
Executive Summary

This document outlines the findings of a study designed to provide up to date information on the issue of fly-tipping, from the perception of the landowners who deal with the problem. Trends will be gauged, through comparisons with a previous study carried out by ENCAMS in 1998. This study was carried out by ENCAMS in consultation with The Fly-Tipping Prevention Group in February/March 2003.

A questionnaire was posted to all local authorities (excluding county councils) in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, with 157 responses received (a rate of 38%). Organisations taking part in the study were British Waterways, Country Land and Business Association (CLA), The National Trust, The National Farmers Union (NFU) and Network Rail who were also posted a questionnaire.

Rating the problem

- No authorities questioned rated the issue of fly-tipping as being 'no problem', this having fallen from 4% to 2% in previous studies.
- 73% of authorities felt that fly-tipping was a 'significant' or 'major problem'.
- There is a clear difference in the perception of the fly-tipping problem between the organisations questioned, with the NFU and British Waterways seeing fly-tipping as more of a problem than the CLA and The National Trust.

Cost of fly-tipping

- The amount of money local authorities spend on fly-tipping has increased significantly since 1998 when 59% spent less than £8,000 compared to only 21% in 2002.
- The average spend per local authority in 2002 was £54,258.
- The percentage of authorities spending over £40,000 per year has increased since 1998 from 8% to 32%.
- When calculating the cost of fly-tipping to a local authority, less than half of the those questioned included the costs of admin. (43%) or the landfill site gate fee (35%) and very few considered the loss of landfill tax credits (4%) or the time it takes to bring to a prosecution (15%).

- 94% of the organisations questioned spent under £10,000 dealing with fly-tipping, with the average spend per organisation varying from £465 (CLA) to £33,470 (Network Rail).
- Out of all the organisations questioned, British Waterways spent the most on fly-tipping, with 60% of respondents spending over £5001 in 2001/2002.
- Members of the NFU were overall the lowest spenders, with almost half (45%) spending £500 or less.

Number of fly-tipping complaints

- The majority of local authorities (62%) received complaints for up to 500 incidences of fly-tipping. 5% of authorities had received complaints relating to over 2,000 incidences.
- The number of complaints received varied by organisation with British Waterways receiving the greatest number, an average of 34 complaints per respondent and only one third receiving less than 5.
- The majority of members from the CLA and The National Trust received less than 5 complaints.

Number of fly-tipping locations

- The majority of local authorities (60%) collected fly-tipping from up to 200 locations, with around half of these stating between 1 and 50 different locations (29%).
- The average number of locations that fly-tipping was collected from per authority was almost 500.
- British Waterways collected fly-tipping from the greatest number of locations (17 on average)
- The majority of members from the CLA (81%), The National Trust (76%) and the NFU (58%) collected fly-tipping from less than 6 sites throughout the year.

Number of fly-tipping occasions

- Since 1998 there has been an increase in the amount of fly-tipping, with 18% of local authorities collecting fly-tipped waste on more than 1000 occasions throughout the year, compared to 8% in 1998.
- On average, local authorities collect fly-tipping around 850 times a year.
- British Waterways were removing fly-tipping, on average, more frequently than any other organisation, with 21% having more than 50 incidences in 2001/2002.

- The majority of organisations (56%) were removing fly-tipping on less than 6 occasions.

Categorisation of incidence

- The majority of local authority incidences (93%) fall into the three non-hazardous waste classifications.
- Organisations also categorised the majority (87%) of the fly-tipping found on their land as being non-hazardous.

Locations from which fly-tipping was removed

- Verges of country lanes proved to be the type of land upon which the majority of authorities (82%) stated they had found fly-tipping, closely followed by lay-bys (81%)
- Since 1998 there has been a significant increase in the percentage of authorities finding fly-tipping outside of tips (42% to 62%)
- Lay-bys, verges of country lanes and urban back alleys were all areas of land most commonly classed as particularly problematic 'hot-spot' areas – by 60%, 57% and 41% of authorities respectively.
- Each suggested land type specified was more commonly seen as being a 'hot-spot' than in 1998

Types of waste found fly-tipped

- Abandoned vehicles, small domestic waste and bulky domestic waste were the types of waste collected most often and in the greatest quantities by local authorities.
- The types of waste found fly-tipped on organisation's land achieved a similar rank (a mid-range score of 4) with the exception of tyres, asbestos and trade waste which were found less often and in lower quantities.

Action implemented in order to reduce fly-tipping

- Education programmes/campaigning was the single most popular form of action taken by local authorities in order to tackle the problem of fly-tipping (68%), closely followed by the enforcement of current legislation (65%) and community skip schemes (58%).
- Local authorities are currently taking more action to combat fly-tipping than in 1998

- Restricting access to 'hot-spot' areas was seen by 78% of those authorities implementing the method as being successful – more so than any other method.

Who have local authorities/organisations worked with?

- Local authorities and organisations both commonly stated that they worked with the Environment Agency, the Police and local residents amongst a long list of others.

Prosecutions for fly-tipping

- Almost three-quarters of local authorities (74%) had not carried out any prosecutions against fly-tippers in 2001/2002.

The problem of fly-tipping is increasing, however so is the effort being made by local authorities and landowners to tackle the problem on the ground. More emphasis is now needed on fly-tipping in the form of campaigning and enforcement to change behaviour and to reduce the chance of the problem occurring in the first place.

Introduction

1.1 Background

Environmental Campaigns (ENCAMS) and its sister organisations, Keep Scotland Beautiful, Keep Wales Tidy and Tidy Northern Ireland carry out a variety of initiatives which focus on improving and measuring the quality of the local environment throughout the UK. As part of the monitoring of local environmental quality, ENCAMS carries out extensive research to measure the actual level of problem on the ground and the perceived level of problem, both within the general public and within bodies and organisations that deal with each issue. Around the introduction of the Landfill Tax in 1996, ENCAMS carried out a series of studies with major landowners to establish the extent, location and nature of the fly-tipping problem and the effect, if any, the introduction of this tax had on the level and type of fly-tipped waste found. This survey was last carried out in 1998 therefore this study was carried out to provide up to date information on fly-tipping from the perception of the landowners who deal with the issue and to provide trends over time.

1.2 What is Fly-tipping?

ENCAMS defines fly-tipping as:

‘ the illegal deposit of any waste onto land, i.e waste that is dumped or tipped onto a site which does not have a licence to accept waste’.

Waste includes general household waste, larger domestic items including fridges and mattresses, garden refuse and commercial waste such as builders’ rubble, clinical waste and tyres. Such waste can occur in any quantities, in any mixture and in any location.

UK waste comes under controls that impose a duty to ensure that waste is disposed of properly. Only holders of a Waste Management Licence can recover, transport, deposit or dispose of waste. Waste can only be deposited at officially authorised sites, therefore anyone fly-tipping is committing a serious offence. For details of the legislation relating to fly-tipping refer to appendix 9.

1.3 Why is Fly-tipping a problem?

- Uncontrolled waste can cause a hazard to members of the public, e.g. waste which is hazardous or toxic in nature.
- Fly-tipping can cause damage to watercourses or to underlying soil quality.
- Fly-tipped material looks unsightly and this can damage inward investment into an area.
- Cleaning up fly-tipped waste costs taxpayers both in money and time.
- Fly-tipping undermines legitimate waste management activities. Licensed operators have to charge more because they have invested in training, infrastructure and documentation to comply with the legislation.

1.4 Aim

The aim of this study was to establish the extent of the fly-tipping problem in the UK (excluding Wales¹) during the 2001/2002 financial year, from the perspective of local authorities and large landowners.

More specifically, the report covers the following factors for both land owners and local authorities:

- Types of waste;
- Quantity of the fly-tipping found,
- Locations, and 'hot-spot' areas;
- Cost of fly-tipping;
- Actions taken in order to reduce fly-tipping;
- Prosecution against fly-tipping (local authorities only).

Comparisons with the previous study (1998) will be made throughout the report to give an indication of how fly-tipping has changed over time.

¹ Local authorities in Wales were not questioned as part of the study

Methodology

2.1 Questionnaire design

Self-completion questionnaires for both local authorities and organisations were designed in consultation with The Fly-Tipping Prevention Group. For further details and a list of members of this group please see appendix 7. The questionnaire was largely based on that used for the 1998 study, to allow for comparison of key issues over time². Certain sections of the questionnaire were changed to make it easier for respondents to answer and those questions relating to actual quantities of waste were removed as previous studies have achieved very low responses to these questions.

2.2 Local authority questionnaire

This questionnaire was posted to all local authorities (except County Councils³) in the UK, excluding Wales, during February 2003. A reminder questionnaire was sent to non-respondents in April via email to prompt returns. For a copy of the questionnaire see appendix 1.

2.3 Organisation questionnaire

This questionnaire (see appendix 2) was based on that which was designed for local authorities, but with irrelevant sections removed – for example the ‘prosecution’ question. This questionnaire was sent to the regional offices of the following organisations:

- British Waterways;
- Country Land and Business Association (CLA);
- The National Farmers Union (NFU);
- The National Trust;
- Network Rail.

The CLA and the NFU distributed the questionnaires through their own networks.

²The 1998 study included information from Wales, therefore figures are not directly comparable

³ County Councils aren't relevant land owners, which means they aren't responsible for cleansing/waste collection

2.4 Response rate

A total of 157 local authorities and 390 organisations responded to the questionnaire. Table 2.1 shows the response rate for each organisation. As both the NFU and the CLA disseminated the questionnaire themselves, to a sample of members, the total number of possible respondents is unknown.

Table 2.1 Response rate by group

Local authority/organisation	Number of responses	Response rate %
Local authorities (excluding Wales)	157	38
British Waterways	25	67
Country Land and Business Association	65	-
National Farmers Union	203	-
National Trust	94	51
Network Rail	3	20

The results for local authorities were also analysed by region/nation, these results are not referred to throughout the main report, tabulations for each question are however provided in appendix 5.

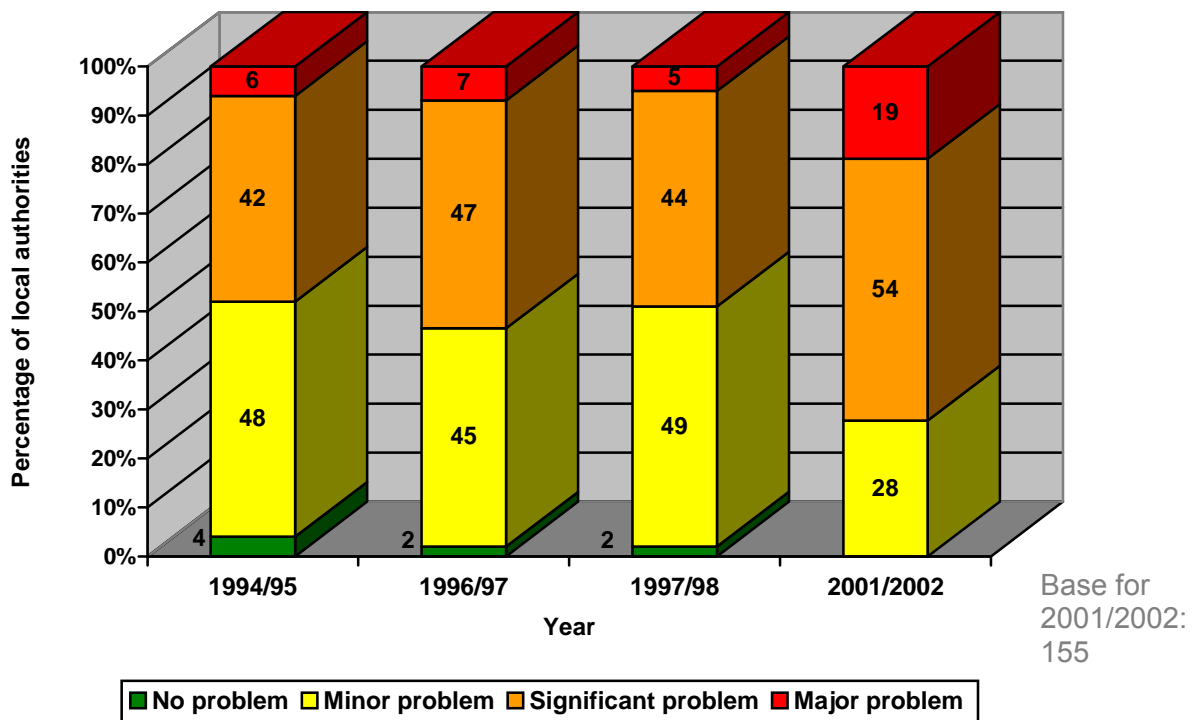
All data shown refers to the 2001/2002 financial year, unless otherwise stated.

Extent of the problem

3.1 Rating the problem

The questionnaires asked both local authorities and organisations to rate the issue of fly-tipping within their authority or on their land. Four options were available, from 'no problem' through to 'major problem'. Figure 3.1 shows how local authorities rated the issue of fly-tipping in 2001/2002 compared to previous studies.

Figure 3.1 Rating of the issue – Local Authorities



The most noticeable element in this study is that no authorities rated the issue of fly-tipping as being 'no problem', this having fallen from 4% and 2% in previous studies. The graph also shows that almost three-quarters (73%) of authorities feel that fly-tipping is either a 'significant' or 'major problem' – this is a huge increase from previous years where the figure was 54% at its highest in 1996/1997.

Figure 3.2 shows how organisations rated the issue of fly-tipping on their land during the 2001/2002 financial year. Figure 3.3 illustrates these results in comparison to 1997/1998. No responses were received from the CLA in 1998, therefore no comparisons can be made.

Figure 3.2 Rating the issue of fly-tipping – organisations (2001/2002)

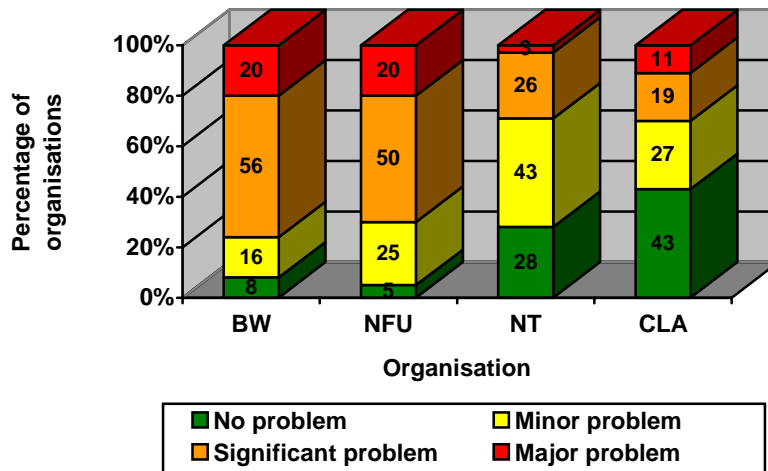


Figure 3.3 Rating the issue of fly-tipping – organisations (1997/1998)

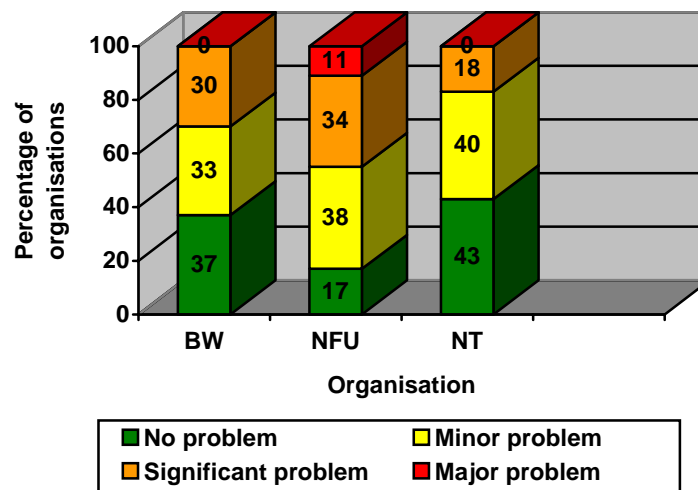


Figure 3.2 shows a clear difference in the perception of the fly-tipping problem between the organisations questioned. Over two-thirds (70%) of CLA members felt that fly-tipping was either ‘no problem’ or a ‘minor problem’, with a similar opinion provided from National Trust Land Managers (71%). The NFU and British Waterways however felt the problem to be more serious, with a opposing view - 70% and 76% of respondents respectively, rating fly-tipping as being either a ‘significant’ or ‘major problem’.

Across all three organisations a significant shift in perception of the problem of fly-tipping was observed from 1997/1998 to 2001/2002, with significantly higher proportions of respondents classing fly-tipping as a 'significant' or 'major problem' in 2002 than in 1998.

3.2 Cost of fly-tipping

The questionnaire to both local authorities and organisations asked how much money was spent dealing with fly-tipping in the 2001/2002 financial year.

Figure 3.4 Money spent dealing with fly-tipping – local authorities

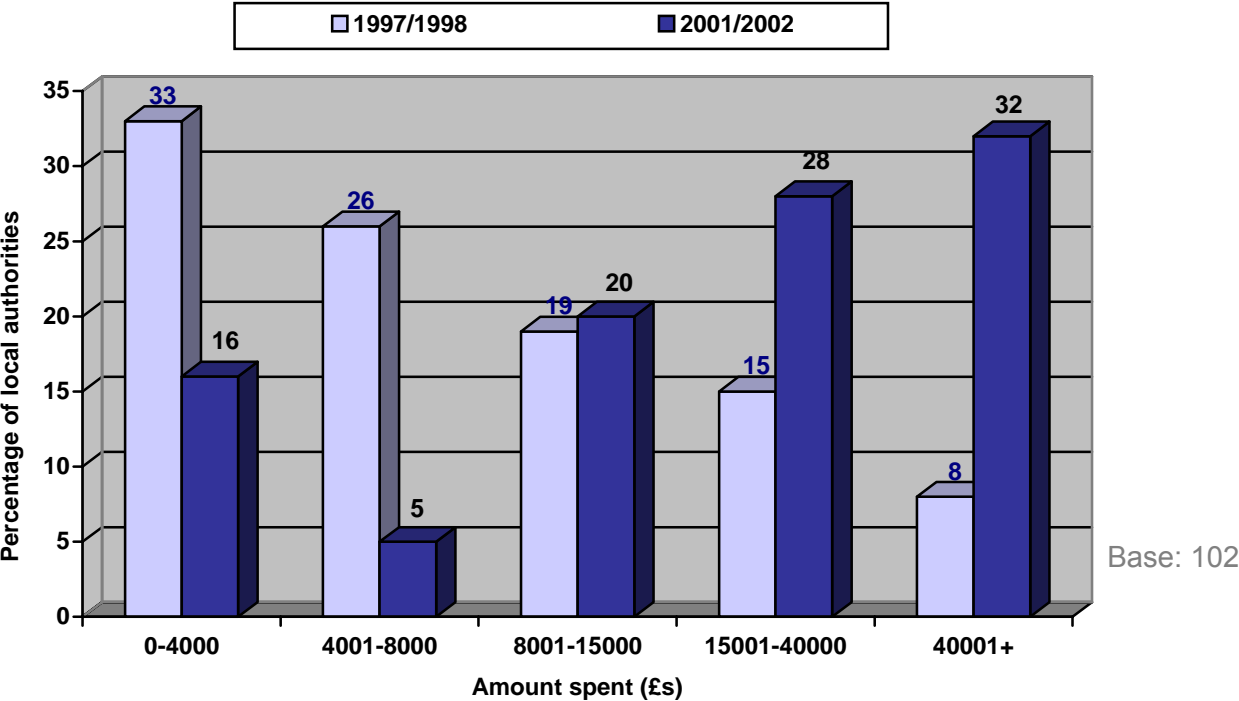


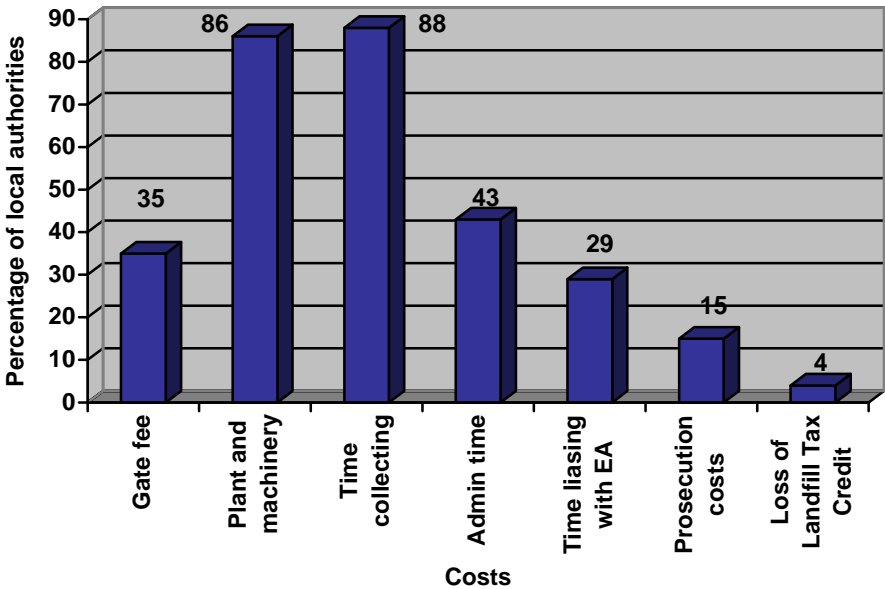
Figure 3.4 shows that the amount of money local authorities record as being spent on fly-tipping has increased significantly since 1998. In 1998 the majority of authorities (59%) spent less than £8,000 compared to only 21% in 2002. The percentage of authorities spending over £40,000 per year has increased since 1998 from 8% to 32%. The average spend per local authority in 2002 was £54,258.

Local authorities were asked to comment on whether a given list of expenses were included in the calculation for the amount of money spent dealing with fly-tipping. These costs were:

- Gate fee at landfill site;
- Cost of plant and machinery to collect waste;
- Cost of time spent collecting waste;
- Cost of admin. time to record the incident and arrange disposal;
- Time taken to liase with the Environment Agency (or SEPA) where necessary;
- Costs involved in bringing to prosecution;
- Loss of Landfill Tax Credit.

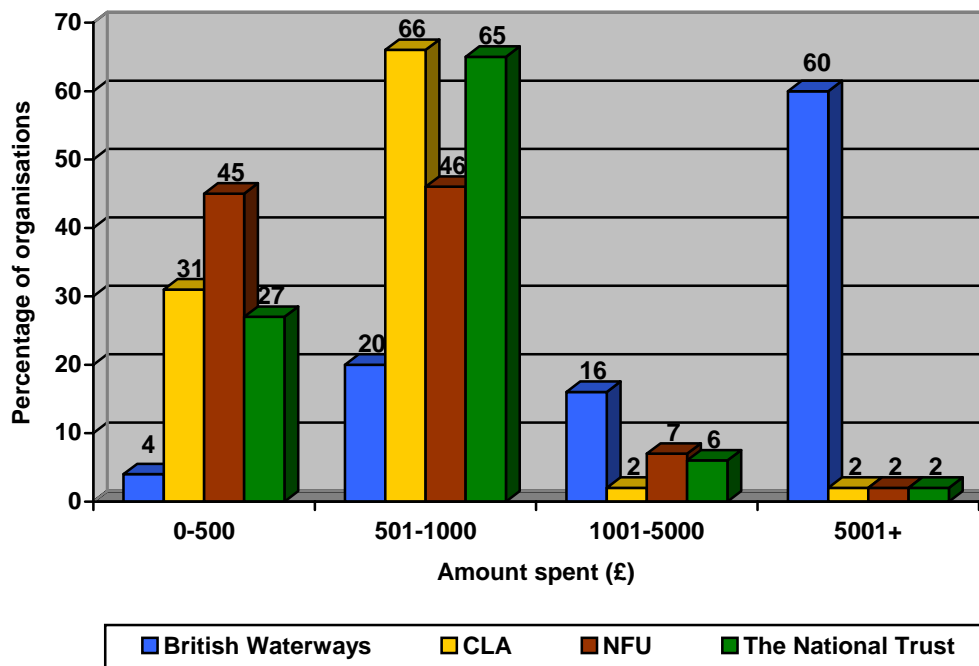
Calculating the cost of fly-tipping to a local authority is not a simple calculation. There are the obvious factors of the resources required to collect the waste, however the process of dealing with fly-tipping incurs additional costs, which many local authorities do not include when reporting their total spend. Figure 3.5 illustrates the proportion of local authorities which include each element in their cost calculation.

Figure 3.5 Included in the spend – local authorities



The majority of local authorities, although surprisingly not all, include time costs (88%) and the cost of plant and machinery (86%) in their calculations. Less than half include the cost of admin (43%), or the landfill site gate fee (35%), and very few consider the loss of landfill tax credits (4%), or the time to bring a prosecution (15%).

Figure 3.6 Money spent dealing with fly-tipping - organisations



Base: 389

Figure 3.6 shows that out of all the organisations questioned, British Waterways spend the most on fly-tipping, with 60% of respondents spending over £5,001 in 2001/2002. One British Waterway respondent stated that they spent £200,000 during this period. Members of the NFU were overall the lowest spenders with almost half (45%) spending £500 or less. The largest amount spent by any one farmer in the 2001/2002 financial year was £30,000. The average spend for each organisation is outlined in table 3.1. Of the three responses from Network Rail, two spent less than £500 and one spent more than £5000.

Table 3.1 Average spend per organisation

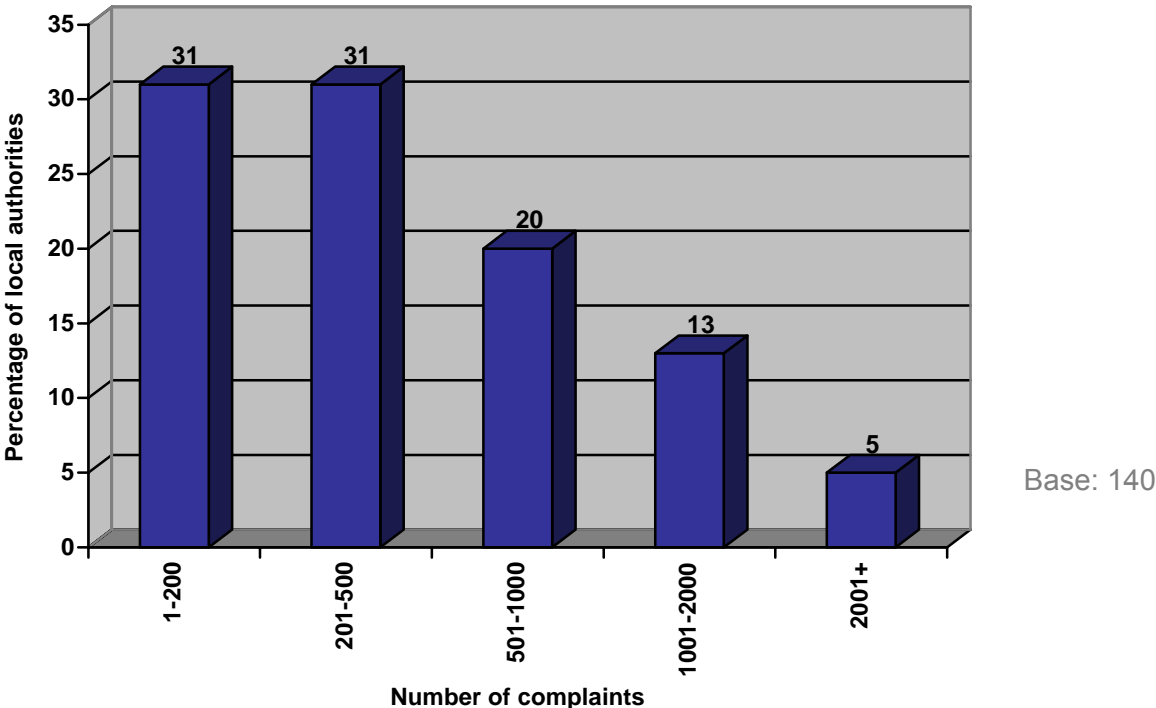
Organisation	Average spend (£)
British Waterways	22,506
Country Land and Business Association	465
The National Farmers Union	1,118
The National Trust	1,030
Network Rail ⁴	33,470

⁴ Only three questionnaires were returned by Network Rail

3.3 Number of fly-tipping complaints

Respondents were asked to quantify the number of complaints that they had received regarding fly-tipping within their authority or on their land. Figure 3.7 shows these results for local authorities during the 2001/2002 financial year.

Figure 3.7 Number of complaints received - local authorities



The majority of local authorities (62%) received complaints for up to 500 incidences of fly-tipping. This shows an increased number of incidences creating complaints since 1998, where 65% of authorities received less than 250 complaints (compared to 31% in 2002). 5% of authorities that responded had received complaints relating to over 2,000 incidences of fly-tipping. The largest number of incidences complained about within one local authority was 9,138 compared to 4,256 in 1998.

Figure 3.8 shows the number of complaints received by the various organisations

Figure 3.8 Number of complaints received – organisations

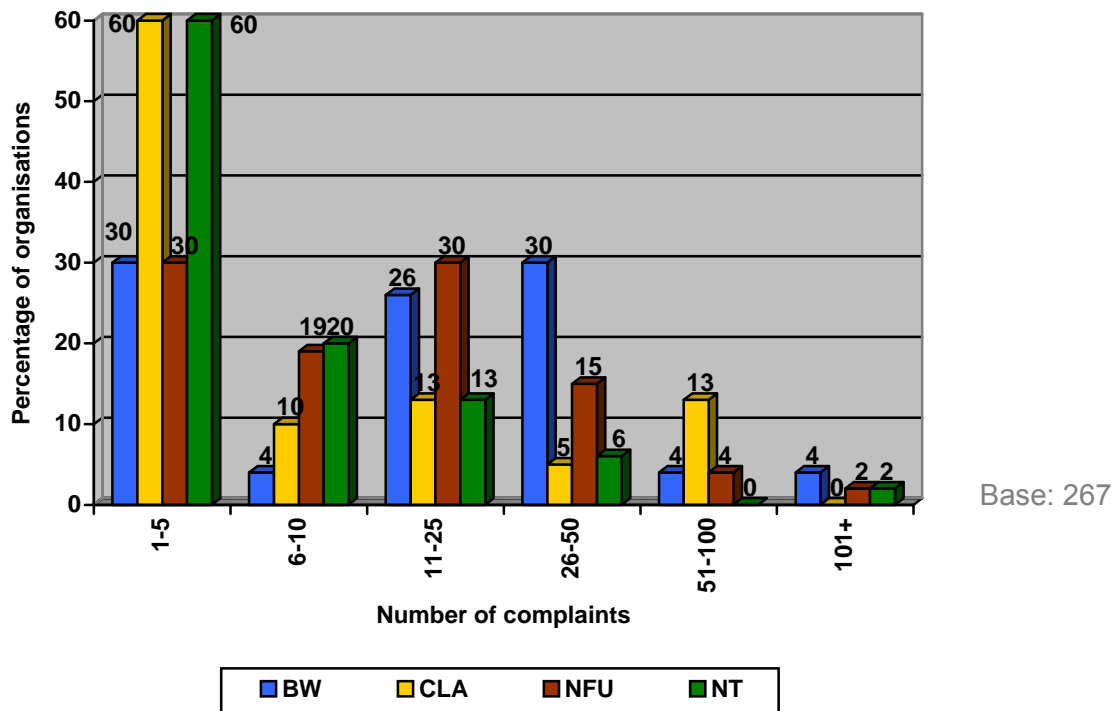


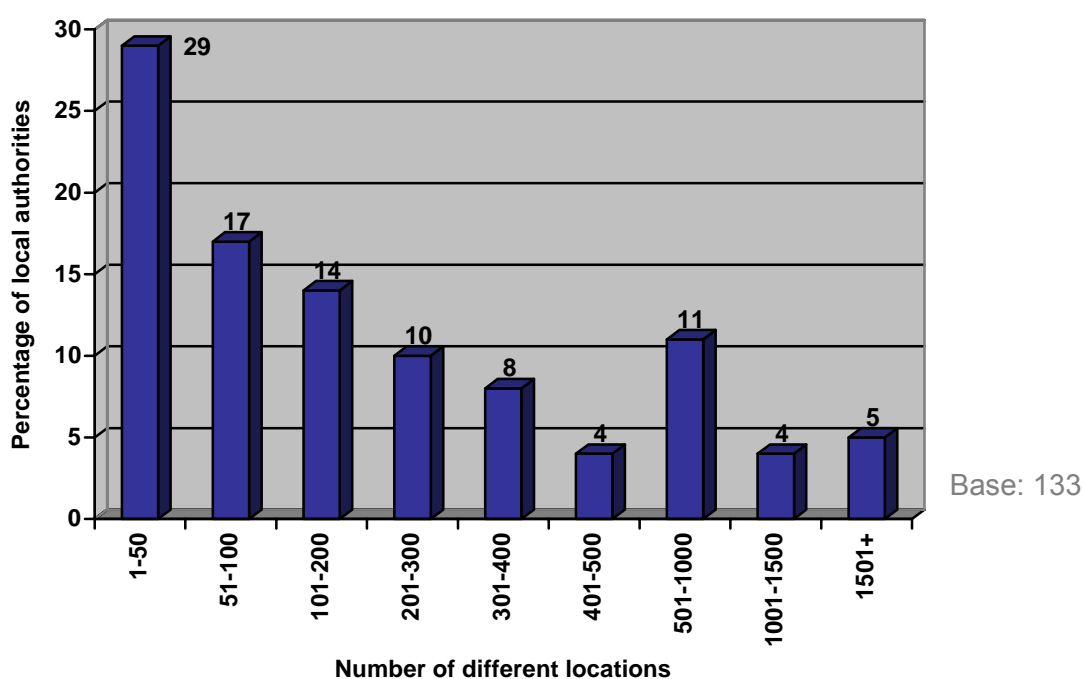
Figure 3.8 illustrates the variation in the number of complaints received within the organisations. Overall, British Waterways received the greatest number of complaints with an average of 34 per respondent and only one-third receiving less than 5. One farmer had received 300 complaints during the time period specified. The majority of members from the CLA and The National Trust had received less than 5 complaints during 2001/2002.

Incidence of fly-tipping

4.1 Number of fly-tipping locations

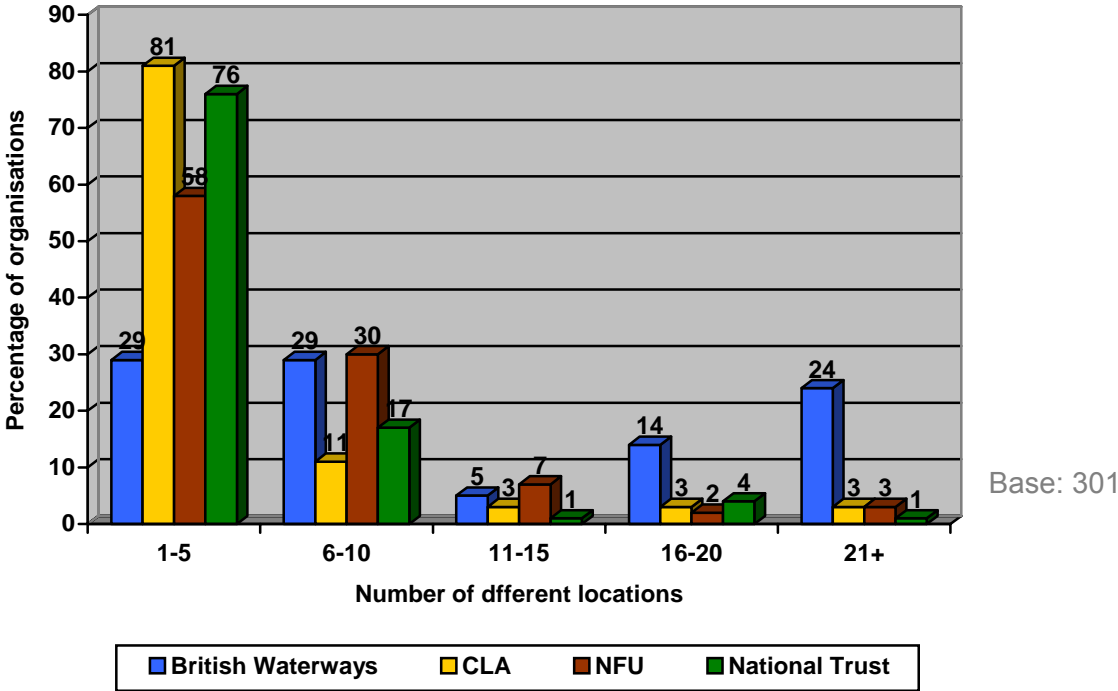
Respondents were asked to approximate how many *different* locations fly-tipped waste was removed from during the 2001/2002 financial year.

Figure 4.1 Number of different locations from which fly-tipped waste was removed – local authorities



The above graph shows that the majority of local authorities (60%) collected fly-tipping from up to 200 locations, with around half of these collecting from less than 50 locations (29%). The average number of locations per authority was almost 500 and the highest recorded number of locations within one authority was 15,362. These results are consistent with those obtained in 1998.

Figure 4.2 Number of different locations from which fly-tipped waste was removed - organisations

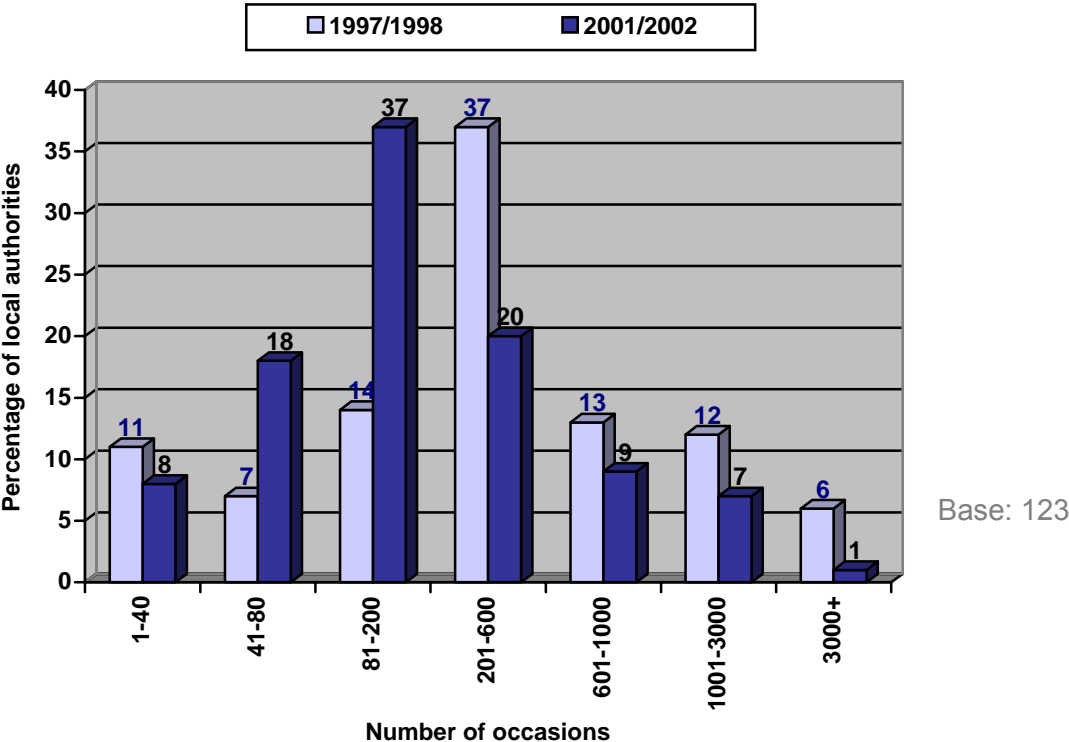


On average British Waterways collected fly-tipping from the greatest number of locations (17 on average), whereas the majority of members from the CLA (81%), The National Trust (76%) and the NFU (58%) collected fly-tipped waste from less than 6 sites throughout the year.

4.2 Number of fly-tipping occasions

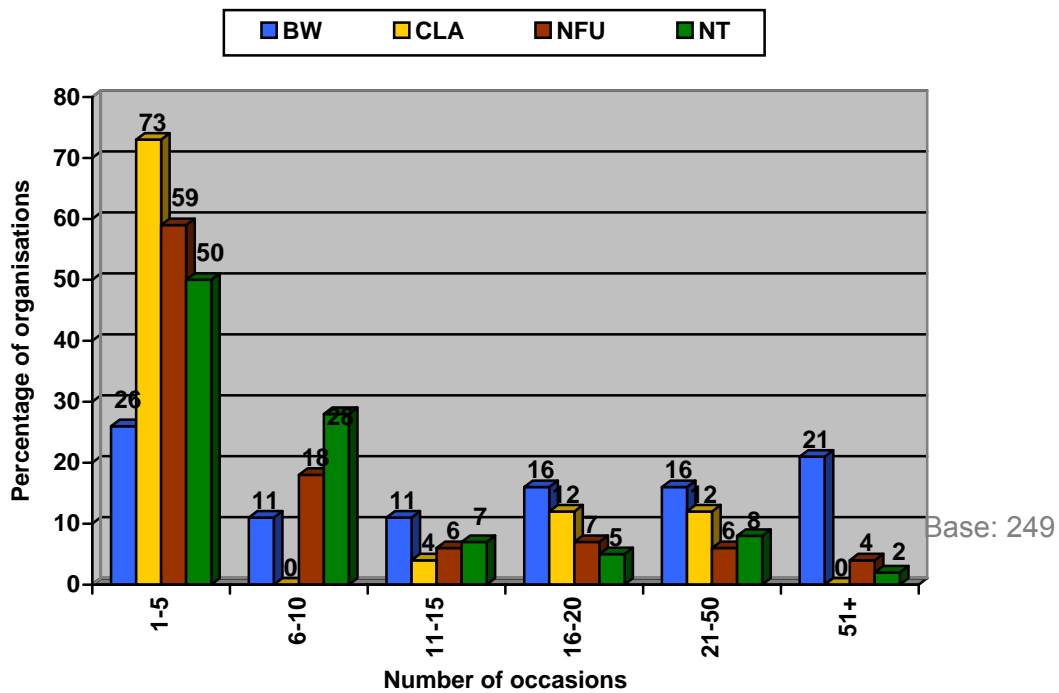
The questionnaire then asked respondents on how many separate occasions fly-tipped waste had been collected. The results for local authorities are shown in the graph below.

Figure 4.3 Number of occasions fly-tipping was removed – local authorities



Since 1998, an increase has been observed in the amount of fly-tipped waste collected by local authorities, with 18% collecting fly-tipping on more than 1000 occasions throughout the year compared to 8% in 1998. On average local authorities collect fly-tipping around 850 times a year. The maximum for any one authority in 2002 was 15,693.

Figure 4.4 Number of occasions fly-tipping was removed – organisations

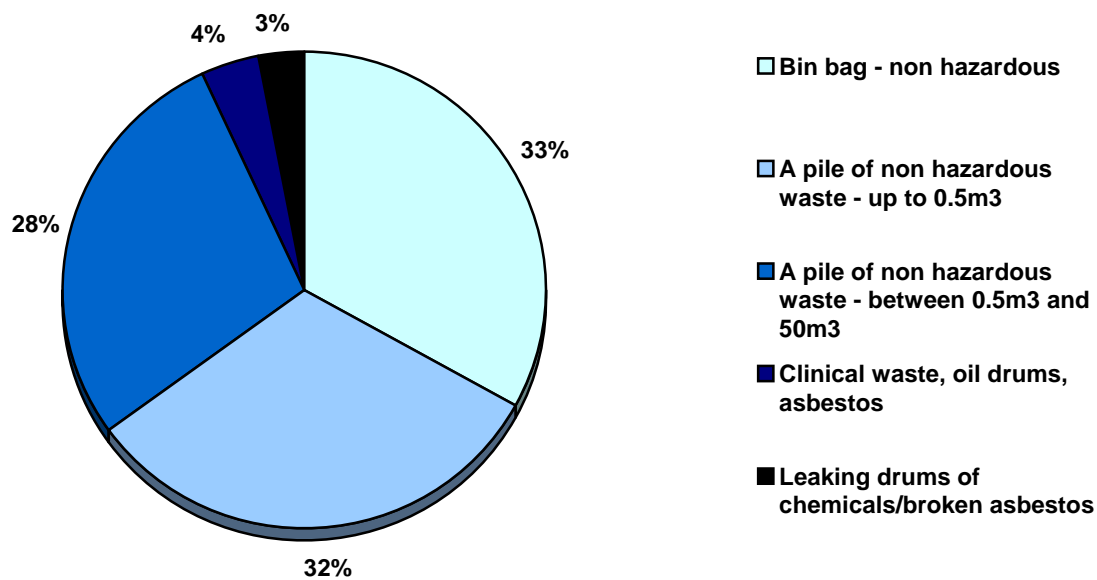


On average British Waterways were removing fly-tipping more frequently than any other organisations, with 21% having more than 50 incidences in the 2001/2002 financial year. Members of the CLA were removing fly-tipping less frequently with almost three-quarters of respondents having removed fly-tipping less than six times throughout the year.

4.3 Categorisation of incidence

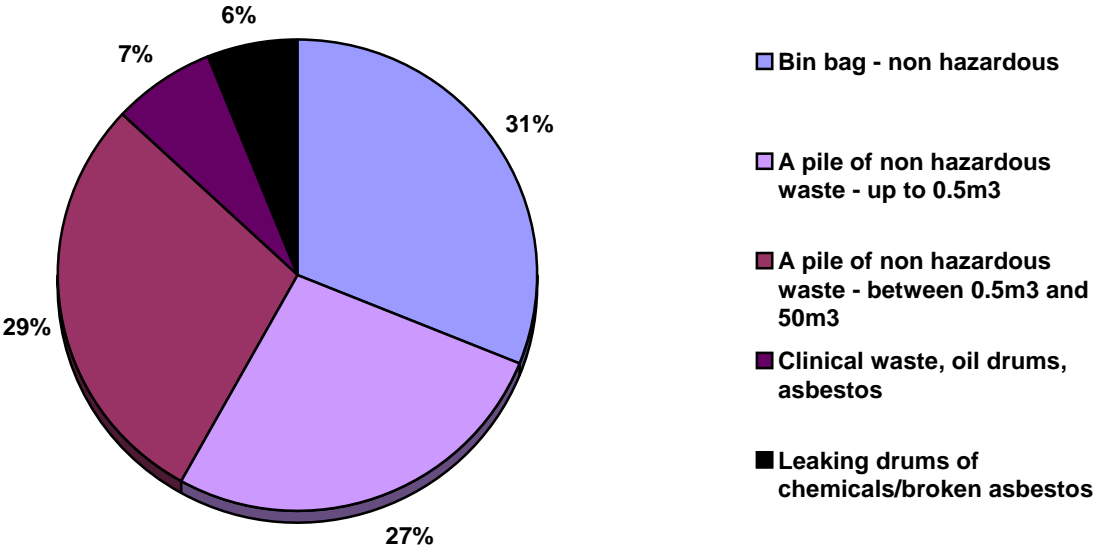
Respondents were asked to break down the incidences of fly-tipping into various categories as defined in the 'Fly-tipping Protocol'. The Fly-tipping Protocol is an agreement between the Local Government Association and the Environment Agency. It details the situations where the local authority should respond to incidents of fly-tipping and those which should be referred to the Environment Agency. These categories relate to the type and quantity of waste and the potential risk these incidents have on the environment.

Figure 4.5 Categorisation of incidences – local authorities



The graph shows that as the type of waste gets larger and more hazardous, the percentage of incidences declines. The majority of incidences (93%) fall into the non-hazardous classifications and are split fairly equally, 33%, 32% and 28%. The remaining 7% is again almost equally split between the two hazardous waste classifications with 4% being classed as clinical waste, oil drums, asbestos and the remaining 3% being leaking drums of chemicals or broken asbestos.

Figure 4.6 **Categorisation of incidences - organisations**

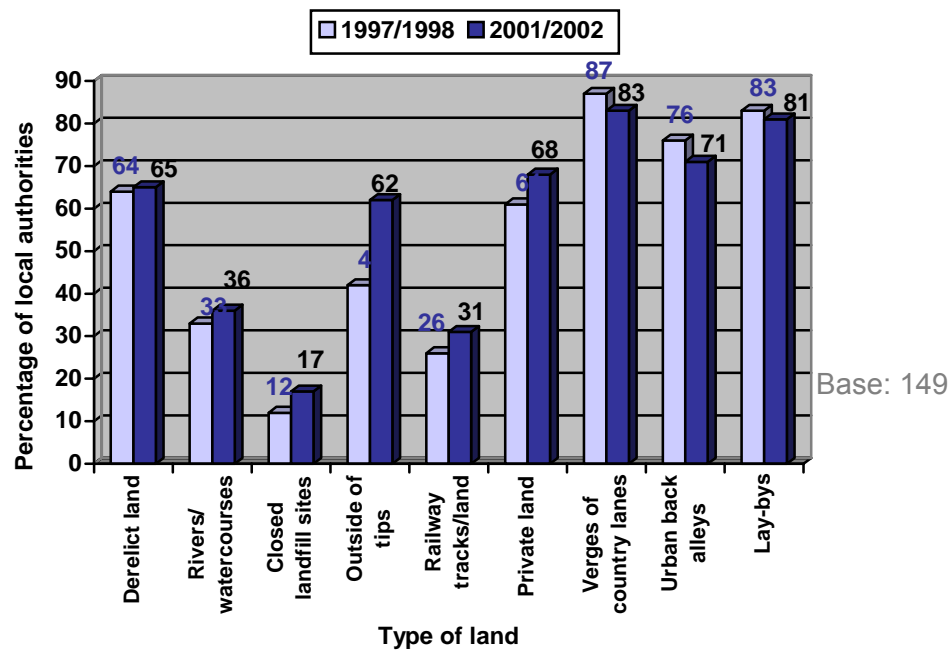


As with local authorities, organisations also categorised the majority (87%) of the fly-tipping found on their land as being non-hazardous. The split between these three non-hazardous classifications was again fairly equal, 31% classed as bin bags, 27% as a pile of waste up to 0.5m³ and 29% as waste between 0.5 m³ and 50m³. The organisations classified a slightly higher percentage of their waste as hazardous (13%), this being almost equally split.

4.4 **Locations from which fly-tipping was removed**

Local authorities were then asked in which of a given list of locations fly-tipping had been found. This question was omitted from the questionnaire sent to organisations, as the majority cover a specific type of land, e.g. watercourses, farms. Figure 4.7 below shows the percentage of local authorities finding fly-tipping in the given locations in comparison to 1998.

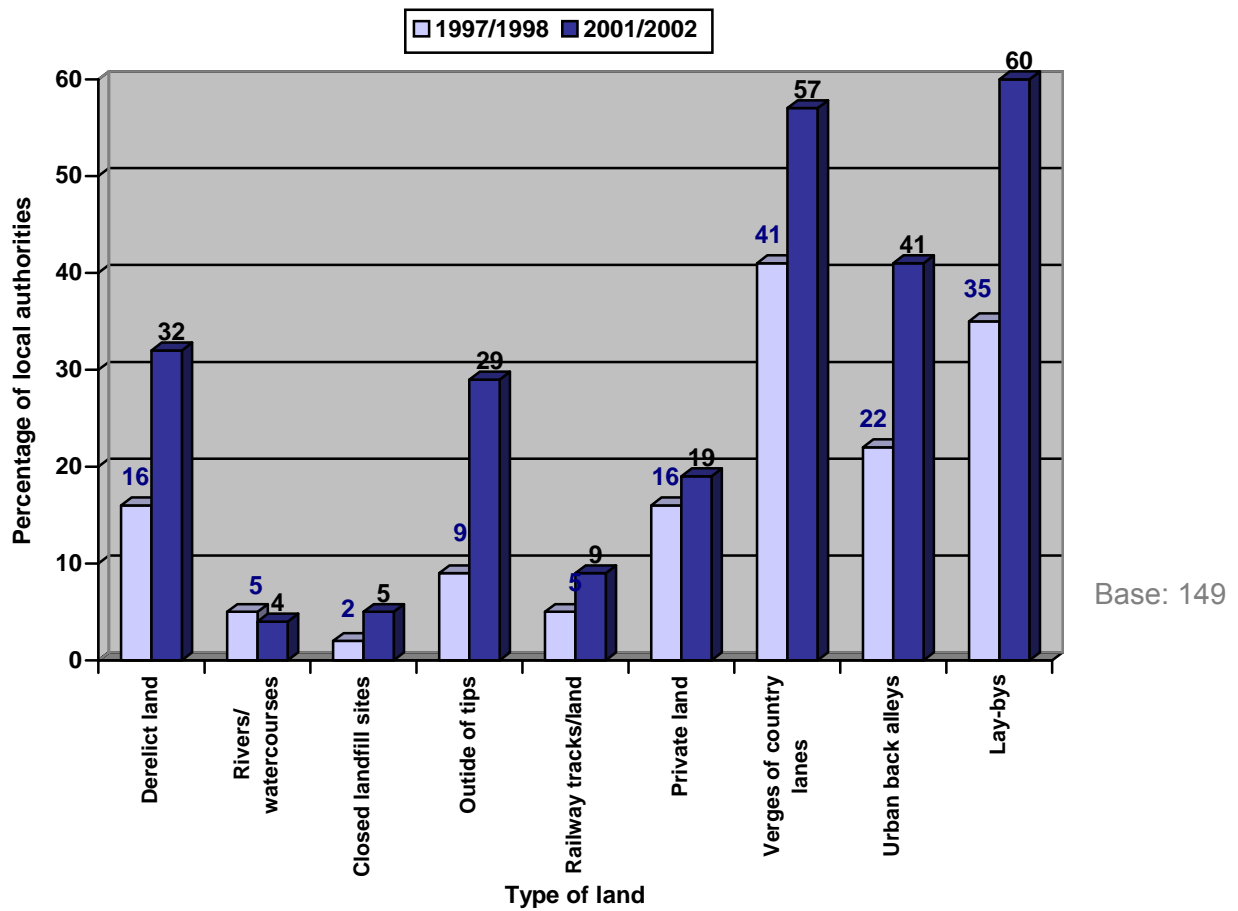
Figure 4.7 Locations from which fly-tipping was removed - local authorities



Verges of country lanes proved to be the type of land upon which the most authorities (82%) stated they had found fly-tipping, closely followed by lay-bys (81%). The only three types of land upon which less than half of the respondents had found fly-tipping were rivers/watercourses (36%), railway tracks/land (31%) and closed landfill sites (17%). ‘Other’ responses included woodland, car parks and city centres. A full list of ‘other’ responses can be found in appendix 3. Since 1998 there has been a significant increase in the percentage of authorities finding fly-tipping outside of tips (42% to 62%). Slight increases were also observed in the percentage of local authorities finding fly-tipping on derelict land, rivers/watercourses, closed landfill sites and railway tracks. However, slight decreases were observed in verges of country lanes, urban back alleys and lay-bys.

Local authorities were also asked to state in their opinion which of these types of land are particularly problematic or ‘hot-spot’ areas. The results are illustrated in comparison to 1997/1998.

Figure 4.8 Locations of fly-tipping 'hot-spots'



The results show that even though more local authorities had found fly-tipped waste on the verges of country lanes than any other type of land, lay-bys were felt to be the area in which the problem is most widespread with 60% of authorities classifying them as 'hot-spots'. Lay-bys were closely followed by verges of country lanes (57%) and urban back alleys (41%). This is consistent with the results obtained in 1998, the graph however shows that every type of land in 2002 was more commonly seen as a 'hot-spot' than in 1998.

Type of waste fly-tipped

5.1 Types of waste found fly-tipped

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the following types of waste their authority/organisation collected the most (volume) and which was collected the most often (frequency):

- Abandoned vehicles;
- Tyres and other automotive related items;
- Asbestos (board/ cement & fibrous);
- Small domestic (household bin bags);
- Bulky household (furniture, white goods, TVs etc);
- Green waste;
- Building/construction waste;
- Trade waste;

Each type of waste was given an order (rank) for both volume and frequency.

Table 5.1 Types of waste found fly-tipped – local authorities

Type of waste	Average rank	
	Volume	Collection frequency
Abandoned vehicles	3	3
Tyres & other automotive related items	5	5
Asbestos (board/cement & fibrous)	7	7
Small domestic (household bin bags)	3	3
Bulky household (furniture, white goods, TVs etc)	3	3
Green waste	4	4
Building/construction waste	4	4
Trade waste	5	5

(Where 1 = most frequently collected/ greatest volume of waste and 8 = least frequently collected/ lowest volume of waste)

The average ranks for volume of waste and frequency collected by local authorities were identical. Abandoned vehicles, small domestic waste and bulky domestic waste were the types of waste collected most often and in the largest quantities. Asbestos was found, by local authorities, the least often and in the lowest quantities. In the 1998 study, the question contained a larger list of waste items and only addressed frequencies, therefore results will not be directly comparable. The most noticeable shift however is that household waste achieved an average of 1 i.e. clearly the most frequently collected waste, whereas this had decreased in this study to 3 – indicating that some authorities rated this lower than in the previous study.

Table 5.2 Types of waste found fly-tipped – organisations

Type of waste	Average rank	
	Volume	Collection frequency
Abandoned vehicles	4	4
Tyres & other automotive related items	5	5
Asbestos (board/cement & fibrous)	6	6
Small domestic (household bin bags)	4	4
Bulky household (furniture, white goods, TVs etc)	4	4
Green waste	4	4
Building/construction waste	4	4
Trade waste	6	6

(Where 1 = most frequently collected/ greatest volume of waste and 8 = least frequently collected/ lowest volume of waste)

There was less variation in the rank of volume and frequency of types of waste for organisations, all indicating that a wide range of materials are disposed of on this type of land. All the waste type achieved a similar rank with the exception of tyres, asbestos and trade waste, which were found less often and in lower quantities.

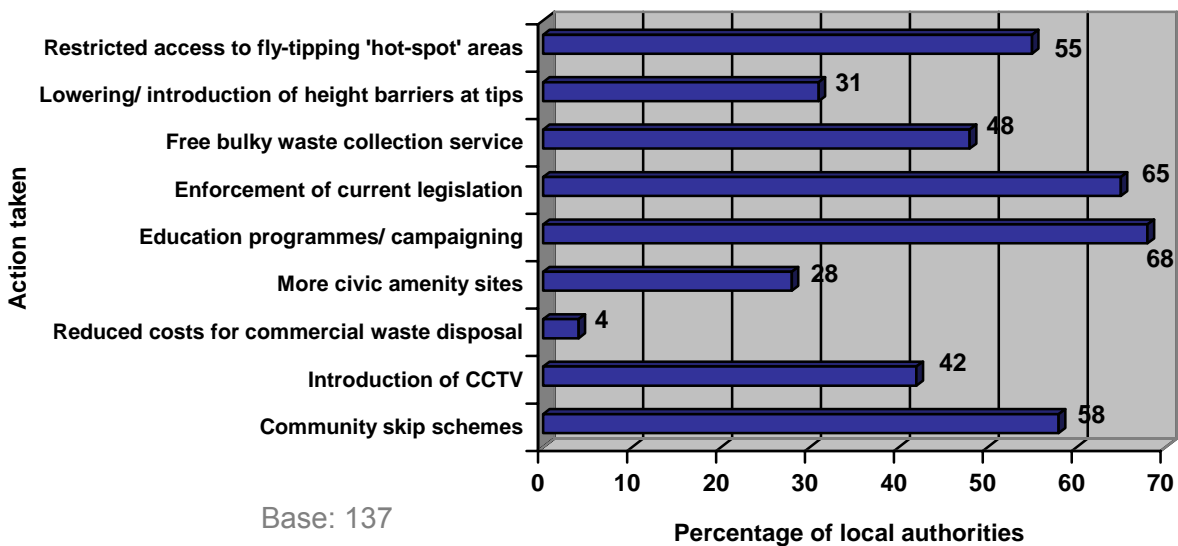
Action taken to reduce fly-tipping

6.1 Action implemented in order to reduce fly-tipping

Local authorities were asked which of a given list of initiatives, if any, they had implemented in order to reduce fly-tipping in their authority. They were then asked whether, in their opinion, the initiative had been successful.

Figure 6.1 Actions taken by to reduce the impact of fly-tipping - local authorities

Education programmes/campaigning was the most popular action taken to tackle the

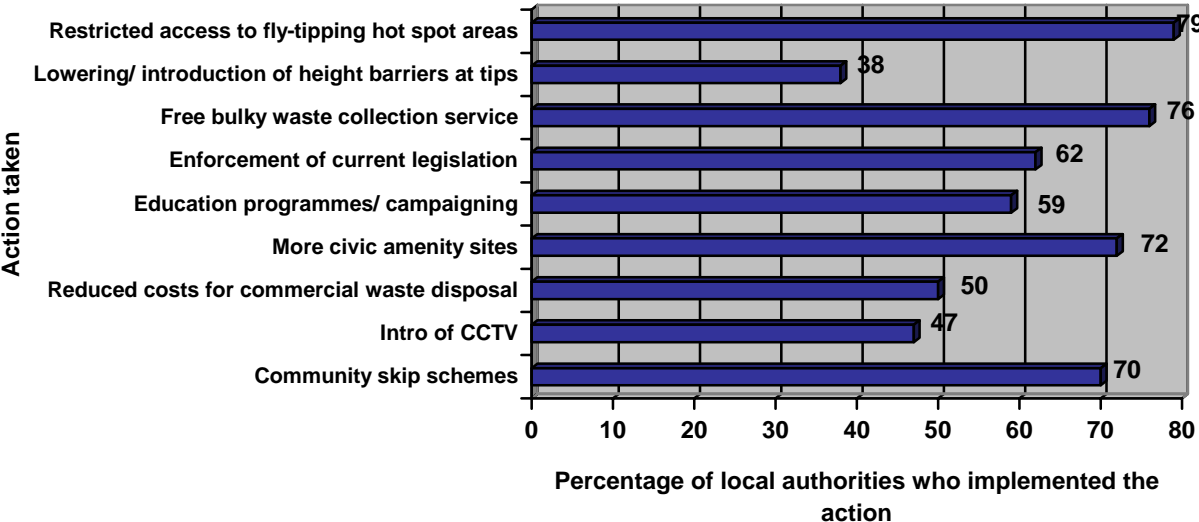


problem of fly-tipping (68%). This was closely followed by the enforcement of current legislation (65%), community skip schemes (58%) and restricting the access to fly-tipping 'hot-spot' areas (55%) being implemented by over half the authorities questioned. A full list of 'other' responses can be found in appendix 3. The most notable difference between these results and those of 1998 is that clearly more activity is taking place to combat fly-tipping in that none of the initiatives listed in the 1998 report had been implemented by over half of the authorities. Enforcement of current legislation was the most popular method of tackling the fly-tipping problem in 1997/1998 with implementation by 43% of the respondents. The most

unpopular initiatives remain the same however – more civic amenity sites and reduced costs for commercial waste disposal, which were implemented by only 28% and 4% of authorities respectively. The implementation of both of these had increased, however from 8% and 2% respectively in 1997/1998.

Figure 6.2 shows whether or not local authorities have seen the implementation of these initiatives as being successful or not. Percentages are calculated out of those authorities that had implemented each initiative.

Figure 6.2 Success of initiatives implemented - local authorities



The chart shows that restricting the access to fly-tipping ‘hot-spot’ areas is seen by 79% of implementers to be the most successful method of reducing fly-tipping. The only two initiatives to be successful for less than half of authorities who implemented the action are the introduction of CCTV (47%) and the lowering or introduction of height barriers at tips (38%). The 1998 results showed that on average 39% of initiatives were a success, this is significantly higher in 2002.

Organisations were asked openly whether they had implemented anything to reduce fly-tipping on their land. Examples of responses include:

- 'No Tipping' related signage;
- Restricted access in the form of height barriers/fencing/gates;
- Volunteer clean ups;
- Articles in local papers;
- Regular patrols;
- Staff awareness.

For a full list of the responses given see appendix 4

6.2 Who have local authorities/organisations worked with?

All respondents were asked who, if anyone, they had worked with to improve the fly-tipping situation. Local authority responses included:

- Environment Agency/SEPA;
- Police;
- Network Rail;
- Highways authority;
- Residents;
- Farmers;
- County Councils;
- Fire service;

A full list of responses can be found in appendix 3.

Organisation responses included:

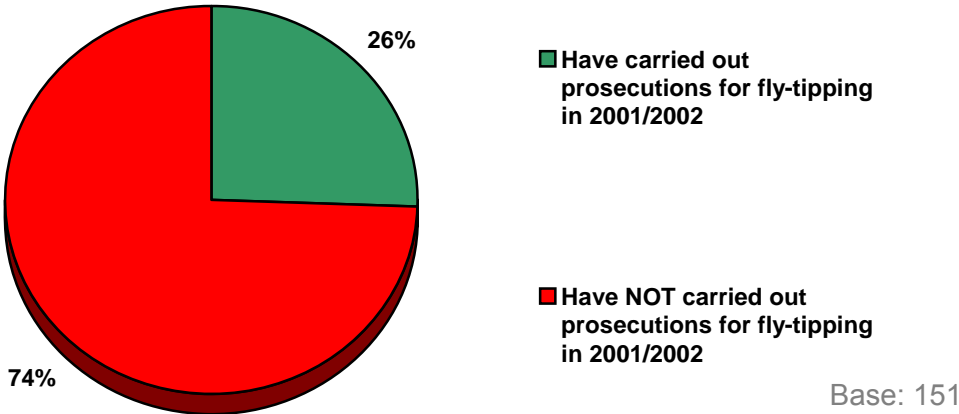
- Local residents;
- Local authority;
- National Park authority;
- Environment Agency;
- Local police.

A full list of responses can be found in appendix 4.

6.3 Prosecution for fly-tipping

Local authorities can prosecute fly-tippers and if successful fines can be up to £20,000 and/or an offender can be sent to prison for up to two years (or 5 years if special/hazardous waste). Figure 6.2.1 illustrates the percentage of local authorities that had carried out prosecutions in the financial year 2001/2002.

Figure 6.3 Percentage of local authorities carrying out prosecutions for fly-tipping during the 2001/2002 financial year



Almost three-quarters (74%) local authorities had not carried out any prosecutions in 2001/2002. Of the 37 cases taken to court, 32 of these were successful.

Fly-tipping findings from the LEQSE (Local Environmental Quality Survey of England)

7.1 Background

In his 'Liveability' speech in Spring 2001, the Prime Minister signalled the need to improve public spaces through the better management of the social economic and physical factors and processes that determine local environmental quality. In response to this, DEFRA (the Department of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) asked ENCAMS to develop a system to monitor the quality of the local environment throughout England. ENCAMS has vast experience in such monitoring systems, having developed and utilised systems to measure local and national cleanliness and local environmental quality for the last 14 years.

7.2 Aim and objective of the LEQSE

The Local Environmental Quality Survey of England assesses those aspects of the local environment that members of the public normally take into account when forming an impression of the overall 'quality' of an area.

The main objective of the survey (in relation to this report) is to produce reliable national and regional benchmarks that help determine local environmental quality, related (at national level) to standard land uses.

7.3 Survey design

The LEQSE involves trained ENCAMS surveyors visiting selected streets throughout England and carrying out an observation survey of the standard of the local environment.

The survey is a rolling programme based on a sample of 54 local authority districts, with one-third being replaced each year. At the national level, authorities are selected to form a representative sample. In selecting sample districts, the DETR Indices of Deprivation 2000 (average ward scores) and the ONS Classification of Local Authorities (based on the 1991 Census) have been used. Up to 230 standard sample sites have been drawn from each district.

7.4 Survey methodology

On individual survey sites, aspects of the environment such as flytipping are assessed on a scale from A (completely free of flytipping) to D (extensive, very visible and obtrusive). The issues covered in the survey are:

- Cleanliness, such as litter and **fly-tipping**;
- Cleansing related issues, such as detritus, weed growth, fly-posting and graffiti;
- Highway infrastructure;
- Street furniture;
- Litter bins;
- Landscaping;
- Bus shelters and bus stops;
- Public toilets.

Twelve types of land use are included in the survey. For more details relating to the land use categories please refer to appendix 7.

For the purpose of this report, only the fly-tipping findings will be included, all further results can be found in ENCAMS' 'Local Environmental Quality Survey of England – 2002' report.

The LEQSE identifies the proportions of sites surveyed that are:

- a. free from flytipping ('none');
- b. lightly affected;
- c. significantly affected; or
- d. heavily affected.

7.5 Overall incidence of fly-tipping by land use

Table 7.1 shows the overall incidence of fly-tipping by land use throughout England. Overall, fly-tipping was present on 5% of the sites surveyed in LEQSE.

Table 7.1 Percentage of sites on which fly-tipping was present

Land Use	% of Sites
Primary retail and commercial	2.3
Secondary retail and commercial	3.7
Transport facilities	2.1
High density housing	3.0
Low density social housing	4.6
Low density private housing	1.4
Industry/warehousing/retail sheds	11.3
Main roads	4.7
Rural roads	5.0
Other highways	23.0
Recreation areas	3.3
Other sites	4.7
Overall	5.0

Other highways and industrial/warehousing/retail shed areas accounted for 23% and 21% respectively of all recorded cases of fly-tipping (the number of other highways sites recorded in the national LEQSE was approximately half that of industrial/warehousing sites).

7.6 Types of fly-tipping

Overall, domestic refuse was the most prevalent type of fly-tipping (33% of cases), followed by commercial wastes (22%) and construction wastes (both 19%). Other wastes comprised 11% of cases, and travel-related wastes 7%.

Landscape wastes (including garden wastes) accounted for 5% of cases, and bulky household goods for 4%.

Table 7.2 shows the types of fly-tipping found across each of the land uses.

Table 7.2 Types of fly-tipping by land use

Land Use	Most Common Type Of Fly-tip
Primary retail/commercial	Commercial (56% of sites)
Secondary retail/commercial	Domestic (42%)
Transport facilities	Construction (28%)
High density housing	Domestic (31%)
Low density social housing	Domestic (30%)
Low density private housing	Construction (31%)
Industry/warehousing/retail sheds	Commercial (37%)
Main roads	Commercial (22%)
Rural roads	Domestic (32%)
Other highways	Domestic (44%)
Recreation areas	Domestic (50%)
Other sites	Domestic (38%)

Domestic refuse was the most widespread form of fly-tipping in over half of the land uses.

Commercial wastes were the most frequently recorded form of fly-tipping in primary retail and commercial areas, in industrial/warehousing/retail shed areas and on main roads. Construction wastes were most widespread in low density private housing areas and on transport facilities sites (typically dumped in station car parks).

Other wastes were found on 26% of sites in low density social housing areas, 28% of sites in primary retail and commercial areas, and on 25% of other sites. Travel related wastes occurred on 14% of sites in high density housing areas and in low density social housing areas, and 11% on main roads.

Landscape wastes were found on 19% of sites in low density private housing, 8% on Other highways, and 7% on rural roads and in recreation areas. Bulky household goods were recorded on 14% of sites on main roads, and 10% of sites in high density housing areas.

7.7 Severity of fly-tipping

Table 7.3 shows the severity of fly-tipping found in each of the land uses, where fly-tipping was present, it was graded as either 'light', 'significant' or 'heavy'.

Table 7.3 Severity of fly-tipping by land use

Land Use	%Light	%Significant	%Heavy
Primary retail/commercial	88	8	4
Secondary retail/commercial	62	38	0
Transport facilities	61	39	0
High density housing	70	30	0
Low density social housing	74	24	2
Low density private housing	70	30	0
Industry/wareh'g/retail sheds	45	43	12
Main roads	74	26	0
Rural roads	77	21	2
Other highways	40	50	10
Recreation areas	50	40	10
Other sites	70	30	0
Overall	58	36	6

Overall, 58% of cases of fly-tipping were classed as 'light'. This proportion rose to in above 75% on rural roads and in primary retail areas.

36% of cases of fly-tipping were classed as 'significant' overall, rising to 40% in recreation areas, 43% in industry/warehousing areas and 50% in other highways.

6% of cases of fly-tipping were graded as 'heavy'. Cases of heavy fly-tipping were concentrated on industry/warehousing sites (12%), and in other highways and recreation areas (10%).

Table 7.4 shows the severity of fly-tipping incidence in relation to the type of waste found.

Table 7.4 Severity of fly-tipping by type of waste

Type of Fly-tip	%Light	%Significant	%Heavy
Bulky household goods	85	15	0
Commercial	55	39	6
Construction	54	40	6
Domestic	48	41	11
Landscape	44	56	0
Travel-related	63	33	3
Other	84	13	2
Overall	58	36	6

The great majority of fly-tips of bulky household goods and their wastes were classed as 'light' – 85% in each case. Around 65% of Travel-Related cases were also found to be 'light'.

Just over half of all domestic and landscape fly-tips were either 'significant' or 'heavy', as were about 45% of commercial and construction fly-tips.

Conclusion

Clearly, from the results of this study, fly-tipping is not only perceived by local authorities and landowners as a huge problem but it is an issue which is increasing over time. Since 1998, an increase has been noted in the amount of money spent clearing up fly-tipping, the number of complaints relating to fly-tipping and the proportion of local authorities describing various sites as 'hot-spots'.

In 1998, 49% of local authorities perceived fly-tipping as a major or significant problem, however in 2002, this figure had increased to almost three-quarters of authorities (73%). Within organisations, the same increased perception was apparent with British Waterways increasing from 30% to 76%, National Farmers Union from 44% to 70% and The National Trust from 18% to 29%.

Since 1998, there has also been an increase in the total amount of money spent dealing with fly-tipping. In 1998, 8% of local authorities stated that they had spent over £40,000 in the previous financial year dealing with fly-tipping whereas in 2001/2002 this percentage had increased to 32%. An estimated 22 million pounds per year of tax-payers money is spent on fly-tipping by local authorities in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. This figure is estimated from the returns provided but when authorities were asked what factors make up this reported cost, 12% did not include the cost of the time to collect the waste, 14% didn't include the cost of the machinery utilised in collecting the waste, 43% of authorities did not include the cost for admin and only 15% considered the costs to pursue a prosecution. The inclusion of this question in this study enabled ENCAMS to establish a clearer picture of the true cost of fly-tipping, from this, it is estimated that the true costs for the UK could be twice as much as stated.

Local authorities are receiving more complaints than ever from members of the public in relation to fly-tipping incidences. In 1998, 65% of authorities received under 200 complaints a year regarding fly-tipping, in the recent study this figure was only 31% with an increase being observed in authorities receiving significantly more complaints each year.

Fly-tipping continues to be a widespread problem, with local authorities and organisations finding fly-tipping in numerous locations on their land. The actual sites where fly-tipping is found, particularly on local authority land, remains unchanged since 1998, with verges of country lanes, lay-bys and urban back alleys being popular locations. Since 1998, however, increases have been observed across all types of potential fly-tipping sites in the proportion of local authorities who rate these as problem areas 'hot-spots'. For example, in 1998 35% of local authorities rated lay-bys as a fly-tipping hot-spot site, by 2002 this had increased to 60%.

In 1998, urban back alleys were classed as problem fly-tipping areas by 22% of local authorities, again an increase has been observed by 2002 to 41%. Fly-tipping in urban back alleys can be the effect of someone deliberately visiting the site to dispose of unwanted waste, but more often, it is due to the local residents and their lack of awareness of how to dispose of their household refuse properly. Poor collection systems or communications can in many areas increase the levels of dumped waste in urban areas.

Local authorities seem to be doing more to tackle the issue of fly-tipping with 68% carrying out education programmes or campaigning, 65% enforcing current legislation, 55% identifying 'hot-spot' areas and restricting public access to these sites and 58% introducing community skip schemes in targeted areas. Again, in comparison, these show vast increases as in 1998 none of the initiatives had been implemented by more than 45% of authorities.

It is important to use these findings incorporating the perceptions of land managers along with information relating to the issues on the ground and the perceptions of the general public. The Local Environmental Quality Survey of England (LEQSE) illustrates that fly-tipping is found in relatively low proportions of sites throughout England, however, fly-tipping is an issue which in research with the general public is extremely important to them with regards to the quality of their local environment. Clearly, local authorities are doing more to solve the problem of fly-tipping and developing more efficient methods of clearing it and tackling methods to prevent it happening in the first place, however the more efficient authorities become at clearing it away the more acceptable it will appear to the public and the less offence it will cause.

In conclusion, more work is being carried out on fly-tipping than ever before amongst landowners and local authorities. The problem, however, is still growing and therefore the people who are doing it also need to be addressed and persuaded to change their behaviour. ENCAMS will continue to work with local authorities through its People & Places Programme but will also continue to carry out national campaigns targeted at the general public to change the behaviour, not just the attitudes, of these people who are continuing to lower the standard of the quality of the local environment for everyone else.

APPENDICES

Fly-Tipping Questionnaire
Local Authorities



Contact name	
Job title	
Authority name	
Address	
Telephone	
Email address	

Fly-tipping is defined as ‘the illegal deposit of any waste onto land, i.e. waste dumped or tipped on a site with no licence to accept waste’

The Environmental Protection Act section 33(1)a states ‘a person shall not deposit controlled waste, or knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited on any land unless and waste management licence authorising the deposit is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence’

INCIDENCE

1. How would you rate the issue of fly-tipping in your authority?

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Significant problem
- Major problem

2. How many fly-tipping incidences did your authority receive *complaints for* in the 2001/2002 financial year?

.....

3. What percentage of fly-tipping incidences in your authority fit into the following categories?

Waste measure	% of fly-tipping incidences
A bin bag of non-hazardous waste	
A pile of non-hazardous waste about the size of a car boot (up to 0.5m ³)	
A pile of non-hazardous waste (between 0.5m ³ and 50m ³)	
Clinical waste, oil drums, large amounts of asbestos sheets etc.	
Leaking drums of chemicals or broken asbestos	

4. From approximately *how many different locations* was fly-tipped waste removed during the 2001/2002 financial year?

.....

On how many *occasions* was fly-tipped waste collected?

.....

LOCATIONS

5. In which of the following *locations* have you found fly-tipping during the 2001/2002 financial year? Of these, which in your opinion are particularly problematic 'hot spot' areas? (Please tick as many boxes as necessary)

	Fly-tipping found In 2001/2002	Problem area (‘Hot spot’)
Derelict land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rivers/watercourses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Closed landfill sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outside of tips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Railway tracks/land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Private land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Verges of country lanes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urban back alleys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lay-bys	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify		

.....

.....

TYPE OF WASTE

6. Please rank the following types of fly-tipped waste from 1 to 9 for

- a) volume of waste collected
- b) frequency which waste type is found fly-tipped

where 1 = most frequently collected / greatest volume of waste
and 9 = least frequently collected / lowest volume of waste

Type of waste	a) volume of waste rank	b) collection frequency rank
Abandoned Vehicles		
Tyres & other automotive related items		
Asbestos (board/cement and fibrous)		
Small domestic (household bin bags)		
Bulky household (furniture, white goods, TVs etc)		
Green waste		
Building/construction waste		
Trade waste		

Other, please specify:

.....

ACTION TAKEN

7. Which of the following, if any, have you implemented in order to reduce fly-tipping in your authority? In your opinion, were they successful?

	Implemented			Successful	
	Yes	No	N/A	Yes	No
Community skip schemes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Introduction of CCTV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduced costs for commercial waste disposal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More civic amenity sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Education programmes/campaigning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enforcement of current legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Free bulky waste collection service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lowering/introduction of height barriers at tips	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Restricted access to fly-tipping hot spot areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. Please state further details of initiatives implemented and of their success/failure

9. Who, if anyone, have you worked with to improve the fly-tipping situation?
Please comment:

PROSECUTIONS

10. Have you carried out any prosecutions for fly-tipping throughout the 2001/2002 financial year?

Yes
No

If yes, continue, otherwise go to question 11

How many prosecutions have been carried out?

Of these, how many cases were taken to court?

Of those taken to court, how many were successful?

COST

11. How much money was spent dealing with fly-tipping in the 2001/2002 financial year?

.....

Are the following included in this spend?

	Yes	No
Gate fee at landfill site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of plant and machinery to collect waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of time spent collecting waste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cost of admin time to record incident and arrange disposal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Time taken to liase with Environment Agency where necessary	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Costs involved in bringing to prosecution	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Loss of Landfill Tax Credit	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, please specify		
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

12. Any additional comments:

Please tick if you are not willing to be contacted with regards to developing best practice information

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire

Please return by **14th March** to:

**Market Research Department, ENCAMS
Elizabeth House, The Pier, Wigan
WN3 4EX**

Fly-Tipping Questionnaire

Organisation name (adapted for each organisation)



Contact name	
Job title	
Address	
Telephone	
Email address	

Fly-tipping is defined as ‘the illegal deposit of any waste onto land, i.e. waste dumped or tipped on a site with no licence to accept waste’

The Environmental Protection Act section 33(1)a states ‘a person shall not deposit controlled waste, or knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited on any land unless and waste management licence authorising the deposit is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence’

INCIDENCE

1. How would you rate the issue of fly-tipping on your land?

No problem

Minor problem

Significant problem

Major problem

2. How many fly-tipping incidences did you receive *complaints for* in the 2001/2002 financial year?

.....

What percentage of fly-tipping incidences on your land fit into the following categories?

Waste measure	% of fly-tipping incidences
A bin bag of non-hazardous waste	
A pile of non-hazardous waste about the size of a car boot (up to 0.5m ³)	
A pile of non-hazardous waste (between 0.5m ³ and 50m ³)	
Clinical waste, oil drums, large amounts of asbestos sheets etc.	
Leaking drums of chemicals or broken asbestos	

3. From approximately *how many different locations* was fly-tipped waste removed during the 2001/2002 financial year?

.....

On how many *occasions* was fly-tipped waste collected?

.....

TYPE OF WASTE

4. Please rank the following types of fly-tipped waste from 1 to 9 for

- c) volume of waste collected
- d) frequency which waste type is found fly-tipped

where 1 = most frequently collected / greatest volume of waste
and 9 = least frequently collected / lowest volume of waste

Type of waste	a) volume of waste rank	b) collection frequency rank
Abandoned Vehicles		
Tyres & other automotive related items		
Asbestos (board/cement and fibrous)		
Small domestic (household bin bags)		
Bulky household (furniture, white goods, TVs etc)		
Green waste		
Building/construction waste		
Trade waste		

Other, please specify:

.....

ACTION TAKEN

6. Have you implemented anything in order to reduce fly-tipping on your land?

7. Who, if anyone, have you worked with to improve the fly-tipping situation?
Please comment:

COST

8. How much money was spent dealing with fly-tipping in the 2001/2002 financial year?

.....

Does this include indirect costs?

Yes No

9. What percentage of fly-tipping incidences are paid for by British Waterways, and what percentage by Local Authorities (or other organisation)?

Insert org name here	%
Local Authority	%
Other	%
.....	%
.....	%

10. Any additional comments:

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire

Please return by **21st February** to:

**Market Research Department, ENCAMS
Elizabeth House, The Pier, Wigan
WN3 4EX**

Appendix 3 Local Authority 'Other' Responses

A 'Other' locations in which fly-tipping was found

Public highway and footpath
Public highway, recycling bank areas.
Residential roads/highways
2 locations in this 1/2 mile of transfer station
Recycling Sites
Open farm land and country lanes
Adopted highway
Car parks/play areas.
Public open spaces.
Woodland
Rural gateways - hot spot, Recycling bring sites
Unmade definitive rights of way
Areas of public land
County Council grit stores. Entrances to bridleways.
Roads and pavements
Car parks
On the highway in urban areas.
Car parks
Bridleways
City Centre - by bins, car parks and recycling points.
Industrial Estates, Roadsides, Parks and play areas
Garage block

B 'Other' types of fly-tipped waste

Gas bottles
Gas bottles, caravans.
Fixed penalty fines

C 'Other' actions taken to reduce fly-tipping

Free bulky waste collection is for domestic properties only.
Court surveillance
Covert surveillance - successful. Bag trawling for evidence - successful
Publicity of bulky collection service.
Improve signage

D Further details of initiatives implemented

❖ Only real success we have had is to get better at picking up fly-tips - we have introduced 2 teams - one for dealing with gateways and one for dealing with other areas. Our fly-tipping response is now down to 1 day. The actual numbers of fly-tips are ever increasing. Since we have recorded fly-tip information better (Sept 02 figure has increased approximately x 3)
❖ New deal for the Communities Funding will be financing a "Litter Hit Squad" in an area of the town that suffers with fly-tipping. This will commence in May 2003. The launch of the scheme could link into the launch of your national campaign. Please contact me for further details on how the scheme will operate.
❖ The enforced involvement of landowners to adequately secure sites. Employment of part time staff to deal exclusively with litter problems. Quick detection and resolution of waste sites.
❖ Effective monitoring to keep sites clear.
❖ Work alongside other organisations e.g. Forestry Service and Department of Agriculture to monitor sites, try to find identification in fly-tipping waste. Working jointly with them to clear sites.
❖ Public exhibitions only recently started because as yet unsure if they are successful or not.
❖ Working with various community groups regarding clean ups. Invite focus groups to meet with council bodies. Identify various problem areas throughout the District and work close with Housing Executive.
❖ Local skip areas for C/A tipping free C/A service for household goods.
❖ Genuine people use these facilities but because of charges on local council tips - builders, hawkers.
❖ Physical barriers put in place i.e. Large rocks/barriers.
❖ We attempted to get a joint LA, EA and Police operation in place to stop suspicious vehicles and check paper work.
❖ Whilst the Police were more than willing to assist the EA were less than helpful.
❖ XXX Council has joined forces with the other Borough Councils in Leicestershire forming the Leicester Tipping Action Group. To jointly solve some of the problems.
❖ A problematic hot spot area was identified for dumping of fly-tipped waste and particularly the abandonment of vehicles (30+ cars) from anti-social activities. From working in partnership with other authorities (see below). The area was cleared of all waste and all access to site blocked preventing any further dumping of waste. The project was a success. To date no cars or waste has since been dumped.
❖ Barriers put in place at entrances to tracks into private woodland.
❖ Education in schools about the law regarding fly-tipping. Giving advice to general public on how they can reduce problem of flytopping through awareness in their area.
❖ Working with community police source through various campaigns, using media to get message across - success very limited and time consuming.
❖ Free fridge and freezer collections and all bulky collections free for the disabled - fewer miles fridge's being dumped than we would otherwise expect.
❖ Surveillance carried out by staff on areas of 'hot spots'.
❖ Implemented paper/glass collection service to reduce amount in wheeled bins and therefore reduce possibility of fly-tipping of excess refuse.
❖ Purchase of chewing gum removal machine, has capacity to remove chewing gum, graffiti i.e. sterilise toilet blocks.
❖ New litter bins put into hot spots where applicable re. placement of old and redundant litter bin programme. Setting up of community wardens, within parish and district councils.
❖ Website and e-mail facilities.
❖ Regular clearance of problem estates which clearance involves community groups.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Liaison with community groups to prebook/preplan bulky collection service. ❖ Regular cleansing of known public areas. ❖ Programmed cleanings for specific location by charitable status organisations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Introduction of a free garden waste collection service for six months of the year. This has proved to be very popular.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Back street black bag dumping has been a major problem. January 2003 enforcement and education initiative commenced with the introduction of fixed penalty notices following door step interviews and warning letters. ❖ The findings are encouraging, but failure to pay may cause problems with our legal services. I will inform ENCAMS through People & Places meetings how the initiative unfolds during the year.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Set up the fly-tipping action group (FLAG). FLAG comprises 16 organisations e.g. Police, Environment Agency, City Council and others. Details can be found at www.flagsite.org. The group carried out several public consultations to find out why people fly-tipped.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Subsidise collection of fridge's cost. ❖ CCTV in town centre car parks has reduced fly-tipping in these locations. ❖ Prompt clearance of fly-tipping prevents further dumping. ❖ Publicity in council newspaper and local press. ❖ Would like to do more with the Environment Agency. ❖ Joint operations with Police on abandoned cars.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Use of private investigation company for surveillance. ❖ Whilst the surveillance was successful, the resulting identification of vehicle owners was a failure.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Multi Agency vehicle checks held with Police, Environment Agency, and Ministry of Transport and Environment Agency. Targeting carriers of waste very successful. 25 vehicles checked 2 impounded all other had one offence or more. ❖ Monthly meetings with other local districts and county, purchasing mobile CCTV Unit. Increasing education and publicity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Signage warning against fly-tipping and that the area is under camera surveillance to be installed in known hotspots in near future. Also greater use of camera surveillance anticipated.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Prosecuting letters to traders who fly-tip. Very much a success, now an ongoing exercise.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fly-tipping ❖ Hotspot targeting ❖ Enforcement strategy - just launched ❖ Alleygator Scheme - A programme to encourage private land owners to gate off access roads - effective where implemented.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Neighbourhood Environmental Teams. ❖ Evaluation incomplete but looms successful.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In current financial year (only recently set up). Litter hot line with additional operative and truck as rapid response unit - too early to comment.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Writing to suspected fly-tippers warning them of their responsibilities of disposal of waste and fines they can incur if prosecuted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The authority has only become proactive in this area of work within the last six months with the appointment of an Enforcement Officer whose key responsibility is to implement many of the initiatives suggested in question 7 above.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Targeted problem back street areas for fly-tipping with a Clean Start Initiative based on education enforcement and clearance - worked well.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fly-tipping initiative implemented last November 2002 jointly with SEPA, Central Scotland Police, XXX Council. The initiative was implemented to raise awareness of fly-tipping. Police stopped a total of 86 vans, lorries and cars within Clackmannanshire. SEPA checked for waste carriers and we advised of routes for disposal.

❖ Partnership with Nexus/Police produced leaflets regarding detrimental effects of fly-tipping communication unit set up so residents were made aware of who to contact. Reasonably successful, gained good publicity from the media including "Radio XXX".
❖ Meetings with students and private landlords, again, partial success. ❖ Limited publicity issues in local press.
❖ The introduction of a Rapid Response Team to promptly respond to fly-tipping complaints efficiently and effectively. On many occasions fly-tipping waste is being uplifted on the same day as the complaint was received. ❖ Partnership with Tayside Police and the Private Sector to uplift abandoned cars timely. On occasions vehicles are being uplifted on the same day as the complaint was received.
❖ XXX Borough Council are currently involved in a number of initiatives and projects (many are partnership proposals):- ❖ Kent Waste Forum Working Group - currently developing a county-wide action plan. ❖ Local Authority/Local Environment Agency Forum - developing improved communications, protocols & procedures. ❖ ENCAMS Pathfinder project - preparing a good practice guide on use of CCTV in tackling fly-tipping. ❖ Cleaner Borough Campaign - recently developed strategy and action plan, Campaign will be launched in April 2003. ❖ 5. Street Scene Initiatives - developing a corporate approach with several initiatives being piloted with effect from April 2003.
❖ 325 fixed penalty introduced - partially successful.
❖ Bring out your rubbish days - free collection of bulky waste from streets selected by Area Panels. ❖ Support for community clean-ups. ❖ Environment Week's (during May) to raise public awareness and increase public involvement ❖ 4. The Council has entered into a local Public Service Agreement to improve standards in dealing with fly-tipping. This involves faster removal of tipping and preventive action using 4 Environment Wardens. The EW's have also enabled more work on litter enforcement. Covert surveillance is being tried with the Police but this is currently not successful and improvements are being examined.
❖ In the last year introduction of Fixed Penalty Notices (£50) for minor fly-tipping offences such as contained/uncontained garden waste. Both with limited success as we develop skills but there it has reduced/removed fly-tipping in some neighbourhoods. ❖ Also Fixed Penalty Notices for early bagging out of sacks of domestic waste between weekly collections (we operate a refuse boundary collection, but some residents dump sacks of domestic waste on highway land).
❖ Partnership with Environment Agency Officers who have been authorised to issue fixed penalties. Talks to school children - 200/03 - 24 talks/2000 children on good citizenship including anti-littering.
❖ Programme of blocking off (where possible) fly-tipping hot spots. Using local newspaper as a medium to put across the message to fly-tippers - we will prosecute. ❖ Posters in local housing offices warning against fly-tipping and offering the Council collection service for bulky items. ❖ All of the above assist in reducing fly-tipping.
❖ Clean up campaigns with local community. Appear to be a success in some areas. ❖ Covert camera scheme running. I will let you know
❖ XXX Council have been pro-active in developing a partnership within Leicestershire called CLEAN (Clean Leicestershire's Environment and Neighbourhood). ❖ CLEAN received a small amount of funding from the Environment Agency to undertake a scoping study on the scale of fly-tipping in the county last year. A co-ordinator is currently updating this study and applying for further funding.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CLEAN aims to deliver both an education and awareness campaign and an enforcement team to reduce the incidence of fly-tipping in the county. ❖ CLEAN's partners include all the local authorities in Leicestershire, The Environment Agency, Leicestershire Constabulary, XXX Council and ENCAMS. ❖ PACE training has been provided by Leicestershire Constabulary. ❖ The next steering group meeting will take place in April. ❖ XXX Council also has a Litter Enforcement Officer who is available to pursue individuals suspected of fly-tipping. He has also been able to raise the profile of fly-tipping in the local press.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ None as yet besides a team employed to provide a quick response to fly-tipping. The current response time is less than one day. We are in the process of implementing a fly-tipping reduction plan where we will look at all aspects of reducing the problem.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recently purchased surveillance camera will be put into use at various locations. There will be associated publicity. ❖ Questionnaires and increased promotion of commercial waste collection scheme.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Litter Warden has been employed since February 2000 so that the council can react quicker to complaints/reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Leaflets drops and notices advertising of penalties for dumping, problems caused, other disposal facilities etc. ❖ Expansion of Saturday morning 'crunch' service for residents to dispose of bulky waste. ❖ Special collection service was free, now £6.00 for up to 5 items, no charge to residents on benefits. ❖ 4. Large recycling centre for most recyclables and green waste.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Enforcement: By the introduction of Enforcement Wardens to deal with fly-tipping, abandonment of waste and abandoned vehicles. Extensive inspection programme for traders to ensure that adequate disposal arrangements are in place.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Alley gates to prevent access to 'unregistered' land behind properties. Very successful. ❖ Please read attached.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We have a team dedicated to litter/fly-tipping complaint response. Known fly-tipping sites are inspected/cleaned weekly.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Work in partnership with Angel Drugs Project whereby used needles are exchanged for new. Old needles are collected at our expense. Successful because dumped used drug works are reduced. Free hazardous waste collections for residents. Fly-tipped hazardous waste is minimised.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fly-tipping is one of our performance indicators giving a 2 hour response time for smaller items. Large scale fly-tipping i.e. full loads take longer to organise removal.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ XXX Council has conducted a comprehensive education programme in the local schools and have stepped up their campaign. Where rubbish is tipped we will check the material for any indication of the offender and where letters or invoices carry an individuals name we will approach them about the incident.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recent appointment of Education/Enforcement Officer - positive response from schools and other departments and contact with other councils. Raised profile of problem in media. Too early to see actual decline in number of fly-tipping.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Clean Streets Initiative. Introduction of fly-tipping warning signs/presence of covert surveillance equipment in fly-tipping hotspots. ❖ A reduction in the number of fly-tips dumped in hotspot locations has been achieved.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Working Group/Panel set up with Councillors to investigate fly-tipping etc. reasons for etc and to produce recommendations in an effort to reduce fly-tipping incidents and complaints.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Warning notices have been erected on trees in quiet country lanes, where most fly-tipping occurs. It is too early to assess the success of this initiative.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We have taken a pro-active approach with regards to fly-tipping, we are carrying out regular checks/members of all known fly-tipping hotspots. ❖ The policing of the hot spot's here sent a message all saying we are looking at all the

<p>problem areas, so give it time you will be caught.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The local press and of course the local community have been very supportive. We have also extended our Just Bin It! Campaign highlighting local areas in need of litter picking or removal of dumped waste in open spaces.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If regular fly-tip patrol of known sites. Where possible restrictions to prevent access to land i.e. barrier, ditches, , fences etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Street sweeping crews searching for evidence/taking photos/providing witness statements to enable prosecutions to be pursued.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fly-tipping campaigns spring/autumn 2002. Joint operation with SEPA central Police and Local Authorities. Very successful for highlighting fly-tip publicity. ❖ Community Council's activity weekend morning's 3 hours with car/Local Authority uplifts. Very successful repeated exercises.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ A free bulky waste collection service is available to residents who don't live within a mile radius of a skip site. Collections are made from each area on a monthly basis. ❖ We operate a community skip scheme at 4 sites in authority. There are permanent skips at our Civic Amenity site. All of our skips are manned and used greatly by our residents
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Letters sent out to private landlords, people who leave waste on land adjacent to their properties. The letters act as notice for the intention to prosecute. Very effective getting fly-tipping removed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Waste carrier initiative - local media - success ❖ Limited school education (litter) - N/A ❖ Commercial vehicle ban - success ❖ (civic amenity site) ❖ City centre commercial waste programme - success
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ During May 2001, two initiatives were implemented. The first, in partnership with the Environment Agency, required all tyre fitting companies to complete a Duty of Care Questionnaire. This made companies aware of their requirements and that we are actively monitoring for rogue companies. ❖ The second was the distributing of pocket cards with information on reporting fly-tipping. They were sent to ward members, parish and town councillors, residents association, drainage boards and many other relevant organisations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Officers designated to market/sell commercial refuse collection services. Enforcement Officers designated to react to Duty of Care offences by commercial refuse producers. ❖ Advertising campaign with Freephone number for reporting incidents - not successful. ❖ Surveillance of hot spots in conjunction with Police and SEPA - successful in apprehending offenders. ❖ Restricting access to fly-tipping sites - successful
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Continuing adoption of CIMS programme for street sweeping etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In certain areas of the city, agreements have been reached where waste collections are carried out on a higher frequency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Local SEPA initiatives at present gathering information from XX, XX & XX Council on incidents of fly-tipping to evaluate type of waste, location of hot spots. ❖ Thereafter it is proposed to target enforcement action.

E Who have Local Authorities worked with to improve the fly-tipping situation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Have introduced a hot-line for all street scene issues so members of public/parish councils can refer through to hit squads to deal with. Worked with Highways Agencies to close problem lay-bys.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Retail Park Land Management Company. Fixing of fences to barriers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Surveillance forms and LBC, CCTV control room. Residents groups, media, local press.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Environment Agency.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Close liaison with works staff at Council. Also statutory undertakers i.e. Housing

Executive, Schools and Community Groups.
❖ Environmental Health Service
❖ Local community association, Chamber of Commerce, Farmers and landowners
❖ Press, Landowners
❖ Operational Services and Cleansing Department. Forestry Department, local Landowners, local press, local community groups, councils, fast food vendors.
❖ Some of the above – Environmental Health.
❖ Nothing identified yet, but future programme of education of public and visit to schools hopefully will help to stop some dumping. New Enforcement Officer has just been employed. So prosecutions will take place in future.
❖ Crime and disorder partnership
❖ Environment Agency, Lincolnshire Police.
❖ Environment Agency staff at Newcastle are assisting to try to identify and catch persistent offenders and will visit business were evidence points to involvement in fly-tipping.
❖ Worked with local parish councils who advise us quickly of fly-tipping incidents + peak park and county council rangers private landowners. Offer advice + take action when required.
❖ County Council/Environment Agency.
❖ Worked in partnership with neighbouring authorities (XX City Council), private land owners including waste management company (Onyx).
❖ SEPA, private landlord.
❖ Use of Criminal Justice Squad to help clean up environment. Introduction of 8am?/lock watch to help get local community involved in surrounding local area.
❖ Metropolitan Police - Joint Enforcement Operations. Residents' Groups/Association - Community Involvement to highway problem/cost/street warden scheme. Private sector - security, CCTV consultant.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Waste enforcement team liasing closely with Police and other enforcement agencies.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Probation Service on projects to remove items of fly-tipping.
❖ County Council, Environment Agency + ENCAMS.
❖ Community Groups
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Environment Agency have been involved in some fly-tipping incidents and commercial waste dumped in back streets. Area forum groups and community groups are showing an interest.
❖ Police - not successful
❖ Environment Agency Environmental Health Officers
❖ The Police, Environment Agency, Rail Track, Residential Groups they are members of the Fly-tipping Action Group.
❖ Private land owners. Highway Authority.
❖ Police - abandoned vehicles - good co-operation. Environment Agency - could do better.
❖ XX County Council. Environment Agency.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ All above and County Council.
❖ Other Local Authorities. Environment Agency.
❖ Environment Agency partnership working to try and get a successful prosecution.
❖ Environment Agency. Police
❖ Environment Agency - have tried to include in Enforcement Group, but group has not flourished because of lack of attendees from both above and from Local Authorities.
❖ We work with the local Police and Environment Agency.

❖ Local papers.
❖ Local Press/local Police.
❖ Environment Agency/County Council.
❖ Other departments within the authority, councillors, residents associations, ENCAMS and the Environment Agency.
❖ SEPA Housing Services.
❖ Residents and farmers.
❖ Environment Agency has liaised on specific incidents and we hope to forge even closer links, with the possibility of joint proactive operations regarding certain hotspots in the near future.
❖ E.A - best of intentions, but they didn't follow things through.
❖ Worked jointly with Land Services and Ranger Service. Countryside Rangers have produced a small notice for countryside walkways advising members of the public not to dispose of garden waste and gives routes of disposal.
❖ Nexus, Northumbria Police, Environment Agency Internal Council Departments.
❖ Local area panels. Parks and Open Spaces Department, Chester City Council. Environmental Protection Team - Community Rangers.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Good working relationship with Environment Agency. Local tyre shredding facility. Housing Associations.
❖ Involvement with SEPA and other adjoining Local Authorities to develop a Tayside fly-tipping action plan (at early stage of development). Recently became partner in Keep Scotland Beautiful People and Places Programme.
❖ Environment Agency. Neighbourhood Wardens/Area Co-ordination.
❖ SEPA) Surveillance of problem sites. Police
❖ South Yorkshire Policy, Tenants/residents groups, ENCAMS, Environment Agency, Onyx (Waste Management Contractor), Educational establishments and Local Media.
❖ None at present but partnership links to be forged with Parks & Amenities to tackle fly-tipping in woodlands.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Fly-tipping protocol agreed for Kent.
❖ Environment Agency, Neighbourhood Councils, Cleveland Police and various Residents Groups.
❖ Environment Agency, Housing Associations and local landowners, with limited success.
❖ Clean up campaigns involving the Police, Fire Brigade and local community.
❖ Currently working with South XXX District Council to do a joint campaign.
❖ EA. & Wastecare GB Ltd
❖ Environment Agency, Local Authorities & County Council, Leicestershire Constabulary and ENCAMS.
❖ Working with landowners to fence off areas of fly-tipping. Working with NIHE Residents Association.
❖ Environment Agency - we collect evidence, take photos pass information to EA. Agency contacts address in evidence and attempt to prosecute.
❖ Environment Agency - Tyre campaign.
❖ County Council to stop up some disused stretches of road.
❖ Environment Agency - but they seem to have no resources for small scale dumping and are only able to deal with large commercial dumping problems.
❖ Liaison with SEPA, including protocol for dealing with fly-tipping
❖ Environmental Education Officers – Schools, School children, public re. Blue Bin Scheme. Local businesses. Police to reduce speed up clearance of abandoned vehicles.
❖ County Council to fence off several problem areas.
❖ Environment Agency

❖ XX County Council Waste Partnership.
❖ Select Committee style received via members and experts/evidence from other council's etc.
❖ Our waste contractor - re prevention Chamber of Commerce re. education. NRF funding for gates.
❖ The EA were not really interested. Working well with local trading estate using CCTV.
❖ We regularly report fly-tipping to SEPA particularly on private land. However, we have found that SEPA is some what less than keen to get involved.
❖ Cleansing Services Ltd our Joint Venture Partner for the provision of refuse collection services. Angel Drugs to minimise used drug works on the highway. Housing Associations and Council's Housing Department on measures to prevent fly-tipping.
❖ County Council - Environment Agency.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Local Community Groups, local Councillors, local schools and local angling clubs as well as private individuals, farmers and other local authorities.
❖ Working with partners in Leicestershire Country wide initiative. CLEAN (Clean Leicestershire's Environments and Neighbourhoods). Funding from Environment Agency at present extended to 31/3/03.
❖ Police for abandoned vehicles. Environment Agency if culprit details obtained.
❖ Local Housing Association.
❖ Councillors, Environment Agency, Residents Associations, Registered Social Landlords.
❖ Environment Agency. Police
❖ We are currently working with the local Environment Agency Office in order to secure prosecutions.
❖ Council housing section
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Environment Agency - CCTV monitoring.
❖ XXX Hills Watch - Eyes and ears on the ground exchange information for prosecution cases. Housing Executive, Landowners various. Persuade landowners to secure property reduce/eliminate fly-tipping volumes. DoE planning - establish planning permission
❖ No comment
❖ Environment Agency. Police
❖ Environment Agency - introduction of cameras unsuccessful. Landowners - most helpful. Public rights of way - useless.
❖ Landowners, Parish Council and Environment Agency.
❖ We have been working closely with the EA, we have been able to bring 4 fly-tippers to Court as from January 02 - January 03. The Authority has now taken on partners to provide a community recycling sites, this has started to stem the flow of localised fly
❖ Police, Fire Service & Schools.
❖ Our Environmental Protection Team and the Environment Agency.
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ SEPA, Central Sections Police, Com/Councils, Landowners and Youth Groups.
❖ Comprehensive education programme delivered to community groups/schools etc
❖ XXX Waste Management Forum - Fly-tipping Sub Group.
❖ Housing Trust, Police.
❖ Community wardens, Environmental Health, Police, Planning, Fire Brigade, Legal, Environment Agency, Local media, Neighbourhood Watch, Schools & other local authorities.
❖ Environment Agency ran a tyre campaign.
❖ Parish Councils - Environment Agency.
❖ Direct contact with local residents in streets which are frequently the subject of fly dumping of domestic refuse. Liaison with local Housing Association and Community

Police. Police/Citywatch (CCTC/SEPA/Local Comm).
❖ Scottish Environment Protection Agency.
❖ ENCAMS group for recycling. Loch community groups and community planning partners, Police.
❖ Farmers, Police, EA, Parish Councils, Parish Liaison Groups AND Other Local Councils Officers
❖ SEPA

F Any additional comments

❖ Unless legislation changes are made to encourage people to dispose of refuse properly i.e. reduce charges, provide sites there will always be sections of the community who will not pay/dump rubbish, leaving the rest of the community through the Councils to pay for removal. Need to encourage recycling for all types of materials at sites or will get more and more dumping. Enforcement that targets individuals will not work.
❖ The introduction of a recycled waste collection on alternate weeks instead of normal household collection has had an adverse effect on the frequency and volume of small isolated incidents. Large scale fly-tipping is minimal and usually easy to detect and clear, however agricultural waste and builders waste represents our main concern and is noticeable by its quantity.
❖ More prosecutions will take place to show general public and fly-tipping will not be tolerated. More community skip schemes must be in place to cover all areas of the council. Free tipping for general public of landfill sites will help.
❖ The Environment Agency have very little interest in our biggest problem which is the fly-tipping of green waste. Without their assistance there is very little a District Authority can do.
❖ As a WDA our own involvement in fly-tipping is to pass one complaints and pick up the landfill costs. To this end the District Councils can identify fly-tipped waste at the point of disposal for us to quantify the problem. This system was set up in 2001/2002 and therefore quantities will be on the low side as districts take up the option to? Each load separately from say - street sweeping. The system was implemented to comply with best value roles, which exclude fly-tipping from household waste.
❖ Lack of evidence to enable formal action against offenders is a problem.
❖ The information given is based on incidences of fly-tipping, which I have been informed about. In some cases small quantities would be collected by litter patrol of refuse collection which I would not be informed of.
❖ Enforcement team formed October 2001, hence only one prosecution.
❖ Substantial progress made in 2002/03. Considerable increase in number of enforcement actions taken.
❖ Always check contents of fly-tipping refuse in an attempt to locate person responsible. However not successful as persons that have usually moved away.
❖ Costs specified in Question 11 relate specifically to incidents where large scale commercial fly-tipping has necessitated the hiring of specialist vehicles and paying for disposal of collected waste from these incidents. It also covers all asbestos, tyres and special waste incidents where contractors have worked on behalf of the Council in clean up operations.
❖ All small scale incidents of fly-tipping are collected by regular in-house cleansing activity with regular vehicles and cleansing staff. Cost of disposal of these smaller amounts is met by the County Council as such waste material is treated as household waste for the purposes of disposal. This is because it is impossible to separately resource regular street cleansing (where waste arisings are classified as household waste) from removal of fly-tipped commercial waste (where waste arisings should strictly be classified as not household waste). Schedules of regular cleansing work combine proactive (cleansing/litter picking) and reactive (fly-tip removal) tasks and the nature of the waste

<p>material reported as fly-tipped is not always apparent until operatives are in attendance. It would be wasteful of resources at that point to identify material as originating from a commercial activity and arranging for alternative collection and disposal in order that separate audit trails were maintained for household and commercial waste arisings!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The law therefore needs to be changed on this issue such that where two tier local authorities exist, costs of disposal of any fly-tipped material collected by a waste collection authority are met in full by the waste disposal authority! Powers should then be given for a WDA to recoup this expense following successful conviction of the fly-tippers by any regulatory authority. Currently the Disposal Authority merely has a duty to provide disposal facilities for all controlled waste collected by a Collection Authority, but only to meet the cost of disposing of the household waste fraction of this controlled waste.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ More needs to be done to enforce the registration of waste carriers, such as vehicle spot checks. End of life vehicles legislation needs to be clarified.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ After abandoned cars, greatest amount of fly-tips from small builders/landscapers - brought about by increased cost of disposal?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Records of fly-tipping are for relevant land, e.g. public highways, council land. Fly-tips are defined as loose or bagged building materials, rubble, soil etc in large quantities exceeding 3 cubic metres.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ On the whole we remove fly-tip's quickly but we seem to have a problem with large scale 3.5 tonne and tippers dumping significant tonnages in the middle of the road.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ XXX is a large rural area of 200sq miles and no fly-tipping down country lanes etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Unfortunately our liaison with the Police and Environment Agency has not yielded any prosecutions which we believe would pose a significant deterrent to potential fly-tippers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ In addition, more stringent controls on what can be accepted at our District Household Waste Sites and the EU Landfill Directive has prevented householders "easily" disposing of certain waste and encouraged some to fly-tip.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ This figure includes fly-tipping that is over 5 bags and/or fly-tipping on private land. It does not include fly-tipping on the public highway that is less than 5 bags as the cost of this is included in the street cleansing contract.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Lack of enforcement and training not enough liaison, with Environment Agency and follow up on fly-tippers. Environment Agency overstretched.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ We are currently involved in a range of initiatives to assist in tackling the fly-tipping problem (see 8 above).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 2. In October 2001 we changed our system for recording fly-tipping incidents and now have more accurate records of each incident. Prior to this date, some of the smaller scale incidents were included in our "Hit Squad" response unit figure and not separately logged.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Any guidance, support, partnership working or best practice to effectively reduce/eradicate fly-tipping would be welcome. Similarly we are willing to provide support/assistance/information to other partners.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Street cleansing staff would often deal with 'small clean ups' and this is never coded in costs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ The majority of fly-tipped waste in XXX comes from domestic properties in the New Town Area of the District. This takes the form of bin bags being deposited on the streets well in advance of the day of collection.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Even though most dumping is on Council estates enforcement is virtually impossible because of anonymity of materials, Our quick clearance response seems to encourage more dumping and discourages genuine residents going to trouble of arranging and possibly paying for special collection service or waiting for 'crunch' service in their area or travelling to Civic Amenity Sites.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Councils need more powers to prosecute offenders. At the moment it is virtually impossible to get a prosecution without a witness who is prepared to testify. There should be a high profile litter campaign rather like the wake up to waste campaign. More

funding should be available to local authorities to produce anti-litter information.

- ❖ XXX Council are open to any positive support or advice that will help to stem the flow of fly-tipping. We already link with other local authorities in our area, we meet as often as time allows.
- ❖ We also attend and support our part of the Waste Minimisation Forum.
- ❖ Some Police consider fly-tipping a low priority.
- ❖ This Council is currently in the process of setting up an enforcement team to deal specifically with fly-tipping, littering, vehicles, graffiti and dogs. A 24 hour/7 day a week hotline is also to be introduced.

Appendix 4 Organisation's 'Other' Responses

A 'Other' types of waste fly-tipped

❖ shopping trolley
❖ Old barriers and engine oil from boats
❖ Shopping trolleys
❖ Fridge's/Meat
❖ Gas Cylinders
❖ shopping trolleys, wheelie bins, animal carcasses, commercial wheelie bins
❖ Caravans and Boats
❖ Shopping trolleys
❖ General litter, bottles, cans, packaging, low volume, frequent collection.
❖ Dog waste along towpaths
❖ Gas Bottles
❖ Animal carcasses, gas bottles, fire extinguishers, car batteries
❖ Litter pick around car parks - spent condoms, beer bottles, nappies, dog mess bags and needles.
❖ Gas bottles, mattresses, posters, contents from an old peoples home
❖ Bottles/drink cans/snack packets. This is a continuous problem.
❖ Large quantity green garden waste not collected.
❖ Shopping trolleys found in the river.
❖ Local Authority collect tipped items quite quickly once reported.
❖ Not affected as yet by above.
❖ Litter
❖ Contents of freezer
❖ Fridge's
❖ Car batteries
❖ Beer cans, McDonalds wrappers,
❖ Tree felling and toppings
❖ Most of it is not collected.
❖ Content of a freezer 3 bags.
❖ Empty gas bottles
❖ Only A & E collected 50
❖ Bottles, paper
❖ Bottles and tins
❖ Soot, drink cans, polystyrene packaging, fast food packaging, crisp packets - all thrown from car windows.
❖ General litter.
❖ Parts of vehicles
❖ deer heads/skins bird remains
❖ We quite frequently have bags of household garden waste tipped and on odd occasions, small amounts of building waste. I remove the bag, and spillage and put our household collection.
❖ Fridge's, dead dog (lurcher) dead foal (heavy type)
❖ We get a lot of rubbish thrown into our fields as we are beside a main road.
❖ We had 2 cars and various waste mostly mixed evenly between waste, bulky household stuff and building construction.
❖ Fridge's.
❖ kids toys
❖ Nothing is regularly collected, green waste moved by people dumping as found who did

it. Building waste moved by a neighbour.
❖ Disposal nappies/family pet ie. dogs/cats.
❖ No tipping is collected - we have to pick up and dispose.
❖ Observed
❖ Paper and cans etc. thrown from cars.
❖ Hedges used as toilet.
❖ Gas bottles, mattresses and other contents from an old people's home.
❖ Dead horse.
❖ Smashed up caravan
❖ Fridge's
❖ Bottles and cans
❖ Large lorry loads of construction site waste tipped in gateway. Also small builder's refuse/garden waste. Wheelie bins (4) full of bottles on one occasion.
❖ Gas cylinders.
❖ Especially plastic gathering and large garden hedge trimmings.
❖ Most of the rubbish is garden waste, including rose cuttings and branches. Occasionally tyres, mattresses, fridge's and boxes.
❖ 1 horse.
❖ Chip cartons/paper, popcans and bottles.
❖ Calor gas/bottles/cans
❖ At times we have to deal with dumped dead animals

B What has been implemented to reduce fly-tipping

❖ Education has an important part to play
❖ Erected 2 gates in 2 areas of fly-tipping
❖ Discuss "hot spot sites" with environment agency
❖ Preventative barriers
❖ Signage
❖ Local community
❖ Access restrictions
❖ Gate off regular incidents
❖ Change from open 8m skips to 1100 litre wheelie bins kept in locked compound(boaters have key to access)
❖ Gates and Bollards to prevent vehicle access
❖ Signage
❖ Barriers in places
❖ Continual Debris Removal Programme
❖ Some commonly education visits
❖ Volunteer Clean up campaigns
❖ Barriers/fencing
❖ approaches to local authorities
❖ Put out no tipping signs in problem areas and clearing away rubbish as soon as possible.
❖ Yes
❖ Installation of height barriers
❖ Access barriers onto BW land
❖ Signage
❖ Yes - marked for BW use only
❖ Fly-tipping on the Lancaster Canal is widespread in urban areas and ranges from bin bags full of domestic waste through to tyres, furniture, and garden rubbish. Due to the nature of the canal, water flow etc, it is difficult to determine where tipping occurs.

❖	Mercifully, not a significant problem,
❖	Regular clearance. Restricted some entrances to estate.
❖	Locked gates on access tracks.
❖	Car parks are opened up and made visible so that fly-tippers can't hide in corners. Buskers removed from car park perimeter. Camera installed by EA at Holmwood Common for a trial period. Nothing recorded during trial (2 weeks).
❖	Lock gates/patrols more often.
❖	Gates with locks on all non public access routes.
❖	Heavy timber around parking areas to keep vehicles confined to well defined visible areas.
❖	Access onto a common with frequent abandoned vehicles is being considered. Looking into restricting access to cars from car parks onto common tracks by means of a physical barrier of some sort.
❖	Gates on field openings. These were recently stolen?
❖	Vigilance
❖	We have welded gates shut. Installed gates when they weren't previously and placed soil banks in areas to prevent vehicles backing into areas.
❖	Try to catch or trace culprits, and contact Council to remove it and go after/prosecute the offender.
❖	Installed - locked barriers/gates/bins/skips
❖	Put barriers in. Environmental Service Officer liaises with factories to reduce waste. Raise awareness with householders where problem areas are highlighted. Signage, Enforcement Officer contacted.
❖	Restricted access to off road sites to prevent vehicular access.
❖	Put up notices.
❖	Blocking off by lay-bys.
❖	National Trust bylaws could be enforced.
❖	Signs at most/all of our sites in N. Antrim indicate that they are in some way special and protected this might discourage some tipping.
❖	Provision of litter and recycling bins in all car parks.
❖	Isolated lanes have been closed by barriers and rocks to prevent fly-tipping that leaves cars and people exposed on the main road. Other sites are isolated and difficult to close off.
❖	Regular car park litter patrol. Top car park - hedge reduced in height to deter activities.
❖	Staff presence
❖	Local awareness at nearby villages.
❖	Yes, gates which are closed between 6.30 & 7.00pm evenings and re-opened at 7.00am every morning. The one burnt out vehicle was in a parking area at the entrance to our site.
❖	Gates locked/signs
❖	Replaced and strengthened fencing.
❖	No tipping signs
❖	Articles in local papers
❖	Fencing proposal areas
❖	Regular patrols
❖	Asked local people to report incidents - car registration numbers.
❖	Property is gated/barriers, when these are closed the waste is dumped adjacent to the gateway.
❖	Preventing access to certain areas.
❖	Large skip type bins in main car park and residents car park. Recycling bins in resident's car park. Have removed small litter bins to encourage people to take small items of litter home.
❖	We erected gates close to the road edges.

❖ In a popular tipping site we have left a large ugly broken trailer.
❖ It is all roadside tipping.
❖ Locking gates
❖ Six foot high fencing
❖ Litter/waste "breeds"
❖ Clear it immediately
❖ Fence of waste area.
❖ Fields now used as set aside.
❖ Blocked all gate ways.
❖ warning signs are posted at all access roads leading to property warning of the penalties of tipping waste.
❖ Installing signs. Liaising with the community. Have a voluntary warden's scheme. Remove fly-tipping waste as soon as possible.
❖ Nothing as yet apart from increased warden patrols to known local hot spots and immediate removal of fly-tipped waste to avoid sending the message to other fly-tippers that fly-tipping is accepted and not cleared promptly.
❖ Keep gates closed and locked if needed.
❖ No - most fly-tipping is small quantity dumped in gateways or thrown over hedges.
❖ We have tried to make access less easy but it is impossible to stop people if they are really intent on dumping rubbish.
❖ Nothing other than keeping areas clean as rubbish encourages rubbish.
❖ Have tried but waste fly-tipping increases.
❖ Not possible - happens at roadside entrance to farm.
❖ Dug ditches in roadside verges. Gates field openings onto road to avoid lay-bys. Protected gates and field/woodland openings with farm implements/blocks of concrete/logs/erected fencing. Padlocked gates. Source rubbish and reported to Police.
❖ Certain gateways/farm tracks have been blocked off.
❖ Temporary blocking of bridleway to motorised traffic (whilst still permitting passage for riders and pedestrians)
❖ In co-operation with the XXX District Council, a small land was create and my gateway are not permanently blocked except when we temporarily dig the entrance clear. These are our main road gates, the gate having been stole on the A413.
❖ mowed verge
❖ Attempting to get all the regulatory authorities together at a meeting to raise the profile of the problems in the areas.
❖ Fences across gateways, open ditches, some effect but they only find somewhere else to drop it.
❖ Not as yet, but sign are due to go up. Fly-tipping has now become more frequent
❖ Gates
❖ I have constructed 3 lockable barriers off either end of a farm track, plus a hard standing area where we tip sugar beet. This has prevented fly-tipping on part of my land but it has only shifted the problem elsewhere, some if it being my land, some not.
❖ Locked field gates
❖ Considered placing height restrictions on car parks will barriers to deter high vehicles
❖ One includes a public highway. Regular wardening patrols and Police checks.
❖ Rapid removal
❖ No
❖ Access is strictly controlled anyway and is only possible by 4 x 4 vehicles.
❖ Litter bins installed on Chesterfield canal (by Soroptonists International - volunteers)
❖ Increased checking/presence of staff in vulnerable areas.
❖ Notices at places where fly-tipping occurs regularly.
❖ Fences and gates to keep vehicles away
❖ Erected signs

❖ Staff awareness
❖ Reduce access to the canal vehicles - barriers. Bunded areas only really a problem on the urban stretches.
❖ We have fitted posts at kissing gates to our land to try and reduce vehicle access
❖ Implemented provision to prevent access onto our land and into our water. Provided refuse collection points.
❖ Maintain a high profile on our land to discourage misuse.
❖ Yes - barriers to access vehicles
❖ Article in the parish magazine contacted Environment Agency and Police.
❖ Reducing sizes of car parks. Opening up car parks and removing scrub.
❖ Regular visits patrolling.
❖ Contact with local authority staff.
❖ Contact with Police.
❖ We hope to fit gates to the car park and lock them at night.
❖ Erected gates where possible, but that is not the answer where there is no field fence/hedge.
❖ Additional fencing
❖ CCTV occasionally
❖ Signage
❖ Barriers.
❖ We have had to install gates in the worst places and keep them locked which is a major inconvenience to us. We will have to install at least 4 more this year. We are very concerned about Countryside Stewardship grass strips as it allows easy access.
❖ Locked gates.
❖ On our two most abused sites we have bought height restriction barriers. These are due to be installed this financial year.
❖ One site has an existing height barrier and one has recently had a vehicle barrier installed to allow closure of car park overnight
❖ Regular inspections
❖ clean up quickly.
❖ There is nothing we can do, it is dumped in gateways or thrown over the fences - a percentage is also travellers (hippies) and gypsy waste and dumping.
❖ Try to keep boundary secure i.e. gates shut.
❖ But if gates locked, lock's knocked off or rubbish tipped in front.
❖ In the case of cars we attempt to block off entrances.
❖ Paddock gates.
❖ Erected gates on all fields to remove tipping sites.
❖ Erection of barriers on most secluded gateways and padlocks.
❖ Created gates on tracks
❖ Locked gates
❖ Constant vigilance.
❖ Lock all gates with impenetrable locks/chains. CCTV in the yard. Dig out banks.
❖ New gates installed, but the tippers either smash the gates or dump just outside the gates preventing legal access.
❖ Parking agricultural implements in favourite fly-tipping locations to block access in winter. In spring these are removed to gain access to fields.
❖ Heaping up fly-tipped debris to prevent further tipping at that location - effective but a real eyesore!
❖ Blocked most gateways with a soil hard core in front of each gate. We have to move each time to get entry.
❖ Fenced areas

❖ Locked most gates.
❖ Limited access to prime target sites.
❖ Removed vegetation to make more visible.
❖ Media coverage
❖ Increased volunteer presence on site.
❖ Removal of rubbish as soon as it is spotted.
❖ Barriers at end of road.
❖ Closed access.
❖ Tried to keep areas clear and clean to encourage people not to fly-tip. How can we stop people from fly-tipping?
❖ Installation of gates (metal) at entrances to field as required - also to prevent illegal have causing???
❖ Yes, we had a large disused pit that over the course of 10 years had received many loads of fly-tipped waste, a total of 830 tons was dug out this year. The pit has now been cleared and filled in at a huge cost of circa £25k.
❖ Sealed up gateways with barbed wire
❖ We have asked the council to erect signs, which have been partially successful. We have dug ditches, erected fences and installed post to deter tippers
❖ Blocked by gates.
❖ Barred, gated and locked gateways and tracks on to land.
❖ Blocked up gateways used for parking.
❖ Other than clearing up the debris so it does not attract further I do not know what else we can do.
❖ Gates/fences where useful. Tree trunk placement.
❖ Reduced field access with hedges and gates. Waste is now left on the roadside verge/ditch, which is seldom removed by the local authority without requesting it. This is often spread by verge trimming.
❖ Block off access to most popular tipping sites.
❖ Extra gates.
❖ Liaison with local neighbourhood watch etc and other information sources.
❖ Regular patrolling.
❖ Signs.
❖ Dialogue with local councils and parish council initiative.
❖ Very difficult. Have observed tipping and informed the Police. The local Police made one tipper clear up the waste he had left.
❖ Fencing and gates where possible.
❖ Blocked gateways locked gates.
❖ We have sealed off one field that was plagued with burnt out cars.
❖ Field blocked with tree trunk.
❖ Maintained physical barriers (hedges etc). Blocked gateways. Daily inspections of boundaries.
❖ Fenced off vulnerable areas. Warden employed to monitor.
❖ Large warning sign
❖ Fencing
❖ We have fenced some gapped hedges to preventing reversing onto the land and secure gates on grass land for the express purpose of excluding fly-tippers but this also restricts public access.
❖ Blocked gateway onto set aside land.
❖ Put wire across gateways, dug ditches across gateways, placed concrete beams across gateways.
❖ We always try to remove anything dumped as quickly as we can. Anything left about

always attracts more.
❖ Identified source of rubbish from items found among it approached people, they had hired a skip through a builder. Alerted Police who followed up with cowboy skip hire firm. Still awaiting news as to possibility of prosecution. May be insufficient evidence
❖ The items I have filled in above apply to the financial year 2002-2003.
❖ Do not see how it is possible to reduce fly-tipping apart from clearing anything away as soon as possible in order not to let a precedent become established.
❖ Hedgerow planting - deep furrows blocking gateways.
❖ Telephoned Police with registration of cars caught fly-tipping - usually domestic/garden waste.
❖ Commercial waste (tyres and motor waste and hedging etc) is left overnight and usually not spotted being dumped. Joy riders have burnt out cars.
❖ Fitting and locking gates
❖ Contacted Environment Agency. Monitoring frequency of waste.
❖ Cannot implement anything, 2 vehicles, bins green waste dumped in roadside
❖ Padlocks on gates where possible, but most items are deposited in places that we cannot secure e.g. over fences, by the roadside etc.
❖ Keeping all entrance gates locked.
❖ Clear it away as soon as possible - clear away ourselves, due to free tipping at local landfill site.
❖ Yes - daily checks and reports to WNDP
❖ Spring and Autumn look outs with bonus paid to people to help reduce fly-tipping - mobile phone reports
❖ The worst of the fly-tipping on my land is in gateways, which one has to accept or it would send you round the bend. Anything done to hinder tippers, hinders legitimate use of our fields.
❖ I have once, in the past, been able to stop someone, but gateways and hedges on a public road are not practical to monitor.
❖ Blocked access points with old cultivators, trailers etc.
❖ Notices and barriers of little effect.
❖ Yes blocked tracks and farm roads.
❖ We are about to try reducing the size of a particular field entrance and we try to clear the rubbish as soon as possible to discourage further tipping.
❖ Key gates shut.
❖ Fencing. Liasing with local farm watch. Increased vigilance by farm staff.
❖ Locked gates.
❖ Lobbying within the CLA, and constant telephone calls to the Council. There is very little we can practically do, as most of the tipping happens alongside public roads.
❖ All my gates are blocked with large logs and concrete blocks. Any hedging that provides a possible access if filled with fencing material.
❖ Put barriers up.
❖ We have a little waste near a public road and bridge. Our action was to ask the council to repair bridges and we improved the hedgerow. Alas we discourage non farm traffic from using farm lanes
❖ More higher fencing.
❖ Gates
❖ Some fencing enhancement schemes.
❖ Blocking of gateways.
❖ Active policing of areas where waste most often tipped.
❖ Gates put up and locked and repair hedges. Access points onto the land blocked off to stop vehicles getting in.
❖ Apart from patrolling with a shot gun - no.

❖ Put up gates and locked them, but they were stolen
❖ Gates
❖ Banks
❖ Barriers/gates erected to prevent access
❖ Security gate on main farm drive.
❖ More secure gates to fields
❖ Hedge planting
❖ Other barriers - earth banks, tree trunks.
❖ No. Most of our tipping into the fields adjacent to a country lane which passes through our land. All we do is move the waste to the Councils side of the fence and then phone them to ask them to remove it. So far this approach has worked.
❖ This National Trust countryside property has five car parks, which are checked weekly, and these are where most fly-tipping occurs. It is not practical to lock them at night when most fly-tipping occurs and the offenders pay little attention.
❖ Tried to keep the area clean so as not to encourage other. Found two bin bags.
❖ Not in the last two years.
❖ Locked gates where possible.
❖ Keep gates shut.
❖ Gates and Fencing - (still tip in front).
❖ We try to deny access to the most misused locations, but usually results in the litter being dropped on the verge.
❖ We erected a gate across a lane, which is a public footpath, allowing access on foot but stopping vehicles entering our property. Three cars subsequently set on fire by this gate instead of on our fields.
❖ Gates and fences
❖ Brought forward to the edge of the verge any barrier to fields
❖ Tidy up quickly as a trip becomes larger if left.
❖ Lock gates
❖ Keep entrance tidy
❖ Immediate removal
❖ Keeping gates and barriers locked as much as possible and ensuring that all boundary fencing is maintained. Looking out for any suspicious vehicles I.e. descriptions and registrations
❖ More vigilante through farm watch
❖ Gates and field barriers
❖ This has moved the problem to Green Lane
❖ Increase staff awareness
❖ Considering CCTV systems
❖ Review physical security measures such as new fencing, gate etc
❖ Gates on 90% of entrances.
❖ Electronic security gates
❖ We remove as soon as spotted as waste generates more waste. If cars we notify Police if stolen or local authority - we don't move only burnt out waste etc. after removal,
❖ Gates are kept locked in areas that are prone to fly-tipping.
❖ Not at present, but National Trust does have a fly-tipping policy which will be looked into shortly to implement measures.
❖ Clearing around car park to increase visibility. Increased vigilance by staff, tenants and neighbours. Liaison with police and local authorities.
❖ On 2 occasions we found some form of identification amongst the fly-tipping (on 1 occasion some Christmas card envelopes and the 2nd occasion a builders advertising leaflet).
❖ Making sure road gates are closed. Have approached key tippers when seen.
❖ Yes - signs in black spots. Regular inspection.

❖ Increased vigilance
❖ We lock all gates. Put gates on edge of road to eliminate a lay-by. We have put barriers across gateway driveways.
❖ Started a process of putting gates on all property to prevent access for fly-tippers.
❖ Major problem in gypsies camped on roadside.
❖ Keep gates locked and wired up. High level of inspection/observation. Liaison with local authority inspector and landlord.
❖ Locked all gates blocked lay-bys.
❖ We erected gates close to road edges. In a popular tipping site we have left a large ugly broken trailer.
❖ Yes put obstruction in the gateway.
❖ Put a block on gateways.
❖ Local fishermen leave litter and Parish Council now clean some on a weekly basis
❖ Block gateways/ arm machinery
❖ We have isolated sites which can't be protected by us
❖ Improved gates and hedges where possible. It is not our job to spend money reducing a habit which people should not be doing anyway
❖ I share a field access with a Ballast? Company and since they installed cameras problem of large loads stopped. Still odd television etc. This is on land close to motorway junction on edge of London.
❖ All gates locked, chained and barricaded. All hedge gaps blocked with earth/tree butts. Footpath entrances to land gated set aside far from roads. Security systems round yard and buildings.
❖ We have many large dykes and drains. Drainage board clean on a regular bases. Which are paid for in drainage rates.
❖ Gates were possible, also hedgerows, but rubbish is thrown out near hedgerows. Drainage board do prosecute if possible.
❖ Blocked gateways.
❖ Blocked gateways. Spoken to owners of Gypsy site.
❖ Good co-operation with District Council.
❖ Almost impossible as our land is very open with few fences.
❖ No fly-tipping is done on roadside or very adjacent sites. Very difficult to reduce or eliminate.
❖ Blocked some frequently used access points.
❖ Keep gateways shut.
❖ Installed metal lockable barriers and earth bunds.
❖ Keep gates padlocked to plantations.
❖ Locked gates, harrows in open access points - subsequently stolen! Poles across access points. NB. Most fields border roads with no hedge or bank. Many new fences put up.
❖ Field gates.
❖ We have put up fences and locked gates.
❖ Blocked access to worse area.
❖ Padlocked a gate.
❖ Keep field gates closed and locked.
❖ We have welded gates shut. Installed gates where they weren't previously and placed soil tunnels in areas to prevent vehicles backing into area.
❖ Putting tree trunks in place.
❖ Try to watch them but never ever seem to be there at the right time. Block up gateway. Assume employees if they catch them we will prosecute.
❖ We try to identify percentage through identifying names/signatures. Also vehicle registration pages through Police.
❖ Keep picking it up.

❖ We have welded gates shut. Installed gates when they weren't previously and placed soil banks in areas to prevent vehicles banking into areas.
❖ We try to ensure that all roadside gates are kept shut also roadside fences are maintained.
❖ No other than keeping gates shut.
❖ Yes, No. plate size notice No litter (reflective).
❖ In discussions with Local Authority and other landowners Government Bodies to install gates/bar access to worse site.
❖ We have one site that is very bad.
❖ Chains across gates.
❖ Erecting and locking gates but this only moves the problem to the farm boundary and to public rights of way running through the farm.
❖ Unable to close brakeways.
❖ Locked gates.
❖ Rubbish is now left in gateways.
❖ Worked with Thames 21 and purchased a small video surveillance kit. In certain locations improved fencing or barrier to prevent vehicle access.
❖ we have put barriers on certain properties to prevent cars been driven down path and burnt out

C Who have organisations worked with to reduce fly-tipping?

❖ Community liaison officers have been involved at a local level as have local schools where children have taken part in supervised litter picks
❖ All land owners farmer and quarry railway and fishing club who have access
❖ We have tried to work with local community to try and education the dangers of fly-tipping. Have also worked with local school and local authorities on this matter
❖ NO, despite requests from local authorities and the Environment Agency. One occasion we had names and delivery address for an individual who had dumped waste. EA said no action could be taken to recover costs, they could ask them to refrain. See q10
❖ Environment Agency
❖ local authorities, Groundwork, Adjacent landowners, Environment Agency, Voluntary Sector - Canal Societies
❖ Volunteer groups, Prospects, IWA, < ECT
❖ Probation Services for litter clearance
❖ Parish Council
❖ Local authorities
❖ Community Liaison Officers have been involved at a local level is informing British Waterways of tipping incidents local councils have been helpful in disposing of hazardous waste (asbestos)
❖ Liaison & Crime no.'s. Registered vehicle owners. EA - attempted prosecutions. Local District Councils Local people - appeal to record vehicle registration numbers where dumping.
❖ Liasing with National Park Authority staff, County Council, Police and the public (visitors and locals) with variable results
❖ I have written to the Council and moaned to them and we have nagged them on the telephone to get things moved when they have been on Council launch. We have been in contact with the Environment Agency.
❖ council: but they are very loathe to collect fly-tip from our property, mostly sugar beet bases, and when we present evidence they say not worthwhile to prosecute only 5 successful prosecutions in last 18 months.

❖ Local Authority
❖ MBC, SITA
❖ Environment Agency, local authorities, Enforcement Officers from council
❖ No one. Policy is to clear up quickly to prevent others seeing dumped rubbish and following suit.
❖ No one except for members of the public being more vigilant on our behalf
❖ discussed with AONB Officer for XXX, but little chance of stopping fly-tipping.
❖ Fly-tipping is not seen as a problem.
❖ National Park Authority, Local estate, Yorkshire Water and Local community
❖ E/A - Local Authority Countryside Council for Wales, National Park & Highways Department
❖ Parish Council
❖ This office used to manage a site where abandoned cars were a problem. Arrangements were made at that time with the District Council to deal with their removal
❖ DCC has just changed most of its small tips to small commercial vehicles probably will increase in fly-tipping
❖ Local Council
❖ The Council, their Environmental Health section assist with the removal of cars and tyres.
❖ Internal garden/park staff
❖ Working with Council to have dumped cars moved quickly and fly-tipping alongside public (adopted) roads and lay-bys
❖ Local authority
❖ Sit on NFU East Anglia PLUE committee.
❖ Local authority run an efficient collection service
❖ Local NFU Branch Secretary.
❖ Parish Clerk, who was very helpful in trying to get LA to act.
❖ District Council, County Council (my landlord)
❖ NFU, Farmwatch, District Council, County Council with not much success to date
❖ Conservation/Footpath department of District Council
❖ Local neighbours watching and informing
❖ If the fly-tipped waste is on a roadside verge or a gateway to one of my fields from the road I will ring up XXX District Council and ask them to remove it. They are very prompt in their response but they won't remove waste tipped on private
❖ XXX District Council have recently employed a litter enforcement officer who has specific responsibility to deal with fly-tipping incidents. Also fly-tipping hot line for the district
❖ Police, Local Authority, County Council
❖ As above, also Graffton Angling Association carry out litter picks monthly
❖ Volunteers helped remove waste
❖ Spoken to XXX City Council with some success
❖ All staff
❖ We have been working with Ancoats Urban village to try to improve the fly-tipping problem, also the problem of cars being dumped on or in canal area. Also m/l Operation Services have been involved with schemes to clean up the ancoats/M P areas
❖ Environment Agency has given assistance when ever asked.
❖ Local council representatives , factories, volunteer groups
❖ Environment Agency, Local Police and Local Residents
❖ District Council staff & Police.
❖ Network Rail - internal & Environmental Health
❖ The Council, occasionally they collect something. Usually easier to do it ourselves, but cars are a bit beyond our limits.

❖ Neighbours, Local Council (Parish and County)
❖ Property Crime Group. XXX District Council - Environmental Health. Police, Fire and Rescue Service. Adjoining National Trust properties.
❖ Local Council, Environment Agency.
❖ XXX DC with out much avail.
❖ Local Council
❖ Tried to get local MP to motivate local Police into dealing with local irritants not to any great success
❖ Local Authority
❖ Nobody offers assistance. Council do not want to help on private land
❖ Neighbours farming and non farming reporting suspicious vehicles etc. Environment Agency and local Council very unco-operative
❖ Council
❖ Other local landowners.
❖ XXX City Council refuse to move rubbish unless the highway is blocked.
❖ XXX County Council, XXX County Council, Croydon corporation
❖ Tried EA, Police etc but generally unhelpful on private land
❖ Local authority and through Local Media
❖ I speak to the council and the Police for abandoned cars, but I understand that it is the landowners responsibility to remove domestic or construction waste
❖ Local Council
❖ Contacted Environmental Agency who have been very helpful.
❖ No one. Council are not interested.
❖ None other than to spread the word to locals including the Chief Suspect that we are aware and will respond appropriately.
❖ Environment Agency were helpful with the problem, but despite giving them evidence of names and addresses, no prosecutions were made.
❖ No one in our local Council is interested.
❖ Local Council, is good at removing fly-tipping items.
❖ District Council given the names and address and numbers when possible
❖ I have spoken to the local council and written to our local MP
❖ Environment Agency = useless local authority won't clear up fully. Police not interested
❖ Environmental Department XXX District Council Rights of Way Officer WDC.
❖ Neighbouring farmers, Norfolk Farmwatch, the local Police, The Borough Council who have an "amnesty" on cars at present. Cars will be disposed of free, because so many have been "torched" and dumped in the countryside.
❖ District Council - moderately helpful.
❖ Don't know of anyone who can help - Council not interested.
❖ Dealt with in-house
❖ Parish Council
❖ XXX DC who operate an excellent collection service from highway verges etc. Essex Police (abandoned vehicles).
❖ District Council, Police, and Parish Council.
❖ Police
❖ Parish Council.
❖ The Local Authority have collected waste left on the verges where access to our land has been prevented as above.
❖ Informed Police, Local Council, Govt. MP's. No one really wants to work with us about any rural problems.
❖ Burnt out cars are always reported to Police, if owner can be found, insurance companies will sometime collect. Other refuse we tend to remove as swiftly as possible, council not always very interested.

❖ Police
❖ Police - not a high priority for them, understandably
❖ A road bend change left a 'lay-by' that immediately attracted fly-tipping on to Council property – some of which ends up in our ditch.
❖ XXX District Council
❖ Has not been a big enough problem
❖ Environment Agency.
❖ Local council
❖ Police - keen to take details but not really a solution. Council - Not all that keen to help due to it being private land
❖ Working through NFU to inform Police, NIPS, Environment Agency
❖ Surrey CC Countryside Ranger
❖ Shropshire Waste Management - Shropshire
❖ WNDC some helpful as they have an initiative but still a lot of work for keepers, farm workers, contributors, self!
❖ E.H no help
❖ Local Council will not prosecute. The Police are not interested - who else does one try?
❖ XXX Council do try they have a 'hot' line to clear blocked lanes etc. The Council tax is set to rise substantially.
❖ Best to keep quiet.
❖ Local Police
❖ Local Farm Watch
❖ XXX District Council/ XXX County Council.
❖ Council and the CLA. The policy must be changed, and since it was largely caused by the charges on tipping, I see no reason why the landowner should be made responsible.
❖ The local authority are very good in this area to remove waste. I have contacted the Environment Agency and have found that they are of little help.
❖ Tried to get the Environment Agency involved to assist in prosecuting. Not very successful
❖ Trial to work with a couple of councils, but they were not particularly interested. Not sure whom the best people to contact would be.
❖ Local Council, Local Farmers, NFU
❖ Environment Agency, Countryside Watch.
❖ Police, NFU, MP
❖ Environment Agency
❖ Neighbours and Landlord
❖ Only informing local District Council
❖ We have worked with the Police who have been very helpful locally - even following up addresses found on fly-tipped waste
❖ Tried to work with XXX District Council particularly over the lay-by on AXX. They are not interested in helping us
❖ Local District Council to arrange collection only.
❖ Police, One offender caught but Police were not interested. Local council. Helpful but swamped!
❖ XXX DC, Environment Agency
❖ An officer from the local authority seeking to prosecute the offenders of one particularly large deposit of household waste in front of our gate but not on our property
❖ Landlord has dug trenches
❖ Parish Council
❖ Farm watch and some years ago, local press
❖ XX D C is very good at collecting cars
❖ Occasional contact with Environment Agency

❖ Police and local authorities.
❖ Our own staff
❖ Local Police, Local Council, Environment Agency & NFU.
❖ We have found only apathy on the part of authorities especially the Police.
❖ Public protection.
❖ Local authority inspector & Landlord
❖ XXX Borough Council
❖ XXX Borough Council they are very good, photograph waste same day and clear within week.
❖ Environment Agency very helpful and efficient. Located and prosecuted fly-tippers
❖ Parish Council collect from one place, District Council refuse to collect tipped waste which is technically on farm land but adjacent to roads etc
❖ Nobody is interested the council pick up big items
❖ Local Authority - will help clear up if in access to field/farm. Environment Agency - can't help. Police - don't want to know.
❖ Parish Council, local Council do collect sometimes!
❖ District Council
❖ Local Police and District Council. Their task is difficult at best and impossible at worse. The law gives no support.
❖ Game keeper keeps an eye out.
❖ None. XXX District Council co-operate in removal of cars, fridge's etc.
❖ Tried to work with Police. They know who it is but won't do anything as it can't be proved. Won't even take fingerprints off the cars! This is Wales...
❖ NFU local Council.
❖ NFU advice. County Council Environmental Health - have always responded well to requests to remove roadside waste.
❖ Parish Council
❖ Farm tenants and employees.
❖ The local Council are very helpful and will remove rubbish very quickly
❖ I have written to the council and moaned to them and we have nagged them on the telephone to get things moved when they have been on council land. We have been in contact with the EA. Agency.
❖ We are trying to put barriers into stop them dumping at gateways. They dump in lay-bys, they tip in the middle of the back lanes, and they tip in farm driveways.
❖ Parish Council.
❖ We always ring Council who are on the whole helpful.
❖ Local Council, local Police.
❖ EA and Council and NFU
❖ I have written to the Council and moaned to them and we have nagged them on the telephone to get things moved when they have been on Council land. We have been in contact with the Environment Agency.
❖ As a County Councillor I work with the XXX council. Small dumps of garden waste are either burned or put on the muckheaps. In my world I have a constant problem with dumped cars.
❖ XXX District and Parish Council.
❖ Local Authority, Environment Agency and local MP.
❖ Alert neighbours
❖ Local District Council, Litter Enforcement Officer
❖ Worked with Thames 21, and a local industrial estate manager to see how security of the whole site can be improved to reduce fly-tipping

Appendix 5

REGIONAL / NATIONAL TABLES

(all percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number)

How would you rate the problem of fly-tipping in your authority? (figures shown are percentages)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	46	63	37	33	0	15	17	27	30	18	10	27
Significant problem	46	31	25	60	100	45	65	64	62	63	40	54
Major problem	8	6	38	7	0	40	18	9	8	19	50	19

How many fly-tipping incidences did your authority receive complaints for in the 2001/2002 financial year? (average per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average complaints	1031	96	454	770	1614	782	345	1285	385	432	2961	766

What percentage of fly-tipping incidences in your authority fit into the following categories? (figures shown are percentages)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
A bin bag of non-hazardous waste	41	38	36	42	36	25	30	41	22	26	43	33
A pile of non-hazardous waste (up to 0.5m ³)	32	39	36	30	39	26	35	37	36	32	26	32
A pile of non-hazardous waste (between 0.5m ³ and 50m ³)	24	20	26	24	16	45	23	18	34	33	25	28
Clinical waste, oil drums, large amounts of asbestos etc	2	2	1	3	7	3	5	2	5	5	4	4
Leaking drums of chemical or broken asbestos	1	1	1	2	2	2	6	2	4	4	3	3

From approximately how many different locations was fly-tipped waste removed during the 2001/2002 financial year?
(average per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average per region/ nation	1596	40	266	641	1297	560	184	412	252	220	804	492

On how many different occasions was fly-tipped waste collected?
(average per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average per region/ nation	2435	68	328	722	1399	802	372	691	372	597	3508	865

LOCATIONS

In which of the following locations have you found fly-tipping during the 2001/2002 financial year? Of these, which in your opinion are particularly problematic 'hot spot' areas? (figures shown are percentages)

	Scotland		N. Ireland		North East		North West		Yorks & Humber		East of England		East Mids		West Mids		South West		South East		London		Total	
	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area	Fly-tipping	Problem area
Derelict land	79	46	69	47	100	63	66	36	100	60	70	15	47	23	64	18	71	31	56	24	50	38	66	32
Rivers/water courses	36	8	44	7	25	13	33	0	100	0	35	10	29	0	45	0	43	0	26	4	20	0	36	4
Closed landfill sites	36	0	31	13	38	13	0	0	40	0	20	10	12	6	27	9	7	0	4	100	0	0	17	5
Outside of tips	86	31	63	33	75	38	67	43	100	20	80	40	65	24	27	18	36	0	48	46	50	67	62	29
Railway tracks/land	50	15	13	0	38	13	20	0	60	20	15	0	59	12	27	18	14	0	33	8	40	38	31	9
Private land	79	31	69	7	100	38	60	21	100	60	75	10	59	6	55	18	71	15	59	4	80	75	69	19
Verges of country lanes	71	46	81	40	100	50	87	43	100	40	85	65	88	65	82	55	93	61	93	84	20	25	83	57
Urban back alleys	50	23	75	40	88	63	80	57	100	60	85	45	59	24	73	73	64	39	70	16	70	75	72	41
Lay-bys	86	69	69	33	100	75	87	57	100	40	90	55	82	71	82	64	79	85	96	77	20	13	82	60

Please rank the following types of fly-tipped waste from 1 to 8 for

a) volume of waste collected

b) frequency which waste type is found fly-tipped

where 1 = most frequently collected / greatest volume of waste

2 = least frequently collected / lowest volume of waste

(figures shown are average ranks per region/nation)

	Scotland		N. Ireland		North East		North West		Yorks & Humber		East of England		East Mids		West Mids		South West		South East		London		Total	
	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y	Volume	Frequenc _y
Abandoned vehicles	4	5	3	2	6	5	3	3	3	2	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Tyres & other automotive related items	5	5	7	7	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	5	5
Asbestos (board/cement and fibrous)	7	7	8	7	7	7	7	6	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	7	7	8	8	7	7
Small domestic	2	2	2	2	2	2	7	6	4	3	4	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	5	4	3	2	3	3
Bulky household	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	5	4	4	3	2	3	3
Green waste	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	6	6	4	4
Building/ construction Waste	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Trade	5	5	6	5	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5

Which of the following, if any, have you implemented in order to reduce fly-tipping in your authority? In your opinion, were they successful? (figures shown are percentages)

	Scotland		N. Ireland		North East		North West		Yorks & Humber		East of England		East Mids		West Mids		South West		South East		London		Total	
	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu	% Implemen	% Successfu
Community skip schemes	43	67	75	92	63	80	53	100	40	50	45	22	41	71	45	100	43	50	41	64	30	67	47	70
Intro of CCTV	21	67	13	50	38	33	13	0	80	25	45	22	18	67	27	100	36	40	27	57	60	67	30	47
Reduced costs for commercial waste disposal	7	0	6	100	0	0	7	100	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	50
More civic amenity sites	29	100	50	88	13	100	0	0	20	0	10	50	18	33	27	67	7	0	4	100	10	0	16	72
Education programmes / campaigning	43	50	69	100	63	60	80	58	40	100	55	55	29	40	55	50	36	40	44	42	60	67	52	59
Enforcement of current legislation	36	60	63	70	35	43	60	78	60	100	60	42	41	71	73	63	21	100	30	25	60	83	50	62
Free bulky waste collection service	33	50	81	92	63	40	60	78	40	50	15	33	24	50	45	100	29	75	22	100	30	67	37	76
Lowering / intro of height barriers at tips	7	0	13	100	13	0	7	0	40	50	25	20	6	0	36	75	7	100	11	33	30	0	15	38
Restricted access to hot spot areas	57	63	25	100	100	75	33	80	40	100	40	75	24	100	45	60	14	100	48	62	40	100	40	79

PROSECUTIONS

Have you carried out any prosecutions for fly-tipping throughout the 2001/2002 financial year? (total per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Yes	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	3	6	37
No	10	11	5	12	1	16	14	8	12	22	3	114

How many prosecutions have been carried out? (average per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average	5	2	3	4	7	6	2	11	1	2	15	6
Total	19	8	8	12	29	17	5	21	1	7	91	218

Of these, how many cases were taken to court? (average per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average	6	2	3	3	5	1	2	1	1	2	6	3
Total	18	8	8	10	21	4	5	1	1	7	36	119

Of those taken to court how many were successful? (average per region/nation)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average	8	2	3	3	5	1	2	1	1	2	7	3
Total	15	6	8	9	21	4	5	1	1	7	33	110

How much money was spent dealing with fly-tipping in the 2001/2002 financial year?

(average per region/nation in £s)

	Scotland	N. Ireland	North East	North West	Yorks & Humber	East of England	East Mids	West Mids	South West	South East	London	Total
Average £	81327	3352	13625	34803	129021	62129	16800	88089	38666	32725	138864	54258

Are the following included in this spend? (figures shown are percentages)

	Scotland		N. Ireland		North East		North West		Yorks & Humber		East of England		East Mids		West Mids		South West		South East		London		Total	
	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Gate fee at landfill site	57	43	20	80	40	60	42	58	75	25	36	64	33	67	0	100	30	70	25	75	50	50	35	65
Cost of plant & machinery to collect waste	89	11	67	33	60	40	83	17	100	0	100	0	82	18	83	17	90	10	80	20	100	0	86	14
Cost of time spent collecting waste	100	0	75	25	80	20	69	31	100	0	83	17	82	18	100	0	90	10	95	5	100	0	88	12
Cost of admin time to record & arrange disposal	63	37	29	71	60	40	42	58	60	40	33	67	22	78	67	33	40	60	47	53	25	75	43	57
Time liaising with EA/SEPA where necessary	50	50	20	80	20	80	42	58	20	80	27	73	22	78	40	60	20	80	38	62	14	86	29	71
Costs involved in bringing to prosecution	25	75	20	80	0	100	17	83	40	60	18	82	11	89	17	83	0	100	13	87	14	86	15	85
Loss of landfill tax credit	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	20	80	10	90	6	94	0	100	0	100	0	100	10	90	4	96

Appendix 6 Descriptions of Land Use Categories from LEQSE

Class 1 – Primary Retail and Commercial Areas

Class 1 covers town and city centres, as defined in Area Wide Development Plans. Urban tourist ‘hot spots’ – for example, Durham Cathedral Close – are included in Class A. Primary Retail and Commercial Areas normally contain a choice of outlets in many retail and commercial sectors (including national and international brand names), and in terms of the range of public facilities.

Class 2 – Secondary Retail and Commercial Areas

Class 2 covers secondary retail and commercial areas outside town centres, but would exclude ‘retail shed’ developments, which are included in Class 3 together with industrial and warehousing areas. Secondary Retail and Commercial Areas have a minimum frontage of 50 metres and include a range of retail and commercial facilities that meet people’s routine needs provided mainly by individual businesses, regional chains, and occasional national brand names.

Class 3 – Public Transport Facilities

Class 3 includes main and other railway stations and bus stations (if applicable). A number of locations are surveyed at each station, to reflect the typical sequence that would be observed by passengers passing through the facilities, from the forecourt to the platform etc..

Class 4 – Higher Density Housing/Mixed Areas

Class 4 includes terraced housing of varying types, for example in:

- a. terraced housing in the inner areas of towns and cities;
- b. terraced housing in industrial and post-industrial villages;
- c. flats and maisonettes with only limited off-street parking on public housing estates.

Such areas may include occasional, small retail premises, offices, manufacturing, and warehousing sites. There may be some areas of housing where there is a mixture of on-street and off-street parking. Individual sites are assigned to Class 4 if the proportion of dwellings with off-street parking facilities in terraced / high-density areas is less than 50%. Otherwise, they are assigned to Class 5 or Class 6, as appropriate. ‘Off-street parking’ may include specially formed parking bays, garage courts, or areas of hard standing on grassed areas.

Class 5 – Lower Density Social Housing Areas

Class 5 includes lower density social housing areas with adequate off-road garaging / parking, including higher-rise developments with relatively large areas of landscaping and open space.

Class 6 – Lower Density Private Housing Areas

Class 6 includes:

- a. low-density private housing within urban areas, and,
- b. low-density private housing in rural villages, including commuter villages.

Class 7 – Industry/Warehousing/Retail Sheds

This Class includes:

- a. low-density industrial / warehousing developments;
- b. out-of-town non-food retailing;
- c. out-of-town food retailing (superstores);
- d. science parks containing offices, laboratories and manufacturing processes that are freely accessible to the public.

Class 8 – Main Roads

This Class covers stretches of 'A' roads marked in red on Ordnance Survey Maps throughout rural areas, and in urban areas (except where they run through Land Use Class 1 - 3 areas). The only other main exceptions are where selective demolition has taken place in Class 3 high-density housing areas to create a wider main road corridor, and in London, where this Class includes all Red Routes.

Class 9 – Rural Roads

Rural roads are located outside built-up areas and exclude A roads. Survey sites are selected having regard to safety issues, and are limited to sites where there is a footway or a wide, easily walked verge.

Class 10 – Other Highways

Other highway areas include:

- a. formal and informal lay-bys;
- b. the first 50 metres of 'BOATS'⁽¹⁾, 'RUPPS'⁽¹⁾ and bridleways leading from metalled public highways.
- c. redundant highway infrastructure still accessible to the public, and stub roads;

(1) BOATS' are 'Byways Open To All Traffic'; 'RUPPS' are 'Roads Used As Public Paths'.

Class 11 – Recreational Sites

Recreational sites (parks and open spaces) includes picnic sites, canals, and cycleways (but excluding cycleways on or adjacent to main highways).

Class 12 - Other Sites

'Other Sites ' include:

- a. seaside fronts and promenades;
- b. university campuses and academic precincts.

Land Use Classes Excluded From The 2001 / 02 LEQS of England

The current resource base means that Trunk Roads and Motorways and Railway Line Sides are currently excluded from the Annual LEQ Survey of England.

Appendix 7 Fly-tipping Prevention Group

The Fly-tipping Prevention Group, previously called the Fly-tipping Stakeholders Forum is a group of members of organisations, co-ordinated by the Environment Agency which have collaborated to develop a co-ordinated approach to the problem of fly-tipping. The forum has developed guidance to help landowners, managers and members of the public combat fly-tipping and continues to meet to develop practical solutions to the problem of fly-tipping.

The group meets on a quarterly basis and consists of representatives from the following organisations:

- ❖ Environment Agency
- ❖ ENCAMS
- ❖ British Waterways
- ❖ The National Trust
- ❖ National Farmers Union
- ❖ Network Rail
- ❖ Scottish Environmental Protection Agency
- ❖ Local Government Association
- ❖ Country Landowners Association
- ❖ Federation of Small Businesses

For further details of the forum or the guidance produced visit www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Appendix 8 Legislation relating to fly-tipping

This is a general guide to the legislation surrounding fly-tipping. The law is extensive and thus what follows below is not an authoritative statement of the law.

THE OFFENCES

The legislation is as follows:

England, Scotland and Wales - Section 33 Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA)

An offence is committed if:

- a person has deposited/knowingly caused/knowingly permitted the deposit of controlled waste in or on land and either:
 - that land does not have a waste management licence in force in relation to it; OR
 - the deposit is not in accordance with a waste management licence.
- a person has treated, kept or disposed of controlled waste or knowingly caused or knowingly permitted the treatment, keeping or disposal of controlled waste in or on land and either:
 - that land does not have a waste management licence in force in relation to it; OR
 - the treatment, keeping or disposal is not in accordance with the licence.
- person has treated, kept or disposed of controlled waste in a manner likely to cause pollution of the environment or harm to human health

Northern Ireland - Pollution Control and Local Government (Northern Ireland) Order 1978 – Article 5

It is an offence to

- deposit controlled waste on any land or cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited on any land
- use any plant or equipment for the purpose of disposing of controlled waste or of dealing in a prescribed manner with controlled waste

- Unless the land is occupied by the holder of a licence issued under article 7 ie “disposal licence”
- Liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5000 or on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to an unlimited fine or both

NOTE:

‘Controlled waste’ means household, industrial or commercial waste.

‘Disposal’ includes deposit in or on land as a means of disposal.

Household waste from a domestic property is exempted from the requirements for a licence as long as it is treated, kept or disposed of within the curtilage of the dwelling by or with the permission of the owner (except where that waste is asbestos, chemical or mineral oils).

Further, if the waste was carried in and deposited from a motor vehicle, the person controlling the use of the vehicle, or who is in a position to do so, is treated as knowingly causing the waste to be deposited, whether or not any instructions were given to that effect.

England, Scotland and Wales - Section 34 Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA)

Northern Ireland - Waste and Contaminated Land (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 Article 5

- A waste holder (any person who imports, produces, carries, keeps, treats or disposes of controlled waste or, as a broker, has control of such waste) is under a ‘duty of care’ with regard to that waste and it is an offence if he fails to take all measures applicable to him in that capacity as are reasonable in the circumstances to:
 - prevent another person from committing an offence under section 33 EPA
 - prevent the escape of the waste from his or another person’s control; and to transfer the waste to an authorised person or to any person for authorised transport purposes and to provide that person with a written description of the waste. In Northern Ireland, The Controlled Waste (Duty of Care) Regulations Northern Ireland 2002 cover transfer notices.

- In England and Wales, Regulations made on 25 February 2003 give waste collection authorities (WCAs) the power to serve a notice on businesses requiring them to furnish the WCA with their duty of care records. The Environment Agency, as the prescribed waste regulation authority, already has this power.

NOTE: An occupier of domestic property, dealing with household waste from that property is exempted from this duty.

Other relevant legislation

The tables below contain additional legislation that may be useful for dealing with fly-tipping. The tables give brief descriptions. Full legislation is available from The Stationery Office, phone 0870 600 5522, e-mail: customer.services@tso.co.uk, or downloadable from <http://www.legislation.hmsso.gov.uk/acts.htm>.

The offences – England, Wales and Scotland

Legislation	Description	Penalty
Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 – section 2	It is an offence to deliberately abandon any matter on land in the open air or on any other land forming part of a highway.	Fine and/or imprisonment
Highways Act 1980 – section 148 (In Scotland this is not commonly used)	It is an offence to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit specified material on or within 15 feet from the centre of a made-up carriageway. • Deposit anything on the highway to interrupt the user of the highway. <p>Similar legislation exists in Scotland but is not used for fly-tipping offences.</p>	Prosecution

The offences – Northern Ireland

Legislation	Description	Penalty
Water Act 1972 – article 5	Disposal or discharge of any matter, specified in the notice, so that it enters a waterway is prohibited.	Prosecution
Waste and Contaminated Land Order (NI) 1997	Waste Management regulations are due late 2003/early 2004 to replace those in the Pollution Control and Contaminated Land Order (NI) 1997	
Pollution Control and Local Government (NI) Order 1978 – Article 30	It is an offence to abandon a vehicle at specified sites.	Prosecution