

Neath Port Talbot College Group

Register of Environmental Legislation, Regulations and other Requirements

Ref	Legislation & Regulatory Requirements	Regulator	Environmental Effect Covered	Relevance to The Company
Waste Management				
L1	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II	EA	<p>Section 33 of the Act makes it an offence to treat, keep or dispose of controlled waste without a waste management license, or “in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health”.</p> <p>Section 34 introduces a statutory Duty of Care for all those producing or dealing with waste.</p>	NPTC Group disposes of all waste in accordance with the Duty of Care.
L2	<p>The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011</p> <p>The Waste (England & Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2014</p>	EA	<p>The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 came into force on 29 March 2011. They update some aspects of waste controls and revoke a number of predeceasing regulations including;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 • The Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994 • The Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) (Amendment) Regulations 1998 • The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003 • The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Amendment of Section 57) (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 <p>The regulations;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • require businesses to confirm that they have applied the waste management hierarchy when transferring waste and to include a declaration on their waste transfer note or consignment note, along with their SIC Code; • introduce a two-tier system for waste carrier and broker registration, which includes those who carry their own waste, and introduces a new concept of a waste dealer; 	<p>NPTC Group ensures that all waste is disposed of with a licensed contractor or confirm that they have an exemption note if they are recycling the waste.</p> <p>All waste contractors used by the NPTC have been contacted and asked for the appropriate waste documentation or exemption notes.</p> <p>NPTC Group ensures all Waste Transfer / Consignment Notes obtained by the College include a declaration stating that the waste hierarchy has been applied and their SIC Code.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make amendments to hazardous waste controls and definition; • exclude some categories of waste from waste controls <p>The Regulations also;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require anyone who produces, receives, holds, carries, treats or disposes of controlled waste or who, as a broker, has control of such waste, to prepare & retain written descriptions of waste & transfer notes & to furnish copies on request. The transfer notes should contain a description of the waste & all parties in the transaction & be kept for a minimum of two years. Waste should only be transferred to an authorised person. • Makes it a criminal offence to transport waste without being registered with the EA. Registration is not necessary if carriers are transporting waste that they have produced themselves, unless it is of building or demolition origin. Vehicles responsible for fly-tipping may be seized. <p>The 2014 Amendment implements the requirements of the Revised EU Waste Framework Directive and effectively removes the legal requirement for a Waste Transfer Note to be obtained for each movement of waste. In place of a waste transfer note sufficient 'Written Information' is to be obtained. Such 'Written Information' must still meet strict requirements of the 2011 Regulations and must include the information required by Regulation 35 of the 2011 Regulations.</p> <p>The 2014 Regulations also add a new list of relevant offences for the purpose of refusing the registration of carriers, brokers and dealers of controlled waste.</p>	
<p>L3</p>	<p>Hazardous Waste Regulations Waste. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 SI 507</p>	<p>EA</p>	<p>These regulations came into force in July 2004, however they will be policed from July 2005. Waste must be defined on the Waste Consignment Note in accordance with the European Waste Catalogue (visit Environment Agency website www.environment-agency.gov.uk). Producers, carriers and</p>	<p>All waste is kept in a controlled manner - e.g. hazardous waste is stored in a secure storage area, which is not accessible to members of the public. Hazardous waste is not stored at NPTC Group</p>

			<p>disposers are required to keep a register of consignment notes for a minimum of 3 years.</p> <p>Amends 2005/894 by increasing the maximum limit of hazardous waste that can be produced in any year without registering with the regulator from 200kg to 500kg.</p>	<p>for more than 12 months as a time.</p> <p>NPTC Group has identified possible hazardous waste arising from its operations. Details have been included on a waste monitoring sheet and include florescent strip and energy efficient bulbs, certain electrical appliances, chemicals, solvents, oils and COSHH regulated substances. All hazardous Waste Consignment Notes will be retained for 3 years.</p> <p>Hazardous waste streams are to be monitored by weight. If over 500 kg of hazardous waste is produced per annum, NPTC Group will register with the Environment Agency as a Producer of Hazardous Waste. The following campuses are currently registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neath Campus AAH811 • Building Crafts Centre AAH813 • Afan Campus NEK980 • Construction Training NIV857 • Tawe House NWV533 • Fronlas Farm AAJ721 • Newtown ALA818 <p>Hazardous waste streams are identified using the European Waste Catalogue.</p>
L5	<p>Environmental Permitting (EP) Regulations 2010</p> <p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) 2012</p>	EA	<p>Environmental Permitting</p> <p>The Environmental Permitting (EP) Regulations came into force on 6 April 2010 combine Pollution Prevention and Control (PPC) and Waste Management Licensing (WML) regulations.</p> <p>The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) (Amendment) 2012 extends the permitting regime introduced in 2008 and amended in 2010 (which provided a unified system for permitting waste operations, mining waste operations, mobile plant and installations) to include water discharge consents, groundwater permits and radioactive substances regulations. The new</p>	<p>All waste is disposed of with a permitted waste contractor or a contractor with an exemption note if they are recycling waste.</p> <p>If carrying waste NPTC Group are to register as a waste carrier with NRW.</p> <p>Fronlas Farm have registered a number of waste exemptions (EPR/G558EW Expiry: 13.11.2016). Exemptions cover the following activities:</p>

			Regulations also introduce the new waste exemptions regime which was consulted upon in 2008, 2009 and 2011.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1 • D7 • T23 • T6 • U1 • U10 • U8
L6	<p>End of Life Vehicles Regulations 2003</p> <p>The End-of-Life Vehicles (Amendment) Regulations 2010</p>	EA	A Certificate of Destruction (CoD) must be provided free of charge to the last holder/owner of an ELV when it passes to an authorized treatment facility for treatment. The Regulations also modify all existing site waste management licenses to meet the Directive's requirements as set out in Schedule 5 to the Regulations. All previously exempt recovery operations must now be authorised by a site license, except those carried out on depolluted vehicles.	Issue of the CoD can only be done by an ATF, and is the only way to ensure that the vehicle will be depolluted and dismantled in accordance with the requirements of the ELV regs, DVLA will be notified that the vehicle no longer exists and it will be removed from the vehicle register.
L7	<p>The Controlled Waste Regulations 2012</p> <p>The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2012</p>	EA	<p>The Regulations replace the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 in England and Wales, providing for the classification of waste (household, industrial or commercial waste), and listing the types of waste for which local authorities may make a charge for collection and disposal.</p> <p>Under the new legislation, local authorities can charge for the disposal of waste arising from a wider range of non-domestic premises than the 1992 Regulations permitted.</p>	NPTC Group already pays for the collection and disposal of their waste as they are a private organisation, whose waste is collected and disposed of by a number of private waste contractors.
L8	<p>Finance Act 1996 Part III</p> <p>Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 (SI 1996/1527) (as amended 1996, 1998, 1999, 2002 and 2003 (twice))</p> <p>Landfill Tax (Contaminated Land) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1529)</p> <p>Landfill Tax (Qualifying Material) Order 1996 (SI 1996/1528)</p>	Customs & Excise	<p>Cover registration procedures, accounting and credits against payment for operators who make a voluntary contribution to an approved environmental trust. Empower HM Customs and Excise to levy a tax on the disposal of waste to landfill. Apply two levels of tax, a lower rate which applies to listed inactive or inert wastes, and a standard rate which applies to all other taxable wastes. Certain wastes are exempt from the tax. Tax of currently £32 per tonne on waste going to landfill.</p> <p>Sets out the provisions for exempting waste generated as a result of cleaning up historically contaminated land.</p> <p>Defines the categories of waste which are subject to the lower rate of tax.</p>	NPTC Group are aware that all waste being landfilled will have £40/tonne tax incurred which increased by £8/tonne on 1st April each year to 2013.

L9	Landfill Directive 2002	EA	Sets challenging targets for reductions of biodegradable municipal waste to landfill, introduces classification for landfill sites, specifies that only treated wastes will be accepted & bans the disposal of specified wastes. e.g. liquids, tyres, as well as co-disposal. Prescribed short & long-term targets for compliance.	NPTC Group ensure that only appropriate waste is sent for disposal at landfill.
L10	Waste Electronic and Electrical Goods (WEEE) Directive, effective March 2007. Adopted by European Commission (i.e. Member States).	EA	Requires manufacturers to bear the cost of recovery and treatment of such goods is now spilt into two separate directives on waste recovery and restrictions on the use of hazardous substances, with a third directive dealing with standards for design and manufacture of the equipment.	NPTC Group ensures that all waste electrical and electronic goods e.g. computer monitors, printers, circuit boards etc. are disposed of using an appropriate & licensed contractor.
L11	Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009 SI 890	EA	Mixed waste batteries and certain types of batteries are classed as hazardous/special waste. You must only transport your waste batteries to sites that have the appropriate environmental permit, waste management license or exemption from your environmental regulator. Businesses must ensure that a special waste consignment note is completed prior to moving any waste batteries produced on the premises.	All batteries are to be separated from other waste streams and disposed of as hazardous waste. Only appropriately licensed/permitted waste contractors will be allowed to take batteries. Consignment notes will be retained for three years.

L12	Landfill Regulations (pre-treatment of waste), 2007.	EA	This new regulation applies to general, non-hazardous waste streams. From October 30th 2007, landfills will no longer be able to accept waste that has not been treated. As a waste producer, you will have to declare and certify whether your waste has been treated or not. Pre-treatment can happen in two ways: 1. Your business can segregate a part (or parts) of your waste and arrange for that to be recycled or, 2. Leave your waste mixed, and pay the increasing surcharge to have it sorted at a transfer station facility.	NPTC Group strives to segregate waste as much as possible before it is sent for disposal.
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Water and Effluent Controls				
L13	<p>Water Resources Act 1991</p> <p>Water Resources (Licenses) Regulations 1965 (as amended)</p>	EA	<p>The Water Resources Act 1991 (WRA 1991) was amended by the Environment Act 1995, but remains the principal legislation regarding discharges to controlled waters.</p> <p>It is an offence to cause or knowingly permit any poisonous, noxious or polluting matter or any solid waste matter to enter controlled waters.</p> <p>Discharge consents can be obtained from the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Section 85 of the Water Resources Act 91 for sewage discharge permitted either by consent or by authorisation, can be obtained by the Environment Agency. The limits set on the concentration; characteristics & volume of effluent discharged depend on the sensitivity & use of the receiving water.</p> <p>If abstraction of water becomes close to or exceeds the threshold of 20 cubic metres per day a license must be obtained from the Environmental Agency</p>	NPTC Group will not make any unauthorised discharges to surface water or controlled waters without agreement from the EA.
L14	Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act 1975	EA	Make it an offence to discharge effluent into controlled waters which will result in damage to fish, their food, spawn or spawning grounds.	NPTC Group will not make any unauthorised discharges to surface water or controlled waters.
L15	Groundwater Regs. Implementing EC Directive 80/68 EEC,	EA	Regulations extend to previously unregulated processes by requiring authorisation for disposal to land of List I and List II substances which may pollute groundwater. Activities already regulated by a waste management license are exempt.	NPTC Group will not make any unauthorised discharges which may pollute the ground water.
L16	Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009	EA	<p>http://www.opsi.gov.uk/si/si2009/uksi_20090153_en_1</p> <p>This regulation requires businesses to take responsibility for and report any environmental damage to land, water or biodiversity caused by their activities. If you or your business carries out an activity that causes environmental damage, you will have to remedy the change. There is a vital need for all The Companys to be aware of what changes they may need to make. To do so please check on to the Netregs website.</p>	<p>If NPTC Group carries out any activity that causes environmental damage as it is defined in The Environmental Liability Directive, it will have to remedy the damage.</p> <p>If NPTC Group's activities threaten to cause environmental damage, or have caused</p>

			<p>Under the regulations, environmental damage is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -serious damage to surface or ground water -contamination of land where there is a significant risk to human health -serious damage to EU protected natural habitats and species or damage to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs). 	<p>environmental damage, we must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -take steps to prevent the damage (or further damage) occurring -inform the Environment Agency or other authorities who will tell you what you must do to prevent and/or remedy the damage. <p>If the Environment Agency has to remedy the damage for you, you will have to pay the costs.</p>
L17	<p>Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999</p>	EA	<p>Enable Environment Agency to serve notice on a polluter or potential polluter to remedy or prevent water pollution.</p>	<p>NPTC Group have prepared a Pollution Prevention Plan and Emergency Preparedness Plan to reduce the possibility of any incident arising and control any spillage.</p> <p>NPTC Group has not been subject to any previous pollution problems in relation to these regulations.</p>
Air Emissions				
L18	<p>EU Regulation on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 2037/2000</p> <p>Other relevant legislation:</p> <p>Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2002</p> <p>Fluorinated Greenhouse Gas Regulations 2009</p> <p>Ozone Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations 2009</p>	EA	<p>http://www.netregs.gov.uk/netregs/63183.aspx</p> <p>Places controls on the production/importation/exportation/placing on the market/use/recovery/recycling/reclamation/destruction of substances including CFC's, halons, carbon tetrachloride, 1,1,1 – trichloroethane, methyl bromide, hydrobromofluorocarbons and HCFC's.</p> <p>The use of HCFC's is banned with effect from 1 October 2000 in certain appliances and for the use as refrigerants from 1 January 2001 with a general phasing-out in firefighting equipment by 31 December 2003.</p> <p>The production of some substances is prohibited immediately (with effect from 1 October 2000) with production of methyl bromide to be phased out by January 2005 and HCFC's by the end of 2025.</p> <p>This regulation aims to reduce the release of substances that damage the ozone layer. The 'Regulations on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer' were introduced into the UK in 2000 for industrial equipment and from 1 Jan 2002 for household fridges and freezers. The regulations cover:</p>	<p>NPTC Group has maintenance programmes in place for equipment. A waste transfer/consignment note will be retained for all chemicals removed by maintenance companies.</p> <p>NPTC Group are to obtain the F-Gas Company Certificate for all refrigeration and air condition contractors used, and the Category 1 Training Certificates of the engineers undertaking the works.</p>

			<p>solvents foam blowing agents firefighting fluids Refrigerants. The majority of CFCs and HCFCs are contained in the foam insulation of a fridge or freezer and equipment containing these substances must therefore be disposed of through a process that recovers them. There are at least 10 such plants in the UK.</p>	
L19	The Clean Air Act 1993 Section 2	LA/EA	<p>Consolidates the provisions of earlier Acts (1956 and 1968 Clean Air Acts). Regulations made under earlier legislation still apply. Controls emissions of dark and black smoke from chimneys and industrial and trade premises; and grit, dust and fumes from non-domestic furnaces. Gives the Secretary of State and local authorities the power to set up smoke control areas within which smoke emissions are strictly controlled.</p>	No waste of any type will be burnt in on site.
Contaminated Land				
L20	<p>The Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part IIA (as amended under Part II of The Environment Act 1995).</p> <p>Contaminated Land (Wales) Regulations 2001</p>	LA/EA	<p>Provides statutory framework for contaminated land.</p> <p>LA are required to identify contaminated land within their areas, with "Special Sites" being regulated by the EA. Identified sites are to be cleaned to a "suitable for use" standard, with Remediation Notices being served on the person who originally caused the contamination, advocating the "Polluter Pays Principle". If this person cannot be found, then the owner/occupier will be held responsible.</p>	<p>NPTC Group will not undertake any activities which could cause contamination of the ground water.</p> <p>NPTC Group has satisfied itself that it is not the owner of contaminated land. No reference to activities associated with contaminated land (heavy industrial uses, tanning, etc.) have been uncovered.</p>
Statutory Nuisance				
L21	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part III	LA	<p>Enables local authorities & private individuals to take action to secure abatement of nuisances such as noise, odours, dust etc.</p>	NPTC Group will provide PPE for those working in high noise level areas and will aim to reduce noise and nuisance as a result of the operations as far as possible.
L22	Noise & Statutory Nuisance Act 1993	LA	<p>Concerned with street noise from sources such as vehicles, equipment, machinery & burglar alarms. Also deals with the recovery of expenses incurred by the local authority in abating a statutory nuisance.</p>	

	Clean Neighbourhoods Act 2005	LA	The Clean Neighbourhoods Act 2005 deals with many of the problems affecting the quality of local environments and provides local authorities, community councils and EA with effective powers and means to confront poor environmental quality and anti-social behaviour. In particular the Act includes sections on nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter, graffiti, waste, noise and dogs.	NPTC Group has various controls implemented to manage the aspects of the College that are affected by the Clean Neighbourhoods Act 2005; however NPTC are aware that they cannot fully control student's compliance with this piece of legislation when students leave College property.
Transport				
L23	Road Traffic (Vehicle Emissions) (Fixed Penalty) Regulations 1997	LA	Allows authorised LA officers to stop vehicles on the road and test vehicle emissions to ensure they comply with MOT standards. Drivers face a £60 fine for non-compliance.	NPTC Group ensures that all company vehicles have up to date MOT's
L24	The Road Vehicles (Construction and Use) (Amendment No. 5) Regulations 1995	LA	Tightened in-service emission requirements for cars and light goods vehicles with effect from 25 September 1995.	NPTC Group ensures that all company vehicles have up to date MOT's
Asbestos				
L25	Control of Asbestos at Work Regulations 2012	HSE	Impose duties on employers for the protection of employees who may be exposed to asbestos at work.	NPTC Group has an asbestos policy in forces for each site where asbestos is present. There should be a record, compiled by a "competent person" of all materials known to contain asbestos.
L26	The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994 (CDM)	HSE	Require the client/The Company to provide the planning supervisor with information about the project which is relevant to health and safety. This information might, for instance, include previous surveys of the building for asbestos. For more information see Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994: The role of the client.	NPTC Group ensures that all staff/contractors are provided with information relating to the presence of asbestos on the site and that appropriate working practices are followed.
L27	The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974	HSE	Requires you to protect the health and safety of people who might be affected by your undertaking, whether they work for you or not. The Management of Health and Safety Work Regulations 1999 expand on these duties by requiring employers to assess risks to the health and safety of employees and others who might work on their premises, to identify what measures are needed to protect them.	NPTC Group makes appropriate arrangements to put in place the necessary preventative or protective measures.

Nature Conservation & Biodiversity				
L28	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	NRW	Forms the basis of most statutory wildlife protection in the UK. Specifically, Part II is concerned with nature conservation and habitat or site protection through the designation of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs). Development of such Sites or Reserves requires consultation with English Nature in England or the Countryside Council for Wales, as appropriate. These agencies have a duty to identify and notify SSSIs. The 2000 Act further strengthens the nature conservation legislation by providing extensive powers to maintain and preserve SSSIs which will affect their creation and management and enhance the enforcement of their requirements. Part 1 covers the protection of birds, wild creatures and plants.	NPTC Group ensures guidance from an appropriate authority is followed if working in nature conservation area.
L29	The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc.) Regulations 1994 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011	NRW	Implements in part the EU Habitat Directive (92/43), providing 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. The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 consolidate all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994.	Requires NPTC Group to carry out their activities in a way which controls any damaging operations. Stop work and contact NRW for advice on protected species of animals (schedule 2 - e.g. great crested newts, bats otters) or plants (schedule 4 – e.g. fen orchids, early gentian).
L30	The Protection of Badgers Act 1992	NRW	Provides for the protection of badgers and their setts by making it an offence to damage or interfere with them, subject to certain exemptions and licensed activities.	NPTC Group will identify whether there are any badgers living the vicinity of the planned works.
L31	Hedgerow Regulations 1997	NRW	Prohibits the removal or destruction of hedgerows which may be defined as protected under the regulations. Criteria have been set to assign the value of hedgerows for designation.	NPTC Group is aware of the regulations and will consider their implications before undertaking development works which may have an impact on older hedgerows. If in doubt NPTC Group will consult the local planning authority.
L32	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	NRW	Contains important provisions for access, rights of way and areas of outstanding natural beauty (AONBs) as well as nature conservation. Places specific obligations for the protection of sites of special	NPTC Group will ensure they do not close or obstruct rights of way. The Local Authority will be contacted for further guidance if unsure.

			scientific interest (SSSIs) and introduced the new offence of 'reckless' damage.	
L33	Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999	NRW	Prescribe the form of Tree Preservation Orders and the procedures for their making, confirmation, variation or revocation. Except in prescribed circumstances, the consent of the planning authority is required before any tree so protected can be cut down or otherwise, cut, damaged or destroyed.	Before damaging, cutting down or destroying trees, NPTC Group will contact the local planning authority to clarify whether a Tree Preservation Order is in place.
Agriculture				
L34	Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986	LA/HSE	<p>These regulations define those types of pesticides which are subject to control and those which are excluded, the prescribe 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.</p> <p>Under COPR all pesticides must gain approval before their advertisement, sale, supply, storage or use is permitted, this is approved by Ministers following an application. Each product approval is granted subject to specific Conditions of Approval, which are legal requirements and must be observed.</p> <p>It is the duty of the employer to ensure that persons in their employment who may be required to sell, supply, store and use pesticides are provided with instruction, training and guidance as is necessary to enable those persons to comply with any requirements provided in and under these Regulations.</p>	<p>Fronlas Farm and NPTC Group's Horticultural Departments use pesticides.</p> <p>All members of staff who use pesticides are competent and have received the necessary training.</p> <p>Usage is closely monitored and COSHH is retained for all products.</p>
L35	The Nitrate Pollution Prevention Regulations 2008 The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Amendment) Regulations 2012 The Nitrate Pollution Prevention (Designation and Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations 2013	NRW	<p>These Regulations apply to any holding in a nitrate vulnerable zone designated as such in these Regulations.</p> <p>The occupier of a holding must ensure that, in any year beginning 1st January, the total amount of nitrogen in livestock manure applied to the holding, whether directly by an animal or by spreading, does not exceed 170 kg multiplied by the area of the holding in hectares. In calculating the area of the holding for the purposes of ascertaining the amount of nitrogen permitted to be spread on the holding, no account is taken of surface waters, any hard standing, buildings, roads or any woodland, unless that woodland is used for grazing.</p>	Fronlas Farm has not been identified as a NVZ.

			<p>The occupier of the holding must also ensure that, in any twelve month period, the total amount of nitrogen in organic manure spread on any given hectare on the holding does not exceed the limits set for each specific crop.</p> <p>If your farm is in an NVZ you must also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan all use of livestock manure and manufactured nitrogen fertilisers • Produce a risk map for any land where you intend to spread organic manure • Comply with the field limit, the Max (crop nitrogen requirement) limit, closed periods and spreading controls for spreading manufactured nitrogen fertilisers and organic manures • Comply with the livestock manure N (nitrogen) farm limit 	
L36	Water Resources (Control of Pollution) (Silage, Slurry and Agriculture Fuel Oil) (Wales) Regulations 2010	NRW	<p>These Regulations revoke and replace the Control of Pollution (Silage, Slurry and Agricultural Fuel Oil) Regulations 1991.</p> <p>The Regulations set standards for storing silage, slurries and agricultural fuel oil, so as to minimise the risk of water pollution. The Regulations apply to all installations used, constructed, substantially reconstructed, or substantially enlarged after September 1991.</p> <p>The regulations also requires all new stores to meet the requirements of the regulations in relation to durability life, maintenance and safety zones (Installations should not be constructed, and silage, effluent, slurry or fuel oil must not be stored, within 10 metres of any inland freshwaters or coastal waters which any leakage could enter).</p> <p>It the Agency considers that there is a significant risk of pollution it has powers to serve a notice on you requiring you to take action to improve existing installations. You will have a minimum of 28 days to comply with the Notice.</p>	NPTC Group will ensure that silage, slurry and fuel oil are maintained in accordance with Welsh Assembly regulations.
L37	The Sludge (Use in Agriculture) Regulations 1989	NRW	<p>These regulations state no one should cause or knowingly permit sludge to be used on agricultural land unless the requirements of</p>	NPTC Group are aware of the regulations and only allow sludge spreading during appropriate

			<p>the regulation are fulfilled and that where any sludge or septic tank sludge has been used on agricultural land the activities stated in the regulations should not take place for a given period.</p> <p>Every sludge producer shall prepare and maintain a register containing details of the sludge they have supplied and make it available for inspection by the Secretary of State at all reasonable times.</p> <p>Where sludge has been used on any land, other than by or on behalf of the sludge producer, the occupier of that land shall provide the detailed information regarding its use to the sludge producer.</p>	conditions
L38	<p>Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2006</p> <p>Veterinary Medicines (Amendment) Regulations 2013 & 2014</p>	AVHLA DEFRA	<p>Everyone who will be involved in the dipping operation must be properly trained and competent. This is just as important whether you use an organophosphorous (OP) sheep dip or a synthetic pyrethroid (SP) sheep dip.</p> <p>Under the Veterinary Medicines Regulations 2006 it is an offence to use sheep dip unless this is done by, or under the supervision and in the presence of, a person who holds a Certificate of Competence in the Safe Use of Sheep Dips.</p> <p>The Veterinary Medicines Regulations are regularly amended. The 2014 Regulations correct a number of errors made in the previous Regulations.</p>	<p>Sheep dipping is undertaken in compliance with the regulations.</p> <p>All other veterinary work is undertaken by external vets. NPTC Group ensure they are appropriately trained and qualified.</p>
L39	<p>The Animal By-Products (Wales) Regulations 2006</p> <p>The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2014</p>	AVHLA DEFRA	<p>ABPs are divided into 3 categories, based on the risks they pose:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Category 1 ABPs are classed as high risk • Category 2 ABPs are classed as high risk • Category 3 ABPs are classed as low risk <p>Premises that receive, handle, use, treat or destroy animal by-products must be approved under the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2006. These include premises such as rendering plants, incinerators, pet food plants, compost/biogas, intermediate plants, tanneries and knackery yards.</p> <p>The 2014 Regulations revoke, in relation to Wales, the Animal By-</p>	NPTC Group ensure all ABPs are handled and disposed of in line with the regulations.

			Products (Identification) Regulations 1995 (S.I. 1995/614) and revoke and remake the Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (Wales) (No. 2) Regulations 2011.	
L40	The Cattle Identification (Wales) Regulations 2007	DEFRA	Cattle are required to be identified and registered with British Cattle Movement Service within 27 days of birth. Movements are required to be reported within 3 days. BCMS maintain the Great Britain Cattle Tracing System (CTS) (external link) on behalf of Welsh Government, Scottish Government and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA).	Fronlas Farm are legally required to register all cattle. This is done electronically through BCMS's Cattle Tracing System.
L41	Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011	LA	These Regulations consolidate, with amendments, the provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (England and Wales) Regulations 1999. An EIA is mandatory for certain farm developments, such as large installations for the intensive rearing of poultry and pigs, and for developments in sensitive locations such as Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty. Improvement of uncultivated or semi-natural land may also be require an EIA.	NPTC Group are aware of the Regulations and will obtain the necessary planning permission before undertaking any development works.
L42	Agricultural Sector (Wales) Act 2014	WAG	The purpose of the Act is to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a distinct statutory regime for the agricultural sector in Wales. • Enable the establishment of an Agricultural Advisory Panel • Assist in building the foundation for a resilient, sustainable and efficient agricultural industry Wales. • Promote professionalism in the agricultural sector 	NPTC Group are aware of the Act and its benefits.
Other legislation controls an requirements				
L43	Town & Country Planning Legislation Planning (Listed building & Conservation Areas) Act 1990	LA	Conditions on type of development permitted e.g. visual aspects (appearance of buildings) & noise etc. Requires compilation of list of buildings of special interest (historical or architectural). Specific consent is required to demolish, alter or	NPTC Group will ensure that any planning requirements are implemented.

			<p>extend such a building.</p> <p>Provides for creation of conservation areas of special historic interest (cities, towns or villages) & that such status is taken into account in the assessment of planning applications.</p>	
L44	<p>Health & Safety at Work Act 1974</p> <p>Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH Regulations)</p> <p>REACH Regulations</p>	LA/HSE	<p>Provides a comprehensive integrated regulatory system to protect the health, safety & welfare for employees.</p> <p>Safe handling/storage/use & transportation of substances hazardous to health.</p>	NPTC Group will ensure that all chemicals in accordance with the product data sheets and/or guidance information. Ensure up to date product data sheets are held and that staff are trained accordingly, particularly for hazardous materials.
L45	Climate Change Levy	H.M Customs & Excise	<p>Introduced in 2001 as a tax on energy use in industry, commerce & public sector, with offset cuts in National Insurance Contributions & with additional support for energy efficiency schemes & renewable sources.</p> <p>Rates of levy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 0.43 p/kWh for ELECTRICITY - 0.15 p/kWh for GAS - 1.17 p/kg COAL - 0.96 p/kg LPG 	NPTC Group are aware that they are paying the climate change levy for grid supplied electricity and gas.
L46	Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship.	WAG	Conform to the requirements of the ESDGC (Education for Sustainable Development and Global Citizenship) outlined by the Welsh Assembly Government.	Guidance on environmental issues is given to students via course curriculum and ESDGC.
L47	<p>The Energy Performance of Building Regulations 2007</p> <p>The Energy Performance of Buildings (Certificates and Inspections)(England and Wales)(Amendment) Regulations 2012</p>	TS	These Regulations implement lays down requirements for the production of energy performance certificates when buildings are constructed, sold or rented and sets requirements for the display of certificates in large public buildings and for the regular inspections of air-conditioning systems.	NPTC Group has EPC for all College buildings and display their relevant DEC's within them. NPTC Group is aware that their EPC's must be renewed at least every 10 Years.

L48	Cross-Compliance Scheme	DEFRA	<p>Anyone claiming payment for the Single Payment Scheme (SPS) - or certain rural development schemes - must follow a set of rules called 'cross compliance'.</p> <p>The rules include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Statutory Management Requirements' (SMRs) • Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions' (GAECs) • A requirement to maintain a certain level of permanent pasture 	Fronlas Farm comply with the rules and policies of the Cross-Compliance Scheme.
L49	Glastir Scheme	WAG	<p>Glastir is the sustainable land management scheme for Wales Glastir pays for the delivery of specific environmental goods and services aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tackling climate change • improving water management • maintaining and enhancing biodiversity 	Fronlas Farm participates in the Glastir Scheme and aims to ensure that the Farm's environmental impact is kept to a minimum.

The Register of Environmental Legislation will be reviewed at least annually, and amended as necessary with additions to the form above.

NPTC will undertake periodic checks to ensure that the service area remains up to date with new legislation which may impact on its operations.

Any new pieces of environmental legislation, regulations and other requirements will be added to the Register of Environmental Legislation and staff will be informed of any changes to the Register of Environmental Legislation where they impact on their role within NPTC Group.

Signed:

Date:

Review Date: August 2015