

# Report of the Director of Place to the meeting of Regeneration and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Committee to be held on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2023

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## **Subject:**

**Fly-tipping in the Bradford District.**

## **Summary statement:**

A report providing an update on the number of instances and the handling of fly-tipping within the Bradford District.

## **EQUALITY & DIVERSITY:**

There are no equality or diversity issues affected by this report.

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David Shepard  
Director of Place

Amjad Ishaq  
Environmental Services & Enforcement  
Manager Officer Phone: (01274) 433682  
E-mail: [amjad.ishaq@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:amjad.ishaq@bradford.gov.uk)

Stuart Russo  
Senior Technical Officer  
Officer Phone: (01274) 437146  
Email: [stuart.russo@bradford.gov.uk](mailto:stuart.russo@bradford.gov.uk)

## **Portfolio:**

**Healthy People and Places**

## **Overview & Scrutiny Area:**

**Regeneration and Environment**

## **1. SUMMARY**

The report provides an update on the work of the Environmental Enforcement Team in relation to fly-tipping as well as the number of incidents occurring within the district and how this compares to other local authorities. The report will also contain an update on the work undertaken by the Environmental Task Force.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

Fly-tipping is a national problem and not just specific to the Bradford district. Public and private land-owners up and down the country are engaged in combatting this criminal activity. Local authorities, the Environment Agency, DEFRA, Keep Britain Tidy and many others organisations are directly contributing to this fight either by carrying out clearances, investigations, or providing research and guidance; despite all this the issue of fly-tipping is one that persists.

The latest release by DEFRA shows that the number of incidents of fly-tipping fell by 4% nationally between 2020/21 and 2021/22 whilst within this district, the number of incidents fell by 9.5%. The issue of fly-tipping has many contributory factors and it is not possible to state what the driving force is for these reductions, and if there is a new trend being established.

## **3. REPORT ISSUES**

### **Environmental Enforcement**

- 3.1 The Environmental Enforcement Team is responsible for enforcing legislation relating to waste and the visible environment. The Team consists of 10 full time equivalent (FTE) staff working across 5 area-based teams located in Area Coordinators' Offices. The Enforcement Officers work alongside the Neighbourhood Wardens and are managed by a Warden and Environmental Enforcement Manager.
- 3.2 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 to rodent infestations. Last year the Environmental Enforcement Team dealt with 10,211 service requests of which 2,854 were in relation to complaints about fly-tipping.
- 3.3 Enforcement Officers deal with a range of issues, but a large volume of these issues are waste-related service requests. Neighbourhood Wardens are important in providing assistance by engaging with local residents and encouraging positive behaviour change without the need for formal enforcement action. Enforcement Officers triage their work and delegate some work to Wardens who are able to do door knocking to speak to residents and businesses and promote responsible waste management practices such as raising awareness about recycling, promoting the bulky waste service and encouraging the use of household waste recycling centres. This approach allows Enforcement Officers to focus their work on more serious cases or where Wardens' interventions are not having the desired outcome.
- 3.4 Fly-tipping is a criminal offence that carries an unlimited fine or up to 5 years'

imprisonment upon successful prosecution. Bradford Council will prosecute serious cases of fly-tipping and can also issue fly-tipping fixed penalty fines of £400 or £100 depending on the nature and circumstances of the offence. Nationally there have been year-on-year increases in fly-tipping. In 2021/22 – 9,700 incidents of fly-tipping were recorded by the Contact Centre in Bradford and 5,186 tonnes of fly tipped waste and litter was collected by the Council.

- 3.5 The Environmental Enforcement Team actively investigates fly-tipping incidents to identify and take enforcement action against offenders. Where individuals are identified, the Team will look to issue fixed penalty notices, issue formal cautions or prosecute for the most serious offences. Prosecutions can be lengthy, resource intensive and costly and since their introduction in 2019, the preferred enforcement option for fly-tipping has been to issue fixed penalty notices. In addition, the Enforcement Team can seize vehicles that have been involved in fly-tipping and the team has been increasing the use of this strategy to disrupt environmental crime activity.
- 3.6 In 2021/22 the Enforcement Team dealt with 10,211 service requests. Of these 2,854 service requests related to fly-tipping and were referred to the Enforcement Team for investigation. The table below highlights some of the actions taken by the Enforcement Team in relation to waste offences over the last 3 years:

	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23 (Apr-Jan)
<b>TOTAL SERVICE REQUESTS RECEIVED</b>	11,607	10,211	8,763
<b>REPORTS OF FLY-TIPPING</b>	3,599	2,854	2,207
<b>PERCENTAGE DUE TO FLY-TIPPING</b>	31%	29%	22%

<b>ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS</b>	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23 (Apr-Jan)
<b>Community Protection Warning</b>	858	876	644
<b>Other Warning Letters</b>	74	176	74
<b>Community Protection Notices</b>	144	193	158
<b>Other Statutory Notices</b>	166	161	158
<b>EPA s33 - Fly-tipping Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN)</b>	13	62	53
<b>EPA s34(2A) - Householder Duty of Care FPN</b>	20	16	17
<b>EPA s88 - Littering From Vehicle FPN</b>	35	46	14
<b>EPA s88 - Litter From Person FPN</b>	43	29	22

<b>Litter From Vehicle Penalty Charge Notice (Civil Offence)</b>	69	115	439
<b>Dog Fouling FPN</b>	3	8	5
<b>Other Fixed Penalty Notices</b>	7	10	7
<b>Offences Caught on CCTV</b>		129	453
<b>Enforcement Action Taken/Pending from CCTV</b>		65	435
<b>Vehicles seized</b>	1	2	10
<b>Prosecutions &amp; Cautions</b>	6	6	11

## **Enforcement Actions 2020/21**

### **Investment in CCTV**

- 3.7 Over the last 3 years the Environmental Enforcement Team has been allocated a total £150,000 capital funding to purchase and deploy CCTV to help capture fly-tipping and littering incidents. This much needed investment has allowed the Team to proactively target fly-tipping and littering hotspots in order to identify and enforce against people committing these offences and the investment is paying dividends.
- 3.8 A total of 137 fixed CCTV cameras have now been deployed at 78 locations across 13 Wards and a significant number of fly-tipping incidents have been caught on camera resulting in enforcement action being taken and cases currently under investigation. The more extensive use of CCTV has resulted in an increase in fly-tipping and littering fixed penalty notices being issued and also contributed to the number of vehicles being seized
- 3.9 The number of fixed fly-tipping cameras by Ward are as follows:

BINGLEY	1
BOWLING & BARKEREND	21
BRADFORD MOOR	4
CITY	29
CLAYTON & FAIRWEATHER GREEN	1
GREAT HORTON	18
MANNINGHAM	17
SHIPLEY	5
TOLLER	11
WIBSEY	2
KEIGHLEY CENTRAL	4
KEIGHLEY WEST	4

QUEENSBURY	6
WYKE	6
TONG	1
LITTLE HORTON	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>137</b>

- 3.10 Following a successful trial of new 4G cameras that utilise smartphone technology, the team has purchased a further 10 4G cameras which are now being deployed in areas where historically installation of fixed CCTV was not possible. The 4G cameras can be controlled remotely and provide high resolution images which can be reviewed at the CCTV control room or at the Enforcement Team offices.
- 3.11 In addition the team continues to use a range of cameras (such as “VIPA” and “wildlife cameras”) that allow surveillance to be done at locations where fixed or 4G cameras are not suitable. As these locations vary throughout the year it isn’t possible to list these in a locality breakdown.
- 3.12 In order to further increase the team’s ability to detect fly-tipping and littering incidents the team has invested capital funding in a bespoke CCTV review suite based at Sir Henry Mitchell House that allows direct access to review and download footage of litter from vehicles and fly-tipping offences caught on camera. This has resulted in a significant increase in the number of fixed penalty fines being issued.

**Litter from vehicles - Caught on Camera.**

- 3.13 Public littering continues to be a problem both nationally and locally and like many cities there are a significant number of takeaways in the district and this has resulted in takeaway litter being a persistent issue in some parts of the district.
- 3.14 Litter enforcement will complement existing strategies (such as education and engagement) to reduce takeaway litter, especially takeaway litter being dropped from vehicles. New legislation introduced in 2020 now allows registered keepers to be fined if the driver or passengers drop litter from the vehicle.
- 3.15 The team is currently working with Street Cleansing to identify hotspots where litter is being dropped from vehicles. Litter enforcement cameras have already been deployed at 4 locations in Bradford resulting in 578 fines being issued for litter from vehicle offences since the introduction of the cameras. Over the next 2 months a further 15 cameras will be deployed at litter hot spots across the district.
- 3.16 The public are being encouraged to report litter from vehicles where offences are caught on dash-cams. Information on how to report littering is on the Council website, and also on new pay-and-display car parking tickets. VMS boards (vehicle messaging boards) will also display anti littering information in the coming weeks, as long as there are no priority messages to be displayed.

### **3.17 Working with the Police – Sting Operations**

- 3.18 The Environmental Enforcement Team continue to work with the Police to target illegal waste operators and seize vehicles that have been involved in fly-tipping.
- 3.19 This year the Environmental Enforcement Team and Operation Steerside worked in partnership in a sting operation to stop the criminal activities of a prolific fly tipper. The fly tipper had been caught on camera using a van to dump large amounts of waste in at 6 locations across Bradford. The person was advertising on social media as a responsible and legitimate waste removal business vehicle but was deceiving members of the public by offering to take waste for a fee and then dumping the waste illegally.
- 3.20 Checks revealed that the van had no registered keeper and could not be located. Officers from the Environmental Enforcement Team set up a sting operation and contacted the waste operator via social media to collect waste from a location in Bradford. On arrival the person was stopped by the Police and the vehicle was seized by the Environmental Enforcement Team.
- 3.21 Persons in connection with the business have now been interviewed and a prosecution is pending. In 2022/23 the team have seized 10 vehicles involved in fly-tipping and the team will continue to work with the Police to target environmental criminals who prey on the public.

### **Environmental Task Force – Supplementary Funding**

- 3.22 Additional funding was allocated to the Council to aid Covid recovery. One of the projects funded was the Environmental Task Force (ETF). A total of £200,000 from this funding was used to increase the Enforcement Officer resources within the team.
- 3.23 The funding has resulted in two additional Senior Environmental Enforcement Officers and an extra two Environmental Enforcement Officers being appointed to the Environmental Enforcement Team.
- 3.24 The two additional Senior Enforcement Officers have been providing advice and support to managers and officers on complex cases, taking the lead on some proactive enforcement initiatives such as seizing vehicles, stop and search operations to target illegal waste carriers and helping officers to prepare prosecution files. The seniors have also been providing training and developing procedures to better equip existing Enforcement Officers to do their role.
- 3.25 The two additional Enforcement Officers have provided much needed support to the existing teams, and over the last 12 months have been involved in 10 vehicle seizures and multiple Stop and Search operations.
- 3.26 The improved performance around the use of CCTV in detecting offenders has been largely due to these additional resources, as it has allowed one of the Senior Enforcement Officers to dedicate time to the deployment of CCTV and subsequent monitoring of CCTV footage.

3.27 The funding for the additional Enforcement Officers resource will come to an end in June 2023.

### **Environmental Task Force - Projects**

3.28 As well as the investment in the Environmental Enforcement team, the Task Force is working on a number of projects to identify sustainable solutions to waste-related problems such as litter and fly-tipping, to increase public awareness of the problems and to promote positive behaviour change; some of the projects are outlined below.

#### **LitterLotto**

3.29 The LitterLotto app was launched on the 16<sup>th</sup> January 2023. The app allows individuals to record the litter that they collect. It is a National scheme with sponsors which offers cash prizes and incentives for binning your litter.

- Rewards positive behaviour rather than only enforcing littering offences.
- Encourages more people to litter-pick and uses an app to record their achievements.
- Makes litter-picking more measurable and motivates users as well as providing litter-picking data for the Council.
- LitterLotto raises awareness of the ongoing litter issues in Bradford.
- Allows us to develop localised campaigns with local sponsors to target hotspot areas.

3.30 The recent media coverage following the launch has already generated contact from other authorities interested in this approach.

### **Landlord & Tenant Environmental Agreement.**

3.31 Neighbourhood Services, Waste Management and Housing Standards Teams continue to experience ongoing environmental issues with some rented residential properties. These include fly-tipping on the highway, waste in gardens, contaminated recycling bins, side-waste, litter, overhanging vegetation and vermin.

3.32 A landlord and tenant booklet has been designed and is ready for the marketing team to produce. This booklet clearly sets out the Councils expectations and the responsibilities of landlords and tenants.

3.33 In conjunction with this, an agreement has been drafted which can be signed by both parties at the start of or during a tenancy, ensuring both landlords and tenants are aware of, and take responsibility for, the management of waste from the property.

3.34 This will be cascaded to all landlords, and in particular to 'problem' landlords and tenants known to the Environmental Enforcement team; this will set clear standards and expectations and support future enforcement action if it is still required.

3.35 This approach will allow Enforcement Officers to establish who is responsible for waste-related issues at a particular property as often this is a source of dispute between both landlords and tenants.

### **Tackling waste in Back Streets**

- 3.36 Fly-tipping and household waste on back streets continues to be an ongoing issue. A trial process is currently taking place which uses a series of posters and letters to encourage behaviour change. This is supported by door knocking and the sharing of information about the responsibilities of residents.
- 3.37 The aim is to not only reduce fly-tipping but to send clear messages about ensuring that neighbourhoods are clean and tidy. The process also encourages each property to take responsibility for their own section of back street adjacent to their property. The focus is around all residents on a street taking some accountability and all playing their part in making it a better place to live.

### **Clean Street Award**

- 3.38 As a follow-on from the 'back street procedure' we aim to issue an award to a street where the residents have maintained the cleanliness of their street.
- 3.39 The Councils Neighbourhood Wardens and Ward officers work tirelessly engaging with residents to keep their streets clear of litter and waste. The 'Clean Street Award' looks at working with residents through an action day and talking about how to keep it clean. This starts with an offer of clean-up support from the task force.
- 3.40 The street is monitored for a period of 6 weeks with ongoing engagement with residents to maintain the work. Where a consistent change is identified the residents will receive a thank-you card and signs will be erected promoting that the residents have received a Clean Street Award. Social media will also be used to promote the street and encourage other participants from other streets.

### **Social Media**

- 3.41 The ETF are working with the marketing team to produce some bespoke short videos to promote on a number of platforms. These will be focused on fly-tipping which will highlight the penalties when waste is not disposed of correctly. These will also provide information on how to check if a waste carrier is licenced to remove your waste and how to ensure that it is disposed of correctly. In addition to this, any success stories or witness appeals will also be promoted to raise awareness and continue to promote the Councils' commitment to tackling fly-tipping.

### **Environmental Task Force – Clean Teams**

- 3.42 The Environmental Task Force funding allowed for the provision of two teams consisting of a Driver Coordinator and two operatives each. This additional Cleansing resource has enabled the ETF to take referrals from Area Coordinators Offices to tackle long standing environmental problems affecting our neighbourhoods. The teams have been tidying up abandoned and neglected land, snickets, unadopted streets, and fly-tipping / litter hotspots across the district.
- 3.43 As well as removing fly-tipping and litter, the multi-skilled teams are able to provide attention-to-detail by removing weeds, and cutting back foliage and overhanging



vegetation.

- 3.44 This element of the Task Force has had a huge impact on the ability to undertake clean-up work that could not have been achieved with existing resources and in many cases been able to implement longer-term solutions.
- 3.45 To date the ETF clean teams have addressed 427 clean-up referrals and helped transform and improve some of our neighbourhoods. The duration of each referral can vary between a few hours, up to week-long projects. Often the taskforce has also been a valuable support in providing a quick response to urgent problems.

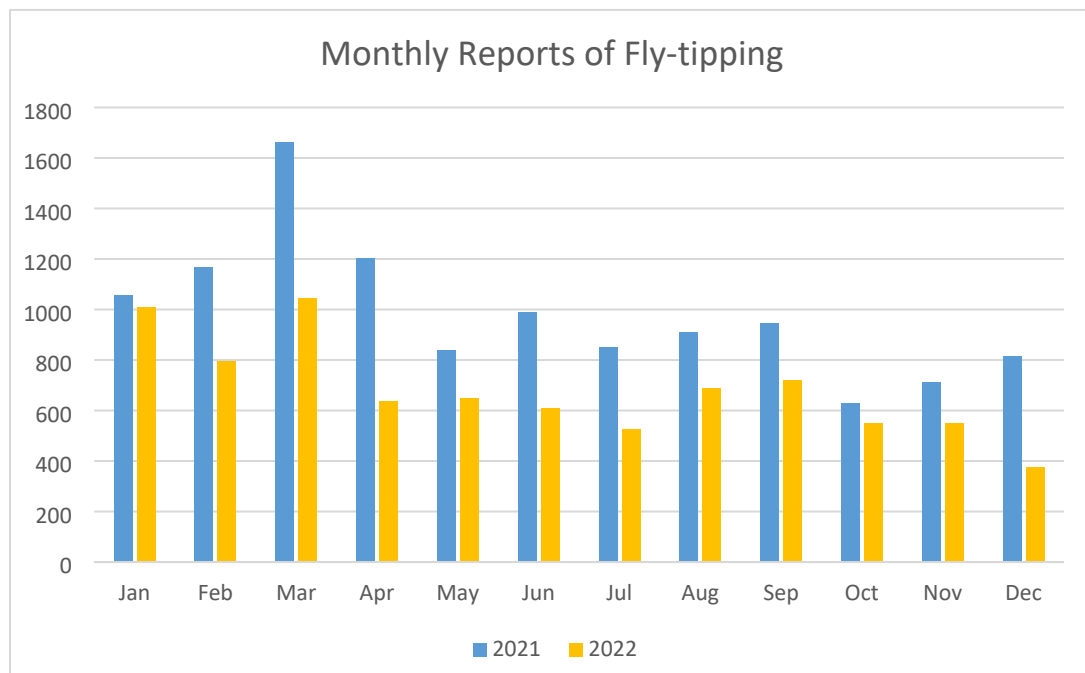
### Capital funding to improve fly tipped sites

- 3.46 Over the last three years, capital funding totalling £150,000 has been allocated to remove waste and undertake landscaping works to defend land that has historically suffered from fly-tipping. A number of sites across Bradford have been improved.

### Street Cleansing

#### Fly-Tipping Incidents

- 3.47 The table below shows the number of fly-tips reported to the council by month for 2021 and 2022.
- 3.48 There was a change in the corporate Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) in April 2022 which may have contributed to reduced reporting, however in the preceding months to the change there was already a pattern of reduced reporting of fly-tipping to the council when looking at the same month in 2021.



3.49 Due to the delays in rolling out the reporting mechanisms for the new CRM system it is not currently possible to provide a breakdown of fly-tipping by ward or Area Constituency, though this is being addressed for future reports.

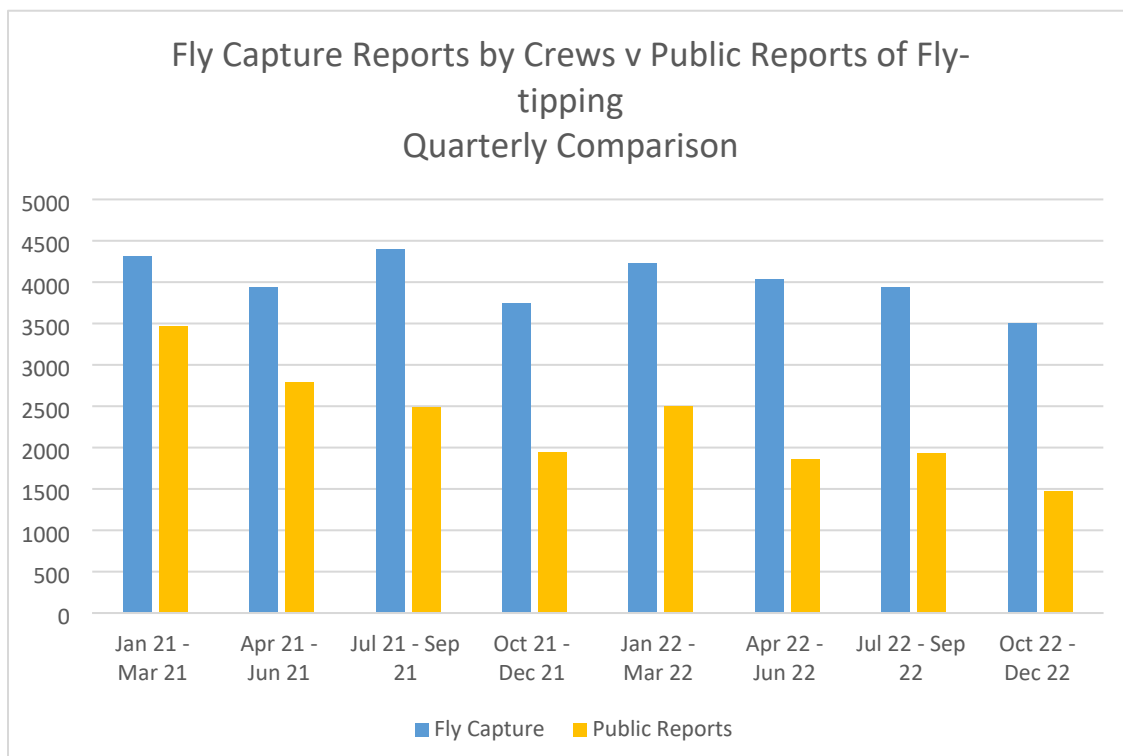
### 'Fly Capture' Data

3.50 Fly Capture was the name for the statutory data-capture process for fly-tipping under the historic National Indicators. Whilst the name and the National Indicators have gone, the requirement for the same data to be captured has remained under the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014; this data is reported online to the Environment Agency and each year DEFRA publishes a national data set.

3.51 Fly Capture data simply classifies all fly-tips by its size, main waste type and its land-type; it doesn't break down geographically any lower than the name of the local authority. This data allows for comparisons between regions and local authorities.

3.52 Fly Capture returns will always be higher than the number reported by the public because this figure will include all those fly-tips discovered by crews whilst on their daily routes as well as those reported by the public.

3.53 The graph below compares the quarterly return for Fly Capture data compared to the quarterly total for publicly reported fly-tipping. Both sets of data show a downwards trend over the last four quarters, indicating that even taking in to account any issue with reduced online-reporting, there is a reduction in fly-tipping incidents over this period.



3.54 When comparing Bradford MDC to other local authorities it is important not to look at the total incidents published, and use the rate per 1000 people; as the district is one of the most populous in the country, the district would expect to have one of the

highest incident totals. By using the number of incidents per 1000 people it is possible to establish a more useful table to act as a comparator between the 308 local authorities included in DEFRA's annual report.

- 3.55 It must be stressed that this table shouldn't be seen as a 'performance' league table as there are many contributory factors, such as housing types, rental versus house-ownership levels, car ownership levels, population density, deprivation etc. Out of the 308 authorities in the data-set, the 12 authorities with the highest rate of incidents per 1000 people are all urban London authorities, whilst 11 of the 12 authorities with the lowest levels of fly-tipping are rural ones. The table is useful however, as it provides some context as to the scale of the problem within local authorities when compared to other authorities that may have similar issues and composition.
- 3.56 In 2021/22 Bradford MDC had 29.77 incidents per 1000 people down from 33.20 in 2020/21. Bradford MDC rate was the 37<sup>th</sup> highest rate per 1000 people in 2021/22 which is down from 36<sup>th</sup> in 202/21. The data for the 50 local authorities with the highest rates of fly-tipping can be seen in Appendix 1.
- 3.57 Within the Yorkshire & Humber region, Bradford MDC had the highest rate of fly-tipping incidents per 1000 people in 2021/22. It is important to note though that the return for Leeds only includes public-reported fly-tipping; if Bradford only used public-reported fly-tipping its rate per 1000 people would be 17.7 compared to Leeds's rate of 17.0, suggesting a similar level of fly-tipping is being experienced by these two neighbouring authorities.

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Incidents p/1000 people 2021/22</b>
Bradford	29.8
Sheffield	22.3
Rotherham	18.9
Barnsley	18.6
Leeds**	17.0
Kingston upon Hull, City of	16.2
North East Lincolnshire	15.2
Kirklees	14.9
Doncaster	11.9
Wakefield	10.9
Scarborough	10.9
North Lincolnshire**	8.7
York	8.2
Calderdale	8.1
Selby	7.2
Richmondshire	5.7
Hambleton	5.1
Harrogate	3.5
East Riding of Yorkshire	3.3
Craven	2.1
Ryedale	1.1

*\*\* Two authorities have not included all fly-tipping in their return so their rate p/1000 will be higher than stated*

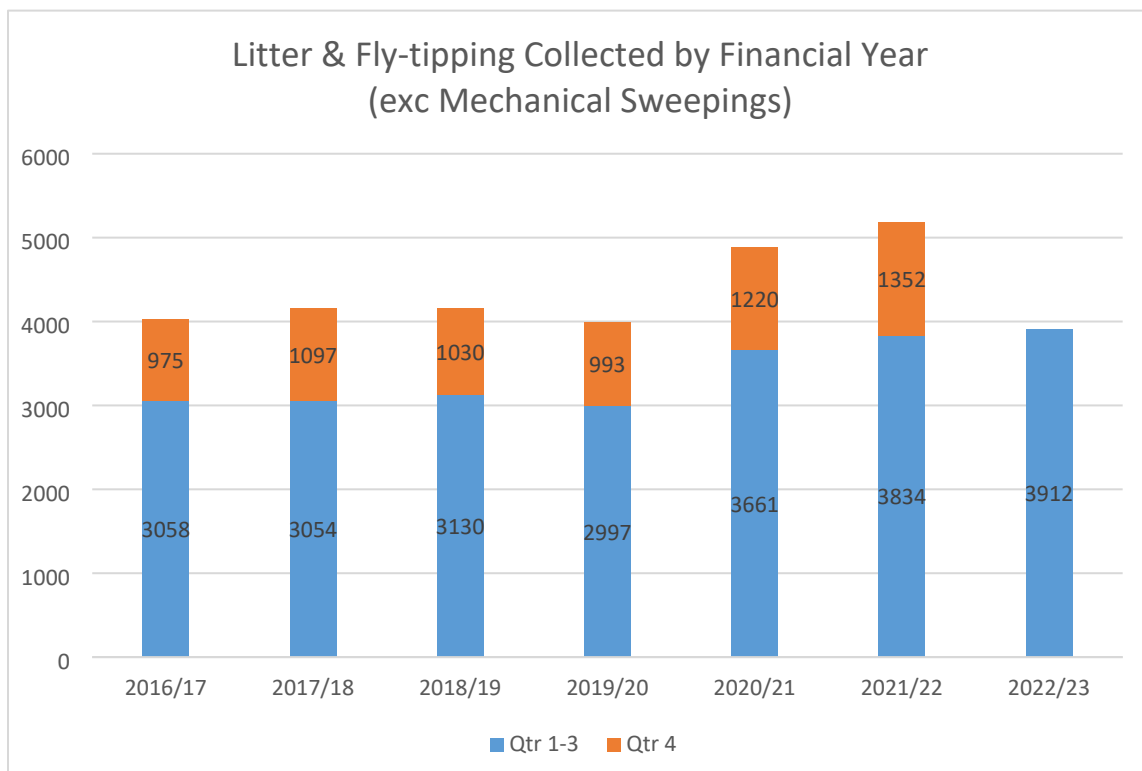
3.58 The table below shows that the Bradford district has experienced a similar proportional reduction to the region as a whole; the national reduction stated by DEFRA was 4%.

	Fly-tipping Incidents		Reduction	% Reduction
	2020/21	2021/22		
Yorkshire & Humber	180,110	163,904	16,206	9.0%
Bradford MDC	18,001	16,285	1,716	9.5%

### Tonnage of Waste Collected

3.59 As litter and fly-tipping are collected co-mingled using the same vehicles it isn't possible to identify an accurate tonnage for fly-tipped waste; however, by looking at the total of all waste excluding mechanical sweeping it is possible to see if there are any significant changes in waste being collected that might support other data on fly-tipping.

3.60 The table below shows that the tonnages being collected by street cleansing are similar to last two years after three financial quarters.



## **New Regulations about Persistent Organic Pollutants**

- 3.61 As of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2023 The Environment Agency announced that upholstered items cannot be disposed of mixed with other waste types. The reason for this is that they may contain Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's). These chemicals do not breakdown in the natural environment and can find their way in to the food chain. POP's pose several different types of health risk to all animal and human life and their use has been banned under the The Persistent Organic Pollutants Regulations 2007.
- 3.62 Common items that are affected by the new regulations are:
- Sofa beds / sofas / armchairs
  - Upholstered headboards
  - Bean bags / cushions
  - Futons
  - Upholstered dining or office chairs etc
- 3.63 These items need to be destroyed in specific ways that ensures no particles escape and everything is burnt to ensure complete destruction. This means the disposal cost of such materials is likely to double.
- 3.64 These new rules also impact upon the collection of items too as these items cannot be damaged as part of their collection, and if they are already damaged they cannot be transported with any other waste materials. The impact on any services that collect waste are:
- a compaction vehicle (bin wagon) cannot be used to collect them
  - a transit must be used and utmost care taken not to damage these items during transit to the disposal site, meaning less efficient loads
  - if the items are already damaged at the point of collection, then the upholstered items must be transported with no other waste types on board i.e. an independent extra trip to the disposal site
- 3.65 It is too early to accurately assess the full impact of these changes and some early sampling suggested that around 11% of fly-tips reported to the council may contain items that fall under the POP's regulations, though some clean teams estimated that 30% of their fly tips could be affected by these changes which could see a lot of extra journeys resulting in reduced productivity for litter-picking as well as fly-tipping response times.
- 3.66 The main fly-tipping collection team, handling approximately 80% of the fly-tipping reports across the district, uses a compaction vehicle allowing the team to reduce travel-time and maximise productivity. Compaction vehicles are particularly useful for handling large items such as sofas and armchairs. Due to the new regulations it now means that when the compaction vehicle attends any fly tip that contains any upholstered items, it can take all other waste items but must leave the upholstered items behind and request a transit to attend the same site to collect these remaining items.

- 3.67 Some members of public who observe the above behaviour, and being unaware of the regulations. may feel the council is being inefficient and complain; to help manage this perception briefing notes have been sent to Customer Services and each Area Constituency office.
- 3.68 Extra trips for Clean Teams directly reduces the time they can spend on their normal cleansing duties and the concern is that this may start to impact on overall cleanliness standards.
- 3.69 Another possible impact of the regulations is dependent on how commercial firms adapt to the changes; currently customers buying new furniture from most retailers have the option to pay to have the old items taken away at the same time as the delivery of the new items. There is a risk that by passing the increased disposal costs to customers, some less scrupulous people may feel inclined to fly-tip these items.
- 3.70 Another risk to increased fly-tipping may materialise as the council proceeds with changes to the Bulk Collection Service in order to accommodate the new regulations. The current service operates by utilising the efficiency of a compaction vehicle to crush waste and minimise time spent traveling to tip-off. Any replacement service has to use a less efficient method of collection meaning that there will be an increased cost and longer lead-time for collection. These are issues that may create further pressure on street cleansing, subject to people's behaviours, though these changes are unavoidable to ensure compliance with the regulations.
- 3.71 Currently sites at some of our neighbouring authorities are not ready to receive upholstered items unlike our own sites here in Bradford; this may see some localised fly-tipping around border areas if people are being turned away from sites within these neighbouring authorities and less scrupulous people chose to dump these items illegally.
- 3.72 The street cleansing service will keep monitoring the issue both here within the district and nationally.

#### **4. FINANCIAL & RESOURCE APPRAISAL**

- 4.1 This report is a briefing on levels of fly tipping and enforcement within the district at the present time. The overall Environmental Enforcement budget is £623k and includes the cost of fly tipping and enforcement. A one off investment of £200k from the Environmental Task Force funding was allocated to Environmental Enforcement to further support the work of the team, this will be fully utilised by 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Furthermore, a capital scheme totalling £300k has enabled the service to proactively target fly-tipping and littering hotspots through the use of CCTV.
- 4.2 The introduction of the new restrictions on collecting and disposing of items that may contain POP's will have an impact on not only council bulk collections, household waste sites but also on private commercial services such as skips and other removal services. There is a risk of increased levels of fly-tipping for these

particular items, as well as the increased difficulty in collecting these items by the fly-tipping removal service.

- 4.3 Whilst this change can be borne by the service, without increased resources it is likely to see a reduction in productivity and therefore an increase in the time taken to attend fly-tipping incidents and potentially reduce overall productivity from cleansing teams.

## **5. RISK MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES**

None specific

## **6. LEGAL APPRAISAL**

None specific

## **7. OTHER IMPLICATIONS**

### **7.1 SUSTAINABILITY IMPLICATIONS**

The new rules around collection and disposal of items potentially containing POP's have been introduced to minimise the risk of harmful substances working their way in to the food chain.

### **7.2 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS IMPACTS**

It is highly likely that there will be an increased carbon footprint for the service operating with the new regulations around POP's in place, requiring separate or extra collections for a range of commonly fly-tipped items. Some early estimates suggest that 11%-30% of fly tips contain items that cannot be compacted and will need a separate collection.

### **7.3 COMMUNITY SAFETY IMPLICATIONS**

None specific

### **7.4 HUMAN RIGHTS ACT**

None specific

### **7.5 TRADE UNION**

None specific

### **7.6 WARD IMPLICATIONS**

None specific

### **7.7 AREA COMMITTEE ACTION PLAN IMPLICATIONS**

**(for reports to Area Committees only)**

None specific

**7.8 IMPLICATIONS FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

None specific

**7.9 ISSUES ARISING FROM PRIVACY IMPACT ASSESMENT**

None specific

**8. NOT FOR PUBLICATION DOCUMENTS**

None specific

**9. OPTIONS**

This report is providing an update on the subject of fly-tipping and there are currently no required decisions to be presented to members.

**10. RECOMMENDATIONS**

That the report be noted and that a further update be provided in 12 months' time.

**11. APPENDICES**

- 11.1 Appendix 1 - Fly-tipping incidents p/1000 people - Top 50 Authorities based on 2021/22 data released by DEFRA

**12. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS**

- 12.1 Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fly-tipping-in-england/fly-tipping-statistics-for-england-2021-to-2022#impact-of-coronavirus-covid-19-on-fly-tipping>



**Appendix 1 - Fly-tipping incidents p/1000 people - Top 50 Authorities based on 2021/22 data released by DEFRA**

<b>Local Authority</b>	<b>Incidents p/1000 people</b>
City of London	289.7
Camden	154.6
Hounslow	116.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	109.3
Brent	105.7
Lewisham	98.4
Westminster	91.4
Merton	82.3
Haringey	75.9
Newham**	73.8
Southwark	73.6
Croydon	68.3
Redcar and Cleveland	63.1
Kensington and Chelsea	59.5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	58.1
Pendle	52.2
Boston	49.8
Reigate and Banstead	49.3
South Tyneside	42.9
Nottingham	42.6
Peterborough	41.5
Southampton	40.4
Liverpool	39.2
West Northamptonshire	38.3
Harrow	37.6
Stevenage	36.1
Sunderland	35.3
Waltham Forest**	35.3
Sandwell	33.8
Ealing**	33.6
Norwich	33.6
Welwyn Hatfield	31.1
Hyndburn	30.8
Barrow-in-Furness	30.5
Greenwich	30.0
<b>Bradford</b>	<b>29.8</b>
Gateshead	28.8
Blackburn with Darwen	28.3
Lincoln**	28.1
Rochdale	27.9
Luton	27.8
Burnley**	27.5
Darlington	27.4
Dartford	26.4
Lancaster	26.3
Tower Hamlets	26.3
Kingston upon Thames	26.0
Blackpool	25.7
Manchester**	25.5
Coventry	24.7

**\*\* Five authorities have not included all fly-tipping in their return so their rate p/1000 will be higher than stated**