the Hedgerows Regulations it is an offence to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority.	
Key Features	
Under the Hedgerow Regulations 1997, it is against the law to remove or destroy certain hedgerows without permission from the local planning authority. The local planning authority are also the enforcement body for offences created by the Regulations. Local planning authority permission is normally required before removing hedges that are at least 20 metres (66 feet) in length, more than 30 years old and contain certain plant species. The authority will assess the importance of the hedgerow using criteria set out in the regulations. Defra is the policy body for the Hedgerow Regulations in England.	

Legislation	**Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regs 2011** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/14202/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations consolidate, with amendments, the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations SI 1999/293 and implement Directive 2011/92/EU, on environmental impact assessments.	
Key Features	
Directive 2011/92/EU, on environmental impact assessments, requires authorities to carry out an environmental impact assessment for any project before consent is granted for it. This allows them to make a decision in the full knowledge of the possible effects the project may have on the environment. In addition, it specifies that an environmental statement must be provided for projects that are likely to have a significant effect on the environment. These Regulations implement Directive 2011/92/EU and contain provisions connected with environmental impact assessments for applications for planning permission for certain developments. They also introduce new provisions, including: • a limitation to the requirement for subsequent applications to be subject to the screening process where the development is likely to have effects on the environment that were not previously identified; • a requirement for the reasons for negative screening decisions to be given; and • the inclusion of sites for the geological storage of carbon dioxide as a Schedule 1 development. These are detailed provisions and are divided into the following parts: PART 1: GENERAL	

PART 2:	SCREENING
PART 3:	PROCEDURES CONCERNING APPLICATIONS FOR PLANNING PERMISSION
PART 4:	PREPARATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS
PART 5:	PUBLICITY AND PROCEDURES ON SUBMISSION OF ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENTS
PART 6:	AVAILABILITY OF DIRECTIONS ETC AND NOTIFICATION OF DECISIONS
PART 7:	DEVELOPMENT BY A LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY
PART 8:	RESTRICTIONS OF GRANTS OF PERMISSION
PART 9:	UNAUTHORISED DEVELOPMENT
PART 10:	ROMP APPLICATIONS
PART 11:	DEVELOPMENT WITH SIGNIFICANT TRANSBOUNDARY EFFECTS
PART 12:	PROJECTS SERVING NATIONAL DEFENCE PURPOSES
PART 13:	MISCELLANEOUS

Legislation	**The Food and Environment Protection Act, 1985** http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1985/48

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

Statutory powers to control pesticides are contained within Part III of The Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA).
Section 16 of the Act describes the aims of the controls as being to protect the health of human beings, creatures and plants, safeguard the environment, secure safe, efficient and humane methods of controlling pests and make information about pesticides available to the public.

Key Features

Part III of the FEPA controls the use of pesticides. It aims to protect humans, fauna, flora and the environment. It also aims to secure safe, efficient and humane methods for pest control.
This Act makes it obligatory for prior consultation with the Environment Agency to occur, before the use of herbicides or pesticides in or near water and before aerial application of such chemicals.
The controls currently in force include:

- Only approved products may be sold, supplied, advertised or used.
- Only products specifically approved for the purpose may be applied from the air.
- A recognised storemans certificate of competence is required for stores who sell or supply pesticides for agricultural use.
- A recognised certificate of competence (BASIS) is required by anyone who gives advice when selling or supplying pesticides for agricultural use.
- Users of pesticides must comply with the conditions of approval relating to its use.
- Only adjuvants approved by Defra may be used.
- Regarding tank mixes; no person must combine or mix pesticides which are anti-cholinesterases unless the approved label of one or more of the products stakes that the mixture may be made.

Elements of this Act were amended by The Pesticides Act 1998 which amended the Food and Environment Protection Act (FEPA) of 1985 in respect of the powers to make regulations concerning pesticides and in respect of the enforcement of provisions relating to the control of pesticides.
The main purpose of the Pesticides Act 1998 is to amend FEPA section 16 giving enforcement powers and seizure rights to local authorities of pesticides in breach of prohibition.

Legislation	The Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/health-and-safety/summary/regulation/si/934/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Control of Pesticides Regulations (COPR) 1986 (SI 1986/1510) define in detail those types of pesticides which are subject to control and those which are excluded. They also prescribe the approvals required before any pesticide may be sold, stored, supplied, used or advertised and allow for general conditions on sale, supply, storage, advertisement, and use, including aerial application of pesticides. The 1986 Regulations were updated by the COPR (Amendment) Regulations 1997 (SI 1997/188).	
Key Features	
Under these regulations, users of pesticides should be satisfied that the pesticide selected does not present undue risk to animals and the environment. Persons using a pesticide approved for agricultural use must have a certificate of competence. The 1997 amendment explains regulations and safe disposal. It sets out restrictions on selling, supplying or storing pesticides and precautions to protect the health of humans, the environment, and particularly water, when using pesticides. COPR has largely been overtaken by EU legislation regulating plant protection products (pesticides to protect plants/crops), and only survives to regulate a few commodity substances and products used to generate ethylene (for fruit ripening) in the UK, which fall outside the scope of the EU regime.	

Legislation	Plant Protection Products (Sustainable Use) Regulations 2012 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/15800/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These Regulations implement Directive 2009/128/EC, on the sustainable use of pesticides, including the requirement for the UK to adopt a National Action Plan (NAP) and provisions to achieve the sustainable use of pesticides by reducing risks and their impacts on human health and the environment.	
Key Features	
The EU regime for plant protection products has become increasingly harmonised over the years. Under the Thematic Strategy for Pesticides three recent key pieces of legislation have taken this process forward: • Regulation (EC) 1107/2009, on the placing of plant protection products on the market; • Regulation (EC) 396/2005, on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin; and • Directive 2009/128/EC, which controls the use of plant protection products. In addition, the Plant Protection Products (Fees and Charges) Regulations SI 2011/2132 set fees and charges to recover the Government's costs of implementing the above legislation. To help support the enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 are the: • Plant Protection Products Regulations SI 2011/2131; and • Plant Protection Products Regulations (Northern Ireland) SR 2011/295. These Regulations implement Directive 2009/128/EC, and apply to all pesticides that are plant protection products. This includes pesticides used to protect plants from pests and diseases in agriculture, the amenity sector and domestic gardens. The Directive will be extended to cover pesticides that are biocidal products (such as non-agricultural pesticides, disinfectants and preservatives) in the future.	

Legislation	The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/1854/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
These regulations update the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and the 2001 Amendment Regulations. The Regulations, which apply to England only, set out provisions relating to the identification and	

remediation of contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the 1990 EPA).

Key Features

The Regulations make provision for an additional description of contaminated land that is required to be designated as a special site i.e. land which is contaminated land as a result of radioactive substances in, on or under that land. The Regulations identify categories of 'special' sites where the Environment Agency is to be the enforcing authority.
The Regulations also clarify 'remediation notices' which can be served by a local authority or the Environment Agency specifying what is to be done by way of remediation and the time to be taken for action.
The Regulations also expanded the definition of 'contaminated land' to include land contaminated by radioactive substances where harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of harm being caused.
In addition, the Regulations set out the regime for local authorities and the Environment Agency in identifying contaminated land and issuing remediation notices to the owners of the land. It also provides details of remediation techniques that can be applied.

Legislation	**Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 Part IIA (Contaminated Land)** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3761/9886_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 sets out a regime for the identification and compulsory remediation action for contaminated land.
Detailed rules for the operation of the regime are set out in the Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2000 and DETR Circular 01/2006 on Contaminated Land.
Part IIA aims to identify land affected by contamination that presents an unacceptable risk in its present state. If this happens, Part IIA tries to ensure that where possible, work is carried out to ensure the land is suitable for use making the level of risk acceptable.

Key Features

These Regulations lay out the regime for the designation and remediation of contaminated land. Under the regulations contaminated land is defined as: *"any land which appears to the Local Authority in whose area it is situated to be in such a condition, by reason of substances in, on or under the land, that:*

- *Significant harm is being caused or there is a significant possibility of such harm being caused; or*
- *Pollution of controlled waters is being, or is likely to be, caused."*

Local Authorities have a duty to inspect their area and draw up a list of contaminated sites.
The Local Authority must then ensure remediation of contaminated land, by issuing remediation notices to the relevant persons, which are usually those persons responsible for releasing or knowingly permitting the release of contaminants.
For historic contamination where no directly responsible person can be identified, or where there is uncertainty of the source of contamination, it is usually the current owner or occupier of the land who is held responsible.
It is the responsibility of the relevant persons to notify the Local Authority of any contaminated land, or potential contaminated land, on their premises so the site can be added to their register of contaminated land sites.
The Local Authority may require further testing of the land to determine the extent of contamination and whether remediation is required.

Chapter 6 – Procurement

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to purchasing and procurement activities at the University, including the procurement of goods, products and services. Due to the nature of procurement activities, and the broad range of goods and services procured by the University, there are a large number of environmental legislative pieces that apply directly, and most often indirectly, to such procurement activities. Furthermore, the legislation listed here will impact procurement activities in vastly different ways, depending on the variety, quantity and frequency of those goods and services being purchased. For this purpose, individual justifications have not been applied to the legislation. All individual pieces have been included to purely build general awareness of the goods and services that the University may procure and the associated legislative controls that exist and may apply.

The following pieces of legislation are covered within this Chapter.

- Energy and Carbon Related Legislation
- Emissions to Air Related Legislation
- Noise Related Legislation
- Chemicals and Dangerous Substances Related Legislation
- Waste and Resource Management Related Legislation

Legislation	Energy Information Regulations 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1524/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Energy Information Regulations 2011 SI 1524 apply to energy-related products which have a significant direct or indirect impact on energy consumption and require information to be provided to customers. They implement the requirements of Directive 2010/30/EU and include powers of enforcement to improve the environmental performance of products.	

Legislation	EU Regulation on a Revised Community Eco-Label Award Scheme 1980/2000 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32000R1980
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The EU Regulation on a Revised Community Eco-Label Award Scheme 1980/2000 sets out a scheme to award an 'eco-label' to manufacturers who want to inform consumers about what they are doing to reduce the environmental impact of their products. The Community Eco-label award scheme is designed to promote products which have a reduced environmental impact and provide consumers with accurate and scientifically based information and guidance on products.	

Legislation	EU Regulation on ecodesign requirements for non-directional household lamps 244/2009 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:076:0003:0016:en:PDF

EU Directive / Overarching Principle
Key Features
This Regulation defines the legal framework for setting ecodesign requirements on energy-related products, including fluorescent lamps, high intensity discharge lamps, ballasts and luminaires. It also includes benchmarks for office lighting products. Ecodesign requirements are minimum requirements that the products need to fulfil if they are to display the CE marking, which is a condition for their planning on the EU market. The original Directive from 2000 covered only energy-using products, but its scope was extended to energy-related products in 2009. The requirements on the individual product groups are set in implementing legislation.

Legislation	EU Regulation on ecodesign requirements for fluorescent and high intensity discharge lamps, and for ballasts and luminaires 245/2009 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009R0245
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
This Regulation establishes eco-design requirements for marketing non-directional household lamps including those marketed for non-household use. This Regulation defines ecodesign requirements in three progressive stages (2009, 2012 and 2017), each representing a gradual increase in the targets and/or extending the scope of the requirements to new sub-categories of products. The Regulations apply to fluorescent lamps without integrated ballast, high intensity discharge lamps and ballasts and luminaires able to operate such lamps. The EU Regulation on Eco-design requirements for lamps 347/2010 amends 245/2009 by introducing new definitions and technical information, including efficacy values for fluorescent lamps.	

Legislation	EU Regulation 1222/2009 on the labelling of tyres with respect to fuel efficiency and other essential parameters http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:342:0046:0058:en:PDF
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
This Regulation requires tyre suppliers to ensure that the tyres they deliver to distributors and end users are labelled with their fuel efficiency and noise levels from 1 November 2012. The label provides information on fuel efficiency, wet grip and external rolling noise through clear pictograms. The label aims to enable consumers to make informed choices when buying tyres, ranked on a scale from A (best) to G (bad).	

Legislation	Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/838/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The climate change levy (CCL) is a tax on energy delivered to non-domestic users in the United Kingdom. Its aim is to provide an incentive to increase energy efficiency and to reduce carbon emissions. The Regulations were introduced under the Finance Act 2000.	

Legislation	Biofuels Directive 2003 (Directive on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other

	renewable fuels for transport) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009L0028
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Directive 2003/30/EC on the promotion of the use of biofuels or other renewable fuels for transport, EU established the goal of reaching a 5.75% share of renewable energy in the transport sector by 2010. The Directive aims to reduce dependency on the use of oil-based fuels by requiring EU Member States to legislate and report on the biofuels used for transport, and to ensure biofuels account for a minimum proportion of the fuel sold on their territories. Within the legislation biofuels are classed as any liquid or gaseous fuels which are produced from biomass, for example biodegradable waste and residue from agriculture and forestry.	

Legislation	Article 5 of the EU Energy Services Directive 2008 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32006L0032
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services requires public sector organisations to take an exemplary role as well as undertaking two measures from a 'shopping list' of six measures. This list includes measures such as purchasing equipment and vehicles based on lists of energy-efficient product specifications and purchasing equipment that has energy efficient consumption in all modes, including in standby mode. The Directive applies to the distribution and retail sale of energy, the delivery of measures to improve end-use energy efficiency, with the exception of activities included in the greenhouse gas emissions trading scheme.	

6.3.2 Emissions to Air Related Legislation

Legislation	Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2012 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/1715/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These regulations revoke and remake with amendments the Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2005 (SI 2005/2773). They implement Directive 2004/42/EC on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain paints, varnishes and vehicle refinishing products (the VOCs in Paints Directive). The VOCs in Paints Directive lays down maximum content limit values for volatile organic compounds.	

Legislation	EU Directive relating to aerosol dispensers (75/324/EEC) and The Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2824/body/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	

The Aerosol Dispensers Directive 75/324/EEC (the ADD) relates to the safety of aerosol dispensers. Commission Directive 2013/10/EU of 19 March 2013 amends the ADD to include several changes, and is brought into effect in the UK by an amendment to the Aerosol Dispensers Regulations 2009.
These Regulations require all aerosol dispensers to be clearly marked to confirm they satisfy the safety measures laid down in the Annex to the Directive.
The Regulations cover aerosol dispensers defined as "non-reusable containers made of metal, glass or plastic and containing a gas compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure, with or without a liquid, paste or powder, and fitted with a release device allowing the contents to be ejected as solid or liquid particles in suspension in a gas, as a foam, paste or powder or in a liquid state.

Legislation	EU Regulation on Ozone Depleting Substances 1005/2009 amended by EU Regulation 744/2010 on ozone depleting substances http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009R1005
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
This Regulation lays down rules on the production, import, export, placing on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer, on the reporting of information related to those substances and on the import, export, placing on the market and use of products and equipment containing or relying on those substances. **The Regulation was amended in 2010 to incorporate the critical use of halons which banned the use of halons in firefighting equipment except for military and aviation uses.**	

Legislation	The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1543/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011 SI 1543 came into force on 20 July 2011, and revoke and replace the 2002 Regulations (as amended). The Regulations set out the provisions for the enforcement of the EU ODS Regulations (1005/2009/EC) as amended by the EU Regulations (744/2010/EC). The Regulations enforce the EU regulation and control, limit and prohibit the use, production and importation of certain Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), including CFCs and HCFCs.	

Legislation	The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/79/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These Regulations implement the requirements of the EU Directive on The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Directive (1999/32/EC). They aim to aim to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide by limiting sulphur content in heavy fuel oils and gas oil, and prohibiting the use of oil containing sulphur above these limits. The Regulations prohibit the use of any heavy oil which has a sulphur content greater than 1% by	

mass and the use of any gas oil which has a sulphur content greater than 0.1% by mass.

6.3.3 Noise Related Legislation

Legislation	BIS Product Regulation Household Appliances (Noise Emission) Regulations 1990 and BIS Product Regulation Household Appliances (Noise Emission) (Amendment) Regulations 1994 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/1386/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The BIS Product Regulation Household Appliances (Noise Emission) Regulations 1990 set airborne noise levels for appliances and prohibit the marketing of appliances that do not conform to these noise level standards. They implement Directive 86/594/EEC, on airborne noise emitted by household appliances. The Regulations apply to household appliances supplied by way of sale, lease, hire or hire-purchase consisting of any machine, part of a machine or installation manufactured principally for use in dwellings, including cellars, garages and other outbuildings. The BIS Product Regulation Household Appliances (Noise Emission) (Amendment) Regulations 1994 SI 1386 amends 1990/161 to ban the marketing of household appliances that do not conform to specified airborne noise standards.	

Legislation	**Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001** http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/1701/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Regulations implement the requirements of the Outdoor Noise Directives 2000/14/EC and 2005/88/EC (Directive on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors). The requirements are implemented through the Noise Emission in the Environment by Equipment for Use Outdoors Regulations 2001 (SI 2001/1701), as amended by SI 2001/3958 and SI 2005 No3525.	
Key Features	
This legislation aims to control and monitor noise of equipment for use outdoors so as to reduce noise nuisance and protect human health and the environment. They establish maximum noise levels for equipment used outdoor, such as those within construction and land maintenance activities. The Regulations also revoke all previous Construction Plant and Equipment Regulations. They place requirements on persons supplying equipment listed in the regulations to ensure the equipment does not exceed maximum noise levels, and includes methods of measurement. It applies to a wide range of construction plant and equipment, such as pumps, drills, saws, compactors, generators, lawn mowers and concrete breakers. In total, 57 different pieces of equipment are named within the Regulations. Before equipment and machinery subject to noise limits can be used outdoors, it must pass an inspection carried out by a notified body to ensure they comply with the limitations set out in the Regulations. Notified bodies are approved by the Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) through the UK Accreditation Service (UKAS). If the equipment or machinery is subject to noise limits, the notified body will inspect the production	

facilities to assess quality assurance procedures in accordance with the regulations. It will test the equipment or machinery and issue a technical file.

6.3.4 Chemicals and Dangerous Substances Related Legislation

Legislation	EU Regulation on Detergents 648/2004 http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2004:104:0001:0035:en:PDF
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
This Regulation permits improved protection of the environment by safeguarding water systems from the harmful effects of certain substances found in detergents. It requires that detergents and cleaning products meet minimum levels of biodegradability and also increases consumer protection through more complete labelling which includes any substance that could cause allergies. Manufacturers must list on the labelling all components in decreasing order of concentration as well as the address of a website where consumers can obtain the complete list of ingredients.	

Legislation	The Detergents Regulations 2010 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/740/note/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These Regulations enforce the EU Regulation 648/2004. They revoke and re-enact with amendments the Detergents Regulations 2005. The Regulations introduce requirements for the composition and labelling of detergents. Introduces a ban from 1 January 2015 on sale of domestic laundry cleaning products containing inorganic phosphates.	

Legislation	The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/79/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These Regulations implement the requirements of the EU Directive on The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels Directive (1999/32/EC). They aim to aim to reduce emissions of sulphur dioxide by limiting sulphur content in heavy fuel oils and gas oil, and prohibiting the use of oil containing sulphur above these limits. The Regulations prohibit the use of any heavy oil which has a sulphur content greater than 1% by mass and the use of any gas oil which has a sulphur content greater than 0.1% by mass.	

Legislation	The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/716/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
CHIP is the abbreviated name for the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply)	

Regulations 2009 SI 716 (HSE)
CHIP implements two European Directives:

- The Dangerous Substances Directive (No. 67/548/EEC).
- The Dangerous Preparations Directive (No. 99/45/EC).

The Dangerous Substances Directive and the Dangerous Preparations Directive are being replaced by the direct-acting European CLP Regulation. From 1 June 2015, both Directives will be fully withdrawn and will no longer have any legal effect.
As a result, the CHIP Regulations will also be repealed. There are transitional arrangements in place to help suppliers make the move to the CLP system. From 1 June 2015, chemical suppliers must comply with the CLP Regulation.

Legislation	EU Regulation 744/2010 amending EU Regulation 1005/2009 on ozone depleting substances http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:32009R1005
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
This Regulation lays down rules on the production, import, export, placing on the market, use, recovery, recycling, reclamation and destruction of substances that deplete the ozone layer, on the reporting of information related to those substances and on the import, export, placing on the market and use of products and equipment containing or relying on those substances. **The Regulation was amended in 2010 to incorporate the critical use of halons which banned the use of halons in firefighting equipment except for military and aviation uses.**	

Legislation	The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1543/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These regulations came into force on 20 July 2011, and revoke and replace the 2002 Regulations (as amended). The Regulations set out the provisions for the enforcement of the EU ODS Regulations (1005/2009/EC) as amended by the EU Regulations (744/2010/EC). The Regulations enforce the EU regulation and control, limit and prohibit the use, production and importation of certain Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), including CFCs and HCFCs.	

Legislation	The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (As Amended) (COSHH) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/2677/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These Regulations, most commonly referred to as the COSHH Regulations, set out the legal requirements for employers to either prevent or reduce their workers' exposure to substances that are hazardous to health. The Regulations state that certain substances which are classified as being hazardous to health, and which employees may be exposed to, must be identified in the workplace and the health risks to employees assessed.	

Substances deemed as hazardous to health may be chemicals, gases, vapours, liquids, fumes and dusts, or mixtures containing such components. If there is a potential for inhalation, contact with skin or eyes or ingestion into the body of any classified substance, then those risks to the health of employees must be formally assessed.

Legislation	Regulation on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals. (REACH) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2006.396.01.0001.01.ENG
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
REACH is implemented in the UK through the REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008 (As Amended). http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/2852/contents/made	
Key Features	
These Regulations, most commonly referred to as REACH, entered into force in 2007. They aimed to streamline and improve the former legislative framework on chemicals of the EU. The Regulations aim to ensure a high level of protection of human health and the environment from the risks that can be posed by the use of chemicals, the promotion of alternative test methods, the free circulation of substances on the internal market and enhancing competitiveness and innovation. REACH also aims to make those who place chemicals on the market responsible for understanding and managing the risks associated with their use. REACH applies to substances manufactured or imported into the EU in quantities of 1 tonne or more per year. A major part of REACH is the requirement for manufacturers or importers of substances to register them with a central European Chemicals Agency (ECHA).	

6.4.5 Waste and Resource Management Related Legislation

Legislation	Directive on Packaging and Packaging Waste 1994 (As Amended) http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31994L0062
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Packaging Waste Directive is also known as the **European Parliament and Council Directive 94/62/EC of 20 December 1994 on packaging and packaging waste**. This Directive aims to harmonise national measures in order to prevent or reduce the impact of packaging and packaging waste on the environment and to ensure the functioning of the Internal Market. It contains provisions on the prevention of packaging waste, on the re-use of packaging and on the recovery and recycling of packaging waste. In 2004, the Directive was reviewed to provide criteria clarifying the definition of the term 'packaging' and increase the targets for recovery and recycling of packaging waste.	

Legislation	End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003 (and EU End of Life Vehicles Directive) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/2635/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These Regulations partially implement The End-of-Life Vehicles Directive 2000/53/EC. The Regulations aim to increase the quantities of End of Life Vehicles (ELV) that are recycled and reduce the quantity of ELV going to landfill. They also aim to influence the design of vehicles to	

make them, and their components, easier to recycle and reduce the use of certain hazardous materials in vehicle manufacture.

Legislation	The Packaging Essential Requirements Regulations 2003 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/1941/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
These Regulations apply to any business responsible for filling packaging with products, placing own brand products onto the UK market or importing products in packaging into the UK. They set a number of requirements and minimum amounts relating to packaging volume and weight so as to maintain necessary levels of safety, hygiene and acceptance for the packed product and for the consumer. Packaging must also be manufactured so as to permit reuse or recovery in accordance with specific requirements. It also set requirements for noxious or hazardous substances in packaging to ensure they are minimised in emissions, ash or leachate from incineration or landfill.	

Legislation	Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2013 http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2013/9780111100073
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations implement The Packaging Waste Directive (1994/62/EC) and make packaging producers responsible for recovering and recycling waste packaging. The Regulations require producers of packaging waste in England, Scotland and Wales to contribute towards recovering and recycling a proportion of the packaging they produce. The Regulations apply to any business that handles more than 50 tonnes of packaging in a calendar year and has a turnover of more than £2 million. The obligations apply to the total amount of packaging that your business handles, not the amount of packaging waste that your business produces.	

Legislation	Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 (and EU Batteries Directive) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/890/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Key Features	
The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations aim to improve the management of waste batteries and provide a legal framework for collecting, treating and recycling portable, industrial and vehicle batteries. They established a new Producer Responsibility system for the collection, treatment and recycling of waste portable, industrial and automotive batteries. The Regulations implement the requirements of the Batteries Directive 2006/66/EC. The Batteries Directive also aims to reduce the impact on the environment of the manufacture, distribution, use, disposal and recovery of batteries.	

Legislation	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (and EU WEEE Directive) http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2013/3113/contents/made
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	

Key Features
The WEEE Directive 2003 and the subsequent WEEE 2006 regulations were implemented to manage these potentially hazardous waste streams. The WEEE Directive sets collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods and aims to help the EU recycle at least 85% of electrical and electronics waste equipment by 2016. The WEEE Directive was in 2012 as the recast Directive 2012/19/EU on waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE Directive) led to the implementation of the WEEE Regulations 2013. These revised WEEE Regulations continue to aim to reduce the amount of electrical and electronic equipment being produced and to encourage everyone to reuse, recycle and recover it. The Regulations also set out the requirements for the safe disposal of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE), including all domestic, household and non-household EEE. They set requirements for all manufacturers of WEEE.

Chapter 7 – Emissions to Air

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to emissions to air and their impact on air quality and air quality standards. It includes legislation relating to emissions generated from energy production, traffic and other fuel combustion activities. It also covers emissions, smoke, dust and particulates from other sources, such as research, maintenance and construction activities. This legislation is applicable because of the activities the University undertakes which could or do occur across all our operations some of which have the potential for significant environmental impact.

This Chapter of the Legal Register focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Clean Air Act 1993
- Ozone Depleting Substances Regulations 2015
- The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015

Legislation	**Clean Air Act 1993** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3852/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
This Act provides a comprehensive control mechanism to protect the environment from smoke, dust and fumes and brings together and replaces the previous provisions in the 1956 and 1968 Clean Air Acts	
Key Features	
The following Parts of this Act have particular significance: PART 1: DARK SMOKE PART 2: SMOKE, GRIT, DUST AND FUMES PART 3: SMOKE CONTROL AREAS PART 4: AIR POLLUTION **PART 1: DARK SMOKE** **Chimneys -** It is an offence to emit dark smoke from a chimney:	

- of a building;
- serving the furnace of a fixed boiler or industrial plant;
- of a vessel.

PART 2: SMOKE, GRIT, DUST AND FUMES

Installation of furnaces

The local authority must be notified of a proposal to install a furnace (other than a domestic furnace) in any building. This will only be approved if it can operate continuously without emitting smoke when burning its normal fuel.

Grit and dust emissions

It is an offence to emit grit or dust from a chimney of a furnace (other than a domestic furnace) in excess of the limits set out in the Clean Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations SI 1971/162, for England and Wales;

PART 3: SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Smoke control areas

A local authority may use a 'smoke control order' to declare the whole or part of its area a smoke control area.

PART 4: AIR POLLUTION

Regulations about sulphur content of oil fuel for furnaces or engines

In order to limit and reduce air pollution, the Secretary of State has produced the Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2007/79,

Legislation	**Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulations SI 2015/168** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/21674/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations replace and consolidate the Ozone-Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations SI 2009/216 and the Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations SI 2011/1543, and provide for the execution and enforcement of Regulation (EC) 1005/2009, on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Key Features

These Regulations are split into four parts.

PART 1: INTRODUCTION
PART 2: QUALIFICATIONS
PART 3: OFFENCES, PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT
PART 4: REVIEW AND REVOCATIONS

The key aspect is PART 2.

PART 2: QUALIFICATIONS

Meaning of "competent"

In the context of these Regulations, a person is competent to carry out relevant work whilst performing a task specified in the Table in the full text of Schedule 2 to these Regulations, in respect of the equipment specified if that person has obtained any of the qualifications specified in the corresponding entry in that Table. A person is competent to carry out any other relevant work to which the paragraph above does not apply if that person has obtained an in-house qualification in respect of that other relevant work.

A person is competent to carry out work with methyl bromide if that person has:

- obtained the British Pest Control Association Certificate of Proficiency for Fumigation Operators; and
- successfully completed the British Pest Control Association module referred to in the list in the full text of Schedule 3 to these Regulations which relates to the work in question.

Qualifications and supervision

The employer is required to make sure that the person employed to carry out relevant work or work

with methyl bromide is qualified to do so.
A person who is not competent to carry out relevant work can carry out such work if the person does so:

- under the supervision of a person who is competent; and
- with a view to obtaining relevant qualifications.

Legislation	The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/21729/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations revoke and replace the Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations SI 2009/261 and help to enforce Regulation (EU) 517/2014 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, by providing enforcement powers, setting offences and penalties and designating certification and training bodies. These new Regulations update the qualification requirements, and set out details of offences (which are greatly reduced from the previous Regulations) and how they will be enforced. This will primarily be done through enforcement notices. The Regulations addresses the use of fluorinated gases, including HFCs, PFCs and SF_6.

Key Features

These Regulations cover the requirement under EU legislation to prevent emission of fluorinated greenhouse gases, undertake regular leak tests and maintain records. As these regs do not specify the actual requirements further reference is required to:

- http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/european/regulation/5160/index_s.htm
  But in particular to:
- http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/european/regulation/19926/index_s.htm

Which stipulates that:

Fluorinated greenhouse gases" means the hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride and other greenhouse gases that contain fluorine, listed in Annex 1, or mixtures containing any of those substances**.**

Prevention of emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases

The intentional release of fluorinated greenhouse gases into the atmosphere must be prohibited where the release is not technically necessary for the intended use.
Operators of equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases must take precautions to prevent the unintentional release ('leakage') of those gases. They must take all measures which are technically and economically feasible to minimise leakage of fluorinated greenhouse gases.
Where a leakage of fluorinated greenhouse gases is detected, the operators must ensure that the equipment is repaired without undue delay.
Where the equipment is subject to leak checks, and a leak in the equipment has been repaired, the operators must ensure that the equipment is checked by a certified natural person within one month after the repair to verify that the repair has been effective.

Leak checks

Operators of the following equipment which contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 5 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more and not contained in foams must ensure that the equipment is checked for leaks:

- stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pumps or fire protection equipment;
- electrical switchgear.

Leak checks for fire protection equipment will be considered to be fulfilled provided the:

- existing inspection regime meets ISO 14520 or EN 15004 standards; and
- fire protection equipment is inspected as often as is required.

Leak checks must be carried out with the following frequency, for equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of:

- 5-50 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more: at least every 12 months, or where a leakage detection system is installed, at least every 24 months;
- 50-500 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent: at least every six months or, where a leakage detection

system is installed, at least every 12 months;

Hermetically sealed equipment that contains fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of less than 10 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent, will not be subject to leak checks, provided the equipment is labelled as hermetically sealed.

Electrical switchgear will not be subject to leak checks provided it:

- has a tested leakage rate of less than 0,1 % per year as set out in the technical specification of the manufacturer and is labelled accordingly;
- is equipped with a pressure or density monitoring device; or
- contains less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases.

By way of derogation, until 31 December 2016, equipment that contains less than 3 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases or hermetically sealed equipment, which is labelled accordingly and contains less than 6 kg of fluorinated greenhouse gases will not be subject to leak checks.

Leakage detection systems

Operators of the following equipment and containing fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 500 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more, must ensure that the equipment is provided with a leakage detection system which alerts the operator or a service company of any leakage:

- stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pumps or fire protection equipment;

Operators of the following equipment and containing fluorinated greenhouse gases in quantities of 500 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent or more and installed from 1 January 2017, must ensure that the equipment is provided with a leakage detection system which alerts the operator or a service company of any leakage:

- electrical switchgear;

Operators of the following equipment must ensure that leakage detection systems are checked at least once every 12 months to ensure their proper functioning:

- stationary refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pumps or fire protection equipment;

Operators of electrical switchgear must ensure that leakage detection systems are checked at least once every 6 years to ensure their proper functioning.

Record keeping

Operators of equipment which is required to be checked for leaks must establish and maintain records for each piece of such equipment specifying the following information:

- the quantity and type of fluorinated greenhouse gases installed;
- the quantities of fluorinated greenhouse gases added during installation, maintenance or servicing or due to leakage;
- whether the quantities of installed fluorinated greenhouse gases have been recycled or reclaimed, including the name and address of the recycling or reclamation facility and, where applicable, the certificate number;
- the quantity of fluorinated greenhouse gases recovered;
- the identity of the undertaking which installed, serviced, maintained, repaired or decommissioned the equipment, including, where applicable, the number of its certificate;
- the dates and results of the leak checks carried out;
- if the equipment was decommissioned, the measures taken to recover and dispose of the fluorinated greenhouse gases.

Unless the above records are stored in a database set up by the competent authorities of the Member States the following rules apply:

- the operators must keep the records for at least five years;
- undertakings who install, service, maintain and where applicable repair or decommission the equipment must keep copies of the records for at least five years.

However the information in these needs further explanation and this can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/f-gas-in-refrigeration-air-conditioning-and-fire-protection-systems
https://www.gov.uk/calculate-the-carbon-dioxide-equivalent-quantity-of-an-f-gas
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387955/F_gases.pdf

Chapter 8 – Water Management

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to water management. This includes legislation relating to the management of water as a resource and how the University protects water courses across its estate. Water legislation in England generally aims to control water quality. It covers discharges to sewers, surface waters and groundwater, water abstraction and impounding and the protection of water against agricultural nitrate pollution. The legislation is applicable because our operations have the potential to pollute water courses if not correctly managed.

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Water Act 2003 (As Amended)
- Water Industry Act 1991 (As Amended)
- Water Resources Act 1991
- Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999
- Trade Effluent (prescribed processes and Substances) Regulations 1989

Legislation	**Water Act 2003** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3775/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Act sets out the framework for abstraction licensing, regulates impoundments, increases competition in water supply and includes measures for drought management and flood defence work in England and Wales. It is aimed at protecting sustainable use of water resources. The Act links water abstraction licensing to local water resource availability. It moves from a licensing scheme based on purpose of use to one based on volume consumed. The Water Act was revised and amended in 2014.	
Key Features	
The Water Act 2003 introduced some changes to the regulation of the water industry in England and Wales under the Water Industry Act 1991, by transferring responsibility for economic regulation from an individual Director General to an Authority (which continues to be known as Ofwat), changing its statutory duties, and introducing a second-tier supply licensing system and a new regime for abstraction licences. The Water Act 2003 also added a second-tier licensing scheme to the Water Industry Act 1991, with a stated objective of introducing more competition in the retailing and production of water using incumbents' networks. The Act has three main parts: • Part 1 deals with abstraction of water and the impounding regime (dams, weirs etc). • Part 2 sets up new regulatory arrangements. • Part 3 amends certain aspects of existing legislation: the Water Industry Act 1991, the Water Resources Act 1991, the Reservoirs Act 1975, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and the Environment Act 1995. The Act links water abstraction licensing to local water resource availability. It moves from a licensing scheme based on purpose of use to one based on volume consumed. The introduction of time-limited licences will increase flexibility to make changes to abstraction rights to cope with climate change and increased demand. Key measures from the 2014 revision centred around the reform of the water market and water	

industry to make it more innovative and responsive to customers and to increase the resilience of water supplies to natural hazards such as drought and floods, and to bring forward measures to address the availability and affordability of insurance for those households at high flood risk and ensure a smooth transition to the free market over the longer term.
This included new measures that enable all business, charity and public sector customers in England to switch their water and sewerage supplier and enable enabling businesses to provide new sources of water or sewerage treatment services.
It also introduced new measures to encourage the use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) by clarifying that building and maintenance of SuDS can be a function of sewerage undertakers.

Legislation	**Water Industry Act 1991** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3714/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Water Industry Act 1991 consolidates previous enactments relating to the water supply and the provision of wastewater services in England and Wales. It regulates the discharge of Trade Effluent from trade premises to the foul sewer and requires them to be authorised to improve controls over risks to groundwater and surface water pollution.
The Act Consolidates previous legislation on water supply and sewerage services (including trade effluent consents) and opens up the market to allow private sector companies to compete to be appointed as water and sewerage undertakers.

Key Features

Under the Act, Trade Effluent is defined as any liquid waste (effluent) other than surface water and domestic sewage that is discharged from premises being used for a business, trade or industry.
The only liquid wastes not classed as trade effluent are:

- Domestic sewage, which includes wastewater from kitchen sinks, washroom sinks, showers and toilets.
- Clean, uncontaminated surface water, such as clean rainwater which has not been contaminated when running over your site.

The Act also:

- Requires licences for abstraction and impoundment of water, and establishes flood defence committees. Provides for works notices and water protection zones.
- Part III deals with water supply, and requires occupiers of a premise to ensure that their fittings do not allow the mains water to be contaminated or wasted.
- Part IV deals with sewerage services, including standards for connection, and also prohibits the disposal of dangerous substances, or anything that may interfere with the free flow or treatment. Section 117 defines domestic sewerage.
- Part V deals with trade effluent, and requires occupiers to apply for consent to discharge trade effluent. It also describes the process, and conditions. Section 141 defines trade effluent.
- Part VI deals with undertakers powers, such as powers of entry for investigation or metering purposes, and powers to prosecute for tampering with undertakers apparatus.

Under the Act, it is a criminal offence to discharge trade effluent from trade premises into the foul sewer unless a trade effluent consent is obtained from the sewerage undertaker. Consents are normally granted subject to specified conditions.
If a discharge from a commercial or non-profit activity contains substances of a type that are significantly different from effluent that would arise from normal domestic activities, in terms of the treatability, quality and composition of the discharge, then the discharge will not consist solely of

domestic sewage.
Trade effluent discharges must be agreed and authorised by the sewerage undertaker.

Legislation	**Water Resources Act 1991** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3713/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Water Resources Act defines the Environment Agency's role in water pollution, water resource management, flood defence, fisheries and navigation. It covers the control of abstracting and impounding water.

Key Features

The Water Resources Act defines the Environment Agency's role in water pollution, water resource management, flood defence, fisheries and navigation. It covers discharges to surface and ground waters, estuaries and coastal waters, and controls abstracting and impounding water. The Act affects all businesses in England and Wales that discharge substances to controlled waters.
The Act makes it an offence for a person to abstract water from a source or supply, or to cause or permit another person to abstract water, without a licence or outside the provisions of that licence. No person shall begin, or allow another person to begin to construct or extend any well, borehole or any other work by which water may be abstracted, unless it meets the requirements of the licence.
Regulation 93 provides for the designation of water protection zones with the aim of preventing or controlling the entry of any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter into controlled waters, or in areas which may result in the pollution of such areas. Regulation 94 sets out provisions for nitrate sensitive areas with the purpose of preventing or controlling the entry of nitrate into controlled waters as a result of agricultural processes on the land.

Legislation	**Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/3063/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 were made under section 74 of the Water Industry Act 1991 to prevent the waste, misuse, undue consumption, contamination or erroneous measurement of drinking water.
The Regulations set requirements for the design, installation and maintenance of plumbing systems and water fittings in England and Wales. They are enforced by water companies in their respective areas of supply.

Key Features

These regulations outline controls on water fittings installed or used where water is supplied by a water undertaker.
These regulations are made under the Water Industry Act 1991 and apply to any water fitting installed or used, or to be installed or used, in premises to which water is or is to be supplied by a water undertaker. They mainly apply to water supplied for domestic or food production purposes and do not generally apply to industrial premises, provided that:

- The water is metered;
- The supply of the water is for a period not exceeding one month, or, with the written consent of the water undertaker, three months; and
- No water can return through the meter to any pipe vested in a water undertaker.

The regulations require that, no person shall install a water fitting to convey or receive water supplied by a water undertaker, or alter, disconnect or use such a water fitting; or cause or permit such a water fitting to be installed, altered, disconnected or used,
In addition, no water fitting should be installed, connected, arranged or used in such a manner that

it causes or is likely to cause waste, misuse, undue consumption or contamination of water supplied by a water undertaker; or the erroneous measurement of water supplied by a water undertaker.
Every water fitting is required to be of an appropriate quality and standard; and be suitable for the circumstances in which it is used e.g. it bears an appropriate CE marking, conforms to an appropriate standard or specification approved by the regulator.
If the following work is being conducted, approved consent from the water authority must be obtained prior to work being conducted:

- Erection of any new building or structure;
- Extension or alteration of the water system in any premises except a domestic dwelling;
- Material change in use of any premises;
- Installation of any fitting listed in section 5 of the Regulations or
- Construction of a large pond or swimming pool with automatic replenishment.

Legislation	**Trade Effluent (Prescribed Processes and Substances) Regulations 1989** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/2939/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations came into force on 1 September 1989 and apply to England and Wales.
They were made under sections 74 and 185 of the Water Act 1989. This Act has been repealed and the relevant enabling provisions are now sections 138 and 219 of the Water Industry Act 1991.
Any discharge of trade effluent to a public sewer requires a trade effluent consent from the sewerage undertaker.

Key Features

These Regulations specify the categories of trade effluent to sewers for which an authorisation is required from the Environment Agency in England.

- Red List substances;
- production of chlorinated organic chemicals;
- manufacture of pulp paper;
- asbestos cement, asbestos paper or asbestos board production;
- trichloroethylene or perchloroethylene (more than 30 kg per year).

These Regulations lay down the prescribed substances and processes and implement:

- Directive 87/217/EEC, on the prevention and reduction of environmental pollution by asbestos; and
- Directive 2006/11/EC, on pollution caused by certain dangerous substances discharged into the aquatic environment.

The prescribed substances (Red List) are as follows:

- mercury and its compounds;
- cadmium and its compounds;
- gamma-hexachiorocyclohexane;
- DDT;
- pentachlorophenol and its compounds;
- hexachlorobenzene;
- hexachlorobutadiene;
- aldrin;
- dieldrin;
- endrin;
- carbon tetrachloride;
- polychlorinated biphenyls;
- dichlorvos;
- 1,2-dichloroethane;
- trichlorobenzene;
- atrazine;
- simazine;
- tributyltin compounds;
- triphenyltin compounds;
- trifluralin;
- fenitrothion;
- azinphos-methyl;
- malathion;
- endosulfan.

Chapter 9 – Noise

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation relating to noise pollution and statutory nuisances associated with the generation of noise. This legislation is applicable because the University's operations and have the potential to cause a noise or nuisance if not correctly managed.

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Noise Act 1996
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993
- Statutory Nuisances (Artificial Lighting) (Designation of Relevant Sports) (England) Order 2006

Compliance Obligation	**Noise Act 1996 Chapter 37** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/act/uk/3851/index_o.htm
Overarching Principle	
The aim of the Act is to deal with noise emitted from dwellings which are residential premises in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, between 11:00pm and 7:00am, as well as certain licensed premises. Every local authority and district council has a discretionary power to investigate any complaints of excessive night time noise in their area. If they believe the noise exceeds the permitted level, they can serve a warning notice on the person responsible stating that they may be guilty of an offence if the noise continues. If the noise continues to exceed the permitted level, a fixed penalty notice can be served whereby the person responsible will not be convicted of an offence if they pay a set fine	
Key Features	
This Act came fully into force on the 23 July 1997 and applies to England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Local authority can mean council of any county or county borough and Dwelling means any building, or part of a building, used as a dwelling. Any reference to noise emitted from a dwelling, includes noise emitted from any garden, yard, outhouse or other equipment belonging to, or enjoyed, with the dwelling. The Authority can investigate and serve warning notices, it is an offence not to comply with the provisions of a warning notice, and anyone doing so may be liable on conviction to a fine. Offences can also be dealt with by way of a fixed penalty notice. In England and Wales, the maximum level of noise which may be emitted between the hours of 11:00pm and 7:00am from any dwelling or other premises can be determined by the appropriate person. Different permitted levels can be determined for different circumstances and can be done by reference to other levels of noise. An officer can enter a dwelling or other premises from which noise is being emitted and seize and remove any equipment they feel necessary. This can be done if they believe that although a warning notice has been served, noise is still being emitted from that dwelling or premises between the hours of 11:00pm and 7:00am, which exceeds the permitted level. It is an offence to obstruct an officer carrying out their powers under this section.	

Legislation	**Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3854/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The Anti-social Behaviour Act 2033 applies in England and Wales and strengthens the anti-social behaviour order and Fixed Penalty Notice provisions. It also specifically addresses graffiti, fireworks, public drunkenness and gang activity. Part VI of the Act is concerned with the Environment.	
Key Features	
The Anti-social Behaviour Act sets extends powers for local authorities to clean up the environment, and applies controls over noisy premises, advertisements and waste. Part VI of the Act is concerned with the Environment. Part VI contains a selection of miscellaneous provisions. It gives councils power to serve a closure order on premises causing public nuisance by noise. Councils also now have the power to serve a graffiti removal notice on the person in control (usually the owner) of any surface that is street furniture (street furniture is, usually a telephone box, letterbox, bus stop) where graffiti has been applied, this legislation does not apply to private property. There is a right of appeal to the magistrates court over such a notice, and one ground for appeal is that 'the defacement is neither detrimental to the amenity of the area nor offensive'.	

Legislation	**Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/act/uk/3711/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
Local authorities have a duty to deal with statutory nuisances under the Environmental Protection Act 1990. For noise to amount to a statutory nuisance, it must be 'prejudicial to health or a nuisance'.	
Key Features	
This Act sets out measures for street noise, operating loudspeakers in a street, intruder alarms and covers local council expenses for abating or preventing nuisance from recurring. The Legislation states that a noise constitutes a 'statutory nuisance' if the noise which is the cause of the complaint must be (or is likely to be) either detrimental to a person's health and/or it is interfering (or is likely to interfere) with a person's own enjoyment of their own property and land. The Act applies to vehicles (e.g. from car alarms but not traffic), machinery and other equipment, in the street. Local authorities have a responsibility under the legislation to investigate any complaints about noise emanating from the following: • Building, including commercial and residential premises. • Land, including construction sites, farms, residential gardens and parks. • Vehicles, except general traffic noise. • Machinery, including construction and land maintenance equipment. An Abatement Notice can be served by the local authority if they are satisfied that a noise problem amounts to a statutory nuisance. This notice may require the noise to be stopped altogether or limited to certain times of day. The notice will be served on the person, persons or organisation responsible for the noise.	

Legislation	**Statutory Nuisances (Artificial Lighting) (Designation of Relevant Sports) (England) Order 2006** http://www.cedrec.co.uk/environmental/summary/regulation/si/2903/index_s.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	

The Statutory Nuisances (Artificial Lighting) (Designation of Relevant Sports) (England) Order 2006 SI 781 came into force in 2006 and applies to England only. The Order designates a number of sports with regards to the use of artificial lighting which could be considered a statutory nuisance under Part III of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.
Key Features
This Order sets out a list of 'relevant sports' and the use of artificial lighting on associated sport facilities which could be considered as a statutory nuisance. This Order designates the sports that are "relevant sports" for the purposes of section 80(8A) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. It also designates which sports can use the defence of best practice for artificial light nuisance, such as floodlighting, at outdoor sports facilities. In total 47 different sports are listed within the Order, including athletics, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rugby league, rugby union, tennis and swimming.

Chapter 10 – Legislation crossing over multiple areas

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The legislation in this chapter focuses on those pieces of environmental legislation which relate to a number of the environmental aspects covered in the previous chapters. They are generally overarching pieces of legislation and apply to the University because they cover our activities in all these areas.

The following UK Acts and Regulations are covered within this Chapter:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Control of Pollution Act 1974 Parts 1 and 3
- Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005
- Environment Act 1995
- The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010
- The Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order 2010 (As Amended)
- Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015

Legislation	**Environmental Protection Act 1990** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/act/uk/3761/index_o.htm
EU Directive / Overarching Principle	
The aim of the Act is to provide a framework, which will enable the Secretary of State to enforce regulations in order to prevent pollution from emissions to air, land or water from various processes. Crucially, it contains the main legislation relating to statutory nuisances, introduces the concept of integrated pollution control and also places a duty of care on those involved in the management of waste.	
Key Features	
Part 2 outlines the basic provisions for the management of all waste, which includes details on: o definition of waste; o duty of care requirements; o waste management licences. Provisions are also established for waste reduction schemes. Information to be held on a public register. Part 3 determines what constitutes a statutory nuisance and what action can be taken to abate it. Part 4 sets out the basic provisions for the offence of littering. The Environmental Protection Act 1990 defines some waste from non-domestic sources (such as those generated by schools, universities and hospitals) as household waste but does not provide a	

mechanism to charge for disposal costs of such waste.

A significant amount of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 in respect of waste has now been overtaken by the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2011/988

This Act places a duty on a local authority to investigate complaints of statutory nuisance from people living within its area. This may include complaints of nuisance, such as noise, dust, odour or other nuisances arising on industrial, trade or business premises and being prejudicial to health or a statutory nuisance.

The following issues may constitute statutory nuisances: Noise; Artificial light; Odour; Insects; Smoke; Dust; Premises; Fumes or gases; Accumulation or deposit; and Any other matter declared by any enactment to be a statutory nuisance

Where a local authority establishes any one of these issues constitutes a nuisance (i.e. is unreasonably interfering with the use or enjoyment of someone's premises) or is prejudicial to health they must generally serve an abatement notice on the person responsible. Failure to comply with the notice could result in the person being prosecuted.

Smoke nuisance is also covered by the legislation. One of the primary sources of smoke nuisance is domestic bonfires. Bonfires are not specifically prohibited but under section 79 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, local authorities have a duty to take reasonably practicable steps to investigate complaints of statutory nuisances

Legislation	**Control of Pollution Act 1974 Parts 1 and 3** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/act/uk/3742/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The aim of the Act is to deal with a variety of environmental issues, including waste on land, water pollution, abandoned mines, noise pollution and the prevention of atmospheric pollution.
Much of Part 1 of the Act on waste has been revoked by Part 2 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, but some provisions remain in force.

Key Features

Waste on land

Part 1 of this Act was the first legal control over the disposal of solid waste. Due to certain weaknesses within this section, it was subsequently replaced by Part 2 (Duty of Care) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. The weakness lay in the fact that it only deals with the disposal of waste and not the keeping or treating of waste and it placed little responsibility on any licensed holder with regard to their duties. The revocation of various sections and replacement by the Environmental Protection Act 1990 ensured that various EC waste Directives were implemented and a holistic approach to waste was adopted resulting in a higher level of responsibility.
There are still sections from this Part that remain in force. These include provisions on:

- licensing of disposal of controlled waste;
- collection and disposal of controlled waste;
- waste other than controlled waste;
- reclamation of waste; and
- street cleaning and litter.

The waste disposal licensing system and the majority of the provisions above are now controlled by the Environmental Protection Act 1990, but under certain circumstances they are still relevant.

Noise pollution

Although much of this Act has now been repealed, some provisions of Part 3 on to noise pollution still remain in force. In particular, this Act (COPA) still controls:

- noise from construction sites;
- prior consents with regard to noise from construction sites;
- restrictions on the times that loud speakers can be used in streets;
- noise abatement zones;
- noise from plant and machinery.

In addition, this Act allows for the introduction of Codes of Practice with regard to certain noise generating activities and also introduces the defense of best practicable means.
Although noise is not fully defined, it does however include vibration.

This is an older piece of legislation, which has been steadily replaced and superseded over the years. References to it can still be seen in the context of older Waste Disposal Licences granted by local authorities, but generally speaking it has now been overtaken by The Environmental Protection Act 1990 and by the increasingly specific UK Regulations dealing specifically with waste (see in particular The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005, The List of Wastes (England) Regulations 2005, The Environmental Permitting (England & Wales) Regulations 2010, and The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011).

Legislation	**Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/act/uk/3822/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

This piece of legislation covers a wide array of different environmental and waste legislation. The Act provides local authorities, parish and community councils, and the Environment Agency with more effective powers and tools to tackle poor environmental quality and anti-social behaviour.
In particular it includes sections on nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter, graffiti, waste, noise and dogs.

Key Features

The main sections of relevance to the waste sector are to be found in Chapter 2, which deals with the deposit and disposal of waste, to which there are some notable changes to the Environmental Protection Act 1990. These include:

- Removing the defence of acting under one's employer's instructions; amending the penalties available for offences under section 33 of the 1990 Act, increasing the maximum available fine on summary conviction for the illegal disposal of waste from £20,000 to £50,000 and raising the maximum term of imprisonment on conviction on indictment for non-hazardous waste offences to five years (the same as is already applied for offences involving hazardous waste).
- Inserting a new section 33A into the 1990 Act, where a person is convicted of an offence under section 33 enabling the court to make an order requiring the offender to pay the enforcing authorities' investigation and enforcement costs, and any costs associated with seizure of vehicles involved in the offence; and
- Inserting a new section 33B into the 1990 Act, where a person has been convicted of the unlawful deposit or disposal of controlled waste enabling the court to make an order requiring the offender to pay to either the Environment Agency, a waste collection authority, the occupier of land or the owner of land, any costs incurred by them in removing waste that has been illegally deposited or disposed of in or on land, or in taking steps to eliminate or reduce the consequences of the deposit or both.

Legislation	**Environment Act 1995** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/act/uk/3707/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The aim of the Act relates to a wide range of environmental issues, from the establishment of the Environment Agency and SEPA, to provisions for contaminated land and abandoned mines, National Parks, the control of pollution, conservation of the environment, obligations relating to products and materials, and fisheries.

Key Features

Part 1 establishes the Environment Agency as a single body with the aim of achieving sustainable development and improving environmental protection.
Part 2 amends the following legislation:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990, by inserting Part 2A on contaminated land, which places a responsibility on local authorities to identify contaminated land in their area;
- Water Resources Act 1991, by inserting Chapter 2A into Part 3 on control of pollution of

water resources, to provide new provisions for abandoned mines in England and Wales;
- Control of Pollution Act 1974, by inserting Part 2A to provide similar provisions for abandoned mines in Scotland.

Part 3 makes some amendments to the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 and the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, so that National Park Authorities also act as local planning authorities for their area.
Part 4 sets out provisions for air quality management, and the Secretary of State is required to produce a National Air Quality Strategy.
Part 5 gives extra powers to the Secretary of State, with regard to:

- mineral planning permissions;
- hedgerows;
- drainage;
- fisheries;
- powers of entry.

It also sets out details for a National Waste Management Strategy and for regulations on the recovery, reuse and recycling of materials, which are in force through the Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations SI 2005/3468.

Legislation	**The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010** http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/10752/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations consolidate the system of environmental permitting and revoke and replace the:

- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2007/3538;
- system of consents for discharging water under the Water Resources Act 1991;
- groundwater permitting system in the Groundwater (England and Wales) Regulations SI 2009/2902;
- radioactive substances regulation in the Radioactive Substances Act 1993.

These Regulations add to the provisions in the earlier legislation, which provided a system for permitting waste operations, mining waste operations, mobile plant and installations.
As a result, they implement over 20 EU Directives and the permits themselves implement at least 6 others.

Key Features

The aim of the Regulations is to widen the existing environmental permitting system by integrating regimes covering water discharge consents, groundwater authorisations and radioactive substances. It also includes provisions relating to mining waste and batteries.

This environmental permitting system already covers the regimes previously established for waste management licensing, pollution prevention and control, landfill, waste incineration and the operation of large combustion plants.

Environmental permits are required for industrial and waste activities which could harm human health or the environment unless they are controlled. They apply to installations, waste operations and mobile plants, and their resulting activities are classed as either Part A(1), Part A(2) or Part B. Schedule 1 sets out the activities which need to be controlled.

Where an activity falls under these Regulations, the operator must either obtain a permit or register an exempt operation. Such operations meet the requirements of Schedule 2 and fall within a description of the operations set out in Schedule 3.

All applications for an environmental permit must be made by the operator of a regulated facility to the regulator, who will decide whether to grant authorisation. A single site permit can be issued which authorises multiple sites under the same permit.

Standard rules can be prepared for lower risk waste activities. These are a fixed package of rules to which the operator must adhere. If at any time there is a change in the way a site operates so it falls outside of a standard rules permit, a bespoke environmental permit must be applied for which relates specifically to the facility in question.

Legislation	The Environmental Civil Sanctions (England) Order 2010 http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/10896/index_o.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

The Order which is made under the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 establishes new ways to protect the environment, by focusing on investment in environmental clean-up (Civil sanctions) as opposed to simply paying a fine or serving time in prison (criminal penalties).
It does not replace any current enforcement tools, but aims to provide a more flexible range so the most appropriate enforcement action can be taken when an offence occurs.

Key Features

The following types of civil sanctions can be imposed:

- compliance notices, which require actions to be taken to comply with the law within a certain time period;
- restoration notices, which require steps to be taken to restore the damage caused by non-compliance;
- fixed monetary penalties, which are fairly low fines set by legislation, that can be imposed for certain minor offences, and range from:
  - £100 for an offence committed by an individual, to
  - £300 for an offence committed by a company;
- enforcement undertakings, which are a voluntary agreement, formally accepted by the regulator, to take steps that would make amends for the effects of non-compliance;
- variable monetary penalties, which are a proportionate penalty imposed for more serious offences, and carry a maximum fine of £250,000;
- stop notices, which require an immediate stop to an activity that is causing serious harm, or presents a significant risk of causing serious harm.

Enforcement by the regulator will depend on which of the above civil sanction is applied, and could include:

- legal action against anyone not complying with fixed or variable monetary penalties;
- prosecution for anyone not complying with restoration notices or stop notices;
- the regulator recovering costs of any investigation or legal advice, in some cases.

Legislation	Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) (England) Regs 2015 http://cedrec.com/environmental/summary/regulation/si/21882/index_s.htm

EU Directive / Overarching Principle

These Regulations impose obligations on operators of certain activities requiring them to prevent or remediate environmental damage. They apply to damage to protected species, natural habitats, sites of special scientific interest (SSSIs), water and land and implement Directive 2004/35/EC, on environmental liability. In doing so, they consolidate, revoke and replace the Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations SI 2009/153.

Key Features

These Regulations apply in relation to environmental damage if it is caused by an activity mentioned in the Full Text of Schedule 2 to these Regulations.
In the case of environmental damage to a protected species or natural habitat or a site of special scientific interest, these Regulations also apply in relation to environmental damage caused by any other activity if the operator intended to cause environmental damage; or was negligent as to whether environmental damage would be caused.

Areas of application - Damage to: surface water or groundwater / marine waters / a site of special scientific interest / a protected species or natural habitat / land

Preventing environmental damage
An operator of an activity that causes an imminent threat of environmental damage, or an imminent threat of damage where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the damage will become environmental damage, must immediately:

- take all practicable steps to prevent the damage; and
- (unless the threat has been eliminated) send all relevant details to the appropriate enforcing authority.

The enforcing authority may serve a notice on an operator that:

- describes a threat of a kind as mentioned above;
- specifies the measures required to prevent the damage; and
- requires the operator to take those measures, or measures at least equivalent to them, within the period specified in the notice.

Preventing further environmental damage

An operator of an activity that has caused environmental damage, must immediately:

- take all practicable steps to prevent further damage; and
- notify all relevant details to the enforcing authority

The enforcing authority may serve a notice on an operator that:

- describes damage of a kind mentioned in the first paragraph of this provision;
- requires the operator to provide additional information on any damage that has occurred;
- specifies the measures required to prevent further damage; and
- requires the operator to take those measures, or measures at least equivalent to them, within the period specified in the notice.

Action by the enforcing authority

Any duty in this Part on the operator of an activity may be carried out by the enforcing authority instead of the operator:

- in an emergency;
- if the operator cannot be ascertained; or
- if the operator fails to comply with a notice issued under the two provisions immediately above.

Remediate any damage which does occur

Chapter 11 – Other drivers and external factors

Applicability of Compliance Obligations

The entries in this chapter focus on the areas of obligation we have which are not legislative but we are committed to adhering to or applying as an essential part of our business either in response to an environmental aspect or the management and reporting of these.

The University must consider the following other factors:

- The requirements of the standard ISO14001 and the clauses contained within this.
- Data Reporting requirements to HESA, on aspects such as Energy, Carbon, Waste and Travel.
- The requirement to have a Carbon Management Plan
- The requirement to notify NQA of any breach of legislation which may lead to a prosecution.

The University is currently utilising the LiFE (Learning in Future Environments) Index and responding to the AUDE Green Score Card, but has made no commitment to doing so.

The University will be assessed by the People and Planet Green League but as this uses publicly accessible information from HESA and our website the University has made no commitment to supporting this.

Compliance Obligation	ISO14001 Requirements
Overarching Principle	
The University is required to comply with the clauses of ISO14001 in order to maintain the standard. This is assessed through internal and external audits.	

Key Features
This means undertaking the appropriate elements of: • Planning • Implementing • Operating • Checking and Correcting • Maintaining an EMS Manual. Planning involves a baseline review and awareness of the site history and site set up Implementation requires an assessment of legal & other requirements, the identification of aspects and their impacts, the creation of objectives and targets and the establishment of an Environmental Policy. Operating involves the identification of resources, roles and responsibilities, the establishment of competencies, training and awareness, the monitoring and recording of communication, the control of documentation, the creation of operational controls and the establishment of emergency response procedures. Checking and correcting includes the identification of monitoring and measuring requirements, an evaluation of compliance, the recording of nonconformity, corrective and preventative actions, the control of records, undertaking internal audits and establishing a management review. An EMS Manual must also be maintained detailing the procedures required.

Compliance Obligation	Data Reporting Requirements to HESA
Overarching Principle	
The University is required each year to complete a data return to HESA, this covers many areas including some not relevant to environmental performance. The content and timing of the data return to HESA is stipulated by that process and needs to be adhered to.	
Key Features	
The data reported to HESA includes data on • Energy use • Water use • Waste produced • Travel • Carbon The data is split between non-residential and residential operations across a range of factors for each area. The recording of space and staff/students numbers enables an analysis of data in comparison to other institutions	

Compliance Obligation	The requirement to have a Carbon Management Plan
Overarching Principle	
The requirement to have a Carbon Management Plan stems from the Higher Education Funding Council proposal for a Carbon Reduction Target and Strategy for Higher Education in England (HEFCE 2010/01, January 2010). This was in response to the Climate Change Act 2008	

Key Features
HEFCE required institutions to produce plans that have clearance from a governing body or its relevant committee and to publish these plans and subsequent progress against them.

Compliance Obligation	**The requirement to notify NQA**
Overarching Principle	
There is a requirement to notify NQA of any breach of legislation which may lead to a prosecution	
Key Features	
It is a contractual stipulation that we notify NQA as our ISO14001 assessment body of any incident which is deemed to be a breach of legislation and which may lead to a prosecution.	