Requirement Source				BAKKAVOR GROUP Environmental Legal and Other Requirements Register					Updated By: Megan Such Environmental Consultant Date: 26/08/2020 V.7		
European Law	National Law	Bakkavor Group Requirements	Other Requirements	Legislation / Guidance reference	Link	Title	Summary Description	Target or Related Process / Area	Bakkavor Relevance Notes	Control Measures / Evaluation of Compliance	Aspects & Impacts
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT											
	Y			1995 c. 25		Environment Act 1995	Establishes the EA and SEPA as regulatory bodies for contaminated land, control of pollution, conservation or enhancement of the environment and fisheries.	Site-Wide	*See Bakkavor relevance notes for all other associated legislation in the register.*	*See evaluation of compliance remarks for all other associated legislation in the register.*	*See all aspects and impacts for all other associated legislation in the register.*
PERMITTING											
	Y			2016 No.1154	2016 Regs	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended)	The Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations transpose the requirements of the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) making some small but wide-ranging changes to the permitting regime. The IED replaced seven existing Directives that were previously implemented in England and Wales by the Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010). The effect of this was to extend the range of regulated activities, requiring some waste activities and facilities that previously did not require permitting, to apply as installations, ultimately creating more EPR installations. It also imposed new requirements on certain installations and strengthened existing IPPC principles. The 2016 Regulations have been subject to 3 amendments in 2018 (2018 No.110, 2018 No.428 and 2019 No.39). The first amendment transposed the EU Directive 2015 No. 2193 on the limitation of pollutant emissions from medium combustion plants (the Medium Combustion Plant Directive) and brought the permitting requirements for those plant into force. The second amendment transposed requirements for basic safety standards for the protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation. The third amendment seeks to ensure that on the UK's exit from the EU, the Regulations remain fully operable. It achieves this by amending cross-references to EU Directives and Member States. There are no changes in how operators should operate nor how they are regulated.	Site-Wide	Operations associated with the Food and Drink Sector are listed in Schedule 1, Section 6.8 (treatment of animal and vegetable matter and food industries). If a Bakkavor Site can produce more than 300 tonnes per day a permit is required. If the animal content of the product is greater than 10% then a permit is required where the total production can exceed 75 tonnes per day. The permit would also need to include the effluent treatment plant as a directly associated activity to the listed activity. The implementation of the Medium Combustion Plant Directive applies to all operators and owners of combustion plant (including boilers / generators) that is rated (thermal input) between 1 MW and 50 MW (multiple units are aggregated). Bakkavor needs to map its boiler plant and identify if the MCPD is applicable to the site or not.	The site are in the process of applying for an environmental installation permit under Section 6.8 A(1) d iii. The site discharge to surface waters under an Environment Agency permit - PRNNF09377. Waste contractors must not be used unless the appropriate Environmental Permit (or Waste Management Licence) is on file. Bakkavor Holbeach must determine if there is any applicable combustion plan on site and the appropriate timeframe for obtaining an Environmental Permit. Sampling and monitoring is carried out on discharge. There is a filtration plant on site to treat the effluent prior to discharge.	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
Y				2006 No. 166	EC/166/2006	Regulation EC/166/2006 concerning the Establishment of a European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register	Operators of activities listed in Annex 1 of this regulation must report information on their emissions to air, water and land (of a substance above the threshold stated in Annex II), transfer of waste (>2 tonnes hazardous and 2,000 tonnes non-hazardous) and transfer of pollutants in wastewater (exceeding the threshold of Annex II) destined for treatment in external wastewater treatment plants to their competent authority. This data will be entered into the European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (European PRTR). In the UK the Pollution Inventory is being amended to meet these requirements.	Site-Wide	This applies to Bakkavor if it carries out treatment and processing intended for the production of food products from animal and/or vegetable raw materials, with a finished product production capacity of 75 tonnes per day (animal) or 300 tonnes per day (vegetable). The regulation does not specify a threshold for production of food products from a mix of both. The regulation is implemented by member states, so Bakkavor will be compliant as long as it provides the regulator with required data on an annual basis.	The site are in the process of applying for an environmental installation permit under Section 6.8 A(1) d iii. The site discharge to surface waters under an Environment Agency permit - PRNNF09377. Waste contractors must not be used unless the appropriate Environmental Permit (or Waste Management Licence) is on file. Bakkavor Holbeach must determine if there is any applicable combustion plan on site and the appropriate timeframe for obtaining an Environmental Permit. Sampling and monitoring is carried out on discharge. There is a filtration plant on site to treat the effluent prior to discharge.	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			2000 No. 1043	2000 regs	The Environmental Protection (Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and other Dangerous Substances) (England and Wales) Regulations 2000 as Amended	Requires annual registration of equipment contaminated with PCBs	Utilities	This is applicable to transformer oil if PCB content is greater than 500ppm (0.005%) and quantity is over 50ml Registration as contaminated equipment is required. Therefore all sites should demonstrate they have had their transformer oil tested for PCB content. These regulations were amended in 2020 and lowered the limits	Bakkavor Holbeach to confirm that there is no PCBs on site.	Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
EMISSIONS TO AIR/ GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION											
	Y			2018 No. 1155	2018 Regs	Companies (Directors' Report) and Limited Liability Partnerships (Energy and Carbon Report) Regulations 2018	Implement the government's policy on Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). The legislation affects: • quoted companies; • large unquoted companies (including charitable companies); • large Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs). Large unquoted companies and large LLPs are obliged to report their UK energy use and associated greenhouse gas emissions as a minimum relating to gas, electricity and transport fuel, as well as an intensity ratio and information relating to energy efficiency action, through their annual reports. Quoted companies of all sizes continue to be required to report their global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and an intensity ratio through their annual reports. Additionally, they are now required to report their total global energy use and information relating to energy efficiency action alongside the methodology used to calculate the new and existing disclosure requirements.	Processing	This applies to Bakkavor Foods Limited and is managed by Bakkavor Group.	Bakkavor Holbeach submits monthly energy data to Bakkavor Group.	Depletion of natural resources Contribution to poor air quality, ozone production, smog, global warming and climate change
	Y			1992 No. 2225	1992 Regs	The Notification of Cooling Towers and Evaporative Condensers Regulations 1992	These Regulations require the notification to the Local Authority of notifiable devices (cooling towers and evaporative condensers) located on non-domestic premises, and sets out the procedure for notification. It also requires the Local Authority to be notified when the device is removed from operation permanently.	Processing	This is applicable for any on-site coolers/condenser. Notification of any new towers should be made to the relevant authority/council, in this case South Holland District Council. Other than for maintenance or planned seasonal shutdown, the council should also be notified of the cessation or removal of any devices.	Cooling towers at Holbeach have been registered with the South Holland Council.	Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			2001 No.838	2001 Regs	The Climate Change Levy (General) Regulations 2001 (as amended)	Part II and Schedules 6 and 7 of the Finance Act 2010 are the legal basis of the climate change levy. This is a levy chargeable on the supply of certain commodities including electricity, natural gas, petroleum and coal for industrial and commercial uses. It is possible for an operator to enter into an agreement to reduce energy consumption in return for a reduction in the levy payable. The latest amendment was in 2018 (2018 No.118) which amended the formula used to calculate relief entitlement to align it with the Finance Act 2016.	Utilities	The Climate Change Levy is applicable to the site. Reductions can be applied through a climate change agreement (see later legislative entries). Bakkavor must ensure the retention of a full audit trail of calculations made to determine its annual figures provided to Bakkavor Group for the CCA submission.	The Climate Change Levy is applied to the site's energy bills. The site submit energy data every month to Bakkavor Group where the CCA submissions are managed. Change control procedure considers the energy efficiency of new equipment prior to purchase and use on site.	Pollution to air, land and/or water Depletion of natural resources Contribution to poor air quality, ozone production, smog, global warming and climate change Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna

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	Y			2018 No. 841	2018 Regs	The CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme (Revocation and Savings) Order 2018	The CRC will be closed following the 2018/2019 compliance year and will increase the Climate Change Levy. Organisations will report under the CRC, for the last time, by the end of July 2019. Allowances for emissions from energy supplied in 2018/2019 compliance year shall surrender by end of October 2019.	Utilities	Applicable to large energy users participating in the CRC. Applicable to the Bakkavor Group if over a year (1 April - 31 March), it has at least one settled half hourly electricity meter (sHHM), and used >6000 MWh of qualifying electricity supplied through that sHHM. Where applicable, data should be sent by the Site to the Bakkavor Group CSR and SHE Advisor	Change control procedure considers the energy efficiency of new equipment prior to purchase and use on site.	Pollution to air, land and/or water Depletion of natural resources Contribution to poor air quality, ozone production, smog, global warming and climate change Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			2015 No. 168	2015 Regs	Ozone-Depleting Substances Regulation 2015	Implements EC Regulation on substances that deplete the ozone layer and specifies the minimum training and qualifications required by anyone working with ozone-depleting substances. Replaces and consolidates the Ozone-Depleting Substances (Qualifications) Regulations 2009 and the Environmental Protection (Control of Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011; however, the Regulation has remained broadly the same. All persons who service and maintain or dismantle refrigeration, air-conditioning equipment and heat pump equipment must have appropriate qualifications.	Refrigeration	Bakkavor Holbeach operate ODS containing air-conditioning units. These units must be regularly maintained, and leak tested in accordance with the Regulations. Maintenance and testing must only be undertaken by qualified persons who hold the correct certification.	Air conditioning and/or refrigeration units must be serviced and tested in accordance with the Regulations and records must be held on file. Contractors must hold the appropriate certifications to be able to service air conditioning and/or refrigeration units (e.g. City & Guilds), and certificates must be held on file.	Emissions to air Depletion of natural resources
	Y			2015 No.310 Last amended: 2019 No.583	2015 Regs	The Fluorinated Greenhouse Gases Regulations 2015 (as amended)	These Regulations implement the EC Regulation No 517/2014 (above) which came into force in the UK on 1 January 2015. These domestic regulations provide powers for authorised persons to enforce the EC Regulation, prescribe the offences and penalties for not following the EC Regulation, and designate certification and training bodies in the UK. The 2018 amendment (prepared by Defra) provides for the enforcement of 5 new EU Commission Implementing Regulations which were introduced to support the EC Regulation. It also introduces civil penalties for infringements of the EC Regulation from April 2018 in England. The other key change is a provision to enable HMRC to share F-Gas imports data with the relevant regulators. The 2019 amendment seeks to ensure that on the UK's exit from the EU, the legislation continues to operated effectively. It achieves this by transferring powers and functions from the EU institutions to the relevant UK regulatory bodes. There are no changes in how operators should operate nor how they are regulated.	Processing	This is applicable to the Bakkavor sites using refrigerant gases. An F Gas Register must be retained, identifying each refrigerant containing unit by name and type of refrigerant. It must also identify the quantity of refrigerant in each unit and the associated leak testing requirements. Records of completion of leak testing must be included. It is acknowledged that Bakkavor will be moving over to a ammonia systems as a strategy. Paragraph 3 of Article 4 allows reduced frequency of leak checks where a leak detection system is installed.	Air conditioning and/or refrigeration units must be serviced and tested in accordance with the Regulations and records must be held on file. Contractors must hold the appropriate certifications to be able to service air conditioning and/or refrigeration units (e.g. City & Guilds), and certificates must be held on file. Bakkavor Holbeach maintains an F gas register which includes GWP. The site also maintains documentated evidence of storage and usage.	Emissions to air Depletion of natural resources
	Y			2012. No.3118 Last amended 2018 No.362	2012 Regs	The Energy Performance of Buildings (England and Wales) Regulations 2012 as amended by the 2018 regulations	These regulations implement The EPBD (2010/31/EU) as amended by the revised EPBD (2018/844/EU). These regulations require an energy efficiency assessment every 5 years of air conditioning systems with a combined output of greater than 12kW	Air conditioning	Applicable to Bakkavor sites with air conditioning installations	Bakkavor Holbeach to determine if there are any applicable air conditioning units on site and have assessments completed where appropriate.	Emissions to air Depletion of natural resources
	Y			2014 No. 1643 Last amended: 2018 No.1342	2014 Regs	The Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme Regulations 2014 (as amended)	This instrument introduced the Energy Savings Opportunity Scheme (ESOS) which is a mandatory energy assessment and energy saving identification scheme for large undertakings and their corporate groups. All must audit their energy use every four years. ESOS is the UK Government's approach to transposing Article 8(4)-8(6) of the EU Energy Efficiency Directive which imposes these requirements on EU member states. A large undertaking either: - has 250 or more employees in the UK; or - has fewer than 250 employees but has an annual turnover exceeding 50M Euros and a balance sheet exceeding 43M Euros. The 2015 amendment simply corrected drafting errors. The 2018 amendment seeks to ensure that on the UK's exit from the EU, the legislation continues to operated effectively. It achieves this by changing references to Euros to Pounds sterling and allowing UKAS accreditation in relation to ISO 50001 (2018).	Utilities	Applicable to the Bakkavor Group (compliance must be established at Group level), and registration was required by 5 December 2015. Bakkavor Group did register for this and a selection of sites within the Group have been audited twice. All other sites (not being subject to audit, including Spalding) were required to submit basic information via a questionnaire.	An energy assessment was completed in 2015 but the site was not selected for a second assessment in 2019. This is managed by Bakkavor Group as all sites are registered under Bakkavor Foods Limited.	Emissions to air Depletion of natural resources Contribution to poor air quality, ozone production, smog, global warming and climate change
	Y			2007 No. 79 Last amended 2014 No. 1975	2007 Regs	The Sulphur Content of Liquid Fuels (England and Wales) Regulations 2007 (as amended)	These regulations cover the use of fuel oil and gas oil as a fuel and implement the European Directive (1999/32/EC) relating to the sulphur content of liquid fuels. The Regulations impose limits on the sulphur content of these fuels. They require that from 1st January 2008 gas oil should only be used which has a sulphur content of less than 0.1% by mass. The 2014 amendment transposed the land-based provisions of the EU Directive as amended by the marine fuels directive (2012/33/EU).	Utilities	This is applicable to the site if fuel oil or gas oil is used as a fuel. Bakkavor should identify the types of fuel used on the site and if fuel oil or gas oil is used, the specification should be checked for sulphur content.	Review MSDSs for any fuel oil or gas oil stored and used on site to ensure that the sulphur content is less than 0.1% by mass.	Emissions to air Depletion of natural resources Contribution to poor air quality, ozone production, smog, global warming and climate change Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna
WATER											
	Y			1999 c.9	1999 Act	Water Industry Act 1991	Part I of the Act is relevant - it relates to water charging in England and Wales. The Act sets out the duties and responsibilities of sewerage undertakers, controls discharges to the sewerage system and is concerned with local authority responsibilities for water supply and its quality. Under the Act, trade effluent must only be discharged to the sewer under consent (Trade Effluent Consent) or exemption from the Sewerage Undertaker. Such consents may have conditions attached regarding the volume and quality of the effluent. Conditions often include limits for BOD COD, pH and other parameters. Some substances (as listed in the regulations under this Act) require the water company to obtain authorisation from the EA.	Discharge of Effluent	Applicable to the site with regard to preventing accidental releases to the sewer network, and in particular the site as it has a trade effluent for discharge to sewer.	Bakkavor Holbeach hold a Permit to Discharge with the Environment Agency. Effluent treatment plant is on site for the waste water to be treated prior to discharge. The site is not connected to the mains sewer system. Sampling and monitoring is carried out on discharge.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to land and/or water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna Spills and/or leaks
	Y			1991 c.57	1991 Act	Water Resources Act 1991, as amended in 2009 (2009 No. 3104)	The Act sets out the functions of the regulating authority with respect to water resources, water pollution, flood defence and land drainage, fisheries, and navigation/harbour or conservancy management. The duty of the authority is to promote the conservation and enhancement of the natural beauty and amenity of inland and coastal waters and of land associated with those waters as well as the conservation of flora and fauna which are dependent on an aquatic environment. The 2009 amendment Regulations sought to implement requirements of the Water Framework Directive to improve the water quality of water bodies. The WFD requires member states to establish enforceable controls on all activities that are capable of causing adverse effects on the ecology of the aquatic environment.	Utilities / Discharge of Effluent	Applicable to the site if it carries out abstraction of water or discharges directly into controlled water i.e. can impact the local water resource. Designation of Water Protection Zones would be led by the relevant regulatory body and could affect the site if it discharges into controlled waters within one of these designated zones.	Bakkavor Holbeach hold a Permit to Discharge with the Environment Agency. Effluent treatment plant is on site for the waste water to be treated prior to discharge. Sampling and monitoring is carried out on discharge.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to land and/or water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna Spills and/or leaks
	Y			2014 c.21	2014 Act	Water Act 2014	This Act introduces changes to legislation including in relation to water supply and sewerage licences, water and sewerage undertakers, and regulation of the water industry. Key for Bakkavor is that it allows the regulation of water abstraction and other licences to be consolidated into the Environmental Permitting regime, enabling an operator to apply for a single rather than multiple permits.	Utilities / Discharge of Effluent	If an environmental permit is sought for the site, the consent conditions will be contained within the permit.	Bakkavor Holbeach hold a Permit to Discharge with the Environment Agency. Effluent treatment plant is on site for the waste water to be treated prior to discharge. Sampling and monitoring is carried out on discharge.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna Spills and/or leaks

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Y				2007/60/EC	2007 Act	EU Floods Directive	The Directive came into force on 26 November 2007 and requires Member States to assess if all water courses and coast lines are at risk from flooding, to map the extent of the flood and assets and humans at risk in these areas, and to take adequate and coordinated measures to reduce the flood risk.	Site-Wide	If the site is in a flood zone, measures are required to be taken to ensure that flood events are risk assessed and included in contingency and emergency plans.	The site is in a flood zone 3 and have had a flood risk assessment carried out.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna Spills and/or leaks
	Y			1999 No. 1006	1999 Regs	The Anti-Pollution Works Regulations 1999	Under the Water Resources Act 1991, a notice can be served on a site where a pollution incident has occurred or where the potential for a pollution incident has been identified. The notice will set out works to be undertaken by the site. These Regulations define the process of serving works notices by the relevant authority. Businesses who fail to comply with a works notice can be prosecuted.	Site-Wide	Applicable to the site in the event of an incident.	Bakkavor Holbeach have the potential to cause a pollution incident.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna Spills and/or leaks
	Y			1999 No.1148	1999 Regs	Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999	The regulations require water fittings to be such that a risk of contamination is minimised for domestic use and food production. This is to maintain potable quality, and prevent back syphoning, bacterial and or other contamination.	Site-Wide	Water fittings and pipework on site should be in compliance with WRAS guidance and the findings of water authority inspections closed out.	If Bakkavor Holbeach undertake certain plumbing works on site, consent must be obtained from Anglian Water through advanced notice of works.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			2001 No. 2954	2001 Regs	The Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations 2001	These Regulations apply to the storage of oil in above ground tanks, drums or other containers in quantities exceeding 200 litres. Oil is defined as oil of any kind, including petrol, solvents, mineral oil, heating oil, lubricating oil and vegetable oil but does NOT apply to the storage of waste oil as this is covered by the EP Regulations. All containers holding more than 200 litres of oil or petrol require appropriate impermeable secondary containment with a capacity of 110% of the largest container (or 25% in the case of drip trays around a drum), or 25% of the aggregate tank volume. Tanks will need to meet standards for construction, pipe work and fittings. The requirements for secondary containment to not apply to storage facilities located within buildings.	Raw Material Use	Applicable to the site where it is storing oil in quantities exceeding 200 litres, above ground and outside the confines of buildings. Regular inspections of tanks should be undertaken, and bunds should be assessed for capacity and integrity.	Site store oil in quantities exceeding 200 litres above ground and outside the confines of a building. All storage tanks are double skinned and/or bunded. Environmental inspections and tours should include the inspection of tanks, bunds and the surrounding area for any staining.	Depletion of natural resources Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect to human health, flora and/or fauna Spills and/or leaks
WASTE DISPOSAL AND AVOIDANCE											
	Y			1990 c. 43	1990 Act	Environmental Protection Act 1990	The Act aims to control pollution arising from certain industrial processes; to re-enact the provisions of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 relating to waste on land (collection and disposal); to re-state the law defining statutory nuisance; and to make provision for further control of the importation, exportation, use, supply or storage of prescribed substances. It allows the authority to prescribe limits for releases of any substance from a process into any environmental medium. Part 2 of the Act is the principal primary legislation relating to waste. It refers to the application by an operator to the enforcing authority, if required, to carry out a prescribed process - part of which will require demonstration of best available techniques (BAT).	Waste	This would be applied to the site via a permit (either from the Local Authority, or the Environment Agency).	*See evaluation of compliance remarks for all other associated legislation in the register.*	*See all aspects and impacts for all other associated legislation in the register.*
	Y			2012 No. 811 Last amended: 2012 No.2320	2012 Regs	The Controlled Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2012	These Regulations fully revoked and replaced the 1992 Regulations. They classify waste as household, industrial or commercial and also list the types of wastes for which local authorities may make a charge for collection and disposal. All controlled wastes are covered by a duty of care. The producer of the waste must identify controlled waste and, as such, should treat it in compliance with all relevant Regulations regarding waste. The amendment regulations (also 2012) sought to provide clarity on small business exemptions.	Waste	This is applicable to the site if it is generating, handling, storing, and transferring waste off-site	*See evaluation of compliance remarks for all other associated legislation in the register.*	*See all aspects and impacts for all other associated legislation in the register.*
	Y			2011 No. 998 Last amended: 2019 No.188	2011 Regs	The Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011	The Regulations revoked and replaced the Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 (as amended). They also brought into force the revised EU Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (WFD) . The WFD was introduced to promote waste prevention, increase recycling and ensure better use of resources. It re-enacts much of the existing Waste Framework Directive and leaves the legal definition of waste unchanged. It passed a duty onto a business importing, producing, collecting, transporting, or recovering/disposing of waste to apply the waste hierarchy. The 2012 amendment (2012 No.1889) substituted a couple of parts to ensure that the separate collection of waste provision in the WFD has been transposed correctly. The 2014 amendment (2014 No.656) sought to clarify that the transfer of controlled waste can be recorded on alternative documentation than waste transfer notes. It also reflected changes relevant to the registration of waste carriers, brokers and dealers. Under an organisation's Duty of Care the types of information to be included within 'Waste Information' are the same as those required in a WTN however this change allows businesses to record this information in different forms of documentation, such as invoices, receipts or orders. The amendment also allows waste carriers up to five days to produce their waste registration certificate, meaning they do not need to carry their authorisation at all times whilst operational. There has been a further amendment in 2019 relating to the EU Exit (2019 No.188). The amendment seeks to ensure that on the UK's exit from the EU, the legislation continues to operated effectively. No environmental standards are removed or amended but references to EU Directives and associated EU terms are removed or amended.	Waste	This is applicable (it applies to all sites in England and Wales). This requires Bakkavor to confirm, on its waste transfer documentation, that it has considered the waste hierarchy, and to use the correct coding as set out in the regulations, for the premises and waste type	Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) and Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes (HWCNs) are used which has reference to the regulations and are kept on file for 2 and 3 years respectively Duty of Care checks are carried out on waste contractors Where practical, waste is segregated either on site or at waste contractor waste disposal facilities Staff training Waste hierarchy is applied to all waste Duty of care audits are carried out on waste contractors and waste documentation	Spills and leaks Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources Odour Pest problem
	Y					Social distancing when signing and handing over waste transfer and consignment notes in person: RPS C8	This RPS has been issued as a result of social distancing requirements associated with COVID-19. The RPS only applies to businesses that hand waste over to other businesses or receive waste from other businesses. It allows paper copies of waste transfer notes and hazardous waste consignment notes not to be signed for a limited time period AND ONLY if the conditions of the RPS can be met. The conditions of the RPS are: The appropriate person must fill in the relevant sections of the waste transfer note or hazardous waste consignment note for each waste transfer. You do not need to sign, or get a signature, in the signature box. Instead the responsible person should provide their full name, date of birth and contact number. If you are transferring waste, you do not need to physically hand over (or receive) the waste transfer or consignment note. You must give (or receive) all the information and data normally provided in a note. This must be done before the waste transfer or at the time of the transfer – but not later. For each waste transfer you must send or receive (as appropriate) the completed paper copy (without the signature) of the waste transfer or consignment note. You must do this as soon as possible and not later than 10 calendar days after the waste transfer has taken place. You must keep a record of any waste you transfer or receive during the period of time you use this COVID-19 RPS. These records must include all the information and data required by the waste transfer note and consignment note. Waste transfer notes must be held on file for 2 years and hazardous waste consignment notes must be held on file for 3 years. This COVID-19 RPS will be withdrawn on **30 September 2020** unless the EA extend it. After this date you must sign and hand over waste transfer notes and consignment notes in person. Or you must stop transferring waste. You must continue to comply with all other requirements for transferring and consigning waste including following the waste Duty of Care.	Waste	This is applicable (it applies to all sites in England and Wales). This requires Bakkavor to confirm, on its waste transfer documentation, that it has considered the waste hierarchy, and to use the correct coding as set out in the regulations, for the premises and waste type	Waste Transfer Notes (WTNs) and Hazardous Waste Consignment Notes (HWCNs) are used which has reference to the regulations and are kept on file for 2 and 3 years respectively Duty of Care checks are carried out on waste contractors Where practical, waste is segregated either on site or at waste contractor waste disposal facilities Staff training Waste hierarchy is applied to all waste Duty of care audits are carried out on waste contractors and waste documentation WTNs and HWCNs are received within 10 days of transfer off site.	Spills and leaks Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources Odour Pest problem

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	Y			2005 No. 894 Last amended: 2016 No.336	2005 Regs	The Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005 (amended)	These Regulations make provision for the controlled management of hazardous waste from the point of production to the final point of disposal or recovery. The definition of hazardous waste refers to the list of hazardous wastes set out in the Waste Directive (75/442/EEC). Documents need to be completed whenever hazardous waste is removed from premises (including movement from ships and removal by pipeline). Producers, holders, carriers, consignors and consignees are all required to complete various parts of the forms. If the consignee rejects the waste, suitable alternative arrangements must be made. Producers, holders, consignors and consignees must keep records for a minimum of 3 years, in the case of carriers the period for keeping records is 12 months. Consignees are required to provide the Environment Agency with a quarterly return setting out the consignments they have received during that period. Consignees may be required to pay a fee to the Environment Agency but are given the right to recover the payment from consignors who sent the waste to them. The 2009 amendment regulations (2009 No.507) increased the threshold from 200 kg to 500 kg per year for the need for the producer to register as a hazardous waste producer. The 2015 (miscellaneous) amendment regulations (2015 No.1360) implement EC Decision 2000/532/EC [EC 2000/532/EC] which adopted the List of Wastes. The List of Wastes replaces the European Waste Catalogue providing classification of wastes and determining whether they are hazardous wastes. The 2016 amendment regulations (2016 No.336) affects the following changes: - producers of hazardous waste in England no longer need to notify their premises with the Environment Agency - The format of the unique consignment note code, which appears on every consignment note, changes. - If waste is produced in England, the first six characters of your consignment note code (formerly the premises registration number) needs amending, replacing them with the first six letters or numbers (not symbols) of the business name. The producer should ensure consistent use of the organisation name in this regard. - 'EXEMPT' will no longer be used. - The second set of characters will continue to be five numbers or letters of the Company's choosing. This may, in a few specified occasions, be followed by an additional letter. - The requirement for the SIC code on the consignment note changes. The EA used to accept SIC 2003, SIC 2007 or NACE on the consignment note. The change in the Hazardous Waste Regulations from 1 April 2016, specifying SIC 2007, matches the requirements for waste transfer notes (for non-hazardous waste).	Waste	This is applicable to the site as it generates hazardous waste. This requires Bakkavor to complete its waste consignment documentation correctly including classifying it in accordance with the List of Wastes codes.	Hazardous waste is disposed of via sites which have a permit to accept hazardous wastes. Waste does not leave site without the correct HWCN Hazardous waste consignment notes are kept on file for a minimum of 3 years. Hazardous waste are segregated from other hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes Staff training Duty of care audits are carried out on waste contractors and waste documentation	Spills and leaks Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources Odour Pest problem
	Y			2015 No. 1640	2015 Regs	The Packaging (Essential Requirements) Regulations 2015	The Essential Requirements are relevant to businesses that: - design, specify, or produce packaging - pack or fill packaging to sell - claim to have packed or filled packaging by putting their name on the packaging, or - import packaging To comply with the Essential Requirements, you must: - minimise packaging weight and volume (subject to safety, hygiene and consumer acceptance) - make sure packaging can be recovered, or produce packaging that is reusable - make sure packaging has a minimal impact on the environment after disposal - make sure packaging is manufactured to contain minimum levels of hazardous substances - make sure the amount of cadmium, mercury, lead and hexavalent chromium, or any combination of these heavy metals, does not exceed 100 ppm (parts per million) by weight. These limits apply to packaging and any packaging components, and - keep evidence for at least four years from the date that the packaging was placed on the market that it complies with the Essential Requirements. You need to be able to supply these details to your enforcing organisation within 28 days, if requested. Packaging recovery methods: All packaging must be recoverable by one of the following methods and you must comply with the associated targets: - material recycling – the packaging must be manufactured so that a certain percentage (by weight) of the material can be recycled. - energy recovery – the packaging waste must be processed to allow for maximum energy recovery. This means that any packaging waste burned must produce more energy than is used by the incineration process. Composting – the packaging waste processed must be biodegradable and not hinder the collection or composting process. Biodegradation – packaging must ultimately decompose into carbon dioxide, biomass, and water. Reusable packaging must be capable of being used several times. Once at the end of its useful life, it must also meet the requirements for recovery listed above. Definition of 'packaging': "Packaging means all products made of any materials of any nature to be used for the containment, protection, handling, delivery and presentation of goods, from raw materials to processed goods, from the producer to the user or the consumer, including non-returnable items used for the same purposes".	Raw Material Use / Waste	Applicable to the site as packaging is filled, to sell. Bakkavor Group is registered under the Valpak scheme and data must be provided to the Group by the site.	This is managed by Bakkavor Group. Data is submitted to Bakkavor Group monthly.	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources
	Y			2007 No. 871 Last amended: 2017 No. 1221	2007 Regs	The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) Regulations 2007 (as amended)	These Regulations (which apply to Great Britain) impose on producers the obligation to recover and recycle packaging waste, and related obligations, in order for the UK to attain the recovery and recycling targets set out in Article 6(1) of Council Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste as amended by Council Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003, Council Directive 2004/12/EC and Council Directive 2005/20/EC ("the Packaging Waste Directive"). If the turnover of the company is over £2 million and it handled over 50 tonnes of packaging in the previous calendar year, it is required to register with the Environment Agency. Producers must take reasonable steps to recover and recycle specific tonnages of packaging waste assessed on the basis of the packaging handled by the business in the previous year. The 2016 amendment (2016 No.1146) brought into force new recycling targets for plastic for 2016-2020 and for glass for 2018-2020. The target for recycling by re-melt for 2016 and 2017 was continued for 2018-2020. It also amended the formula for the calculation of the amount of glass packaging waste that a producer must recycle by re-melt. This formula was added by The Producer Responsibility Obligations (Packaging Waste) (Amendment) Regulations 2012. The 2017 amendment (2017 No.1221) introduced new packaging waste recycling targets for paper, steel, aluminium and wood, and new overall packaging waste recovery and recycling targets from 2018-2020.	Waste			
	Y			2013 No. 3113 Last amended: 2018 No.1214	2013 Regs	The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Regulations 2013 (SI 2013/3113)	These Regulations implement the WEEE Directive 2012/19/EU which re-casts the WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC. The main purpose of the re-cast Directive is to protect the environment and human health by reducing the negative impact of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) waste. It provides that the producers of EEE will be financially responsible for the WEEE that arises from products they place on the market. Members states must establish systems for the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE. All WEEE arising in the UK must be collected at designated collection facilities, authorised (permitted) treatment facility, or approved exporter for treatment, recovery, recycling or reuse. The 2015 amendment regulations (2015 No.1968) provided some definition clarifications, and provided for an adjustment to producer and producer compliance scheme financial obligations in specific circumstances. The first 2018 amendment (2018 No. 102) clarified the rights of local authorities, and re-inserted a regulation previously omitted in error, relating to data collection and reporting. The second 2018 amendment brings in all electrical and electronic equipment, makes membership by all producer compliance schemes mandatory, and ensures that the appropriate authority is able to apply its own charging scheme.	Waste	This should be correctly classified, segregated, stored, and removed from site in accordance with other waste regulations.	HWCNs and WTNs accompany the transfer of WEEE and are kept on file for 2 and 3 years respectively. WEEE is segregated from other waste streams and disposed of to a permitted site authorised to accept and treat WEEE (ATF or AATF). Staff training Duty of care audits are carried out on waste contractors and waste documentation	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Fire/ explosions/ reactions Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources

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	Y			2009 No.890	2009 Regs	The Waste Batteries and Accumulators Regulations 2009	These Regulations partially implement Directive 2006/66/EC on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Council Directive 91/157/EEC on batteries and accumulators containing certain dangerous substances ("the Directive"). These Regulations establish the scope of 'producer responsibility', requiring producers of batteries and accumulators to take responsibility for separately collecting and recycling batteries and accumulators once they become waste. They also prohibit the disposal of automotive and industrial batteries in landfill.	Waste	All sites must ensure batteries are removed from site by a suitably licenced waste provider and the disposal method is not to landfill.	Hazardous waste consignment notes accompany the transfer of batteries and are kept on file for a minimum of 3 years Waste contractors are not used unless they hold the correct licenses/permits and a copy is held on file Duty of care audits are carried out on waste contractors and waste documentation Batteries are segregated from other waste streams Staff training	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources
	Y			2013 No. 2952 Last amended: 2015 No.1980	2013 Regs	The Animal By-Products (Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2013	The Animal by-products (ABPs) Regulations streamlined legislation on ABPs, whilst continuing to maintain stringent and comprehensive controls on them. ABPs potentially carry food borne organisms such as Salmonella, Campylobacter and E. coli, as well as other pathogens which could harm human or animal health. These Regulations lay down rules to ensure that ABPs and derived products not intended for human consumption are kept out of the human food chain. The 2015 amendment regulations (2015 No.1980) made permanent the transitional provision that permit operators can dispose of small quantities of former foodstuffs without the normal controls that apply to other ABPs.	Waste	Applies to sites send food waste for disposal via the ABP route	Bakkavor Holbeach have previously sent food unfit for human consumption to animal feed. However, this practice no longer takes place on site.	N/A
	Y			2007 No.1711	2007 Regs	The Transfrontier Shipment of Waste Regulations 2007	These Regulations ensure full implementation and enforcement of the revised Waste Shipments Regulation (EC 1013/2006), which was adopted in the European Union in June 2006 and which makes provision for the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community	Waste	Applies to sites which are sending waste for treatment or disposal outside the UK	Bakkavor Holbeach to determine if it sends waste for treatment and/or disposal outside of the UK.	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Fire/ explosions/ reactions Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources Contribution to smog, ozone, global warming and climate change
	Y			2015 No. 454	2015 Regs	The Animal Feed (Hygiene, Sampling etc. and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2015	These regulations control the placing onto the market materials intended to be used as animal feed and implement The Feed Hygiene Regulation (Regulation 183/2005) Non Animal By product material my be suitable to be send for animal feed. Surplus food sent for animal feed is not therefore technically classified as waste and the process is different to the waste legislation.	Waste food	Registration with Local Authority Trading Standards is required to any sites sending surplus food for animal feed. Further guidance is available at http://www.wrap.org.uk/sites/files/wrap/2016%2005%2017%20Animal%20Feed%20Guidance%20v1.0%20for%20publication.pdf Re	Bakkavor Holbeach have previously sent food unfit for human consumption to animal feed. However, this practice no longer takes place on site.	N/A
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES											
	Y			2002 No. 2776	2002 Regs	The Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002	These Regulations requires controls to be in place in relation to these substances, to ensure that the workplace is designed, constructed and maintained so as to reduce risk. Where a dangerous substance is or is liable to be present, there must be suitable and sufficient assessment of the risks, including consideration of the hazardous properties of the substance, the circumstances of its use, the likelihood that an explosive atmosphere will occur, and the scale of the anticipated effects of a fire or an explosion. It is the latter that would have a potential impact on the environment e.g. from fire water run-off, emissions to air.	Site-Wide	This is applicable to the site if it stores substances liable to generate an explosive atmosphere. A DSEAR assessment must be carried out and actions taken as required.	Bakkavor Holbeach must have a DSEAR assessment carried out and implement an emergency preparedness and response procedure. The procedure must include environmental considerations e.g. fire water production on site, emissions to air, surface water run-off, etc.	Incorrect disposal of waste Fire/ explosions/ reactions Pollution to air/ land/ water Effect on human health/ flora/ fauna Depletion of natural resources Contribution to smog, ozone, global warming and climate change
Y				EC 1272/2008 Last amended: 2019 No. 521	EC Regulation	EC Regulation on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures	Regulation EC No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances is known as the CLP Regulations. The CLP Regulations are concerned with the classification, labelling and packaging of hazardous substances. The purpose is to ensure that manufacturers and suppliers of hazardous chemicals adopt a classification and labelling system which is consistent across all European Union member states. The CLP Regulations therefore adopt the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System on the classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS). GHS is a voluntary agreement rather than a law, but the CLP adopts the GHS system to make it directly applicable and enforceable in all EU member states and harmonised with wider systems globally. This has been subject to regular amendment since 2009 (2009 No.790). The latest amendment in 2019 (2019 No. 521) relates to the need to amend some technical provisions and criteria on classification, labelling and packaging to bring them in line with the globally harmonised system, specifically to introduce new hazard classes for desensitised explosives and for pyrophoric gases.	Raw Material Use	This is applicable to the site as it makes use of materials that are hazardous in nature. Bakkavor should ensure that all hazardous raw materials are correctly labelled and hazard marked. Where small containers are decanted into a site container, there must be appropriate labelling of the bulk container.	Bakkavor Holbeach must ensure that all hazardous materials are correctly labelled and hazard marked to protect human health and the environment. Chemical Stores Hygiene Teams Staff training and PPE provided COSHH Risk Assessments	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Spills and/or leaks Pollution to land and/or water Effects on human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			2012 No. 632	2012 Regs	Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012	The Control of Asbestos Regulations 2012 (CAR 2012) came into force on 6 April 2012, revoking and re-enacting the Control of Asbestos Regulations 2006 (CAR 2006) with amendments which were required as a result of a European Commission ruling. The CAR 2006 requirements in relation to licensed work are unchanged in CAR 2012, as are the core requirements for all work on asbestos materials regarding identification, risk assessment, plans of work, provision of control measures and training.	Site-Wide	Applicable to the site as asbestos is present. The site should maintain an asbestos register, risk assessment, management plan, and carry out regular visual checks for signs of damage to ACMs. Qualified contractors should be used when removing ACMs.	Asbestos is present Bakkavor Holbeach. The site has an Asbestos Management Plan which should be reviewed at regular intervals.	Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and fauna

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	Y			2019 No. 1099	2019 Regs	The Persistent Organic Pollutants (Various Amendments) Regulations 2019	POPs are substances identified as being toxic, persistent, bioaccumulative and long ranging. The UK and the EU are Parties to the Stockholm Convention on POPs which aims to eliminate or restrict the production and use of these substances.7.2 Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on persistent organic pollutants entered into force on 20 May 2004, implemented the provisions of the Stockholm Convention in the EU and sets out various prohibitions and other rules which apply to persons in the United Kingdom. This Regulation has been replaced and repealed to reflect both updates to the list of substances restricted or banned under the Stockholm Convention and administrative changes at the EU level.	Hazardous waste	Smaller items of WEEE waste must be treated as hazardous waste	Bakkavor Holbeach must ensure that any equipment with the potentail to have POPs are tested before being removed from site as waste.	Spills/leaks Cross contamination of waste streams Incorrect disposal of waste Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and fauna
NUISANCE											
	Y			1990 c.43	1990 Act	Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Parts III and IV	These parts of the act aim to prevent/minimise environmental pollution, protect health and prevent statutory nuisance. Under Part III it is an offence to create a statutory nuisance, e.g. smoke, fumes, dust, odour and noise. Where a statutory nuisance occurs local authorities have the power to serve an abatement notice on the person causing the nuisance. Failure to comply with an abatement is an offence. Part IV introduces controls on litter and gives authorities the power to serve abatement notices.	Site-Wide	This is applicable to the site and appropriate measures must be taken to avoid the creation of a statutory nuisance. Measures should be checked e.g. by regular inspections, surveys. Complaints should be recorded and actioned in relation to nuisance.	The activities at Bakkavor Holbeach have the potential to negatively impact neighbours of the site. Site must ensure that all noisy works are carried out during normal working hours. Waste cannot escape from site and/or any vehicles used to transport waste from site. Noise and odour monitoring should be carried out where applicable.	Spills and/or leaks Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna Odour Pest problem Emissions to air
	Y			1993 c.40	1993 Act	Noise and Statutory Nuisance Act 1993	This legislation extends the definitions in the Environmental Protection Act 1990 to also cover noise in the street, use of loudspeakers and audible intruder alarms	Site wide	Sites should ensure their operation that extend onto the public road do not cause a nuisance and there are processes in place to respond to audible alarm systems		
	Y			2005 c.16	2005 Regs	Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005	Extends the requirements of the EPA 90 to cover litter enforcement, clarifies requirements for waste handling in the Control of Pollution Act	Site wide	All sites should take positive measures to ensure litter on their site and material that could leave site due to weather conditions is minimised. Regular litter picks should take place.		
CONTAMINATED LAND AND LIABILITY											
	Y			2015 No. 810 Last amended: 2017 No. 1177	2015 Regs	Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2015	These Regulations bring the principle of the polluter pays into legal force. It forces polluters to prevent and repair environmental damage caused by their activities. It forces polluters to prevent and repair damage to water systems, land quality, species and their habitats and protected species. The polluter does not need to be prosecuted first, so remedying the damage will be faster. The 2015 amendment regulations (2015 No.1391) extended the categories of environmental damage to include damage to marine waters beyond 12 nautical mile from the baselines in NI - the same had already been applied to England). The 2017 amendment regulations devolved enforcement responsibility to Welsh Minister for Welsh offshore areas.	Site-Wide	This is applicable to the site as the activities undertaken at site have the potential to cause environmental damage. All incidents must be recorded and documented, and remedial action taken as deemed appropriate.	Bakkavor Holbeach is liable for any pollution caused as a result of their activities.	Spills and/or leaks Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna Depletion of natural resources
	Y			2006 No. 1380 Last amended: 2012 No. 263	2006 Regs	The Contaminated Land (England) Regulations 2006	These Regulations set out provisions relating to the identification and remediation of contaminated land under Part IIA of the EPA 1990. The Regulations make provision for an additional description of contaminated land that is required to be designated as a special site i.e. land contaminated by radioactive sources). No actions are required if the site is not designated as contaminated. The 2012 amendment regulations changed provisions made for appealing enforcement under these regulations (regulation 11 - remediation notices), took into account the existence of protected areas under the Water Framework Directive and took into account the updated definition of 'controlled Waters'.	Site-Wide	This is not currently applicable but would become applicable if the site were to expand and be developed on contaminated land.	Bakkavor Holbeach had an Environmental Due Diligence report completed in 2008. If any further developments of the site are proposed, the site should use this report as a reference.	Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna Depletion of natural resources
	Y			1990 C.8	1990 Act	Town and Country Planning Act 1990	This Parliamentary Act establishes the planning process for the approval of land development activities in England and Wales. Any development, unless exempt, requires planning permission from the local authority. Noise impacts must be considered in determining planning consents, and in any environmental impact assessment required under this Act. It is quite possible that a planning permission or associated planning agreement will contain specific, permitted, noise levels. The Act is implemented via a large number of separate regulations relating to permitted development, general planning, brownfield developments, planning use classes etc.	Site-Wide	This is applicable for development works.	For any developments that take place on site, Bakkavor Holbeach must determine if planning permission is required. Any developments that require planning permission must have this in place prior to the commencement of works on site. Conditions within all planning permission documents must be adhered to.	Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			2017 No. 571	2017 Regs	The Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017	These regulations implement Council Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. The regulations establish procedures and requirements for the assessment of the impacts on the environment of proposals to build certain public and private projects in England. These regulations entirely revoke and re-enact, with amendments, earlier regulations.	Site-Wide	This is applicable for development works.	If Bakkavor Holbeach undertake any development activities, the need for an Environmental Impact Assessment must be considered. For any developments that take place on site, Bakkavor Holbeach must determine if planning permission is required. Any developments that require planning permission must have this in place prior to the commencement of works on site. Conditions within all planning permission documents must be adhered to.	Effect on human health, flora and/or fauna
	Y			1981 c. 69 Last amended 1991 c. 39	1981 Act	Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981	This Act implemented EC Directive 2009/147/EC on the conservation of wild birds. It gives protection to native species (especially those at threat), controls the release of non-native species, enhances the protection of SSSIs and builds upon the rights of way rules in the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949. Damage, destruction or disturbance of SSSI habitats and features can lead to action being taken by Natural England. The 1985 amendment Act (1985 c.59) made changes to the sections of the act in relation to the Badgers Act and the Forestry Act. The 1991 amendment Act (1991 c.39) amended sections 5 and 11 of the 1981 Act so as to make it an offence to knowingly cause or permit certain acts mentioned in those sections (methods of killing or taking wild birds or wild animals)	Site-Wide	Designations should be re-checked regularly (i.e. annually through the legal compliance audit) and/or in the event of any planned changes to the Site that could have an impact on any habitat sites. Risk assessments should address any new areas and proposed mitigation where required.	Should any works be carried out on site, Bakkavor Holbeach should ensure that the appropriate control measures are in place to protect flora and fauna as well as any sensitive habitats in the area (SSSI, AONB, etc.).	Spills and/or leaks Fire/ explosions/ reactions Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on flora and fauna Pest problem

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	Y			2017 No.1012 Last amended 2019 No.579	2017 Regs	The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017	These Regulations (known as the 'Habitat Regulations') fully consolidate and update the Habitat Regulations 2010. They are the principal means by which the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) is transposed for England and Wales. They facilitate the designation, protection and conservation of European Designated Habitats. These include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and Ramsar sites. They tie into planning legislation ensuring that habitats are a key consideration for any development works. They place duties on public bodies to take measures to preserve, maintain and re-establish habitat for wild birds. Local Nature Reserves may be designated for the purposes of re-establishing bird habitat. There has been an amendment in 2019 relating to the EU Exit (2019 No.579). The amendment seeks to ensure that on the UK's exit from the EU, the legislation continues to operated effectively. The amendment makes changes to the three existing instruments which transpose the Habitats and Wild Birds Directive, namely The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, The Conservation of Offshore Marine Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, and The Offshore Petroleum Activities Regulations 2001. There is no change to policy as a result of this EU Exit amendment.	Site-Wide	Designations should be re-checked regularly (i.e. annually through the legal compliance audit) and/or in the event of any planned changes to the Site that could have an impact on any habitat sites. Risk assessments should address any new areas and proposed mitigation where required.	Should any works be carried out on site, Bakkavor Holbeach should ensure that the appropriate control measures are in place to protect flora and fauna as well as any sensitive habitats in the area (SSSI, AONB, etc.).	Pollution to air, land and/or water Effect on flora and fauna