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**ENVIRONMENT
AGENCY**

opshelp guidance : ipc

Four Year Reviews

under I P C

Environment Agency
Information Centre
Head Office

Class No

Accession No ..A7x1.....

File Reference:

OPS\97\EAQ\V1\010

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Issue Date:

27 March 1997

GUIDANCE ON FOUR YEAR REVIEWS OF IPC AUTHORISATIONS

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GUIDANCE ON FOUR YEAR REVIEWS OF IPC AUTHORISATIONS

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA '90) requires a review of the conditions of every authorisation no later than four years from issue or from the previous review. Policy Guidance was agreed in November 1996 and Inspectors should follow the procedure EAQ/2/010 in undertaking reviews. This guidance has been prepared jointly by OPSHELP and Legal Directorate, to assist inspectors in ensuring that they consider all relevant matters in a review within the required time frame.
- 1.2 Managers should be aware that no charge can be made for undertaking a four year review. The review cost is funded from the Subsistence Charge on the Authorisation. However, failure to properly consider all legal issues relevant to the setting of authorisation conditions could lead to judicial review alleging an inadequate or incorrect review has been undertaken. It follows that the likelihood of a challenge will be reduced by reviews which are transparent.

2.0 Matters Required to be Considered

- 2.1 The matters to be considered during the review can be classified under four separate headings. These are as follows:
 - 2.1.1 Securing and demonstrating objectives of the EPA '90 and the Environment Act 1995 (EA '95);
 - 2.1.2 Consideration of any changes in Regulations, implementation of obligations arising from European (EC) Directives etc. (such as the relevant objectives of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994) since the last revision of the authorisation;
 - 2.1.3 Consideration of changes in Environment Agency policy; and
 - 2.1.4 Examination of site specific matters, which suggest a change of conditions is necessary after consideration of the latest BATNEEC/BPEO for the process.
- 2.2 In view of the above, it is essential that reviews are only undertaken for a site by an Inspector, who has regularly visited the site, and is well acquainted with the process. On occasions, when an Inspector is not familiar with a process coming up for review, it is essential that he visits the site and undertakes a comprehensive inspection of the process, before undertaking the review. The inspector should also be very familiar with any Technical Guidance Notes relevant to the process.
- 2.3 It is essential for the reasons set out in paragraph 1.2 above, that all matters considered during the review are recorded in the Technical Trail, described in EAQ/2/010. The guidance below provides more detail of what is required to be considered under the items listed in Appendix 2 of the procedure.

3.0 Securing and Demonstrating Objectives of the 1990 and 1995 Acts

Authorisations are required to contain conditions which secure BATNEEC having regard to BFO (ie. as set out in EPA '90 Section 7(2)(a) and (7)), and where applicable to the other objectives listed in Section 7(2)(b) to (d). The Agency also has new duties under EA '95, when exercising its pollution control functions. Relevant considerations on review are therefore as follows.

3.1 *Changes in the relevant technical Guidance Notes or other guidance or knowledge etc. having any impact on the process.*

3.1.1 This is the consideration of the elements which are used as a foundation for determining the BATNEEC for the process, which breaks down into two parts, namely technical improvements and changes in costs. The BPEO for the process as originally assessed may be subject to change as a consequence of changes in the perceived impact of the releases from the process on the receiving media. In addition to BATNEEC, consideration has to be given to the examination of any changes to standards which need to be achieved to meet the objectives set out under Section 7(2)(b) to (d).

3.1.2 **Techniques:** Have any superior abatement techniques or production techniques with lower releases changed in their 'availability' or been established as a new standard for an industry? For example, has a technique moved from the development stage to an industry pilot project, even if not at full scale?

Costs: This means the financial cost to the operator. The cut-off point for excessive costs, is determined with reference to a *typical* operator in the sector. This may have been affected by cost changes for a variety of items. As new techniques move from development prototype closer to commercial viability, their cost may fall, especially once a new technique becomes more prevalent and its supplier reaps economies of scale in his production. Costs of existing factors of production (or their transport) may change for various reasons. Fuel prices can change absolutely, or relatively between different fuels (c.f. synthetic fuels). Production technology changes can reduce the costs of cleaner production either directly, or by reducing the cost of end-of-pipe solutions.

3.1.3 Other objectives of Section 7: Authorisation conditions are also required to be set "as considered appropriate" to meet the objectives of:

3.1.3.1 compliance with directions by the Secretary of State for the implementation of the UK's EC/international obligations, such as implementing EC Directives using the IPC Process or protocols emerging from OSPARCOM;

3.1.3.2 compliance with Environmental Quality Standards, prescribed under various enactments listed in Section 7(12);

3.1.3.3 compliance with the National Plan.

Inspectors are advised to contact OPSHELP, if they have any queries on the above. Inspectors should consider whether any of the above are relevant to the authorisation under consideration and record accordingly in the Technical Trail. They should also

record how the process is performing against achievable standards and when they will be achieved, or not, as the case may be, and reasons for any discrepancies.

3.2 *The continuing relevance of the original BATNEEC/BPEO appraisal, and the effects on that assessment of improvement programmes, and whether BATNEEC or BPEO has changed.*

Many early applications for authorisation contained BATNEEC/BPEO assessments, and examination of environmental consequences which would not be considered adequate in the light of developing expertise. It should be an aim of Inspectors that every authorisation has an assessment, as close as is possible to the model contained in the draft Guidance notes^{ref 1}, on the public register. In the review the Inspectors should decide whether this aim has been met. **No attempt should be made to undertake an appraisal as part of the review**, but if the Inspector considers that one is required he should ensure the necessary actions are taken, after the review, to require the operator to produce one in a reasonable time.

3.3 *What changes are necessary, if any, in relation the to the duties imposed under the Environment Act 1995.*

3.3.1 Sustainable development (Section 4) and Costs/Benefits (Section 39)

Section 4 of the Environment Act 1995 lays down the principal aim of the Agency, which is to discharge its functions "...so to protect or enhance the environment, taken as a whole, as to make the contribution towards attaining the objective of achieving sustainable development...". The Secretary of State's statutory guidance was issued under this Section, by Ministers, on 7 November 1996^{ref 2}. The Environment Agency has issued "Introductory Guidance on the Agency's Contribution to Sustainable Development"^{ref 3}. This concludes that the concepts of BATNEEC and BPEO are seen as "...contributing to the principals of sustainable development...". However, Section 4 is stated to be "subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other enactment." This means that conditions should not be imposed for the purposes of Section 4 EA 95 which in any way undermine or conflict with conditions imposed to secure "BATNEEC having regard to BPEO" because this is an overriding statutory obligation. Consideration should be given, however, to whether there are any conditions which could be imposed without affecting the BATNEEC conditions. Any additional conditions imposed would need to be justified in terms of the statutory guidance referred to above. Note that additional conditions could also be imposed under Section 5 EA 95 "for the purpose of preventing or minimising or remedying or mitigating the effects of pollution of the environment" - again providing the BATNEEC conditions are not undermined. In imposing extra "non-BATNEEC" conditions under the new duties, consideration should be given to the costs and benefits of doing so (as defined in the wide sense given in Section 39 EA 95, ie including all environmental, social and economic factors). Note, however, that the consideration of these wider cost/benefit factors has no place in the determination of "BATNEEC/BPEO" conditions where existing guidance and methodologies prevail (ie IPC a practical guide^{ref 4}, process guidance notes, BPEO methodology etc).

3.3.2 Conservation Duties

EA '95 Section 7(1) (b) and (c) place duties on the Agency in formulating or considering:

"(b) any proposal relating to pollution control functions of the Agency, to have regard to the desirability of conserving and enhancing natural beauty and of conserving flora, fauna and geological or physiographical features of special interest;"

(c) any proposal relating to any function of the Agency

"(i) to have regard to the desirability of protecting and conserving buildings, sites and objects of archeological, architectural, engineering or historic interest;

(ii) to take into account any effect which the proposal would have on the beauty or amenity of any rural or urban area or on any such flora, fauna, buildings, sites or objects; and

(iii) to have regard to any effect which the proposals would have on the economic and social well-being of local communities in rural areas."

The Agency's guidance on conservation duties^{ref 5} advises that "to have regard to" is usually taken as the need to "pay attention to" and "take into account" the matters in question. The same guidance also suggests that BPEO implicitly contains elements of conservation policies within it. It is apparent that the Agency must consider these matters but, having done so, in the light of all the relevant circumstances, can decide not to take any particular action with regard to them. Essentially, therefore, this wording gives the Agency fairly wide discretion as to the weight to be given to these considerations but it is, nevertheless, essential that they are considered. It is, therefore, suggested that the technical trail should record the Inspectors' comments against each of the criteria in Section 7. Hence although the application of BATNEEC having regard to BPEO should, in most circumstances, address the conservation of flora and fauna, Inspectors should record the existence of nearby SSSIs or other features which could require special consideration.

3.3.3 Particular consideration may be required in respect of effects on "the economic and social well-being of local communities in rural areas", since the regulation of prescribed processes by the Agency in rural areas may have adverse effects whichever regulatory course the Agency steers, ie stricter regulation could result in loss of employment or, conversely, more relaxed regulation could result in adverse effects on local amenity and the local environment. Consideration of this duty, therefore, has several dimensions which would need to be balanced. Another difficulty with this objective will be the definition of "rural". The organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development defines rural as an area with a population density of less than 150 people per square kilometre. Whereas the White paper on Rural England looks at the character, and considers that if the primary land use is agriculture, then the area is rural. Additionally some counties are also defined as rural and the Rural Development Commission defines some areas as "rural development areas". If Inspectors consider

there may be a problem whilst undertaking a review with regard to this duty, they should raise an OPSHELP enquiry. In general it would seem appropriate to give a broad interpretation to the term "rural community" and if in doubt consider the duty. Regard should also be given to the Agency guidance on "Duties to Rural Communities"^{ref 6} which will be available shortly.

3.3.4 Other General Functions (under Section 5)

Under Section 5 of EA '95, the Agency has a duty as part of its pollution control functions, to compile information relating to pollution. That information can include information obtained from material supplied by Companies as part of conditions under authorisations. During the review, where certain pollutants are of concern, Inspectors should consider whether additional monitoring requirements are necessary, because of local sensitivities of those pollutants. (*For Example: Emissions of SO₂ might be required to be monitored, if there is regular exceedence of air quality standards in the locality*)

4.0 Consideration of Regulatory Changes

4.1 *Changes in the SI 472 (as amended) which affect the Authorised process*

4.1.1 There have been seven amendments to SI 472 to date. Some of the changes have introduced new (or variations to existing) process descriptions, which has the effect of introducing a new Process Schedule Reference (PSR). Extant authorisations have not always been varied to take account of these changes. The review affords the opportunity to take into consideration all the changes which have arisen from the amendments. The most significant of these are likely to be the "subsuming" of combustion processes into other processes under Rule 2a, and dealing with waste under Rule 8. The latest position with regard to the regulations is contained in the information package produced by OPSHELP^{ref 7}.

4.2 *If applicable, the relevant objectives of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994, for any waste recovery or disposal included within the process*

4.2.1 Schedule 4, Paragraph 8(1) of these Regulations has modified Part 1 of the 1990 Act in relation to prescribed processes involving the disposal or recovery of waste. The paragraph requires the Agency to exercise its functions for the purpose of achieving the relevant objectives of the Waste Management Licensing Regulations. Paragraph 8(2) removes this requirement on the Agency, in respect of those relevant objectives relating to detriment to local amenity (ie. noise/visual amenity/countryside issues) for authorisations where the relevant planning permission is or will be dated after 30 April 1994.

4.2.2 Appendix 1 lists the processes which are affected by these regulations, and includes advice on whether the processes are considered to be waste recovery or disposal.

4.2.3 The relevant objectives, contained in paragraph 4 of Schedule 4 of the Regulations, are extensive, but will only require attention for processes listed in Appendix 1. Paragraph 4(1) is as follows:

"(a) ensuring that waste is recovered or disposed of without endangering human health and without using processes or methods which could harm the environment and in particular without -

- (i) risk to water, air, soil, plants or animals; or*
- (ii) causing nuisance through noise or odours; or*
- (iii) adversely affecting the countryside or places of special interest;*

(b) implementing, so far as material, any plan made under the plan-making provisions.

4.2.4 Whilst the application of BATNEEC/BPEO is likely already to address risks to water, air, soil, plants or animals, odour nuisance and some aspects of effects on the countryside, it will be necessary to briefly consider each of these objectives individually and provide a comment in the technical trail on how they are being addressed. Particular care will be required with respect to 4(1)(a)(ii) for noise, and 4(1)(a)(iii), which may also cover considerations of the visual impact of the waste facility within the prescribed process, as these aspects will not have been addressed under BATNEEC/BPEO. Any places of special interest such as SSSIs which will be affected should also be identified and commented upon.

Para 4.1(b) requires Inspectors to identify the waste local plan for the area in which the prescribed process is situated (contact the local waste planning authority, ie county/unitary) and/or any waste disposal plan issued by the waste disposal authority (ie the county again). Inspectors should ensure that conditions set could be said to "implement" these plans. Any waste disposal plans made under EPA 90 Part II remain in force until the National Waste Strategy is made under S92 of EA '95.

Para 4(2) states:

The following additional objectives are relevant objectives in relation to the disposal of waste-

(a) establishing an integrated network of waste disposal installations, taking account of the best available technology not entailing excessive costs; and

- (b) ensuring that the network referred to in paragraph (a) above enables-*
- (i) the European Community as a whole to become self-sufficient in waste disposal, and the Member States individually to move towards that aim, taking into account geographical circumstances or the need for specialized installations for certain types of waste; and*
 - (ii) waste to be disposed of in one of the nearest appropriate installations, by means of the most appropriate methods and technologies in order to ensure a high level of protection of the environment and public health.*

Whilst meeting these objectives is likely to be primarily within the control of Government and the local planning authorities, Inspectors should consider in the review whether the authorisation conditions could and/or should be amended to better meet these objectives. The consideration of these objectives should be recorded in the Technical Trail.

4.3 *If applicable, the requirements of The Conservation (Natural Habitats etc) Regulations 1994 (implementing the Habitats Directive 93/43/EEC)*

These Regulations implement the Habitats Directive and involve the compilation of a list of special areas of conservation ("SACs") and special protected areas ("SPAs") to which the various obligations of the Directive will attach. There is a list of some 200 sites in England and Wales (for comparison note that there are approximately 3,500 SSSIs) which has been sent to the European Commission for approval. When approved, which is to be by June 1998 at the latest, the requirements of the Regulations will apply to projects affecting these sites. Sites designated under the Wild Bird Directive as SPAs are already subject to the Regulations, and there are 72 of these. The Regulations require the Agency to consider the effects of a prescribed process on the "conservation objectives" of any of the designated sites before granting an authorisation and they must also review existing authorisations for these purposes as soon as reasonably practicable. Any 4-year review taking place is regarded as a reasonably practicable opportunity in which to ensure the objectives of these Regulations and the Directive are being met. For the purposes of the required assessment, consultation with the appropriate nature conservation body is required together with consideration of consultation with the general public. Appendix 2 lists all the sites currently designated as "European sites" under the Wild Bird Directive. During the review Inspectors are advised to check the location of processes in relation to the sites listed in Appendix 2, and note in the Technical Trail their observations as to the likelihood of effects on the site by the process.

4.4 If it is considered there will be an effect, Inspectors are advised to contact OPSHELP, until new Guidance is available, and ask Operators to examine what effects might have on such sites by Variation or Improvement Timetable. **No attempt should be made to undertake an appraisal as part of the review**, but if the Inspector considers that one is required he should ensure the necessary actions are taken, after the review, to require the operator to produce one in a reasonable time.

5.0 **Consideration of Changes in Agency Policy**

5.1 *Changes to the Authorisation Template*

The authorisation template has been amended on a number of occasions. Some inspectors have also amended the Template, for a variety of reasons. The long-term aim should be to use the current Authorisation Template for all processes, and thereby provide uniformity and consistency across the whole field. This is not something that can be necessarily achieved at one attempt due to lack of information in the original application, and the resulting format of the authorisation document.

5.2 *The appropriateness of monitoring and reporting requirements, in the light of any changes in issued Guidance or reporting lines etc.*

Changes have been made to monitoring and reporting frequencies, and Inspectors should ensure the intervals are reviewed in the light of local circumstances and national advice. Where authorisations refer to the "NRA" or "Waste Regulation Authority", amendment should be made and any additional conditions deemed necessary by NRA or WRA discussed with Water and/or Waste Colleagues.

5.3 *The consistency of the requirements of this authorisation in relation to similar authorised processes, where this is known to be a problem.*

Occasionally operators complain that a competitor has easier standards than they themselves enjoy. The review is an opportunity to examine these differences. Where they occur, an examination of the National Library of Authorisations and discussion with the Site Inspector for the other process is essential before making any changes.

6.0 **Examination of the Operation of the Authorised Process**

6.1 *Any trends in releases that justify changes*

Increases or decreases in specific releases need to be examined, and a decision taken on whether a change in the limit is necessary. The justification for any change should be noted in the Technical Trail.

6.2 *Any reports of Pollution Incidents and/or other unauthorised releases that justify changes in conditions*

Consideration should be given to the past record of incidents and unauthorised releases. These provide a performance indicator of achievement by the operator. Poor performance merits an examination of improvement conditions, though it is anticipated these should be in place following the incidents themselves.

6.3 *Any changes in operation of the process that justify changes in the conditions and/or Introductory Note*

This factor is to take account of changes which have not already been addressed by way of Variation Notices.

6.4 *The response of the Operator to improvement conditions within the original authorisation*

This is another performance indicator with regard to operator performance, though, as such an indicator, could be more adversely affected by financial constraints. Any improvement conditions not met by the review, should be reviewed, with consideration to completion.

6.5 Any communication or issue raised by any party (including the operator, statutory consultees or other persons affected by the process) concerning the authorised process

Any comment raised, should be thoroughly examined, whatever the source. After consideration, the Inspector should record his view of the comment in the Technical Trail.

7.0 References

7.1 This guidance should be read in conjunction with :-

7.1.1 "Policy Paper Four Yearly review of IPC Authorisations under EPA 90 S6(6)" by DDBH Munns, dated 11.10.96.

7.1.2 Procedure EAQ/2/010/Version 4.0/dated 01.04.97

7.2 Other Guidance or papers referred to are as follows:

1. Environmental, Economic, and BPEO Assessment Principals for Integrated Pollution Control; Technical Guidance Note E1; Latest Working Draft.
2. The Environment Agency and Sustainable Development, Statutory Guidance. Published by DoE 7 November 1996
3. Introductory Guidance on the Agency's Contribution to Sustainable Development; Sustainable Development Series No 1, issued 16 December 1996 File ref h:\es-sd\jkersey\reports\sd0013f.
4. Integrated Pollution Control: A Practical Guide.. Published by DoE January 1997 ISBN 1 85112 021 1
5. The Agency's Conservation Duties, Sustainable Development Series No 2, issued 16.12.96
6. The Agency's duties to Rural Communities Draft.
7. Practical Requirements of SI 472 as Amended; Information Pack produced by IPC OPSHELP.

Appendix 1 - Prescribed Processes Requiring Consideration Under the Waste Management Licensing Regulations 1994

Process Schedule Reference	Disposal (D) or Recovery (R)	Comments/Clarification
1.1(c)	R9	Gasification of municipal waste (none in UK at present)
1.2	R9	Pyrolysis of waste tyres
1.3(c) (i) (ii) (iii)	R9 R9 R9	burning of waste oil (3 MW or above) burning recovered oil (3 MW or above) burning of any fuel manufactured from, or comprising, any other waste (3MW or above). NOTE.. Waste derived from agriculture (e.g. poultry litter) is NOT a waste process as defined in the Regulations (ie. the relevant objectives can be ignored).
2.1(l)	R4 or D13	"Handling slag in conjunction with a process...." if the slag is considered to be waste. Any part of the process where "finished goods" ¹ are produced is excluded.
2.2 (a)	R3	Where the material from which non-ferrous metals etc are recovered is waste. However any part of the process where "finished goods" ¹ are produced is excluded.
2.2 (b)-(k)	R3	Potentially, where any raw materials are classified as waste. However any part of the process where "finished goods" ¹ are produced is excluded.
3.1 (a) & (d)	R9	Where Secondary Liquid Fuel (or other waste fuel) is used.
3.2 (c) & (d)	D14	Stripping of asbestos and burning of a railway vehicle.
3.3 (i)	R4	Where waste glass is used as a raw material. Any part of the process where "finished goods" ¹ are produced is excluded.
3.5		
Chapter 4	R1 R2 R4 R5 R6 R7	Any process involving:- reclamation or recovery of solvents; recycling or reclamation of organic substances which are not used as solvents; recycling or reclamation of other inorganic material regeneration of acids and bases; recovery of components used in pollution abatement; recovery of components from catalysts will require consideration if material is waste being recovered from another producer's plant. Processes where the materials are produced by the operator of the process either on that site or at another site are excluded. Special waste storage is excluded.

5.1 (a)	D10	All processes
5.1 (b)	D10	All processes
5.1 (c)	D10	All processes
5.1 (d)	D10	All processes
5.2 (a)	R8 or R1	R8 is for oil recovery, R1 for solvent recovery.
5.2 (b)	R6	All processes
5.3	R11	All processes
6.1 (b)	Recovery	Where waste paper is used as a raw material. Any part of the process where "finished goods" ¹ are produced is excluded.
6.9	Recovery	Where any raw material is waste. Any part of the process where "finished goods" ¹ are produced is excluded.

Notes:

- 1 "Finished goods" are not defined in the Regulations or the DoE Guidance. It should be taken to mean articles or substances which require no further work to be undertaken for sale to the public other than packaging etc.
- 2 Waste operations categorised as "D" have additional consideration to those operations classified as "R". The numbers after the letter refer to the categorization used in Annexes IIA and IIB to the Directive.

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Appendix 2 - Sites Classified As Special Protection Areas Under EC Birds Directive

Name	County/Region	Date Designated
*Abberton Reservoir	Essex	5 December 1991
Aberdaron Coast	Gwynedd	10 June 1992
*Alde-Ore Estuary	Suffolk	4 October 1996
*Alt Estuary	Merseyside	28 November 1985
Ashdown Forest	East Sussex	11 March 1996
Benacre to Easton Bavents	Suffolk	4 October 1996
*Benfleet and Southend Marshes	Essex	14 February 1994
*Blackwater Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 4)	Essex	12 May 1995
Bowland Fells	Lancashire	16 December 1993
*Breydon Water	Norfolk	29 March 1996
*Broadland	Norfolk	21 September 1994
*Burry Inlet	Dyfed/W Glam	14 July 1992
Castlemartin Coast	Dyfed	12 January 1996
Cemlyn Bay and Skerries	Gwynedd	10 June 1992
*Chesil Beach and the Fleet	Dorset	17 July 1985
Chew Valley Lake	Avon	17 July 1985
*Chichester and Langstone Harbours	Hampshire/W Sussex	28 October 1987
*Colne Estuary (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 2)	Essex	28 July 1994
Coquet Island	Northumberland	17 July 1985

Name	County/Region	Date Designated
*Deben Estuary	Suffolk	11 March 1996
*Dengie (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 1)	Essex	24 March 1994
*Derwent Ings (part of Lower Derwent Valley)	North Yorkshire	17 July 1985
Elenydd Mallaen	Powys/Dyfed	12 January 1996
*Exe Estuary	Devon	11 March 1992
Farne Islands	Northumberland	17 July 1985
Flamborough Head and Bempton Cliffs	Humberside	5 March 1993
*Foulness	Essex	4 October 1996
*Gibraltar Point	Lincolnshire	5 March 1993
Grassholm	Dyfed	31 January 1986
Great Yarmouth North Denes	Norfolk	5 March 1993
*Hamford Water	Essex	8 June 1993
*Holburn Lake and Moss	Northumberland	17 July 1985
Holy Island Coast	Gwynedd	10 June 1992
Hornsea Mere	Humberside	5 March 1993
*Humber Flats, Marshes and Coast (Phase 1)	North Yorkshire/Humberside	28 July 1994
Lavan Sands (Conway Bay)	Gwynedd	10 June 1992
*Leighton Moss	Lancashire	28 November 1985
*Lindisfarne	Northumberland	11 March 1992
*Lower Derwent Valley	N Yorks/Humberside	8 June 1993

Name	County/Region	Date Designated
*Martin Mere	Lancashire	28 November 1985
*Medway Estuary and Marshes	Kent	15 December 1993
*Mersey Estuary	Cheshire/Merseyside	20 December 1995
*Minsmere-Walberswick	Suffolk	19 May 1992
Moor House	Cumbria	31 August 1982
*Morecambe Bay	Cumbria, Lancashire	4 October 1996
*Nene Washes	Cambs	5 March 1993
*New Forest	Hampshire	22 September 1993
*North Norfolk Coast	Norfolk	20 January 1989
*Old Hall Marshes	Essex	11 March 1992
Orfordness - Havergate	Suffolk	31 August 1982
*Ouse Washes	Cambs/Norfolk	5 March 1993
*Pagham Harbour	West Sussex	30 March 1988
Porton Down	Wilts/Hants	3 July 1992
*Portsmouth Harbour	Hampshire	28 February 1995
Ramsey & St David's Peninsula Coast	Pembrokeshire	24 July 1996
*Ribble and Alt Estuaries (Phase 2)	Lancashire/Merseyside	16 February 1995
Ribble Estuary	Lancashire	31 August 1982
*River Crouch Marshes (Mid-Essex Coast Phase 3)	Essex	24 March 1995
*Rockliffe Marshes (Pt Upper Solway Flats and Marshes)	Cumbria	1 October 1986

Name	County/Region	Date Designated
*Rutland Water	Leics	4 October 1991
Salisbury Plain	Hampshire, Wiltshire	3 November 1993
*Severn Estuary	Avon, Gloucestershire, Gwent, Somerset, South Glamorgan	13 July 1995
Skomer (extended to include Skokholm and Middleholm)	Dyfed	31 August 1982
South Pennines Moors Phase 1	W Yorkshire, S Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire	29 March 1996
*Stodmarsh	Kent	16 December 1993
*Stour and Orwell Estuaries	Suffolk/Essex	13 July 1994
*Teesmouth and Cleveland Coast	Cleveland	15 August 1995
*Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay	Kent	28 July 1994
*The Dee Estuary	Merseyside, Cheshire & Clwyd	17 July 1985
*The Swale	Kent extended extended	31 August 1982 17 July 1985 15 December 1993
*The Wash	Lincs/Norfolk	30 March 1988
*Thursley, Hankley and Frensham (Wealdon Heaths Phase 1)	Hampshire, Surrey	14 February 1994
*Upper Severn Estuary	Gloucestershire	5 February 1988
*Upper Solway Flats and Marshes	Cumbria, Dumfries & Galloway	30 November 1992
*Walmore Common	Gloucester	5 December 1991

* Also designated as, or as part of, a Ramsar