

Report of the Director of Place to the meeting of the Regeneration and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 19th September 2019

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Subject:

FLY TIPPING IN THE BRADFORD DISTRICT.

Summary statement:

The report provides an update from the Environmental Enforcement Team with regards flytipping including information of new structural arrangements, strategies to deal with flytipping and information on numbers of notices and prosecutions in 2018/19. The report also provides an update on the numbers of flytips reported to the council, the tonnage of fly tips and analysis of relevant waste data.

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Portfolio:

Healthy People and Places

Overview & Scrutiny Area:

Regeneration and Environment

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 The report provides an update from the Environmental Enforcement Team with regards flytipping including information of new structural arrangements, strategies to deal with flytipping and information on numbers of notices and prosecutions in 2018/19. The report also provides an update on the numbers of flytips reported to the council, the tonnage of fly tips and analysis of relevant waste data.

2. BACKGROUND

Environmental Enforcement

- 2.1 The Environmental Enforcement Team is responsible for enforcing legislation affecting the visible environment.
- 2.2 Environmental Enforcement Officers respond to complaints generated through the Council's Contact Centre and from referrals by Wardens and other Neighbourhoods staff. Typically these referrals (known as service requests) can range from fly tipping, rubbish in gardens, waste from commercial premises, burning of waste and rodent infestations.
- 2.3 Fly tipping is a criminal offence that carries an unlimited fine or up to 5 years imprisonment upon successful prosecution. Nationally there have been year on year increases in fly tipping. In 2018/19 - 16,847 incidents of fly tipping were recorded by the Contact Centre in Bradford and 4,007 tonnes of fly tipped waste and litter was collected the Council.
- 2.4 The Environmental Enforcement Team actively investigates fly tipping incidents to identify and prosecute offenders. In 2018/19 the team investigated 3,640 reports of fly tipping. However, prosecution of offenders is difficult as fly tipping is usually done covertly to avoid being caught. Nevertheless the Team has had some successes outlined further in this report.

A New Restructured Service

- 2.5 In April 2019 the Neighbourhood Service was restructured in order to further align services and to bring about improvements in service delivery. Due to the synergies between Neighbourhood Wardens and Environmental Enforcement Officers the 2 services were brought together under a single management structure working from each of the 5 Area Co-ordinators' Offices.
- 2.6 The new working arrangements allow Environmental Enforcement Officers to triage their work and delegate work to Wardens. This allows Enforcement Officers to prioritise more complex cases and focus their attention on formal enforcement sanctions such as serving statutory notices and preparing prosecutions.
- 2.7 Neighbourhood Wardens no longer enforce parking contraventions and their role is much more focussed around dealing with environmental problems such as fly tipping, rubbish in gardens, commercial waste, litter and dog fouling, education and awareness raising.

- 2.8 Working closer with Enforcement Officers and the provision of additional training will improve the knowledge and skills of Neighbourhood Wardens and increase capacity to deal with environmental problems affecting the visible environment such as fly tipping.

Surveillance of fly tipping hotspots

- 2.9 The Team continues to use CCTV technology to attempt to capture fly tippers in the act. A range of cameras are used to suit different circumstances allowing flexibility on where and how the cameras are sited e.g. rural locations, lay-bys, residential areas.
- 2.10 The camera locations are constantly reviewed and, if necessary, the cameras are moved to ensure they are placed at locations where fly tipping is occurring.
- 2.11 A recent test of a new type of “standalone” camera has provided some success in capturing environmental offences. The use of the new camera was a pilot project in partnership with Vodafone and Council ICT. The camera is powered by solar power and sends images and alerts over the mobile phone network.
- 2.12 The camera can be placed at locations that do not require electricity supply therefore giving even greater flexibility for deployment. In addition, all captured images are recorded remotely on a “Cloud” storage facility and the images can be accessed remotely. Also, the camera alerts the Team via text message whenever images are captured and these images can be streamed and viewed in real time.
- 2.13 The Team is hoping to purchase more of these types of cameras to further enhance our surveillance capability.

Tackling fly tipped domestic waste

- 2.14 Since the introduction of the fortnightly domestic waste bin collection policy, Enforcement Officers and Wardens have been coming across more incidents of domestic waste being fly tipped on streets. Quite often these bags are placed near litter bins or at bin collection points.
- 2.15 Enforcement Officers and Wardens have been working in partnership with the Waste Collection Service to try to tackle this problem. In March this year a 4 week pilot project focussing on 6 streets in Great Horton was undertaken. The aim of the project was to promote responsible waste management practices in the community, specifically tenants and landlords, using a combination of education and enforcement, to promote recycling and to reduce fly tipping and rubbish in gardens.
- 2.16 The area consisted of a high proportion of privately rented accommodation with a large Eastern European community present. Wardens patrolling the area were regularly coming across fly tipped bags of waste, rubbish in gardens and contaminated recycling bins.
- 2.17 The area was visited once a week for 4 consecutive weeks on the day before bin collection day. In summary the following actions were taken:

- An Enforcement Officer, Warden and Waste Collection Staff patrolled the streets and any fly tipped waste was searched for evidence. Where evidence was found Wardens issued Community Protection Warnings (CPWs) to occupiers to stop them from placing waste on streets and requested that all waste be placed in green wheelie bins.
- Waste Management Officers issued Environmental Protection Act 1990 – section 46 notices on occupiers to formally enforce the requirement to ensure all waste was placed in green bins and that no side waste is presented.
- Where CPWs were issued to tenants the Enforcement Officer also issued CPWs to landlords requiring the landlord to ensure a bin was provided at the property, to ensure that tenants were instructed on how to manage their waste and to regularly inspect the property to ensure no waste was kept uncontained in the gardens.
- Any contaminated recycling bins were emptied by Waste Management and removed from the location.
- All fly tipped waste was removed by Waste Management once evidence had been removed.
- Enforcement notices were issued to landlords and owners of properties where accumulated waste in gardens was found.
- Eastern European speaking interpreters and Waste Advisors visited the area to talk to residents and advise on recycling, promote the Bulky Waste Collection Service and give general advice about the bin collection service.

2.18 In total the following actions were taken:

- 92 Contaminated recycling bins emptied
- 5.2 tonnes of waste removed
- 41 CPW's issued
- 5 x Section 46 Notices
- 7 x Section 78 Notices for rubbish in passageways
- 4 x Section 47 Notices - for commercial waste problems
- 8 referrals to other agencies – Housing Standards, Licencing, Food Safety, Pollution, Dog Wardens.

2.19 At the end of the project the streets were much cleaner and for the 4 week period the amount of domestic fly tipped waste had significantly reduced. However, recent indications are that the area has slowly started to deteriorate with fly tipped domestic waste appearing on streets and rubbish accumulations in gardens becoming a problem again.

2.20 It has been concluded that the intensive interventions and resources that were used would not be sustainable on a large scale to ensure long term improvements in this and similar demographic areas. A fundamental change in behaviour would be needed by the community as a whole and that this would occur over a period of time.

2.21 In order to facilitate and speed up this process the Neighbourhood Service is exploring community-led solutions to promote responsible behaviour and bring about behaviour change. This will include recruiting community volunteers and inviting Eastern European speakers to apply for vacancies as Neighbourhood

Wardens.

Improved technology

- 2.22 A new smartphone app has been developed which allows Enforcement Officers to send case work directly to Wardens. Wardens can update case details in real time whilst on patrol and can also log any new cases. This allows for a more efficient work flow and enables Wardens to spend more time on patrol as opposed to returning to the office to update computer records.
- 2.23 When Wardens come across flytipping their role is to identify where the waste has come from by searching through the waste and finding evidence. Where evidence is found photos are taken and using the new app the case can be sent directly to Enforcement Officers. Once the evidence has been securely retained arrangements can then be made to have the waste removed.
- 2.24 If the waste is on private land the Enforcement Officer will identify land ownership and request that the land owner removes the waste. If necessary, this can be done by serving notice on the land owner.
- 2.25 If the waste is on a highway the Wardens will arrange for the waste to be removed by the Street Cleansing Service.

Crime Scene Tape

- 2.26 Usually when flytipping on highways and streets is reported to the Street Cleansing Service the waste is removed within 24 hours. Whilst this provides an efficient service to the public, research undertaken by Keep Britain Tidy suggests that this may also encourage fly tipping as the waste is removed quickly and nobody notices it is there as often the waste is removed first thing in the morning.
- 2.27 Over the last couple of months when Wardens have come across flytipping they have been placing “crime scene tape” around the waste. They also place a sign on the waste stating that a crime has been committed and evidence has been removed and that the matter has been reported. The waste is then left for several days before being removed to ensure as many people as possible see the message – namely that fly tipping is a crime and that there may be potential consequences if anybody is caught dumping rubbish.
- 2.28 The use of crime scene tape has helped raise awareness of the fly tipping problem as wardens are often asked why the tape is being used and Wardens have received some positive feedback from the public.

Partnership Work – Operation Steerside

- 2.29 Operation Steerside is a Police-led initiative aimed at tackling vehicle crime. As part of this operation the Police hold multi-agency static “Stop & Search” events where agencies from a number of organisations e.g. Police, DVLA, VOSA, HM Customs & Excise, Trading Standards stop and check vehicles to ensure they are compliant with the law.

- 2.30 Over the last year the Environmental Enforcement Team has worked in partnership with the Police on Operation Steerside to identify vehicles that are carrying waste illegally. This has resulted in a number of illegal waste carriers being stopped and issued with notices to produce waste carriers licences and waste transfer notes.
- 2.31 In addition to the Stop & Search, on a weekly basis a Police Officer and an Environmental Enforcement Officer are paired up and drive around pre-known locations to identify vehicles of interest. This is either vehicles that have been caught on camera fly tipping but have no registered keeper or simply vehicles that are spotted carrying waste. This type of operation has been successful in identifying a number of vehicles that do not have waste carriers licences and officers have been ensuring that appropriate enforcement action has been taken to ensure drivers comply with the law.
- 2.32 Over the last year 49 producers have been issued resulting in most drivers obtaining waste carriers licences. There are currently 2 prosecutions pending where drivers have failed to present the legally required paperwork.

Householder Duty of Care – Fixed Penalty Notice

- 2.33 Nationally there has been a year on year increase in fly tipping offences. Over a third of the waste involved in illegal fly-tipping is from households, resulting in waste crime costing the UK economy around £600 million every year, according to The Environment Agency.
- 2.34 The householders duty of care under section 34(2A) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 requires occupiers of a domestic property to take all reasonable measures available to them to ensure that they only transfer household waste to an authorised person. This includes:
- Details of the business and of any vehicle used which can be linked to an authorised operator;
 - A record of the operators registration or permit;
 - A receipt for the transaction which includes the business details of a registered operator;
 - A copy of the carrier's waste licence or site's permit.
- 2.35 If an unauthorised waste carrier is found to be carrying waste and/or the waste is subsequently fly tipped and can be directly linked back to the householder, the householder has committed an offence under the householder duty of care if the householder cannot demonstrate that they took the above mentioned reasonable measures.
- 2.36 Changes in the law mean that householders are being held more accountable for their household waste and where it ends up. If householders are found to have disposed of waste with someone who is going to illegally dispose of it, they can be prosecuted or now be offered a fixed penalty notice (FPN).
- 2.37 Prior to 2019 the only options open to the Council were to prosecute or offer formal cautions for householder duty of care offences. Between 2017 and 2018 there were

2 prosecutions brought by the Council and 8 formal cautions issued. In 2018/19 this rose to 14 cautions being issued.

- 2.38 However, prosecutions are costly for the Council and for the Courts, and also result in householders being left with a criminal record. Having the option of a FPN can avoid unnecessary criminal prosecutions, reduce costs, and be more effective at changing behaviour. It is hoped that these changes will encourage householders to think about who is collecting their waste and where it will end up.
- 2.39 Fly-tipping investigations of household waste have identified an increasing trend amongst unlicensed waste operators who are now targeting householders via social media, local advertising and door-to-door sales pitches. They tempt people with cheap prices for the removal of large items of waste, including furniture, building waste and white goods which inevitably end up dumped on highways or land often just a few streets away.
- 2.40 It is often the householder that unwittingly finds themselves the victim of unscrupulous waste carriers who have charged householders for taking waste away only to dump it in a lay-by. These traders rely on householders not asking questions as to whether or not they are registered to carry and dispose of waste.
- 2.41 On 7th January 2019 the Environmental Protection (Misc Amendments)(E&W) Regs 2018 came into effect allowing for a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) to be issued for Householder Duty of Care (HHDcC) Offences as an alternative to prosecution.
- 2.42 In April 2019 the Council Executive approved the introduction and use of a fixed penalty notice. The level of the fine was set at £250 reduced to £200 for early payment.

Litter from vehicles – new Penalty Charge Notice

- 2.43 Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 section 87, the Council currently issues fixed penalty fines for the offence of leaving litter where litter is dropped from a vehicle, but only where the person dropping litter can be identified.
- 2.44 The Environmental Enforcement Team regularly receives complaints of litter from vehicles. This includes reports from members of the public. Where a report is received about a litter from vehicle offence a DVLA check is undertaken and the registered keeper is identified. A letter is sent to the keeper asking them to provide details of the offender. Where the offender is identified a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) is issued. Where the offender cannot be identified no further action can be taken.
- 2.45 Where offenders cannot be identified this can be frustrating as nobody can be held accountable for the offence and due to the work involved it can lead to a waste of officer time. It can also undermine the public's confidence in the Council's ability to take enforcement action and deal with such offences.
- 2.46 Under the new Littering from Vehicles outside London (Keepers: Civil Penalties) Regulations 2018 regulations, the registered keeper of the vehicle can be held responsible for the litter from vehicle offence and a Penalty Charge Notice (PCN)

can be issued to the registered keeper of the vehicle.

- 2.47 The new regulations enable district Councils in England (outside London), to issue a civil penalty notice to the keeper of a vehicle from which litter is thrown. This removes the need to identify precisely who threw the litter before enforcement action can be taken.
- 2.48 To issue a civil penalty for littering from a vehicle, Enforcement Officers have to be satisfied that, on the balance of probabilities, litter was thrown from that vehicle. If a civil penalty is not paid on time, the penalty amount automatically doubles. The Council can recover unpaid amounts as a civil debt or via county court order.
- 2.49 It is recognised that the reporting of such offences can be open to abuse and fraudulent complaints can be made by the public. In order to ensure the Council only take enforcement action where offences are committed, the Council will only consider reports from members of the public where video evidence is submitted that clearly identifies the offence.
- 2.50 In June 2019 the Council Executive approved the introduction and use of the new litter from vehicles Penalty Charge Notice. Officers from Environmental Enforcement and Parking Services are currently working with the Council's IT services and the Parking Services software provider to configure systems to allow the processing of litter from vehicles offences.

Litter & Waste from Takeaways

- 2.51 With a reduction in street cleansing resources it is no longer sustainable to expect the Council to be held responsible for clearing all litter generated from businesses. Fast food businesses tend to generate a significant amount of fast food litter and this accounts for a large proportion of complaints received by the Council.
- 2.52 Wardens and Enforcement Officers are beginning to work with fast food takeaways to encourage these businesses to minimise their environmental impact.
- 2.53 This includes signing up to a formal partnership agreement between the Council and the business to comply with their duty of care regarding their waste. The businesses agree to reduce packaging, especially plastic, to promote anti-litter messages to their customers and to take responsibility for the rubbish that their customers drop by carrying out regular litter picks around their premises or litter hotspots that their customers frequent. In return the Council will supply free litter pickers, gloves and bags that businesses can place next to litter bins. The Council will also ensure that the area is swept regularly by a mechanical sweeper. Businesses are also reminded that tougher enforcement action can be taken against them if they do not clean up litter from their business.
- 2.54 This approach is currently being trialled with a small number of takeaways across the district. However, if this voluntary partnership proves to be successful it will be rolled out across the district.

Behaviour Change

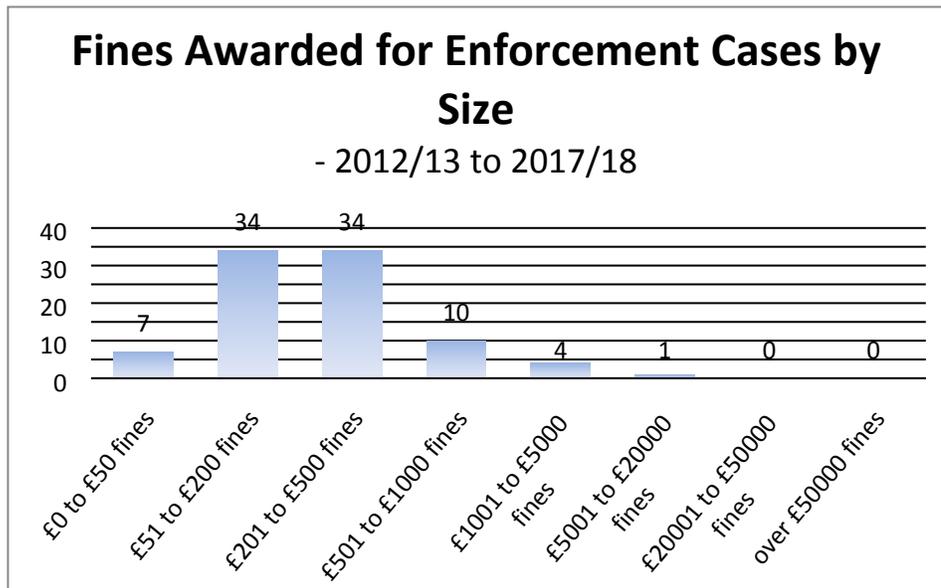
- 2.55 The Enforcement Team works closely with the Marketing and Communications Office to ensure all successful prosecutions for waste offences are publicised through the press and social media in order to maximise awareness of these types of offences and penalties to hopefully affect behaviour change so that the public become more responsible about their waste. The local media has been particularly supportive and has helped raise awareness.
- 2.56 The Team is currently working to develop a “Grime stoppers” social media feed where images of people and vehicles wanted in connection with fly tipping will be uploaded to the Council’s social media sites. We will be asking the public for their support to identify the offenders and where possible tough enforcement action will be taken.

Enforcement Actions 2018/19

- 2.57 In 2018/19 the Enforcement Team dealt with 9442 service requests. 2903 complaints of flytipping were referred to the Enforcement Team for investigation. The table below highlights some of the actions by the Enforcement Team in relation to waste offences:

Enforcement Action Taken	Total
Community Protection Warnings issued (CPWs)	1284
Community Protection Notices issued (CPNs)	365
Other Statutory Notices issued	286
Fly tipping Fixed Penalty Notices issued	18
Other Fixed Penalty Notices issued	156
Prosecutions & cautions	20

- 2.58 Getting sufficient evidence for successful prosecutions is difficult because of the high bar set by the courts. The fines awarded from all the prosecutions between 2012/13 and 2017/18 are grouped by size in the chart below.

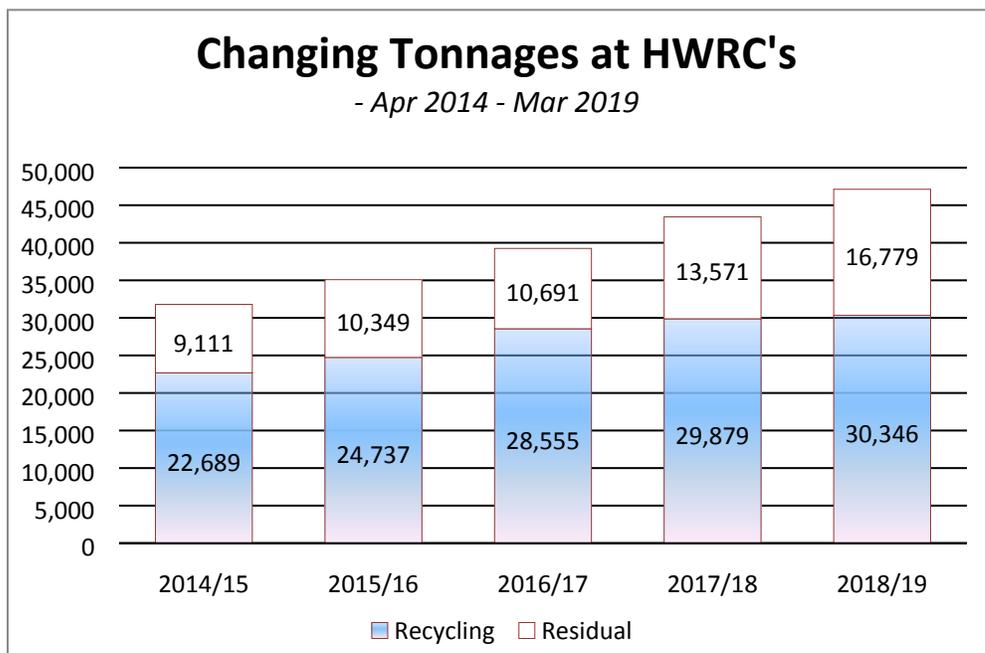


Waste Services

2.59 The three main waste collection services for domestic waste are Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC's), Bulk Collections and Kerbside Collections. Each of these are addressed separately below.

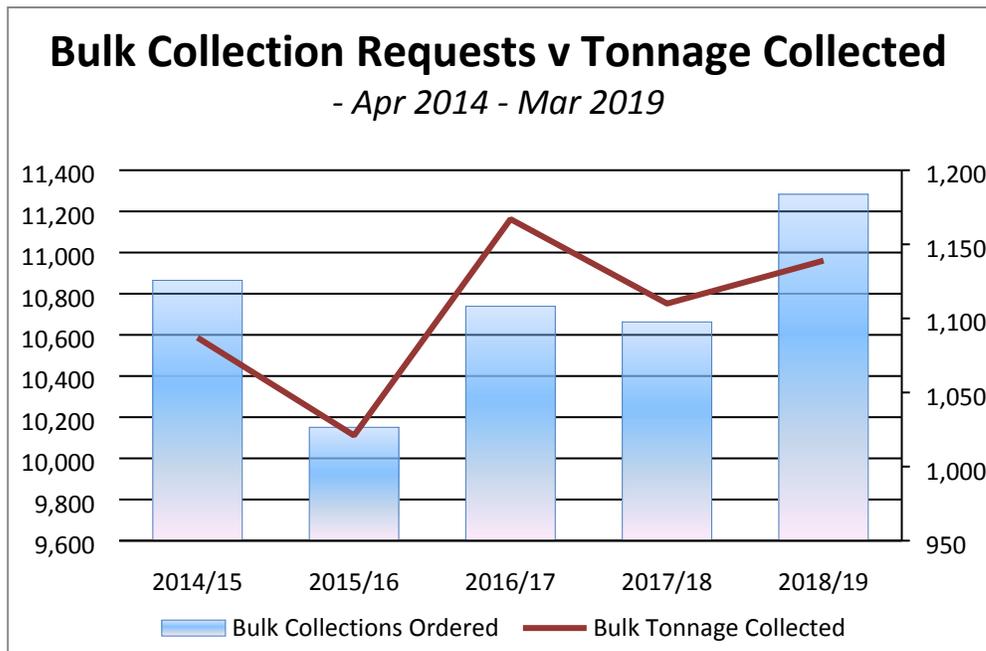
Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRC's)

- 2.60 There are two policies in place around the use of HWRC's, the first of these prevents the use of them for commercial waste, a policy that has saved an estimated £1m p/a since it was introduced several years ago. The second policy, introduced more recently, allows only residents of the district to use the eight HWRC's, preventing BMDC residents from subsidising neighbouring authorities.
- 2.61 The data shows that residents are using the HWRC's in increasing numbers. This is a particularly positive story in that the extra waste being handled is not just going in the residual waste skips with half of the extra waste handled by the HWRC's is being placed in recycling skips.



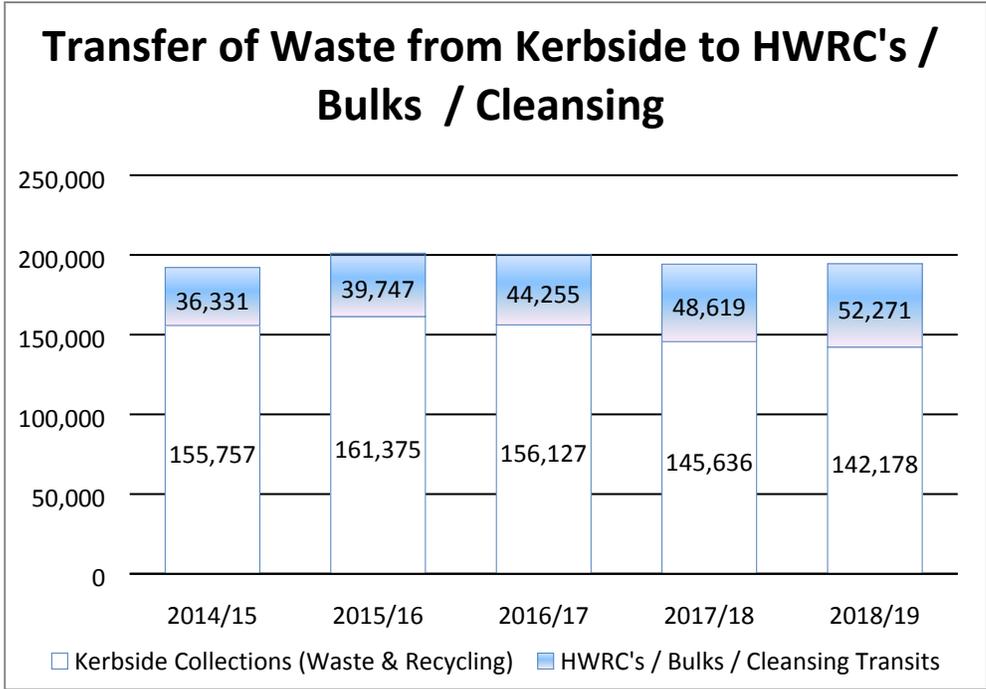
Bulk Collections

- 2.62 There is currently a charging policy for ordering bulk collections, and this was introduced in 2015. Whilst there was a significant reduction in requests following the introduction in charges, there was very little reduction in the tonnage collected, essentially suggesting that residents were being more astute in the timing of their requests, taking advantage of the staggered pricing structure that allowed a resident to dispose of up to 5 items at the same price of a single item.
- 2.63 Since that first year of paid collections, the number of requests for service and the tonnage collected has increased, suggesting that this policy is having no significant impact on the levels of fly tipping. The average weight per bulk collection has also remained consistently between 100kgs and 110 kgs.



Kerbside Collections

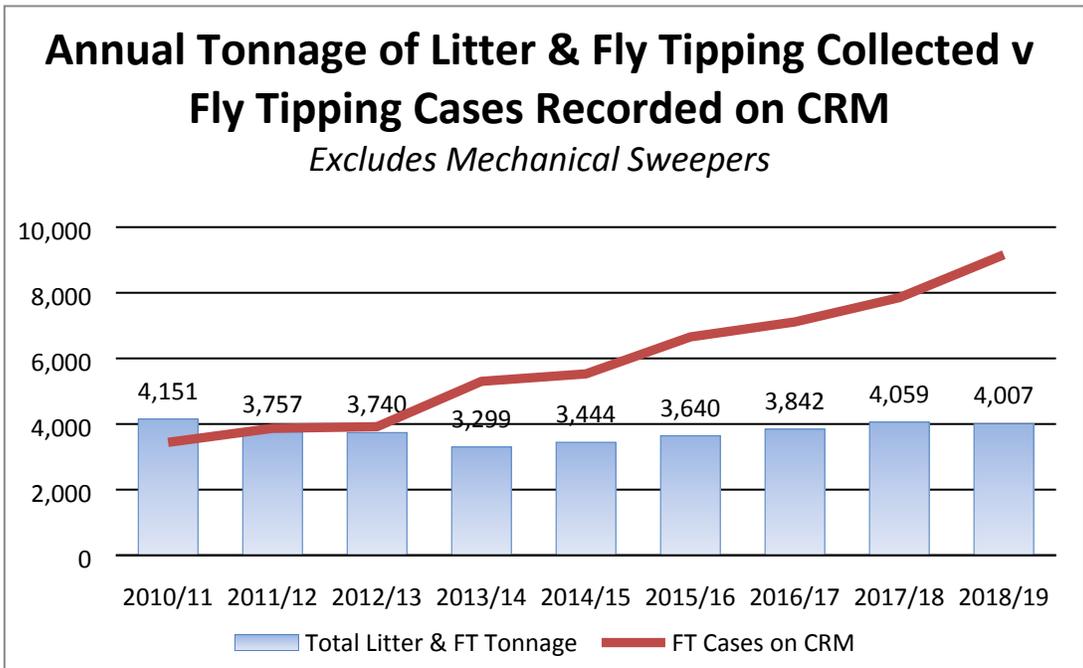
- 2.64 The kerbside collection service operates alternate weekly collections. This is a system that relies on residents having to be more proactive about separating their waste. The majority of residents do recycle their waste and are compliant with the policy, helping deliver financial savings and the increased performance towards the authority’s statutory recycling targets.
- 2.65 The tonnage data available for kerbside collections shows a reduction in the total residual waste collected at kerbside and an increase in the total amount of recycled waste. However, the overall tonnage collected from the kerbside has fallen. In part this reduction has been offset by the significant growth in use of the HWRC’s and the small growth in bulk collections and street cleansing transit collections, with a small amount disappearing altogether. This latter issue is quite common when waste policies change as it reflects deliberate change in consumer-behaviour with minimisation and re-use being seen as money-saving activities within the household.
- 2.66 In relation to fly tipping, the overall growth in waste handled by the street cleansing transit teams is not significant but it is one that an already stretched service does not have the capacity to accommodate easily. In inner-city areas the prevalence of instances where crews are removing black sacks from streets has increased. Recycling advisers are working hard to solve these problems.
- 2.67 The table below shows the shifting of waste away from kerbside collections to other streams.



Street Cleansing

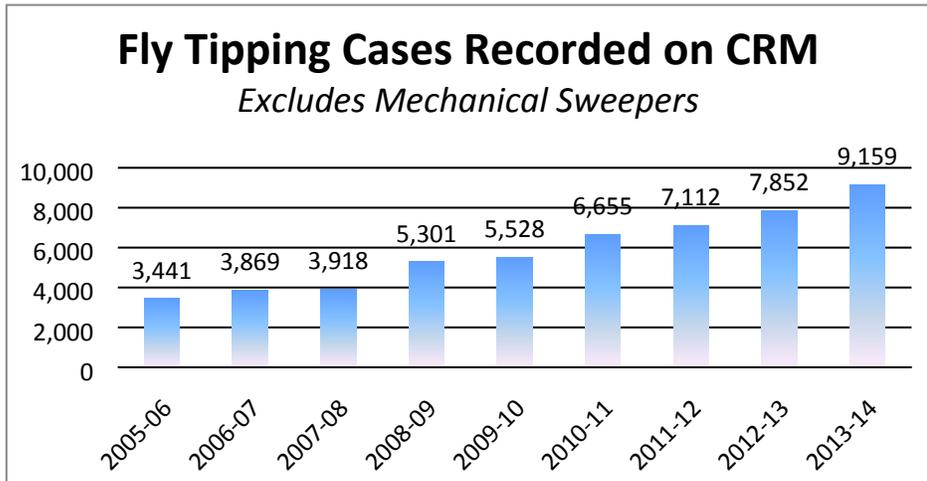
Tonnage Collected

2.68 The total tonnage of waste collected remains relatively consistent across the years, despite the dramatic increase in recorded fly tipping as shown in the graph below.



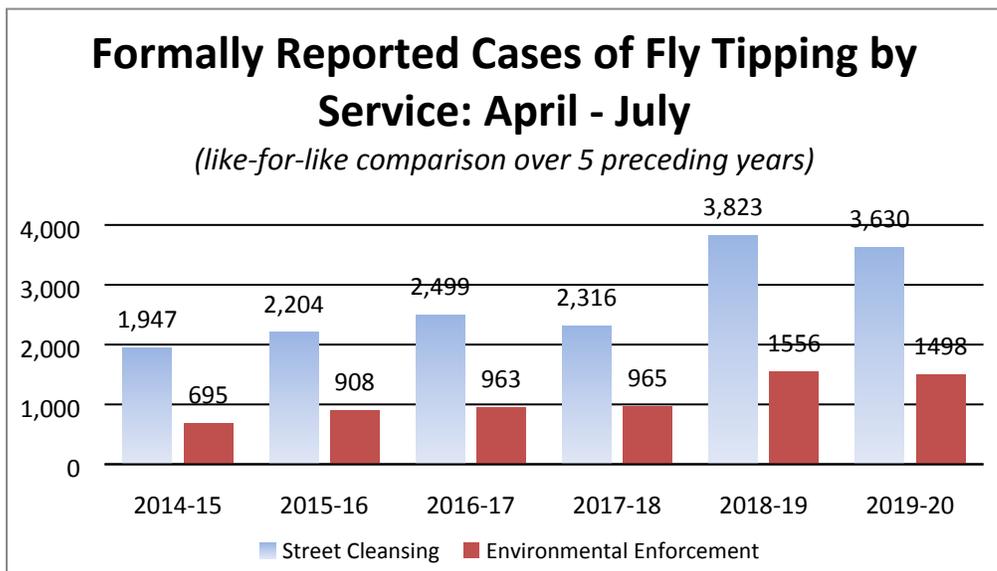
Reported Cases – Cases logged on the Customer Relations Management System (CRM)

2.69 There has been a continuous increasing trend for reported fly tipping year-on-year as highlighted in the table below.

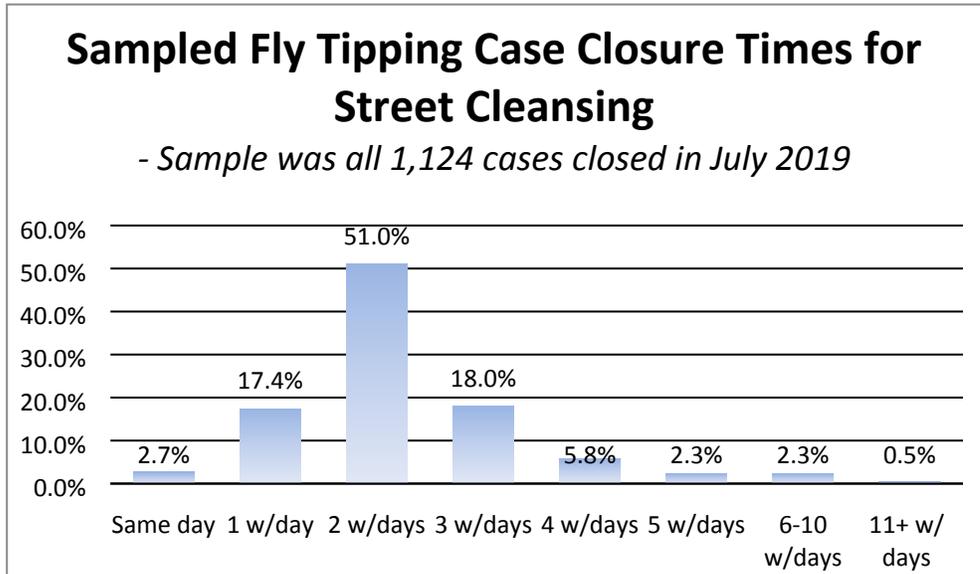


2.70 Reports to the Council need to be treated with some caution. There is a significant element of duplication occurring in the reporting of fly tipping to the Council caused by the significant use of online self service options to report cases. Approximately 15% were duplicate and 65% of cases that were deemed to be duplicates were created online. In addition only 46% of all fly tipping cases are created online indicating that the rate of duplication is far higher when people report online. The data supports the theory that this is just one of several factors contributing to the general increase in reported cases.

2.71 Looking at the data so far in 2019/20 and comparing it with the data during the equivalent period over the preceding years, there is a slight reduction on 2018/19, however the overall total is still far higher than any of the preceding four years. The trend for cases reported to both Cleansing and Enforcement are similar, which suggests some general reliability in the consistency in the data.



2.72 The increasing levels of reporting has put increased pressure on the Cleansing service however the response times to cases has held up, with 89.1% of cases being attended within 3 working days. Upon attendance 92% of cases are cleared with 8% being passed to Enforcement or a third party.



Fly Capture

2.73 Fly Capture returns are completed by all staff clearing fly tips and these are reported monthly to DEFRA. This data essentially aims to provide a simplistic measure of fly tipping patterns such as the land type, predominant waste type present and the size of the fly tip. The tables below show the changes in Fly Capture results in Bradford between 2014/15 and 2018/19.

2.74 The table below shows an increase in the proportion of cases collected from back-alleys. The total proportion on streets and alleys from has risen from 80% in 2014/15 to 87% in 2018/19, and in part this may relate to side waste from refuse collection.

Proportion by Land Type	2014/15	2018/19
Highways / Footpaths / Bridleways	67%	65%
Back Alleys	13%	22%
Council Land	9%	7%
Private / Other	11%	6%
Total	100%	100%

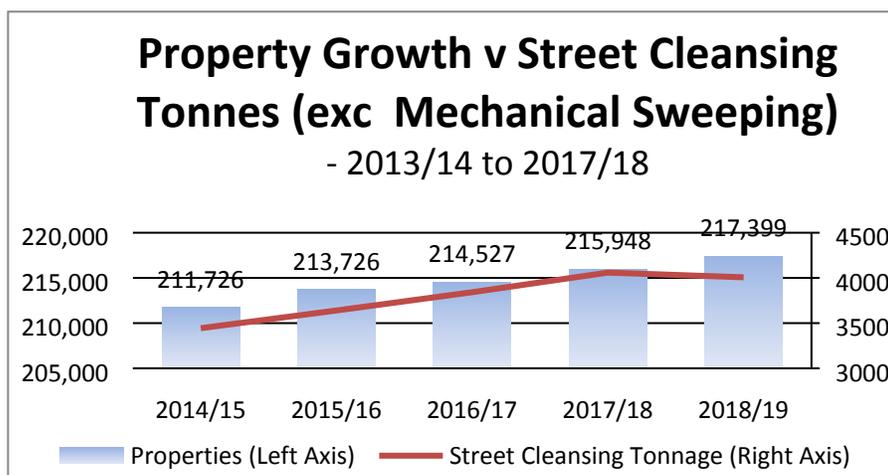
2.75 The data below shows the changes in the predominant waste type of each fly tip reported, over the five year period there has been a transition to more black sacks of a domestic nature in fly tips, but also an increase in 'other' commercial waste which encompasses things that are clearly non-domestic but not contained within black bags.

Proportion by Main Waste Type	2014/15	2018/19
Black Bags - Household	11%	24%
Other Waste - Household	35%	27%
Black Bags - Commercial	0%	0%
Other Waste - Commercial	18%	25%
White Goods	14%	10%
Construction	11%	8%
Other Types	11%	6%
Total	100%	100%

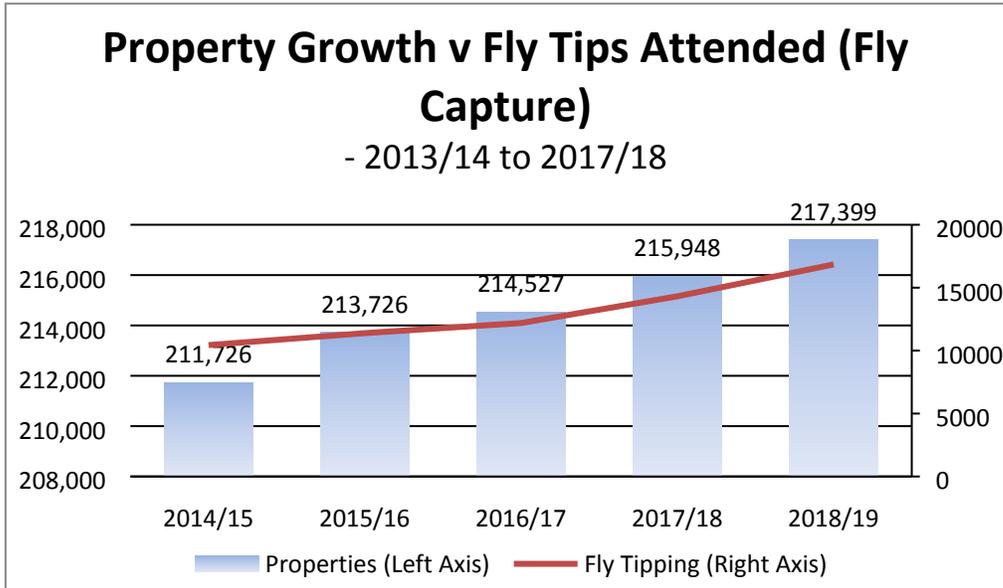
2.76 There seems to have been a shift in the size of individual fly tips being cleared, with a larger proportion being smaller than five years ago when 24% of fly tips were a Transit van load or larger, whilst in 2018/19 only 11% fell in to this category. Interestingly the number of single black bags has remained a fraction of the total fly tipping collected, even though as shown in the previous table, the proportion of fly tips collected where domestic black bags were the predominant waste type has increased significantly.

Proportion by Main Waste Type	2014/15	2018/19
1 Black Bag	1%	0%
Single Item	28%	22%
Car Boot Load Or Less	13%	16%
Small Van Load	34%	51%
Transit Van Load	21%	9%
Tipper Lorry Load	2%	1%
Significant Or Multiple Loads	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%

2.77 Another factor that needs to be considered is the potential impact of property growth. The chart below demonstrates the growth in properties within the district against the total tonnage handled.



2.78 The increasing property growth can also be compared to the increasing levels of fly tipping reported as shown below. This does not however mean that the growth in properties is directly responsible for growth in fly tipping but it would be reasonable to expect some impact.



Transition and Behaviour Change

2.79 Both Street Cleansing and the Environmental Enforcement services are still bedding-in after large scale changes implemented in April 2019. The services are still adjusting to the new working methods and where issues are raised about service failures, the services are continuously assessing how to improve. In addition, the department will shortly be recruiting a behaviour change lead officer. Behaviour change is necessary to increase recycling in an effort to meet statutory environmental requirements, and to reduce the cost of disposal which is the most significant part of budget managed by Waste Services. By way of example, if every household in the district recycled an extra kilo per week the council would save over £1m.

Summary

2.80 The district is still experiencing increasing levels of fly tipping, however the total volumes of waste collected by the Cleansing service is not rising significantly. The increases started occurring prior to the introduction of the waste policies so they are not the sole cause of these increases; however the introduction of alternate weekly collections has had some impact on street cleansing, with a spike in reported fly tips in 2018/19 and so far in 2019/20. It is hoped that as with most major changes to Waste Services things will start to settle down a little as we move forward.

2.81 Whilst fly tipping is a visible and frustrating issue within Bradford it must be accepted that this is not a Bradford-specific problem and nation-wide the general levels of fly tipping have been increasing for years, with no simple solutions to resolve it. The report shows that the council attends all reported fly tipping (89% within 3 working days), as well as dealing with cases that are discovered through day-to-day operations. Almost all fly tipping is cleared upon attendance and where

evidence is available, some form of enforcement activity will be undertaken, though the number with successful outcomes is heavily dependent on more intelligence from the wider public to enable cases to be brought to more significant conclusions such as prosecution.

- 2.82 Officers continue to constantly research best-practise within other local authorities by using networking organisations such as Keep Britain Tidy, APSE and regional groups to improve working methods.

3. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

None.

4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL

- 4.1 This report is a briefing on levels of fly tipping, enforcement and campaign initiatives within the district at the present time.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- 5.1 No specific issues.

6. LEGAL APPRAISAL

- 6.1 No specific issues.

7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS

7.1 EQUALITY & DIVERSITY

- 7.1.1 Committee decisions will need to be made in line with Equal Rights legislation. This will require committees to assess the potential equality impact of any decisions they make.

7.2 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.2.1 Increased local decision-making has the potential to create more sustainable solutions to local issues.

7.3 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS

- 7.3.1 No specific issues.

7.4 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS

- 7.4.1 Increased local decision making has the potential to improve community safety through more closely addressing local priorities.

7.5 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT

- 7.5.1 There are no Human Rights Act implications arising from this report.

7.6 TRADE UNION

7.6.1 No specific issues.

7.7 WARD IMPLICATIONS

7.7.1 The information in this report is relevant to all Wards in the district.

7.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CORPORATE PARENTING

7.8.1 There are no specific implications for corporate parenting arising from this report.

7.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.9.1 There are no specific issues arising from this report.

8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS

8.1 There are no not for publication documents.

9. OPTIONS

9.1 None.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 That the update on fly tipping and enforcement actions to address the problem are considered.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 None.

12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

12.1 Report of the Strategic Director, Place to the meeting of Environment and Waste Management and Scrutiny Committee on 19 December 2017 (Document P) 'Update on fly tipping in the District'.

12.2 Report of the Strategic Director of Place to the meeting of the Regeneration and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 18 September 2018 (Document J) 'Fly Tipping in the Bradford District'.