

Red Tape Challenge – Environment Theme proposals

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Introduction

The Environment theme has been open for comment since April 2011, with a ‘spotlight’ period in September 2011. Following a vigorous challenge process incorporating the 3,500 crowd-sourced comments and inbox submissions, views from our Sounding Board of environmental organisations and business representatives, as well as views from a separate panel of businesses, we are pleased to announce the results.

Of 255 regulations, 132 will be improved, mainly through simplification or consolidation; 70 will be kept as they are, to uphold important environmental protections; and 53 obsolete regulations will be removed. There will also be a new drive to introduce smarter implementation on the ground.

Please note: Many of these proposals are subject to further public or stakeholder consultation

Waste

Waste Transfer Notes

You told us it is burdensome for small businesses to fill in Waste Transfer Notes

23.5 million Waste Transfer Notes are currently produced in the UK each year. We will look to free businesses from having to fill in Waste Transfer Notes by allowing them to use other forms of evidence instead, such as invoices, to record certain required information.

A quick and easy electronic recording system will also be introduced from January 2014 which will do away with unnecessary admin, saving businesses at least £5million per year.

Hazardous Waste

You told us there is too much paperwork on the disposal of Hazardous Waste and that the guidance is over-complicated

The Environment Agency is keen to look to extend the current system to allow direct electronic upload of hazardous waste returns to reduce the amount of paperwork businesses have to produce.

The Environment Agency will also publish simplified and reduced guidance for recording hazardous waste disposal (currently 31 pages long) before summer 2012.

Waste Carriers, Brokers and Dealers

You told us that micro businesses should not need to register to transport their own waste, as currently required by the EU from next December

We will seek from the European Commission an exemption for micro businesses from the EU waste carriers, brokers and dealers registration requirements for businesses transporting their own waste. If successful, this will free businesses such as gardeners from this burden.

Fly-Tipping

You repeatedly highlighted the problem of fly-tipping and said that small businesses should be able to use household waste disposal sites

We want to help local authorities open up their sites to small businesses. We are working to help local authorities improve access to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to both their Civic Amenity sites and their kerbside collections. We are looking to remove some of the identified barriers to this by, for example, improving advice on charging structures;

removing the Landfill Allowance Trading Scheme regulations; addressing infrastructure gaps, storage constraints and planning and permitting issues; and reducing reporting requirements. Last year we launched a Local Authority and Business Recycling and Waste Services Commitment which commits local authority signatories to adopt the 12 best practice principles designed to improve SME access to services. So far seven local authorities have signed up to the commitment, and more are planning to do so, including some who have never offered business recycling and waste services.

A Ministerial fly-tipping summit will be held by summer 2012, bringing together major stakeholders to discuss how national support can be used to back regional and local projects. Defra will work with industry and local authorities to prioritise better reporting to focus efforts and map trends. The Summit aims to identify and champion affordable solutions to change behaviour and find an approach based on communication between affected parties, local authorities and the Police.

Producer Responsibility Obligations

You told us that the reporting and admin requirements of producer responsibility obligations are too burdensome for small businesses

We will look to exempt more small businesses from the battery producer responsibility regulations without reducing battery recycling rates. For example, raising the current threshold from one to two tonnes would exempt an additional 10% of producers and raising it to 5 tonnes would exempt an additional 17% from the costs associated with these regulations.

We also plan to reduce burdens, especially on SMEs, in other ways (e.g. removing the requirement for some distributors to take back waste batteries and simplifying record keeping/reporting requirements and approval processes).

We received comments about the admin burdens of packaging producer responsibility obligations, especially for SMEs. As a tax scheme, these regulations are not within the scope of the Red Tape Challenge but HM Treasury keeps all aspects of the tax system under review.

We aim to increase the recycling of plastic packaging. We will continue to make progress through the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP) in collaboration with industry and local authorities, and will explore the possibility of industry led voluntary Responsibility Deals on packaging to encourage the waste chain to work together to increase recycling. Defra also recently consulted on raising the targets on plastic packaging recycling, with a final decision expected at Budget 2012.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

You told us that the amount producers have to pay for the collection, treatment, recovery and recycling of their market share of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) through producer compliance schemes is often much higher than the true costs of processing WEEE

BIS will introduce regulatory changes to address these concerns by 2014. One option is giving producers a fixed minimum tonnage to finance, based on their market share. Another is a new central allocation system for local authority sites to help the schemes fully align collections with their members' obligations.

Over the next three months BIS will work with industry to find an interim solution. One option is to calculate obligations based on the data from a previous compliance period to reduce uncertainty and help producers pay a more accurate amount.

Site Waste Management Plans

You told us to remove Site Waste Management Plans Regulations because they force companies to spend time and money estimating their waste production when they could be reducing waste through more effective activities, such as training employees

We propose to remove these regulations, which we agree are ineffective, along with six other redundant regulations (see Table 1).

Environmental Permitting

You told us that the environmental permitting regime needs to be more streamlined and that the planning and permitting regimes should be better aligned for those making parallel applications

Applicants who need planning and environmental permissions will find it easier in future:

- The Planning Portal is being improved so applicants can more easily make simultaneous planning and permitting applications or stage them.
- The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) will explore with the Environment Agency the extent that common information can be carried across from the Planning Portal to the environmental permitting application form.
- Defra/CLG and the Environment Agency will publish guidance in summer 2012 to help applicants understand the flexibilities and limitations of applying simultaneously and sequentially.
- We will also look to extend the ability to decide the sequencing of planning and environmental permitting applications to all businesses by April next year. About 450 applications a year currently lack this flexibility.

Defra bodies will be expected to speak with one voice to applicants, working closely with the planning authorities. From spring 2012 we will pilot Environmental Account Managers (EAMs) for complex cases requiring consent from a number of different agencies, e.g. infrastructure projects. EAMs will provide joined up advice to planners and developers. Applicants will be able to pay for an EAM from the Agency, Natural England or Forestry Commission to facilitate their environmental decisions, escalating any issues which may cause a delay.

The Agency is also introducing implementation improvements to:

- Make customer processes, such as application forms, business facing
- Make further efficiency improvements leading to reduced charges
- Step up arrangements for electronic data reporting
- Turn around all except the most complex permits in 13 weeks
- Streamline guidance and better harmonise it with web communications
- Pilot an Environmental Permitting Assurance Scheme to trial third-party compliance checks and an Annual Compliance Statement by Directors

In addition, we plan to include water abstractions, impoundment licensing, fish pass approvals and flood risk consents into the Environmental Permitting Regulations to reduce the number of permits required by businesses.

Chemicals

Contaminated Land

You told us that guidelines on contaminated land are unclear, resulting in expensive remediation operations being carried out unnecessarily

We are introducing clearer guidance, due to be issued next month, anticipated to save business £140 million a year by reducing uncertainty about when land needs to be remediated. This will allow regulators to make quicker decisions about whether or not land is contaminated and will prevent costly remediation operations being undertaken unnecessarily. It will also offer better protection against potential health impacts by concentrating on the sites where action is actually needed. We will review the impact of the guidance in a year's time to make sure it is working and being applied consistently across the UK.

Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) Regulations

You expressed concerns about the ability of larger companies to set unfair charges for smaller companies for chemicals data required by REACH, especially as more SMEs fall within REACH in 2013 and 2018

We have recently started working with the European Commission to:

- Provide clearer guidance on fair cost sharing, with costs divided on the basis of tonnage traded to lower costs for SMEs, which trade in lower quantities.
- Improve transparency so companies can (i) see how the costs are broken down, enabling them to more easily detect unfair pricing, and (ii) see when studies will soon be freely available in the public domain, to prevent unnecessary spending on chemicals data.
- Look into the potential need for mediation.

We are also changing the way that REACH is implemented in the UK, so that businesses will no longer need to remove asbestos from second-hand articles before selling them. This is in line with Health and Safety Executive Guidance and will prevent unnecessary risk to human health and the environment by disturbing the source of asbestos. This is anticipated to save businesses £29 million a year.

In addition, regulations will be merged and the Environment Agency will be given consistent enforcement powers to provide uniform arrangements for business (see Table 1).

Air Quality and Industrial Emissions

You told us that air quality legislation should be simplified and that action to improve air quality should be taken by those with relevant powers to address the key issues. You also said that the Clean Air Act is out of date and certain smoke control regulations are no longer needed.

We agree that our air quality legislation needs an overhaul. Over the next year we will review the impact of existing legislation, including the Clean Air Act, and then consult on our findings. We will look to reduce burdens on business and local authorities by:

- Focusing local air quality requirements on those that are essential to ensure compliance with EU targets.
- Reviewing the role and responsibilities of local authorities to help ensure that action is taken by those with relevant powers to address the key issues (e.g. transport emissions).
- Reviewing the role of transport measures in meeting air quality targets, including the consistency in approach across local areas. In taking this forward Defra will work closely with other relevant departments, especially the Department for Transport and Department of Health.
- Reviewing the Clean Air Act and associated regulations to identify which measures are redundant and which can be modernised to help local authorities meet EU air quality targets and help reduce costs for businesses. The first merger of smoke control regulations will come into force in April.
- Consolidating Air Quality Standards Regulations to simplify the regulatory landscape.

Table 1 shows initial thoughts on which regulations are no longer needed and which could be improved through consolidation and simplification.

Working in partnership with other Member States, we will also use the European Commission review of air quality legislation, expected in 2013, to seek:

- Amendments to the Air Quality Directive which reduce the infraction risk faced by most Member States, especially in relation to nitrogen dioxide provisions.
- Simplifications to the legal framework (e.g. through reducing requirements for Member States) to reduce costs and administrative burdens to local authorities and businesses whilst maintaining or improving health and ecosystem protection.
- Requirements that are strictly proportional to evidence on costs and benefits.

Additionally, Defra will work with the Department of Health and directors of public health to raise awareness about the health impacts of air pollution and change behaviours in areas such as transport and biomass burning to improve air quality.

The Environment Agency will also provide further information about industrial sites to the public via its website. For example, Environment Agency ratings will be included onto the “What’s in your backyard” section of its website to show how well the sites comply with their permit conditions. It is hoped that this increased transparency will support compliance with permitting requirements and encourage poor performing businesses to become good neighbours.

Carbon Reduction

Please note: DECC have a separate Energy theme, the results of which are due to be announced in early summer.

European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS)

You asked us to find ways to reduce the burden of government regulation for the ETS scheme

In terms of UK implementation of the EU ETS, DECC has undertaken a simplification review of existing UK greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions regulations to identify opportunities for reducing the regulatory burden of the ETS on UK industry, as it prepares for the launch of Phase III (from 2013).

DECC will consult this spring with a view to seeking feedback on its proposals to simplify and improve the accessibility of the revised GHG regulations, and to ensure the measures contained within them are targeted, proportionate and effective.

Noise and Nuisance

Dog Control Orders

You told us that Dog Control Orders should be reviewed or scrapped

The 2011 Home Office consultation on anti-social behaviour tools and powers proposed incorporating the existing Dog Control Order system into a more streamlined Community Protection Order which would cover a wider range of persistent, place-related anti-social behaviour. This would ensure that professionals have the flexibility to respond effectively to the problems that matter to local people in their areas, including environmental problems relating to dogs. The response to the consultation is due to be published shortly, and Defra will work with the Home Office as policy develops.

Noise and Planning

You highlighted the problem of new housing being built in noisy areas, resulting in noise complaints about existing businesses

We will work with the Department for Communities and Local Government and stakeholders so that the National Planning Policy Framework will help local decision-making on development and noise, such as assessing whether an area is suitable for residential development given existing noise levels.

Mediation

You said that mediation should be used more effectively to resolve noise complaints more quickly

Defra will continue to work with the Home Office as policy develops on anti-social behaviour, for example to promote the use of mediation in noise dispute resolution. The Home Office's 2011 consultation on tackling anti-social behaviour put forward proposals to streamline the toolkit to tackle anti-social behaviour, including problems caused by noise and other potential sources of nuisance. In addition to looking at statutory powers, the consultation emphasised that the government remains committed to encouraging the use of informal measures such as mediation to tackle anti-social behaviour. The response to the consultation is due to be published shortly.

Noise Mapping

You raised concerns about the cost of EU noise mapping requirements to Government

We have already reduced the cost of noise mapping from £10 million in the first round to an estimated £2 million in this round. We will now seek to use expected amendments to the technical annex of the Environmental Noise Directive to minimise future costs for Government. Also, as soon as the Directive itself is opened for renegotiation, we will look to remove the requirements for mapping industrial sources in large urban areas, as we do not believe EU noise mapping requirements add any value to England's existing methods of managing noise from industry.

Simplification

You told us that noise and nuisance regulations should be simplified to make the rules clearer

Table 1 shows which regulations we plan to merge, simplify and scrap to create a simpler regulatory landscape for those affected (see Table 1).

Biodiversity, Wildlife Management, Landscape, Countryside and Recreation

Simplification

You told us to maintain our natural environment and wildlife protections, but simplify the complex regulatory landscape so businesses and other users can better understand the rules

By scrapping 35 regulations which are completely out of date and improving another 69 in this area, mainly by combining similar regulations together, we can simplify the regulatory landscape without reducing our environmental protections or countryside access at all (see Table 1).

It is our firm intention to take the majority of these proposals forward, but preferable approaches may arise from the Law Commission's review of the overall framework of wildlife legislation, which was commissioned before the Red Tape Challenge. The Law Commission review aims to establish a more modern, easy to understand and consistent framework to benefit all those with an interest in wildlife management. Conclusions are due in February 2013 and may result in proposals for a new Wildlife Bill.

We will also be:

- Adopting a more efficient and streamlined approach to the future implementation of the coastal route and associated spreading room under Part 9 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009. This will make it less likely that a business will need to make an objection against Natural England's proposals and so reduce costs.
- Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 to introduce modern provisions throughout England, improve consistency and accessibility, and improve the protection and management of commons. This will revoke a number of Commons regulations (see Table 1).
- Introducing a range of further exemptions for works on common land from the requirement to apply for consent from the Planning Inspectorate (PINS). This will eliminate the need for certain applications that are invariably approved, to reduce the burden on applicants and on PINS.

Implementation

You said that the UK's implementation of the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives is burdensome for businesses, especially development and construction companies

Defra is separately reviewing the implementation of the Habitats and Wild Birds Directives on the ground, especially its impact on proposed developments, with a view to reducing burdens on business while maintaining the integrity of the Directives. The results are due to be announced alongside the Budget.

In addition, Natural England is implementing a regulatory improvements strategy, which involves radical change to the delivery of licensing and consenting. There will be a shift away from individual assessment of lower risk activities, building on the principle of earned trust and recognition. Class and organisational licences associated with codes of practice will be used, with only higher risk activities subject to individual assessment and licensing. This will free resources to place a stronger focus on encouraging and supporting compliance and ensuring regulatory outcomes are being met.

Environment Agency and Natural England

You told us that the implementation of regulations on the ground needs to be improved, with enforcement targeted on high-risk, low performing businesses

The Environment Agency will continue to improve the way it regulates by:

- Applying a lighter touch enforcement regime to the best performing and lowest risk sites, so it can target its resources at facilities posing the greatest risk to people and the environment.
- Providing trade bodies with more data on sector performance to highlight best and worst practice to help incentivise better performance.
- Producing, later this year, a series of Sector Plans to set out how the Agency will tailor its approach to the specific needs of the 15 main business sectors it regulates.
- Setting up teams with specific expertise in and understanding of these sectors to provide a better, more focused customer service.
- Reviewing trials, by summer 2013, of Third Party Assurance Schemes with a range of business sectors, and considering which can be taken forward. 30 of the best operators over nine sectors will take part in these trials over the next year. The benefits for site operators will include:
 - Reduced frequency of Environment Agency inspections
 - A subsequent reduction in charging
 - Reduced data reporting/collection
 - Formal recognition of their good compliance record
- Reducing unnecessary burdens of data reporting, handling and storage for both the operator and regulator by allowing companies to use data portals to provide direct access to their environmental compliance data. If current trials are successful, in the coming year the Agency plans to give other companies in the Landfill, Metals Recycling, Chemical, Combustion and Food and Drink sectors the opportunity to use such portals through voluntary, standard agreements. Roll out to other sectors will follow, subject to demand.
- Consulting on further standard rules permits as part of delivering the Industrial Emission Directive. 60 types of standard rules permits have already been introduced to simplify the permitting of lower risk, more routine activities.
- Improving guidance over the next two years by:

- Streamlining guidance documents by 25% and providing simple, up to date guidance which will give customers the confidence that they can rely on it.
- Trialling different styles of guidance in partnership with customers.
- Developing an efficient web framework to make it easier for customers to find what they need.
- Developing pro-active and better quality interaction with businesses.
- Working with Defra to complete a review of its enforcement powers to promote a common and consistent approach to enforcement across new and developing regimes.

Natural England will continue to improve the way it regulates by:

- Expanding the use of innovative class and organisational licences for lower risk activities, freeing resources to focus more on encouraging and supporting compliance and on ensuring regulatory outcomes are being met.
- Conditioning licences to reduce the number of applications that are 'not right first time' by an expected 25%, reducing delays to development programmes.
- Simplifying paperwork for licence modification requests.
- Developing online libraries of standard consents for commonly encountered scenarios to help land managers provide the right information first time and get their consent quickly.
- Offering pre-application advice services (on a cost recovery basis) aimed at improving certainty and reducing costly delays, particularly for developers.
- Using a series of Industry Groups and Customer Panels to advise both on priorities for improvements and the detail of new products and services to ensure they work to best effect, complementing business models and ways of working.
- Using an Ipsos Mori targeted customer and partner survey (to be completed March 2012) to identify further areas for improvement.
- Working closely with developers to understand the costs associated with its licensing services and develop a new methodology to understand and quantify the monetary impacts of delays and risk.
- Working with partners to explore ways of raising standards in the ecological consultancy profession, offering chargeable training courses and examining the scope for accreditation (e.g. chartered status) to enable us to build further on the principle of earned recognition.

Further Improvements to Environmental Legislation

In addition to comments on specific areas of regulation, you told us that the environmental framework – covering 257 regulatory instruments, over 10,000 pages of guidance and 397 data sets – is overly complex and inconsistent and gets in the way of businesses complying effectively with their environmental obligations. Some small businesses are subject to dozens of separate regulations and required to submit data in different formats to up to five organisations.

We will start work immediately with businesses and environment organisations to identify the scope for significant rationalisation of guidance, and will report to Ministers by September with the aim of an announcement in the autumn. We will similarly examine the scope for significant rationalisation of data sets and report by the autumn. Changes that can be easily introduced will be taken forward as soon as possible.

We will increase the transparency of Defra's regulatory landscape by compiling our regulations, guidance and published impact assessments on a web-based portal "Defra-lex", due to be publicly available from early 2013. We also aim to ensure that our stock of regulations is given more effective and timely reviews by further developing our Regulatory Management Tool by summer 2012.

We will also review the scope, practicalities and benefits of other potential innovations and improvements to regulatory arrangements, including:

- Initial work to explore the feasibility of streamlining the regulatory obligations of businesses with multiple sites or activities
- Exploring the scope for greater use of third party audits and earned recognition across Defra policy areas

Finally, Defra will continue to develop a National Intelligence Model to take a strategic approach to the use of intelligence by Defra and its delivery network to fight environmental crime.

Annex: Table 1 - Summary of Proposals by Regulation

This table shows which of the 255 pieces of legislation covered by the Environment theme of the Red Tape Challenge the Government proposes to change. Many of these proposals are subject to further public consultation. A key of proposals is set out below. Each proposal has been assigned a number to make it easier to read the summary table.

Key	Proposal Description
1	Scrap. Regulations in this category are no longer being used so have no impact on anyone.
2	Scrap. Ministers do not believe these regulations are necessary, for example because they impose burdens that do not in reality help achieve environmental goals. Removing these regulations should result in a cost reduction for business/others.
3	Improve. Regulations in this category will either be amended or their implementation will be improved. This could include, for example, micro exemptions or changes to guidance, enforcement or application processes (e.g. simplified online applications).
4	Improve. Regulations in this category will be consolidated, with some provisions being repealed or simplified as part of the consolidation (without watering down environmental protections).
5	Improve. Regulations in this category will be consolidated but the provisions will remain the same. This aims to reduce complexity for business/others by making regulations easier to navigate.
6	Improve. Potential changes at EU level affecting these regulations, which would unnecessarily increase burdens on business, will be resisted.
7	Improve. Regulations in this category will be reviewed alongside the Clean Air Act.
8	Improve. Regulations in this category will be reviewed as part of the Home Office's review of anti-social behaviour.

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Waste			
Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007	To achieve requirements of EU Directive 94/62/EC (as amended) by setting packaging recycling targets on larger UK businesses.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/7/871/contents/made	3 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment No 2) Regulations 2008	Amend SI 2007/871 by revising the requirements for accrediting an exporter of packaging waste, giving the Environment Agency more discretion as to what constitutes sound evidence of reprocessing.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2008/1941/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations 2010	Introduce targets into SI 2007/871 for 2011 and 2012. Makes a number of technical changes to reduce admin burdens and improve efficiency. Makes changes to the above in order to improve transparency of funding flows.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2010/2849/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006	Implement the provisions of the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC. Its broad aim is to address the environmental impacts of electrical and electronic equipment at end of life and requires producers to take financial responsibility for the products they place on the market when they become waste.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2006/73454/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2007	Amend the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 to encourage the prioritisation of reuse of whole electrical appliances in preference to recycling the materials from them.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2007/73454/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009	Regulations to transpose Directive 2006/66/EC, putting in place requirements for battery producers to contribute towards the establishment of schemes that increase the collection and recycling of waste batteries.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2009/890/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2009	Simplify the approval system for Producer Compliance Schemes and simplifies data reporting requirements in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2009/2957/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2009	Amend reporting requirements placed on producers as defined by the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2009/3216/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2010	Change some technical definitions in the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2006 relating to dangerous substances.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/2010/1155/contents/made	3 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Controlled Waste (Registration of Carriers and Seizure of Vehicles) Regulations 1991	Set out provisions for seizure, retention and return/disposal of any vehicles seized in relation to suspected fly-tipping offences (i.e. offences under section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (using powers in section 6 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989)).	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1991/1624/introduction/made	3 (Improve)
Waste (Household Duty of Care) England and Wales Regulations 2005	Place a duty on occupiers of domestic property to transfer household waste produced on the property only to those authorised to take it, e.g. a waste collection authority (council) or registered waste carrier. Amends section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (i.e. the Duty of Care as respects waste) and implements Article 15 of the revised Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/2900/introduction/made	3 (Improve)
The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	To transpose the requirements of the revised EU Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC).	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukdsi/2011/9780111506462/introduction	3 (Improve)
The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005	Set out the regime for the control and tracking of the movement of hazardous waste for the purpose of implementing the Hazardous Waste Directive (Directive 91/689/EC). Implement the Hazardous Waste elements of the Revised Waste Framework Directive.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/894/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) (Amendment) Regulations	Regulations to amend Regulation 2005 No.894. (The Hazardous Waste Regulations) in order to reduce burdens.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/507/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Controlled Waste Regulations 1992	Categorise controlled wastes as household, commercial or industrial. Controlled Waste must include all waste which falls within the scope of the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98).	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1992/588/introduction/made	3 (Improve)
The Site Waste Management Plans Regulations 2008	Require any person intending to carry out a construction project with an estimated cost greater than £300,000 to prepare a site waste management plan. Evidence and feedback suggest these regulations are ineffective: no prosecutions have been made; enforcement is inconsistent and often poor; landfill tax is by far the most powerful driver in construction companies dealing with their waste effectively; and if the regulations were to be removed much of the industry would continue to produce site waste management plans, but in a way that minimises burdens.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/314/contents/made	2 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies (Disapplication of Duties) (England) Regulations 2007	The Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 contains a statutory duty to produce Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategies (JMWMSs) and exempts many authorities from producing them based on their performance in meeting recycling targets and obtaining an "excellent" in their Comprehensive Performance Assessment. These Regulations set out the criteria and procedure for applying for an exemption. However, as we are consulting local authorities on the removal of the statutory duty to produce JMWMSs, these regulations are no longer needed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/63/introduction/made	1 (Scrap)
Landfill (Scheme Year and Maximum Landfill Amount) Regulations 2004	Specify the maximum amount by weight of biodegradable municipal waste that is allowed to be sent to landfill for the UK (and England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland separately) consistent with UK obligations under Article 5(2) of the Landfill Directive. The original (2004) Regulations are being replaced with new Regulations to reflect a new interpretation of municipal waste as agreed with the European Commission.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1936/introduction/made	2 (Scrap)
Landfill Allowances and Trading Scheme (England) Regulations 2004	Provide the detail for the operation of the Landfill Allowances Trading Scheme (LATS) in England. However, we propose to end LATs, as the Landfill Tax is now the key driver for local authorities diverting waste from landfill, so these regulations are no longer needed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/3212/introduction/made	2 (Scrap)
The Collection and Disposal of Waste Regulations 1988	Make provision for various matters concerning the collection and disposal of controlled waste under Part I of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. They refer to a measure which has been revoked.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1988/819/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
The Waste Management (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 1997	Designate relevant offences for the purpose of the "fit and proper person" test in section 74(3)(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, a provision that has been repealed in England and Wales.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/351/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Joint Waste Authorities (Proposals) Regulations 2009	Provisions regarding Joint Waste Authorities provide an optional mechanism for local authorities to create partnerships on waste management. These Regulations set out the information that must be included by a group of local authorities making an application to the Secretary of State to create a Joint Waste Authority. However, local authorities have never used these provisions and have instead created other more informal partnerships.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/105/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Environmental Permitting			
Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010	The Regulations provide a risk based framework to control activities that could cause pollution.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/675/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Chemicals			
The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations 2007	Enforce the EU ban on the production, placing on the market, and use of certain chemicals that are a threat to human health and the environment because of their toxicity, persistence and tendency to build up in living bodies, and which are subject to control by an international treaty due to their potential to spread widely in the global environment.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/3106/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The REACH Enforcement Regulations 2008	Provide for enforcement in the UK of the EU Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), which aims to protect human health and the environment from dangerous chemicals and increase industry competitiveness and innovation.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/2852/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Mercury Export and Data (Enforcement) Regulations 2010	Provide for the UK enforcement of an EU Regulation, which bans exports of metallic mercury and certain mercury compounds and requires safe storage of metallic mercury.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/265/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Contaminated Land Regulations 2006	Elaborates on aspects of Part 2A Environmental Protection Act, e.g. rules on appeals against decisions, issuing remediation notices and defines contaminated "special sites" which transfer from local authority regulator to Environment Agency.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/1380/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Contaminated Land Statutory Guidance	Elaborates on key aspects of Part 2A Environmental Protection Act, including definition of "contaminated land", how to ensure that remediation of such land is "reasonable", and aspects of liability for paying for remediation.	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/land/contaminated/documents/circular01-2006.pdf	4 (Improve)
Air Quality and Industrial Emissions			
Air Quality (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002	Amend the Air Quality (England) Regulations 2000 and set the air quality objectives for England.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/3043/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
The Air Quality Standards Regulations 2010	Transpose EU Ambient Air Quality Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC relating to limits and targets for various pollutants in outdoor air for the protection of human health and the environment.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/1001/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (England) Regulations 2001	Allow certain fuels that do not emit significant smoke to be marketed for use in Smoke Control Areas.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/3745/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002	Allow certain fuels that do not emit significant smoke to be marketed for use in Smoke Control Areas.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/3046/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2005	Allow certain fuels that do not emit significant smoke to be marketed for use in Smoke Control Areas.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/2895/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2006	Allow certain fuels that do not emit significant smoke to be marketed for use in Smoke Control Areas.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/1869/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2007	Allow certain fuels that do not emit significant smoke to be marketed for use in Smoke Control Areas.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2460/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (England) Order 2011	Allow certain approved appliances that do not emit significant smoke to be marketed for use in Smoke Control Areas.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/714/contents/made	4 (Improve)
Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales) Regulations 2007	Set limits on the sulphur content of heavy fuel oils and diesel, transposing the EU Directive 1999/32/EC.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/79/contents/made	6 (Improve)
The Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products Regulations 2005	Prohibit the placing on the market of certain paints if they contain more than a specified amount of VOCs.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/2773/contents/made	4 (Improve)
The Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2009	Delegate enforcement functions from Secretary of State to local authorities in England.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/3145/note/made	4 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
The Volatile Organic Compounds in Paints, Varnishes and Vehicle Refinishing Products (Amendment) Regulations 2010	Implement changes arising from Directive 2008/112/EC about harmonising the classification and labelling of substances and mixtures.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/783/contents/made	4 (Improve)
Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958	Allow derogation from the Clean Air Act 1993 (CAA) s1 prohibition on dark smoke emissions from industrial plant, allowing specified short-term emissions	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1958/498/contents/made	7 (Improve)
Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations 1969	Allow derogation from the CAA s2 prohibition on dark smoke emissions in relation to certain industrial or trade premises.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1969/1263/contents/made	7 (Improve)
Clean. Air (Emission of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971	Set standards under CAA s5 for the amount of grit and dust that may be emitted from non-domestic furnaces.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1971/162/contents/made	7 (Improve)
Clean Air (Measurement of Grit and Dust from Furnaces) Regulations 1971	Regulations under CAA s10 specify that a local authority must give at least 6 week's notice of a requirement to add to a chimney the means of measuring grit and dust; and the occupier must make the changes within the period given in the notice. Where this is done, the Regulations provide the procedures and requirements for undertaking the measurement.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1971/161/contents/made	7 (Improve)
Clean Air (height of chimneys) (exemption) regulations 1969	Set out exemptions (e.g. for temporary plant) from the requirements of CAA s14 to have a chimney height approved.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1969/411/contents/made	7 (Improve)
Control of Atmospheric Pollution (Research and Publicity) Regulations 1977	Regulations under CAA s38 establishing procedures and requirements for local authorities serving notices to collect information about air pollution from third parties	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1977/19/regulation/2/made	7 (Improve)
Control of Atmosphere Pollution (Appeals) Regulations 1977	Regulations under CAA s37 setting out procedures for appeals against notices under CAA s38 to collect information from third parties	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1977/17/contents/made	7 (Improve)
The Environment Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011	Establish the enforcement framework for the EU legislation implementing the Montreal Protocol on Ozone-Depleting Substances.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/1543/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Ozone Depleting Substances (Qualifications)	Establish the qualifications needed to work with ozone-depleting substances.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/216/regulation/2/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Regulations 2009			
Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) (Vessels) Regulations 1958	Allow derogation from the CAA s44 prohibition on dark smoke emissions from vessels, allowing specified short-term emissions. These will be reviewed as part of the review of the Clean Air Act, but we believe they are redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1958/8/878/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
The Pollution Prevention and Control (Unauthorised Part B Processes) (England and Wales) Regulations 2004	Amend certain transitional provisions in Part 2 of Schedule 3 to the Pollution Prevention and Control (England and Wales) Regulations 2000. Superseded by Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2004/4/434/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
The Control of Industrial Air Pollution (Transfer of Powers of Enforcement) Regulations 1987	The Regulations, which are now obsolete, transfer from the Health and Safety Executive to the Secretary of State for the Environment the responsibility for enforcing enactments restricting the emission from certain industrial premises of substances which pollute the atmosphere and, consequentially, modify certain legislation related to those enactments so that it refers or is treated as referring to the Secretary of State. The Regulations contain a transitional provision designed to ensure that anything in the process of being done by or in relation to the Health and Safety Executive before the transfer can be continued by or in relation to the Secretary of State after it.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1987/7/180/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Clean Air Enactments (Repeals and Modifications) Regulations 1974	Made in consequence of the establishment of the Health and Safety Executive and the coming into operation on the 1st January 1975 of provisions of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Both of these Acts were repealed in 1999.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1974/4/2170/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Control of Asbestos in the Air Regulations 1990	Prevention of environmental pollution by asbestos. Superseded by the Environmental Protection Regulations 2010.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/1990/0/556/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Carbon Reduction			
Aviation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2009	Implement revision to EU Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) Directive to introduce aviation into the scheme from 2012.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2009/9/2301	4 (Improve)
Aviation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2011	Implement revision to EU ETS Directive to introduce aviation into the scheme from 2012.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukSI/2011/1/765	4 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Aviation Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2010	Implement revision to EU ETS Directive to introduce aviation into the scheme from 2012.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2010/1996/contents/made	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data and National Implementation Measures Regulations 2009	Implement two parts of the EU ETS Directive. Firstly they enable specified greenhouse gas emissions data to be collected. Secondly they enable production and other data to be collected to enable the UK (as required by the EU ETS Directive) to publish and submit national implementation measures for phase III of EU ETS, which commences on 1 January 2013.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2009/3130	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment No. 2) Regulations 2007	Implement EU ETS Directive. Make technical amendments to the 2005 Regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/3433	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) and National Emissions Inventory Regulations 2005	Implement EU ETS Directive in respect of Kyoto Protocol's project mechanisms.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2005/2903	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005	Provide the framework for implementing the EU's greenhouse gas emission trading scheme in the UK. The scheme is a 'cap and trade' scheme which is intended to control emissions of carbon dioxide.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2005/925	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2006	Implement EU ETS Directive.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2006/737	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Amendment) Regulations 2007	Implement EU ETS Directive. Provide that the Secretary of State (SoS) may allocate allowances for first phase of the scheme (2005-2007) by way of auction or sale. Permit SoS to enter into agreements with persons who hold accounts in the emissions trading registry to transfer allowances to those persons in exchange for payment.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/465	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2007	Implement EU ETS Directive. Specify the document which is the approved national allocation plan for the second phase of the scheme (2008-2012).	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2007/1096	4 (Improve)
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme (Nitrous Oxide) Regulations 2011	Implement option available in EU ETS Directive to Member States to opt-in additional greenhouse gases and sectors.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2011/1506	4 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Noise and Nuisance			
Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006	Transpose the EU Environmental Noise Directive into English Regulation.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/2238/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008	Amendment of Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/375/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	Amendment of Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/1610/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010	Amendment of Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/340/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Dog Control Orders (Prescribed Offences and Penalties, etc) Regulations 2006	Provide offences and penalties for any dog control orders made under parent Act.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/1059/contents/made	8 (Improve)
Controls on Dogs (Non-application to Designated Land) Order 2009	Designate land that dog control orders cannot be made; and revoke and replace the Controls of Dogs (Non-application of Designated Land) Order 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2829/note/made	8 (Improve)
Environmental Offences (Fixed Penalties)(Miscellaneous Provisions) Regulations 2006	Set rates for level of fixed penalty fines for a range of offences including littering.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/783/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Dog Control (Procedures) Regulations 2006	Explain the procedure under which dog control orders must be made.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/798/contents/made	8 (Improve)
Environmental Protection Act 1990 sections 79 and 80	Place a duty on local authorities to take reasonable steps to investigate complaints regarding potential nuisances (noise, dust, odours etc.) and issue an abatement notice when they are satisfied that a nuisance exists or likely to occur or recur.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/79	3 (Improve)
Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 sections 101 and 102	Add insects and artificial light (with some exceptions) to the list of potential sources of nuisance (as listed in Environment Protection Act 1990).	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2005/16/contents	3 (Improve)
The Dog Fouling (Fixed Penalty) (England) Order 2002	Sets rate for level of fixed penalty fine for dog fouling. Superseded on passage of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 and has no legal effect.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/425/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
The Litter (Fixed Penalty)	Sets rate for level of fixed penalty fine for littering. Superseded on	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/425/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
(England) Order 2002	passage of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 and has no legal effect.	2/424/contents/made	
The Litter (Fixed Penalty Notices) Order 1991 and the Dog Fouling (Fixed Penalties) Order 1996 (Revocation) (England) Order 2005	Revokes Orders prescribing the form of the fixed penalty notices. Superseded on passage of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 and has no legal effect.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/3223/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Environmental Offences (Use of Fixed Penalty Receipts) Regulations 2007	Set out circumstances when functions of an authority are “qualifying functions” for the purposes of which it may use its fixed penalty receipts. They are no longer up to date since they do not reflect the end of local authority performance assessment with the abolition of the Audit Commission.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/901/regulation/6/made	1 (Scrap)
Environmental Noise (Identification of Noise Sources) (England) Regulations 2007	Identify the Noise Sources that needed to be mapped for the First Round of Mapping. As they were used to identify noise sources for the first round of mapping, they are not relevant for further rounds of mapping.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/415/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Control of Pollution Act 1974 sections 63 to 67	Give local authorities the power to, and set out how to, implement Noise Abatement Zones in which noise is closely controlled. We understand that local authorities are not using the legislation.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1974/40/section/63	1 (Scrap)
Biodiversity and Wildlife Management			
Control of Pollution (Anglers' Lead Weights) (Amendment) Regulations 1993	Amend the Control of Pollution (Anglers Lead Weight) Regulations 1986, the prohibition, set out in regulation 3 of the 1986 Regulations, on the importation of certain sizes of lead weights is revoked by this regulation.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1993/49/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Control of Pollution (Anglers' Lead Weights) Regulations 1986	Restrict the importation and supply of lead weights (of a certain weight) used for fishing activities.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1986/1992/made	5 (Improve)
Environmental Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2002, SI 2002/2102	Amend the list of sites protected under the Lead Shot Regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/2102/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Environmental Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003, SI 2003/2512	Amend the list of sites protected under the Lead Shot Regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/2512/contents/made	4 (Improve)
Environmental Protection (Restriction on Use of Lead Shot) (England) Regulations 1999, SI 1999/2170	Restrict the use of lead shot over wetlands and protected areas to protect wetland birds and their habitats from toxins	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1999/2170/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Spring Traps Approval Order 1995	<p>By virtue of section 8 of the Pests Act 1954 it is an offence to use in England and Wales for the purposes of killing or taking animals a spring trap other than one approved by an Order of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State.</p> <p>This order lists those makes and models of approved traps and their conditions of use, which aim to ensure that the trap is placed in a manner that minimises the likelihood of its killing, taking or injuring non-target species; the trap is only used against species appropriate for the traps capabilities; and the target animal enters the trap in such a way as to effect a humane kill or catch.</p> <p>This list has been added to by virtue of three Spring Traps Variation Orders.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1995/2427/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Spring Traps Approval (Variation) (England) Order 2007	These Orders seek to ensure the humaneness of Spring Traps by only permitting those approved by the Secretary of State to be used and sold. This and the other Variation Orders amend the Spring Traps Approval Order 1995 by adding makes and models of trap to the list of currently approved spring traps.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2708/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Spring Traps Approval (Variation) (England) Order 2009	These Orders seek to ensure the humaneness of Spring Traps by only permitting those approved by the Secretary of State to be used and sold. This and the other Variation Orders amend the Spring Traps Approval Order 1995 by adding makes and models of trap to the list of currently approved spring traps.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2166/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Spring Traps Approval (Variation) (England) Order 2010	These Orders seek to ensure the humaneness of Spring Traps by only permitting those approved by the Secretary of State to be used and sold. This and the other Variation Orders amend the Spring Traps Approval Order 1995 by adding makes and models of trap to the list of currently approved spring traps.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/2882/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010	Transpose Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora ("the Habitats Directive"). Contain a wide range of measures aimed at conserving and protecting our rarest and most threatened habitat types and species.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/490/contents/made	3 (Improve)
The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) Regulations 2011	Amend the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 as a consequence of the enactment of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 and the Marine Scotland Act 2010, which largely replace the marine licensing and consent controls previously exercised under Part 2 of the Food and Environment Act 1985, and (in relation to England, Scotland and Wales) the Coast Protection Act 1949.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2011/625/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) Regulations 1997	Prescribe as offences actions which contravene the requirements of EU wildlife trade Regulations and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, together with associated provisions regarding powers of entry, forfeiture and penalties where such an offence has been committed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/1372/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement) (Amendment) Regulations 2005	Amendments to 1997 Regulations which prescribes as offences actions which contravene the requirements of EU wildlife trade Regulations and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, together with associated provisions regarding powers of entry, forfeiture and penalties where such an offence has been committed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1674/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement)(Amendment) Regulations 2007	Technical amendments to 1997 Regulations which prescribes as offences actions which contravene the requirements of EU wildlife trade Regulations and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, together with associated provisions regarding powers of entry, forfeiture and penalties where such an offence has been committed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2952/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Enforcement)(Amendment) Regulations 2009	Technical amendments to 1997 Regulations which prescribes as offences actions which contravene the requirements of EU wildlife trade Regulations and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, together with associated provisions regarding powers of entry, forfeiture and penalties where such an offence has been committed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/1773/pdfs/uksi_20091773_en.pdf	5 (Improve)
Control of trade in Endangered Species (Designation of Ports of Entry) Regulations 1985	List the ports of entry and exit through which endangered species of fauna and flora, as listed on EU Regulations which transpose the Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species, and their derivatives, can be imported or exported. Comply with a requirement EU Regulation 338/97 which requires EU Member States to list such ports.	www.eu-wildlifetrade.org/pdf/natleg/ControlTradeSpeciesDesignationPortsEntry1985en.pdf	5 (Improve)
Wildlife and Countryside (Ringing of Certain Birds) Regulations 1982	Ensure that captive bred birds on Schedule 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are correctly ringed in order to allow their sale.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1982/1220/introduction/made	3 (Improve)
Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982	Implement Section 7 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 by requiring keepers of certain captive birds listed on Schedule 4 to the Act to register and ring them.		3 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) (Amendment) Regulations 1994	Amend the Registration and Ringing Regulations to require every bird included in Schedule 4 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act to be ringed with a ring obtained from the Secretary of State.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1994/1152/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
The Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2004	Amend the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982 so that registration no longer ceases every three years, requiring renewal. They also allow the Secretary of State to accept a marking of a bird in accordance with European Regulations implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora as an alternative to a ring provided by the Secretary of State.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/640/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008	Amend the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982 (S.I. 1982/1221) to provide that birds listed in the Schedule (peregrine falcon and merlin) may be registered in any register kept by the Secretary of State of birds for which a certificate is held of a kind referred to in Article 10 of EC Regulation No. 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade therein.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/2357/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) (Amendment) Regulations 1991	Amend the Wildlife and Countryside (Registration and Ringing of Certain Captive Birds) Regulations 1982 and provide that a registration which was made before 1st April 1991 shall expire on 1st September 1993, and that any registration made on or after 1st April 1991 shall expire at the end of a period of three years from the date on which the registration was made.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1991/478/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedules) Order 1988	<p>In order to protect biodiversity in accordance with our international obligations, certain species need to be protected from harmful activities (killing, injuring or taking for example), whilst others should not be released into the wild. Schedules are used to list those species. These variation orders have amended Schedules of species that are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 Act or species of animal and plant that may not be released into the wild.</p> <p>This SI amends schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.</p> <p>Schedule 9 prohibits the release into the wild of certain animals and planting or causing to grow of certain plants in order to prevent their</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1988/288/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
	establishment and subsequent damage they might cause. This schedule is updated from time to time by means of a 'variation'.		
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule) Order 1989	Amends schedule 5 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1989/906/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule) Order 1991	Amends schedule 5 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1991/367/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule) Order 1992	Amends schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 prohibits the release into the wild of certain animals and planting or causing to grow of certain plants in order to prevent their establishment and subsequent they might cause. This schedule is updated from time to time by means of a 'variation'.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1992/320/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule) (No. 2) Order 1992	Amends schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 prohibits the release into the wild of certain animals and planting or causing to grow of certain plants in order to prevent their establishment and subsequent they might cause. This schedule is updated from time to time by means of a 'variation'.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1992/2674/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedules 2 and 3) Order 1992	Amends Schedules 2 and 3 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1992/3010/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedules 5 and 8) Order 1992	Amends schedules 5 and 8 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1992/2350/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 4) Order 1994	Amends Schedule 4 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1994/1151/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 9) Order 1997	Amends schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 prohibits the release into the wild of certain animals and planting or causing to grow of certain plants in order to prevent their establishment and subsequent they might cause. This schedule is updated from time to time by means of a 'variation'.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1997/226/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedules 5 and 8) Order 1998	Amends schedules 5 and 8 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1998/878/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 9) Order 1999	Amends schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 prohibits the release into the wild of certain animals and planting or causing to grow of certain plants in order to prevent their establishment and subsequent they might cause. This schedule is updated from time to time by means of a 'variation'.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1999/1002/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 4) (England) Order 2008	Amends Schedule 4 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/2356/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 5) (England) Order 2008	Amends schedule 5 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Specific species which are protected under the Act are listed in various schedules, which are reviewed from time to time and then amended via SI.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/431/contents/made	5 (Improve)
The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (Variation of Schedule 9) (England and Wales) Order 2010	Amends schedule 9 to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. Schedule 9 prohibits the release into the wild of certain animals and planting or causing to grow of certain plants in order to prevent their establishment and subsequent they might cause. This schedule is updated from time to time by means of a 'variation'.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/609/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Control of Trade in Endangered Species (Fees) Regulations 2009	Set out the fees for applications for licenses under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/496/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Grey Squirrels (Prohibition of Importation and Keeping) Order 1937	This Order, made under section 10 of the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932, prohibits the importation into and keeping within GB of grey squirrels. This was in response to the known damage they were causing as they became established in the wild. They can be kept under special licences issued under section 8 of the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932 to allow their keeping for exhibition, scientific research or other exceptional purposes.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksro/1937/478/contents/made	3 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
The Mink Keeping (Prohibition) (England) Order 2004	<p>Prohibits the keeping within England of any American mink.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this prohibition, American mink can be kept under special licence for exhibition, scientific research or other exceptional purposes. Between Five and eight licences are issued every year, covering between 60 and 70 animals, 50 of which relate to one research establishment.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/100/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Musk Rats (Prohibition of Importation and Keeping) Order 1933	<p>Prohibits the keeping within GB of any musk rats.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this prohibition, musk rats can be kept under special licence for exhibition, scientific research or other exceptional purposes, although none have been issued for over ten years.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksro/1933/106/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Non-indigenous Rabbits (Prohibition of Importation and Keeping) Order 1954	<p>Prohibits the importation into keeping within GB of any non European rabbits.</p> <p>Notwithstanding this prohibition, non-indigenous rabbits can be kept under special licence for exhibition, scientific research or other exceptional purposes.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1954/927/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Coypus (Prohibition on Keeping) Order 1987	<p>This Order is aimed at avoiding coypu (an invasive non-native species of animal) establishing in the wild in GB. It seeks to achieve this through prohibiting the keeping within GB of any Coypu.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1987/2195/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975	<p>The Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975 prescribe the manner in which American mink kept under licenses issued under section 3 of the Act (i.e. for fur farming and other purposes not covered by section 8 of the Act) are to be kept and prescribe the fee for such licences. These have been amended five times.</p> <p>The 1975 Keeping Regulations (as amended) have no effect on mink currently kept under licence in England. Such keeping controls are now provided by pre-licence inspections and licence conditions tailored to each licence case.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1975/2223/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Mink (Keeping) (Amendment) Regulations 1977	<p>Amend the Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975 by increasing the fee for a licence</p> <p>The 1975 Keeping Regulations (as amended) no longer have a function.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1977/2122/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Mink (Keeping) (Amendment) Regulations 1979	Amend the Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975 by increasing the fee for a licence The 1975 Keeping Regulations (as amended) no longer have a function.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1979/1669/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Mink (Keeping) (Amendment) Regulations 1987	Amend the Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975 by increasing the fee for a licence. The 1975 Keeping Regulations (as amended) no longer have a function.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1987/2225/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Mink (Keeping) (Amendment) Regulations 1982	Amend the Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975 by increasing the fee for a licence, and adding a guard fence design option. The 1975 Keeping Regulations (as amended) no longer have a function.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1982/1883/regulation/2/made	1 (Scrap)
Mink (Keeping) (Amendment) Regulations 1997	Amend the Mink (Keeping) Regulations 1975 by increasing the fee for a licence, and extending fee charging to include special licences issued under section 8 of the Destructive Imported Animals Act 1932. The 1975 Keeping Regulations (as amended) no longer have a function.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/2750/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
The Wild Birds (Sundays) Order 1955 NO. 1286 for Caernarfon, Carmarthen, Devon, Isle of Ely, Montgomery, Norfolk, Pembroke, York North and West Riding.	Restricts wildfowling on Sundays in certain counties. It is likely that these orders were introduced because of Sunday observance. There is considered to be little conservation benefit. We propose to replace them with a non-regulatory mechanism.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1954/30/pdfs/ukpga_19540030_en.pdf	2 (Scrap)
The Wild Birds (Sundays) Order 1956 NO. 1310 for Brecknock, Cardigan, Denbigh and Merioneth	Restricts wildfowling on Sundays in certain counties. It is likely that these orders were introduced because of Sunday observance. There is considered to be little conservation benefit. We propose to replace them with a non-regulatory mechanism.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1954/30/pdfs/ukpga_19540030_en.pdf	2 (Scrap)
The Wild Birds (Sundays) Order 1957 NO. 429 for Cornwall, Glamorgan and Somerset	Restricts wildfowling on Sundays in certain counties. It is likely that these orders were introduced because of Sunday observance. There is considered to be little conservation benefit. We propose to replace them with a non-regulatory mechanism.	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1954/30/pdfs/ukpga_19540030_en.pdf	2 (Scrap)
The Wild Birds (Sunday in Anglesey) Order 1963 NO. 1700	Restricts wildfowling on Sundays in certain counties. It is likely that these orders were introduced because of Sunday observance. There is	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1954/30/pdfs/ukpga_19540030_en.pdf	2 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
	considered to be little conservation benefit. We propose to replace them with a non-regulatory mechanism.	.pdf	
The Coypus (Special Licence) (Fees) Regulations 1997	<p>The Coypus (Prohibition on Keeping) Order 1987 prohibits the keeping of coypu within GB other than under a special licence. The 1997 Regulations prescribe the cost of a special licence to keep Coypus.</p> <p>This is the only species covered by the keeping and import prohibition for which a licence charge is levied by the licensing authority in England and there are no longer any animals being kept in captivity under licence in England. The licensing authority agrees with our option. If they decided to charge in the future, they will do so via the mechanism for introducing charges that is included in the Public Bodies Bill.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1997/2751/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Rabbit Clearance Order No. 148 (England and Wales)	<p>This is not technically a Statutory Instrument, but simply an administrative order of the Minister's. Pre-myxomatosis (accidentally introduced in 1953) rabbits were the major vertebrate pest of agriculture, causing an estimated £50 million of annual damage at 1952 prices.</p> <p>The Pests Act 1954 sought to address this by giving Ministers the power to make rabbit clearance orders imposing general obligations upon occupiers of designated areas to control rabbits on that land (either by killing or taking them, or preventing damage by them). Order No. 148 consolidated all such extant orders covering England and Wales and applies to England and Wales (apart from the City of London, Isles of Scilly and Skokholm Island).</p> <p>This Order has no effective impact. The general obligation to control rabbits has not been effectively enforced for some years now.</p>	www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Eli2/2-3/68/section/1	1 (Scrap)
Landscape, Countryside and Recreation			
National Park Authorities (Amendment) (England) Order 2009	Amends the National Park Authorities (England) Order 1996 so as to amend the membership of the Northumberland National Park Authority.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/557/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
National Park Authorities (England) Order 2006	Amends the National Park Authorities (England) Order 1996 so as to alter the number of members appointed to the National Park authorities for each of the National Parks in England other than Northumberland and the New Forest.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/3165/contents/made	5 (Improve)
National Park Authorities (England) (Amendment) Order 1996	Corrects an error in paragraph 10 of Schedule 7 to the National Park Authorities (England) Order 1996.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/2546/contents/made	5 (Improve)
National Park Authorities (England) Order 1996	Under section 63 of the Environment Act 1995, the Secretary of State may by order establish for a National Park an authority, known as a National Park authority, to carry out in relation to that Park the functions conferred on such an authority by or under Part III of that Act.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/1243/contents/made	5 (Improve)
New Forest National Park Authority (Establishment) Order 2005	Establishes the New Forest National Park Authority ("the Authority") for the area of the Park and specifies the time when the Authority becomes the local planning authority for the Park.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/421/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 (Alteration of Constitution of the Broads Authority) Order 2005	Amends the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads Act 1988 so as to reduce the membership of the Broads Authority ("the Authority") from 35 to 21 members, and to make some consequential changes.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/1067/contents/made	5 (Improve)
South Downs National Park Authority Establishment) Order 2010	Establishes the South Downs National Park Authority for the area of the Park	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/497/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Establishment of Conservation Board) Order 2004	This Order, which is made under Part IV of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, establishes the Conservation Board for the Cotswolds Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1777/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (Establishment of Conservation Board) Order 2004	This Order, which is made under Part IV of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, establishes the Conservation Board for the Chilterns Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/1778/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Works on Common Land (Exemptions) (England) Order 2007	This Order, which applies in relation to England only, prescribes exemptions to the prohibition in section 38(1) of the Commons Act 2006 on the carrying out, without the consent of the Secretary of State, of any restricted works on land to which that section applies.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2587/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Works on Common Land, etc. (Procedure) (England) Regulations 2007	These Regulations, which apply in relation to England only, prescribe the procedure for applications to the Secretary of State under section 38 of the Commons Act 2006 for consent to carry out restricted works on common land, and certain related types of applications.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2588/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Access to the Countryside (Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) Regulations 2002	The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 established a new regime for access to the Countryside. Under Part I of that Act maps prepared by the Countryside Agency ("the Agency") will show registered common land and open country. These Regulations, which extend to England only, make provision in respect of the publication of maps issued in provisional and conclusive form.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2002/1710/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Access to the Countryside (Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2003	These Regulations, which apply to England only, make certain minor amendments to the Access to the Countryside (Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) Regulations 2002.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/32/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Access to the Countryside (Correction of Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) Regulations 2003	The Access to the Countryside (Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) Regulations 2002 (S.I. 2002/1710, amended by S.I. 2003/32) made provision in respect of the publication of maps issued in provisional and conclusive form. These Regulations, which apply in relation to England only, make provision for the correction of provisional and conclusive maps in certain circumstances.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/1591/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Access to the Countryside (Correction of Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2005	These Regulations, which apply in relation to England only, amend the Access to the Countryside (Correction of Provisional and Conclusive Maps) (England) Regulations 2003.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/2027/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Commons (Schemes) Regulations 1982	Prescribe the form of the schemes which may be made by district councils and National Park authorities under the Commons Act 1899, and the form of notice of a council's intention to make schemes. The aim of these schemes is to make provision for the regulation and management of common land. Under them councils may improve the condition of commons and make byelaws to prevent nuisances and preserve order.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1982/209/contents/made	3 (Improve)
Town and Country Planning (Public Path Orders) Regulations 1993	Re-enact the Town and Country Planning (Public Path Orders) Regulations 1983 with minor and drafting amendments. They prescribe requirements for orders made by local planning authorities under section 257(1) or 258 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1993/10/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Public Path Orders Regulations 1993	Re-enact the Public Path Orders and Extinguishment of Public Right of Way Orders Regulations 1983 with minor and drafting amendments.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1993/11/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Local Authorities (Recovery of Costs for Public Path Orders) Regulations 1993	Make provision for county councils, district councils, London borough councils, the Common Council of the City of London, the Council of the Isles of Scilly, joint or special planning boards and the Broads Authority to impose charges for dealing with requests to make certain orders.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1993/407/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Rail Crossing Extinguishment and Diversion Orders Regulations 1993	Prescribe requirements for the making of rail crossing extinguish meant orders and rail crossing diversion orders under sections 118A and 119A of the Highways Act 1980 as inserted by the Transport and Works Act 1992.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1993/9/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Highways, Crime Prevention etc.(Special Extinguishment and Special Diversion Orders) Regulations 2003	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980, inserted by Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, make provision enabling orders to be made for stopping up (a "special extinguishment order") and diversion (a "special diversion order") of certain highways for the purposes of crime prevention or the protection of pupils or staff of schools. These Regulations prescribe the forms and notices, and make provision as to the procedure, for these orders	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/1479/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Highways (SSSI Diversion Orders) (England) Regulations 2007	Sections 119D and 119E of the Highways Act 1980, inserted by Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, make provision enabling an order (an “SSSI diversion order”) to be made for the diversion of certain highways to prevent significant damage to the special features of a site of special scientific interest. These Regulations prescribe the forms and notices, and make provision as to the procedure, for SSSI diversion orders	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1494/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Public Rights of Way (Combined Orders) (England) Regulations 2008	These Regulations apply section 53A of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (c. 69) to the types of Order listed in regulation 3. Those Orders are made by local authorities for the purpose of creating, stopping up or diverting public rights of way, and by virtue of section 53A's now applying to them may also provide for the required consequential modification of the definitive maps and statements which record such rights of way. Before the coming into force of these Regulations, the required modifications to the definitive maps and statements could only be effected by means of a separate modification Order.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/442/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Public Rights of Way (Combined Orders) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2010	Amend the Public Rights of Way (Combined Orders) (England) Regulations 2008.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/2127/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Rights of Way (Hearings and Inquiries Procedure) (England) Rules 2007	Set out the procedures for hearings and inquiries afforded or caused to be held by the Secretary of State in connection with the confirmation, or modification and confirmation, of certain disputed orders (“rights of way orders”) made by certain local authorities, relating to the creation of footpaths, bridleways and restricted byways; the modification of the definitive map and statement (relating to certain public rights of way); and the stopping up, diversion or extinguishment of footpaths, bridleways and restricted byways.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2008/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Commons Registration (England) Regulations 2008	Make provision about the registration of common land and town or village greens under Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2008/1961/contents/made	5 (Improve)
Commons Registration (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009	Amend the Commons Registration (England) Regulations 2008.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2009/2018/contents/made	5 (Improve)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Commons Registration (Exempted Land) Regulations 1965	Prescribe 30th September 1966 as the last date for applying to the Minister of Land and Natural Resources for an order under section 11 of the Commons Registration Act 1965 exempting common land and town or village greens from registration under the Act. They also prescribe a form of application for such an order, and provide for information to be given to the public about applications for orders and their grant or refusal. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1965/2001/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (General) Regulations 1966	Prescribe the form of the registers of common land or town or village greens to be maintained by commons registration authorities under the Commons Registration Act 1965. They also provide for the entering in registers of certain other information, and the procedure for amendment of the registers under section 13 of the 1965 Act. The regulations remain relevant in areas where Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 has not yet been brought into force. Redundant provisions. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	Unavailable on the internet.	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (Time Limits) Order 1966	Provides for registration under the Commons Registration Act 1965 to begin on 2nd January 1967 and end on 31st March 1970, but fixes 2nd January 1970 as the last date for making applications for registration. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1966/1470/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (General) (Amendment) Regulations 1968	Amend the Commons Registration (General) Regulations 1966 by providing for applications to be made in appropriate cases by persons other than the owner of the relevant right or interest, and for the forms to be signed if necessary by an agent. Redundant provisions. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1968/658/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (Objections and Maps) Regulations 1968	Introduce new colouring and symbols for register map sheets which are taken into use after 30th June 1968. Redundant provisions. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1968/989/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Commons Registration (New Land) Regulations 1969	These Regulations provide for the inclusion, in the registers of common land and of town or village greens maintained under the Commons Registration Act 1965, of any land which becomes common land or a town or village green after 2nd January 1970, and for the registration of rights of common over such land and of claims to the ownership thereof. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1969/1843/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (Time Limits) (Amendment) Order 1970	This Order extends until 31st July 1970 the period for registrations under section 4 of the Commons Registration Act 1965 which, by virtue of the Commons Registration (Time Limits) Order 1966, was to have ended on 31st March 1970. It does not affect the last date for the submission of applications for registration under section 4, which was fixed by the 1966 Order at 2nd January 1970. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1970/383/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (Finality of Undisputed Registrations) Regulations 1970	By section 7 of the Commons Registration Act 1965, if no objection is made to a provisional registration of any land as common land or as a town or village green, or of rights of common over or a claim to ownership of such land, or if all objections (including conflicting registrations taking effect as objections) are withdrawn, the registration becomes final at the end of the period during which objections could have been made, or upon the withdrawal of the only or the last surviving objection, whichever is the later. These Regulations prescribe the manner in which a registration authority is to indicate in the register the fact that an undisputed registration has become final. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1970/1371/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (Disposal of Disputed Registration) Regulations 1972	Under sections 5 and 19 of the Commons Registration Act 1965, if objection is made to a provisional registration of any land as common land or as a town or village green, or of rights of common over or a claim to ownership of such land, or if one such registration conflicts with another, the matter must be referred to a Commons Commissioner. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1972/437/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Commons Registration (Disposal of Disputed Registrations) (Amendment) Regulations 1993	These Regulations amend the Commons Registration (Disposal of Disputed Registrations) Regulations 1972, which provided for the indication of the disposal of disputed registrations in the registers maintained under the Commons Registration Act 1965. They prescribe a new model entry on the register so that when a registration has become final with modifications that fact may be indicated by an entry setting out the registration in its modified form. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1993/1771/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons (Registration of Town or Village Greens) (Interim Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2007	Regulations enable registration authorities to register land, which meets the criteria for registration set out in section 15(1) or 15(8) of the 2006 Act, in the register of town or village greens maintained pursuant to the Commons Registration Act 1965. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/457/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons (Deregistration and Exchange Orders) (Interim Arrangements) (England) Regulations 2007	These Regulations apply where the Secretary of State, or a person appointed by him, has granted an application under section 16 of the 2006 Act to deregister common land and has made an order under section 17 of the 2006 Act in consequence of the granting of that application. The Regulations require the commons registration authority to give effect to the order. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/2585/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Commons Registration (Amendment and Miscellaneous Revocations) Regulations 2010	These Regulations revoke with effect from 30th November 2010 several instruments which relate to provisional registration under the Commons Registration Act 1965. Fully implementing Part 1 of the Commons Act 2006 will revoke these regulations.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2010/2357/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) Order 2003	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2003/2208/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) Order 2004	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/2004/12/39	1 (Scrap)
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) (Amendment) Order 2004	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2004/2674/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) Order 2005	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/829/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) (No. 2) Order 2005	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/914/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) (No. 3) Order 2005	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2005/2463/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) Order 2006	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/302/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Crime Prevention (Designated Areas) Order 2007	Sections 118B and 119B of the Highways Act 1980 (inserted by paragraphs 8 and 12 of Schedule 6 to the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000) enable a council (which is a highway authority), for the purposes of crime prevention, to make orders for the stopping up or diversion of certain highways within areas designated by the Secretary of State. This Order designates areas under section 118B(1)(a) of the 1980 Act. The proposal is to not to abolish Crime Prevention Orders, but to revoke any of the various designation Orders which are probably redundant.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2007/1829/contents/made	1 (Scrap)
Access to the Countryside (Maps in Draft Form) (England) Regulations 2001	Part I of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 establishes a new regime for access to the countryside. Under Part I maps prepared by the Countryside Agency ("the Agency") will show registered common land and open country. These Regulations, which extend to England only, make provision for the preparation of and consultation on maps in draft form under this Part. Procedures for the mapping of land as open country and registered common land under the CROW Act 2000 have been completed.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/3301/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

Measure	Short description	Weblink	Proposal
National Park and Broads Authorities (Model Code of Conduct) (England) Order 2001	The Order contains a model code of conduct as regards the conduct which is expected of members and co-opted members of National Park authorities in England, and the Broads authority. This will be revoked once the Localism Bill is brought into force as this will be removing the Government's power to issue Codes of Conduct.	www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/3577/contents/made	1 (Scrap)

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