

ANGUS COUNCIL

ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSUMER PROTECTION COMMITTEE – 26 SEPTEMBER 2000

ADDED BURDENS SINCE 1996

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR OF ENVIRONMENTAL & CONSUMER PROTECTION

**Abstract**

**This report highlights the many additional legislative pressures and burdens added to the Department's workload since 1996, outlines what the Government needs to do to alleviate the resource problem, and seeks agreement to draw this to the attention of COSLA and the Scottish Executive.**

**1. RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that the Committee:-

- a) note the content of this report for its interest, and,
- b) agree to send a copy of this report to COSLA and the Scottish Executive to highlight to them our concerns about new burden pressures.

**2. BACKGROUND**

Since the formation of Angus Council in 1996, there has been a dramatic increase in the duties assigned to the Environmental & Consumer Protection Department. Following, in particular, reports to the last Environmental & Consumer Protection Committee on 8/8/00, I was asked to bring forward a report detailing the additional legislative burdens placed upon us in the last four years.

I have set out below, information on the additional pressures which have been brought to bear on our staff and the clear lack of Government resources to tackle what in effect is their agenda albeit affected to some extent by our membership of the European Union.

**2.1 THE ROLE OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES**

The Protective Services (Environmental Health & Trading Standards) play a key role in protecting and improving the environment, they protect the health of the population and ensure fair competition. We have a vital contribution to make to Government policies relating to competitiveness in the economy, food standards, tackling smoking and related illnesses and dealing with rogue traders. In the recent Consumers Strategy "Modern Markets: Confident Consumers", the Government recognised the pressures on these services, and the need for additional resources to meet the Government's objectives.

**2.2 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**

Environmental Health Services are directly responsible for the provision of services that impact on the social, physical and mental well being of everyone. They also act in partnership with other agencies, voluntary groups, central Government and the private sector to achieve common goals.

This generates tensions due to service demands pulling from many directions. Consequences can arise in balancing these competing priorities, for example, the failure to meet customer expectation and a fall in standards.

Obstacles to identifying spending pressures throughout the Country arise due to variations in the patterns of Environmental Health provision, they occur for a number of reasons including: -

- Environmental differences challenging councils.
- Variations in natural and man-made hazards are such that we need to fix our own priorities for maintaining Environmental Standards within our area.
- Differing organisational structures and allocation of responsibilities within local authorities are diverse.

- Difficulties in spending priorities within individual local authorities.

### **2.2.1 PRINCIPAL AREAS OF ACTIVITY**

The principal areas of activity include: -

- Ensuring a safe food supply
- Ensuring safe, healthy workplaces
- Ensuring the provisions of safe, healthy housing
- Ensuring a safe, healthy environment
- The prevention and control of communicable diseases
- Advancing Local Agenda 21 objectives
- The licensing, registration and authorisation of a number of activities.

### **2.2.2 SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The scope encompasses, among other things: -

- Housing standards
- Port Health
- Pollution Controls
- Food composition and standards
- Noise control
- Occupational health, safety and welfare
- Health education
- Pest control
- Farm animal health and welfare
- Licensing
- Infectious diseases
- Other public health, such as drainage & sewerage standards, swimming bath and recreational water quality and Local Agenda 21.

Key areas of change include: -

- The need for better provision of information and advice to consumers
- Improved powers to protect public health from rogue food businesses
- Proprietors who illegally trade in contravention of Emergency Prohibition Orders or Notices face prosecution. However, unless there is proven contamination of the food there is no practical action that can be taken to seize the food held on the premises.
- Similarly food that requires, but does not carry, a health mark cannot be removed from sale unless it can be proven not to satisfy food safety requirements.
- Improving effectiveness and consistency

### **2.2.3 SUPPORTING THE FOOD STANDARDS AGENCY**

Much work is going on to ensure the successful establishment of this Agency and its effective operation. This implements the Government's commitment to set up an independent Agency which would be powerful, open and dedicated to the interests of consumers. The Government has recognised that the Agency's work to raise standards may lead to a need for greater expenditure at local level.

Additional resources will encompass the need for training (continuing professional development), quality systems, audit to ensure consistency and uniformity, monitoring, surveillance and inspection of local authority performance and resource management.

### **2.2.4 FURTHER AREAS REQUIRING FUNDING**

Areas where additional funding would assist include: -

- Training and Development to assist with overall maintenance and improvement in competence which reflects the widening range of responsibilities and increasing complexity of scientific, technical and legislative knowledge required to ensure the effective and efficient discharge of duties and responsibilities. In addition, to assist with the development and wider implementation of best practice in the management and delivery of the service. It will be important that long term resources are ultimately secured.

- Information Technology, to assist with communication with businesses, consumers and the media, such as, two way provision of advice and information. In addition to and co-ordination between authorities and other agencies.

## 2.2.5 HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The most recent added burden is the new licensing regime for houses in multiple occupation with the prospect of more out of hours working. The duties will involve environmental health staff in checking on washing and toilet facilities, and trading standards staff on checking electrical equipment and upholstered furniture to ensure it is safe.

## 2.3 TRADING STANDARDS-PRINCIPAL AREAS OF ACTIVITY

The service is responsible for a huge range of duties that impact on the everyday lives of all consumers and underpin fair competition in the market place. Trading Standards operate by providing advice and information to the community, individual consumers and businesses, regulating the market place to support health; competition and enforcing criminal laws against rogue traders.

The duties contribute to tackling issues identified as priorities both nationally and locally: -

- **Community safety:** including under-age sales (fireworks, solvents, videos) and product safety
- **Consumer crime** and fraud: tackling rogue traders, scams and rip-offs in the sale of goods, services and property.
- **Social justice:** fair and safe standards for all, including the socially excluded and the most vulnerable
- **Anti poverty:** consumer credit enforcement, extortionate credit, harassment of debtor protection.
- **Economic regeneration:** business support, competitiveness, promoting fair competition and home authority principle
- **Public Health:** including issues such as under-age tobacco sales, protecting the food chain (BSE and animal feed), nutritional labelling and information
- **Environmental standards:** waste packaging standards, "green" claims, disposal of animal by-products

### 2.3.1 SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The scope encompasses, amongst other thing, the: -

- Safety of consumer goods
- False descriptions
- Weights and measures
- Animal feeds
- Consumer advice and redress
- Standards in the service industry including credit, property, travel, motor vehicles, home improvements, domestic appliance repairs.

### 2.3.2 WHAT SERVICES HAVE HAD TO BE REDUCED OR WHOLLY CURTAILED?

A 1999 MORI survey of the Trading Standards Service showed that budgets were more likely to have fallen than risen in real terms over the last year, the decreases on average being 4%. The survey also revealed that the lack of resources has had a considerable affect on the delivery of services, half of the services (54%) were not involved in at least one of a range of service delivery areas, because of restrictions on their resources.

Most common areas identified were consumer education, inspection and enforcement work, trainees and consumer advice followed by professional development, sampling for compliance with legal standards and business advice.

These impact heavily on consumer confidence and business standards and because some are of a discretionary nature have come under significant pressure. These areas reflect either reduced front-line service provision (many contrary to the current thinking and priorities envisaged, such as the Government's recent Consumer White Paper) or diminishing investment for the future.

The adverse impact is also demonstrated by the most recent (1998) Workforce Survey. This shows from 1995 to 1998 the total number of Trading Standards Officers employed fell by 4.2% and the unfilled post rate also increased.

### **2.3.3 ADDITIONAL RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS OF FAIR TRADING**

#### **GOVERNMENT'S WHITE PAPER: "MODERN MARKETS: CONFIDENT CONSUMERS"**

This recent White Paper has considerable scope but the specific contribution of Trading Standards to achieve objectives is clearly highlighted.

The Paper, however, recognises that all Trading Standards Services face the problem of continued pressure on budgets in particular, "*since they will always be a very small part of local authority expenditure and will often have a lower political profile the budgetary pressures they face are often relatively heavy*"

Key areas of change include: -

- Better provision of information and advice to consumers
- Controls on price marking, unit pricing, and misleading prices
- Amendment of Trade Descriptions Act 1968 to better tackle rogue traders in the service industry and extension of Fair Trading Act (Part III) responsibilities to locally tackle abusers and malpractice's inadequately covered by existing offences
- Tackling bogus trading schemes and homeworking schemes
- Full pint requirement
- Improved operation and ways of working, such as home authority implementation
- E commerce – the changing market place

### **2.3.4 FURTHER AREAS REQUIRING FUNDING**

In addition to the specific area identified above, including their proposed purposes and outcomes, other areas where additional funding would assist include:

- Training and Development to address, as a minimum, the current balances between need and natural wastage. Also to assist with the overall maintenance and improvement in competence reflecting the widening range of responsibilities. In addition, to assist with the development and wider implementation of best practice in the management and delivery of the service. (It will be important that long-term resources are ultimately secured).
- Information technology and communications. As already described in 2.2.4 above.
- Co-ordination and regional co-ordination officers to assist with promoting best practice, uniformity, consistency, avoidance of duplication, maximising expertise, together with the wider co-ordination at national level with LACOTS.

### **2.3.5 VOLUME OF CONSUMER COMPLAINTS**

One additional factor which is affecting workload considerably is the number of consumer complaints being dealt with by staff. These days consumers are better informed as to their rights, whilst the complaints they make seem to be more complex than ever. Over the last four years complaint figures have risen dramatically.

## **3. WASTE MANAGEMENT**

New Burdens in Waste Management include: -

- 3.1 SEPA Waste Management Licence Regime - This involves the upgrading of Council facilities to meet the Waste Management Licence Conditions
- 3.2 Payment of fees to SEPA for Waste Management Licences and for subsistence fees for the inspections of our sites and facilities.
- 3.3 Payment of Landfill Tax on an escalator principle.
- 3.4 Incorporation of the Certificate on Competence (COTEC) requirements into Waste Management Plant and Equipment.

- 3.5 Meeting the requirements of LOLER Health & Safety inspections for Waste Management Plant & Equipment.
- 3.6 Need to fund gate fees for waste to energy incineration at DERL.
- 3.7 Move from landfill on a dilute and disperse principle to landfill that is contained by engineering means.
- 3.8 Requirement to carry out landfill site monitoring to prove that environmental damage does not occur to meet the requirements of SEPA.
- 3.9 Need for a scheme of landfill gas gathering and flaring.
- 3.10 Pressure to meet the various government set Recycling Targets.

#### **4. REPORTS TO COMMITTEE**

Since 1996, various reports to Committee have been made to highlight the various pieces of legislation, and, to inform elected members of the burdens as they arose.

A summary of each of these reports is as follows: -

##### **4.1 REPORT NO 199/97**

#### **HEALTH & SAFETY (ENFORCING AUTHORITY) REGULATIONS 1989 AMENDING PROPOSALS**

A report to Committee in February 1997 recommended that the increased workload on the Department be noted and that the Authority should seek a review of the division of funding for enforcement.

The proposals were to pass Health & Safety enforcement duties from HSE to Local Authorities in the areas of: -

Fairground equipment  
Retail & Wholesale distribution  
Dry cleaning in Shops  
Mobile Food Vendors  
Garden Centres  
Theatre, Art Galleries & Museums  
Non Local Authority Indoor Sports Activities  
Non Local Authority Child Care Premises

The Financial Implications in the Report were that the full financial burden of implementation would fall on the Department if no funding was available from Central Government.

##### **4.2 REPORT NO 501/99**

#### **RESETTING OF TRADING STANDARDS PRIORITIES**

In May 1999, a report to Committee outlined how Performance Indicators had impacted on the Trading Standards Section, and how a need to reprioritise duties had been identified.

Performance Indicators applied by outside bodies do not allow local priorities to prevail since performance is measured on nationally agreed areas of work.

The Report recommended that other priorities were just as important, and that the Department, having taken stock should list these priorities to suit Angus.

The Committee agreed, for example, that complaint handling and safety alerts came top of the list, whilst high risk routine visits should be at Number 5 and low risk routine visits should be at Number 19 on the list.

The report concluded that the Department needed to target effort towards the correct local service areas at a time of restricted resources, and for the people of Angus to benefit from the best service in the areas of need.

#### **4.3 REPORT NO 942/99**

##### **NEW BURDENS ON THE CONSUMER PROTECTION STAFF**

In September 1999, the Committee was asked to note the increased workload being assigned to the Trading Standards Section of the Department.

The report in particular mentioned new duties in respect of: -

1. New EU feedstuffs regulations which control the mixing of additives in Animal Feeds, and which require each Council to set up a registration system for affected farms. No income is being derived from the registration process.
2. New Regulations designed to reduce volatile substance abuse by attempting to prevent sales of cigarette lighter refills to youngsters.
3. New powers to take Traders to Court who insert unfair terms and conditions into consumer contracts.
4. Still to be implemented, powers to restrict the advertising and promotion of tobacco products.

The report concluded that no identifiable funding has been promised by Central Government, and more re-prioritisation would be the result due to restricted financial and staff resources.

#### **4.4 REPORT NO 1105/99**

##### **NEW BURDENS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH STAFF**

In November 1999, a report to Committee highlighted additional legislative and agency duties being assigned to the Environmental Health Section of the Department.

The report recommended that the Committee note the consequent increase in workload and concluded that no additional funding from Central Government has been forthcoming.

The Report detailed increased legislative duties, including: -

- Increased number of premises to be inspected for Health & Safety purposes
- Drycleaning shops to be inspected for 2 year trial period
- GM food labelling increased duties
- New charges implemented for fishery product business licences
- Increased Food Hygiene administrative duties
- Assessment of air quality in Angus increased to include monitoring of three air pollutants
- Contaminated land strategy to be produced within 15 months, with much research work to be carried out beforehand.
- More frequent checks on swimming pool management systems, including sampling and administrative tasks.

Subsequently, funding for contaminated land investigation has been provided.

#### **4.5 REPORT NO 547/00**

##### **LICENSING OF BUTCHERS' SHOP**

A report to Committee in May 2000 detailed new regulations requiring the licensing of butchers' shops. These regulations followed on from the report of the Pennington enquiry into how the handling of raw and cooked meat led to Scotland's worst E Coli 0157 poisoning outbreak.

These Regulations, now in force, require Butchers to submit applications to the Department, to obtain the necessary licence, and this process is underway. The £100 licence fee will help to offset some administrative etc. costs, but again there are staffing and other resource implications.

The full cost to Local Authorities will only become fully apparent when long awaited guidance from the Food Standards Agency is evaluated.

#### **4.6 REPORT NO 764/00**

## **NEW BURDENS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND TRADING STANDARDS STAFF**

A report to Committee in August 2000 detailed major proposals by the new Food Standards Agency in relation to Food Safety, which will dramatically alter the way food enforcement is monitored and audited.

There is also to be an impact on enforcement of legislation relating to animal feedingstuffs.

The proposals, soon to come into effect, will impact greatly on the Department's management, administrative and enforcement workload.

The report highlighted the extra work involved in implementing the monitoring and audit proposals and costed them at a minimum of £130,000 to cover staff and other resources needs, if the work was to be done effectively.

The report concluded that again, if no new resources were provided by Central Government, other work in the department would suffer and another critical reprioritisation of work would be required with the inevitable consequences for non-food related duties.

### **5. LIST OF ORDERS AND REGULATIONS**

The attached appendix 1 lists the legislation brought into force in 1996, and subsequently, which has impacted on the workload of the Department.

### **6. REPORTING BACK TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

We have a fairly extensive requirement to report listed as follows: -

- Statutory PI's – Environmental Health (4), Environmental Services (4) and Trading Standards (2).
- Article 14 returns on Food Standards of the Food Standards Agency (within 2 months of the end of the financial year on an annual basis).
- Private Water Supplies return to Scottish Executive (within 2 months of the end of the calendar year).
- Report on Below Tolerable Standard Housing and Housing in Multiple Occupation which is part of Angus Council's Quarterly return to the Scottish Executive (within 6 weeks of the end of the quarter, jointly with Housing, Planning & Transport).
- Monthly report to SCIEH (Scottish Centre for Infection & Environmental Health) on water borne infections and communicable disease incidents. Monthly within 3 weeks of the end of the previous month)
- Statutory LAE1 report to Health & Safety Executive on Inspections, Enforcement Actions & Accidents (Annually within 2 months of the end of the financial year)
- Quarterly report to SEPA on waste arising from Landfill sites, Civic Amenity Sites, and Recycling Centres as part of the Waste Regulatory process. (Quarterly within 1 month of the end of the quarter).
- Quarterly WATO return to Ministry of Agriculture (Welfare of Animals at Transport Order) in terms of our Animal Health duty. (Quarterly, within 1 month of the end of the quarter).
- Annual returns to REHIS (Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland) on Food Safety Education (Within 2 months of the end of financial year)
- Annual return to the National Dog Wardens Association on dogs picked up/rehomed/dog bin provision etc. (Annually within 2 months of end of financial year)
- NSCA (National Society to promote clean air) annual noise survey and annual light pollution survey. (Annually within 2 months of the end of the financial year)
- DETR (Department of Environment, Transport & Regions) annual composting statistics survey. (Annually within 2 months of the end of the financial year)
- Crown Office annual report on destitute funerals (Annually within 2 months of the end of financial year)
- Landfill Tax Returns to Customs & Excise Dept (Quarterly within 28 days of the end of the quarter)
- Department of Trade & Industry annual report on Consumer Protection, Weights & Measures & Trading Standards (Annually by September for previous financial year)
- Office of Fair Trading monthly complaints statistics for Consumer Protection & Trading Standards (Monthly within 2 week of the end of the previous month)
- Annual return on Hallmarking to Hallmarking Council (Annually within 2 months of the end of the financial year)
- Annual report to the Scottish Executive on the underage sales of cigarettes (Annually within 2 months of the end of the financial year).

- Annual return to SFCC (Scottish Food Co-ordinating Committee) regarding our progress on the Enforcement of Regulation 4 (3) of the Food Safety (General Food Hygiene) Regulations 1995.

## **7. ADDITIONAL GOVERNMENT FUNDING SINCE 1996**

Please see the total additional funding allocated by Government to the Department since 1996 shown in appendix 2.

## **8. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no direct financial implications in respect of this report.

## **9. CONSULTATION**

The Chief Executive, The Director of Law & Administration and The Director of Finance have been consulted on the contents of this report.

## **10. CONCLUSION**

Central Government, when considering the impact of new legislation, more often than not, publishes an "impact assessment report" at the same time. This assessment calculates what impact the proposals or legislation will have on business and Government, but very rarely, if ever, assesses the impact on those who will enforce the legislation.

Very rarely in the enforcement field is new money made available for new burdens. Local Authorities are expected to reprioritise their workload or to meet their extra commitments through efficiency savings. There is a limit as to how far we can stretch ourselves, however, and the time has come when we should be saying to Government that we can no longer carry these extra burdens without direct financial assistance.

It is time for Central Government to react to Local Government concerns and only inflict additional burdens on our services if it can quantify and provide the resources, to carry out its duties and policies

There is no justification for bringing new or updated legislation onto the Statute Book if its effective implementation is insidiously weakened by lack of resources.

**SR Heggie**  
**Director of Environmental & Consumer Protection**

**JM/HA**  
**12.9.00**

## **APPENDIX I ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION FOR ENFORCEMENT**

### **Agriculture**

The Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regs 1999  
Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat and Bone Meal) Regs 1996  
The Agriculture Act 1986 (Amendment) Regs 1997  
The Feeding Stuffs (Amendment) Regs 1998  
Medicines (Medicated Animal Feeding Stuffs) (Amendment) Regs 1996  
The Medicated Feeding Stuffs Regs 1998  
The BSE (Feeding Stuffs & Surveillance) Regs 1999  
The Feeding Stuffs (Sampling & Analysis) Regs 1999  
The Animal Feeding Stuffs from Belgium (Control) (Amendment) Regs 1999  
The Feeding Stuffs (Enforcement) Regs 1999

### **Animal Health**

The Animal & Animal Products (Import & Export) (Scotland) Regulations 2000  
The Export of Pigs, Porcine Material & Bovine Animal (Scotland) Regulations 2000  
The Transport of Animals (Cleansing & Disinfection) (Scotland) Regulations 2000  
The Special Risk Material Regulations 2000  
The Cattle Identification Regulations 1998  
The Cattle Database Regulations 1998  
The Sheep & Goats Identification (Scotland) Regulations 2000  
The Horse Passport Order 1997  
The Sheep Scab Order 1997  
The Welfare of Animals (Transport) Order 1997  
The Animals By-Products Order 1999  
The Welfare of Livestock (Amendment) Regulations 1998  
The Breeding & Sale of Dogs (Welfare) Act 1999  
The Breeding of Dogs (Licensing Records) (Scotland) Regulations 1999

### **Consumer Credit**

The Consumer Credit (Exempt Agreements) (Amendment) Order 1996  
The Consumer Credit Licensing (Appeals) Regs 1998  
The Consumer Credit (Exempt Agreements) (Amendment) Order 1998  
The Consumer Credit (Exempt Agreements) (Amendment) Order 1999  
The Consumer Credit (Content of Quotations) and Consumer Credit (Advertisements) (Amendment) Regs 1999

### **EEC**

Aerosol Dispensers (EEC Requirements) (Amendment) Regs 1996  
The Recreational Craft (Amendment) Regs 1998  
The Cosmetic Products (Safety) (Amendment) Regs 1997  
The Electrical Equipment for Explosive Atmospheres (Certification) (Amendment) Regs 1998  
The Energy Information (Dishwasher) Regs 1999

### **Environmental Protection**

Ionising Radiations Regs 1999  
Litter Control Areas Amendment Order  
Noise Act 1996 Order No 2 (1997)  
Removal & Disposal of Vehicles (Scotland) Regs 1999  
Statutory Nuisance Appeals (Scotland) Regs 1996  
Street Litter Control Amendment Order 1997

### **Fair Trading**

The Foreign Package Holidays (Tour Operator; Travel Agents) Order 1998  
The Restriction on Agreements and Conduct (Specified Domestic Electrical Goods) Order 1998  
The Video Recordings (Labelling) (Amendment) Regs 1998  
The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules 1998  
Trade Mark Rules 2000

## **Food Safety**

Food Safety (General Food Hygiene) (Butchers Shops) Amendment (Scotland) Regs 2000  
Food Protection, Emergency Prohibitions Order 1996  
Food Safety, General Food Hygiene Regs 1999  
Waste Prevention of Pollution (Scotland) Order 1997  
Food Labelling Regs 1996  
Food Standards Act 1999  
The Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) Regulations 1996  
The Common Agricultural Policy (Wine) Amendment Regs 1998 & 1999  
The Bread & Flour Regulations 1998  
The Drinking Milk (Scotland) Regulations 1998`  
The Miscellaneous Food Additives (Amendment) Regulations 1998 & 1999  
The Natural Mineral Water, Spring Water & Bottled Drinking Water Regs 1999  
The Foods Intended for Use in Energy Restricted Diets for Weight Reduction Regulations 1997  
The Spreadable Fats (Marketing Standards) (Scotland) Regs 1999  
The Processed Cereal-Based Foods & Baby Foods for Infants & Young Children Regulation 1997 as Amended 1999  
The Contaminants in Food (Amendment) Regulations 1999  
The Plastic Materials & Article in Contact with Food Regulations 1998  
The Pesticides (Maximum Residue Level in Crops, Food & Feeding Stuffs) Amendment Regs 1996, 1997, 1998 & 1999  
The Animal & Animal Products Examination for Residues & Maximum Residue Limits) Regs 1997  
The Beef Bones Regulations 1997  
The Specified Risk Material Order 1997  
The BSE Offspring Slaughter Regs 1998  
The BSE (Feeding Stuffs & Surveillance) Regs 1999  
The Bovines & Bovine Product (Trade) Regulations 1999  
The Fertilisers (Mammalian Meat & Bone Meal) Regs 1998  
The Sheep & Goats Spongiform Encephalopathy Regulations 1998  
The Specific Bovine Material Order 1997  
The Medicines (Medicated Animal Feeding Stuffs) Amendment Regs 1996, 1997 & 1998  
The Products of Animal Origin (Import & Export) Regs 1996 as Amended in 1997  
The Imported Food Regulations 1997  
The Animal By-Products Order 1999  
The Novel Foods & Novel Food Ingredients Regs 1997  
The Food Safety (Fishery Products & Live Shellfish) Hygiene Regs 1998  
The Meat Products (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations 1999  
The Olive Oil (Marketing Standards) Amendment Regulations 1998  
The Fresh Meat (Beef Controls) Regulations 1996

## **Health & Safety**

Construction Health, Safety & Welfare Regs 1996  
Control of Asbestos at Work Amendment Regs 1998  
Control of Land at Work Regs 1998  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regs 1999  
Environment Act Commencement Orders 1996-99  
Environment Assessment Regs Amendments 1997  
Health & Safety at Work etc. Act - Application to Environmentally Hazardous Substances 1999  
Health & Safety Fees Regulations 1996, 1997 & 1999  
Health & Safety, Safety Signs & Signals Regs 1996  
Lifting Operations & Lighting Equipment Regs 1998  
Lifts Regulations 1997  
Management of Health & Safety at Work Regs 1999  
Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regs 1998  
Working Time Regulations 1998 & 1999  
The Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regs 1996  
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regs 1996  
The Carriage of Dangerous Goods (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) and Use of Transportable Pressure Receptacles Regs 1996  
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) (Amendment) Regs 1998

## **Housing**

Housing-Enforcement Procedures for Housing in Multiple Occupation (Order) 1997

### **Miscellaneous**

The Education (Recognised Bodies) Orders 1997/1999

The Education (Listed Bodies) Order 1997

### **Waste Management**

Environmental Protection, Waste Recycling Payments Amendment Regs 1998/99

Special Waste (Scotland) Regs 1997

Waste Management Miscellaneous Provisions Regs 1997

Waste Management Licensing Regs 1997

### **Weights and Measures**

The Weighing Equipment (Filling and Discontinuous Totalising Automatic Weighing Machines (Amendment) Regs 1996

The Measuring Equipment (Measures of Length) (Amendment) Regs 1996

The Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments (EEC Requirements) (Amendment) Regs 1997

The Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) (Fees) Regulations 1998

The Non-Automatic Weighing Instruments (EEC Requirements) (Amendment) Regs 1998

The Deregulation (Weights and Measures) Order 1999

The Measuring Instruments (EEC Requirements) (Fees) (Amendment) Regs 1999