
A strategic approach to litter and fly-tipping in Leicester

Neighbourhood Services & Community
Involvement Scrutiny Commission

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Director of Neighbourhood and Environmental Services

Useful information

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1. Purpose of report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the management of litter and fly-tipping in Leicester. It provides information on the current situation, along with the tools for ensuring that Leicester continues with a strategic approach and framework that fits with need to address service demands with respect to this important agenda.
- 1.2 This report builds on earlier reports received by the Neighbourhood Service and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission on 30th November 2016 and 23rd January 2019.

2. Summary

- 2.1 Litter and fly-tipping adversely affects the wellbeing of Leicester citizens and visitors to the City, imposing significant costs on the City Council in respect of protection, clearance and investigation.
- 2.2. The nature of fly-tipping, the improper dumping of domestic and commercial waste, is multi-faceted and many Council services are involved in both the prevention and response to fly-tipping.
- 2.3 Like all urban areas, Leicester is not immune from litter and fly-tipping. At times the problem is more acute and visible in some parts of the City, which is reflected in targeted responses whether the problem be by area or by type.
- 2.5 An effective tactical response to incidents, problems and perpetrators requires the sharing of good data, analysis, and management arrangements for designing the response and a frontline capability to deliver.
- 2.6 Appendix A provides a draft strategy and action plan. Having a recognised strategic approach will also allow the Council to source external funding, as/should it become available.

3. Recommendations

The Scrutiny Commission are invited to comment on the detail and proposed action plan (Appendix A), and the embedded approach to:

- Prepare the capability and capacity of Leicester City Council and its partners to deliver a response that is more effective, efficient, economic and equitable.
- Protect Leicester City Council and other land from being the destination and location of fly-tips
- Prevent the occurrence of fly-tipping by encouraging and facilitating the proper and timely disposal of waste
- Pursue perpetrators of fly-tipping to recover costs, impose punitive sanctions and deter them and others from similar behaviour

4. Report

- 4.1 In 2016, in response to levels of fly-tipping and complaints about litter, Leicester City Council developed an approach to reduce both issues. This approach emphasised the importance of the intelligence led approach and was developed into a more strategic approach, with better collection and reporting of data, and targeted interventions arising from analysis of the data. This approach proved successful and from 2015/16 to 2018/19 a 15 % reduction in fly-tips was achieved (from 9,442 to 7,997 incidents). However, not unlike other areas sadly fly tipping in Leicester, particularly during 2020/21 (COVID-19 pandemic year), saw an increase with incidents recorded at 9,999 incidents for that year. This 24% increase brought the level of fly-tipping back to that last seen in 2015/16, prior to the previous successful interventions.
- 4.2 Nationally, Leicester has compared well with other similar authorities (Appendix A, section 5.4) and the previous interventions resulted in the Council bucking the national trend of ever-increasing numbers of fly-tips. As seen in appendix A this continued to be the case in 2019/20, which is the most recent available national data. The 2020/21 figures will not be published by DEFRA until November 2021 and these are expected to reflect a national increase, similar to that experienced in Leicester. Locally, complaints about litter and fly-tipping increased through the COVID-19 restrictions and a rigorous approach to the issues is being adopted by services to recover the progress previously made. Detail on how this will be achieved is given in appendices A and B.

Impact of COVID-19

- 4.3 Services continued to operate throughout the lockdown, albeit adjusted to protect both employees and the public, and to conform with COVID-19 restrictions. The Street Cleansing service maintained its operations but there was closure of the HWRC sites (including those in the County), and City Wardens ceased face-to-face enforcement and were utilised in the support of other services, such as ensuring social-distancing in parks.
- 4.4 Staffing levels for all services varied (and continue to do so) due to COVID-19 illness and self-isolations.

Short-term recovery

- 4.5 As services return to normal there are several standard measures that have begun to have an impact. These are the timely removal of litter and fly-tipping to avoid accumulation; fly-tipping investigations; enforcement actions.
- 4.6 In line with the DEFRA Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse there is a programme of regular litter clearance, with daily street cleaning schedules in place, and schedules for Parks cleaning, dependant on usage.
- 4.7 Fly-tipping on the public highway is a priority for clearance. Services have a 24-hour target time for clearance, starting from report or discovery. This is to enable evidence to be secured and removal arrangements made. The actual time for removal of some fly-tips may be extended for the purposes of securing evidence or if the fly tip is not accessible or contains dangerous materials. Fly-tipping on private land is more problematic as it falls on the landowner to remove it. In some instances, it can take over 6 months for the Council to achieve compliance for a large fly-tip using Section 80 of the Environment Act and Community Protection Notices.
- 4.8 Fly-tipping investigations are generally undertaken by the City Wardens and the Enviro-Crime teams. Where the perpetrator is identified then the appropriate enforcement action is taken. Although the majority of fly-tipping in Leicester is relatively small in respect of volumes it does affect a large number of people. Enforcement action therefore is not confined solely to the larger cases. However, to assure residents that punitive action is not just taken against individuals and perceived 'easy' wins, it is important for the Council to be shown as prepared to take an even-handed approach.
- 4.9 The above measures are shown to work, and fly-tipping has begun to show a decrease in comparison to the same period in 2020. A further measure of the success of the above is the increased use of the HWRCs both in respect of use and tonnage.

Long-term recovery: the strategic approach

- 4.10 In order to return to the pre-COVID-19 standard, and improve on this, the approach outlined above is being refined to ensure co-ordinated actions (Appendix A, section 8).
- 4.11 The Council provides a range of services and facilities for residents and businesses to dispose of their waste legitimately. It has the weekly household waste collection, free bulky collections, clinical waste collections, two household waste recycling centres, a trade waste site, a garden waste collection service and circa 3,000 mixed waste litter bins. This all provides a comprehensive framework for services to develop a strategic approach.
- 4.12 Promotion of responsible waste disposal is important in guiding people to the services outlined above and demonstrates, in respect of enforcement, that the

Council is taking a strategic and incremental approach, key when leading to prosecutions.

- 4.13 Information is provided to students. New and existing students moving into rented accommodation are informed of the Council's waste services and facilities. There is use of the Council's website and social media, with information on the weekly household waste collection service, recycling centres, bulky waste collection, and garden waste service provided. There is also a new residents' information pack; new households are identified and information on the Council's waste services and facilities is sent out to them, using multi-lingual information where required.
- 4.14 Not all publicly accessible and visible land in the city is under the control of the Council. To that end services have operational links with the Environment Agency and the Canal and River Trust for fly-tips on water courses, and contacts with Network Rail and British Transport Police for fly-tipping on their land.
- 4.15 The Council, as a member of the Leicestershire Enforcement Forum, participated in the Countywide (including Rutland) *If Only* campaign. This was an educational campaign, followed by an increase in enforcement activity. For Leicester the main outcomes were:
- 2,679 warning letters and campaign literature sent out
 - Fly-tipping down by 9.5% in May 2018
 - Fly-tipping down by 12% in June 2018
 - An increase in the use of the HWRC
 - An increase in the take up of the Bulk Collection service
- 4.16 A current example of partnership working is that of the Willowbrook where Highway Services and the Environment Agency are working to clean and maintain the area through clearance, education, and enforcement.
- 4.17 As part of the strategic approach, the categories of publicly accessible land, as defined under the DEFRA Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse, will be reviewed and amended as necessary. This will then determine the cleaning regime to be applied. There will also be a review of the placement of litter bins, in line with the WRAP Right Bin, Right Place guidance.
- 4.18 Targeted interventions, to primarily address local fly-tipping problems, will be further developed to tackle the worst areas in the city. This will build on a model originally developed for an area of the Fosse ward, and which is currently being used in an area of the Stoneygate ward. The model looks to address issues of both household and business waste.
- 4.19 Analysis of fly-tip data allows the Council to identify hotspots areas where they occur. Where required households are written to, informed of the Council's waste services and facilities, and of the potential legal consequences. There is a legal duty on persons to ensure that their waste is legally disposed of by persons authorised to do so. Businesses can demonstrate that they meet this duty by contracting with authorised waste disposal suppliers and/or being

authorised to transport their own waste. Addressing this across the City is expected to help in reducing the level of fly-tips, although it is to be noted that the generated waste is often placed in other waste streams, notably domestic and on-street, rather than just being fly-tipped. One effect of running this intervention has been to increase use of the HWRC and the number of lower tier waste carrier licences applied for, i.e. allowing small businesses to legally transport their own waste.

4.20 Where enforcement action is necessary, use of modern technology proves useful. The Bring Sites available in Leicester account for circa 15% of the total number of recorded fly-tips. Following a successful trial, utilising deployable CCTV cameras, those bring sites with a substantial number of incidents are targeted as appropriate.

4.21 As noted in the short-term recovery above, enforcement action is taken where necessary and in line with the Council's proportionate and incremental approach.

Strategic Action Plan

4.22 As provided in appendices A and B, a detailed action plan to achieve a return to, and improve on, the pre-COVID-19 standard, has been developed in line with the four Ps – Prepare, Protect, Prevent, Pursue. In summary:

Aim 1 – Prepare

- Reporting arrangements:
 - work towards streamlining the methods of contact into the services
 - ensure all contacts are entered into the new case management system to allow better reporting and analysis
 - Use of smart technology as appropriate
- Effective partnership working:
 - establish and agree a data sharing agreement/protocol
 - continue to work with other organisations with statutory powers, such as the Environment Agency, the Canals and Rivers Trust, Network Rail, the Police
 - continue to work with organisations such as Keep Britain Tidy and Trolleywise to promote anti fly-tipping and littering messaging
 - Participate in DEFRA research / focus groups

Aim 2 – Protect

- Target hardening of vulnerable sites:
 - continue to work with communities and businesses to ensure that previously fitted alley gates function to assist in preventing a range of ASB, including fly-tipping
- Review:
 - DEFRA categorisations applied to land in the city
 - cleaning frequencies to ensure that the DEFRA categorisations (as applied) are met

- city-wide provision of bring sites
- Prioritise:
 - timely removal of litter and fly-tipping to avoid accumulation

Aim 3 – Prevent

- Provision:
 - ensuring access to waste disposal services: provision of a range of services and facilities for residents and businesses to dispose of their waste
- Targeted interventions:
 - deployable CCTV cameras at Bring Sites with substantial fly-tipping
 - Private Sector Housing enforcement work
 - programme of area-based projects that target the street environment
 - provision of Action Days to target specific issues in specific locations
 - Service based focus groups to develop actions
- Promotion:
 - Responsible waste disposal through the provision of regular information

Aim 4 – Pursue

- Enforcement:
 - Where the Council investigates and takes enforcement action against the perpetrators of fly-tipping.

5. Financial, legal and other implications

5.1 Financial implications

This report sets out the strategic approach being adopted by the Neighbourhood and Environmental Services, which will be managed within the existing financial resources of the division.

Stuart McAvoy, Principal Accountant, Ext 37 4004

5.2 Legal implications

Environmental Protection Act 1990

Controlled waste

Section 75(4) provides the definition of controlled waste as “household, industrial and commercial waste or any such waste.”

Unauthorised deposit of waste

The unauthorised deposit of waste (commonly referred to as fly-tipping) is dealt with in section 33(1)(a) which provides that a person who deposits controlled waste on any land, or a person who knowingly causes or knowingly permits controlled waste to be deposited on any land, commits an offence unless an environmental permit authorising the deposit is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the permit.

Offending is punishable on summary conviction in the Magistrates’ Court with an unlimited fine and/or 6 months’ custody, and on conviction on indictment at the Crown Court by an unlimited fine and/or 5 years’ custody [section 33(8)].

Littering

It is an offence contrary to section 87(1) to throw down, drop or otherwise deposit litter and leave it in any place to which the public has access (with or without payment) which is open to the air.

Offending is punishable on summary conviction in the Magistrates’ Court with a fine not exceeding level 4 on the standard scale (currently £2,500) [section 87(5)].

John Moss, Qualified Lawyer, Ext 37 3010

5.3 Climate Change and Carbon Reduction implications

Whilst there are limited direct climate emergency implications associated with this report, a reduction in littering and fly-tipping levels will have a positive wider environmental impact due to the negative impacts this waste can have on nature

and biodiversity. Ensuring that waste is disposed of correctly should also decrease emissions through reducing the amount of vehicle trips required to collect waste.

Aidan Davis, Sustainability Officer, Ext 37 2284

5.4 Equalities Implications

Under the Equality Act 2010, public authorities have a Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) which means that, in carrying out their activities, they have a statutory duty to pay due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't, and to foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who don't. The PSED is a continuing duty and remains with the authority when services are commissioned and, therefore, it is important to monitor and, where necessary, set expectations to ensure that due regard is paid to the general aims. Protected Characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 are age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation.

Fly-tipping and littering is unsightly and can affect the quality of life of residents and communities who see it. Scope for a more strategic, joined up, problem-solving approach to fly-tipping with greater use of analysis, more co-operation between authorities and stronger evaluation of initiatives to build a firmer knowledge-base for dealing with the issues as mentioned in the report should lead to positive impacts for people from across all protected characteristics. It is important to make communications and messages about available services accessible.

Surinder Singh, Equalities Officer, Ext 37 4148

5.5 Other Implications (You will need to have considered other implications in preparing this report. Please indicate which ones apply?)

N/A

6. Background information and other papers:

- Fly-tipping; Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission, 30th November 2016.
- Waste minimisation communications – university students; Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission, 5th December 2018.
- The management of Fly-tipping; Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission, 23rd January 2019.

7. Summary of appendices:

- Appendix A – draft strategic approach to litter and fly-tipping in Leicester, including proposed action plan.
- Appendix B – Slide deck, to be presented at Neighbourhood Services and Community Involvement Scrutiny Commission, 21st October 2021.

8. Is this a private report (if so, please indicate the reasons and state why it is not in the public interest to be dealt with publicly)?

No.

9. Is this a “Key Decision”?

No.

10. If a “Key Decision” please explain the reason.

N/A.

Leicester's strategic approach to litter and fly-tipping

DRAFT

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2016, in response to levels of fly-tipping and complaints about litter, Leicester City Council developed an approach to reduce both issues. This approach emphasised the importance of the intelligence led approach and has been further developed into a more strategic approach, with better collection and reporting of data, and targeted interventions arising from analysis of the data. This approach proved successful and from 2015/16 to 2018/19 a 15 % reduction in fly-tips was achieved (from 9,442 to 7,997 incidents).

The ability of the services to continue this good work faltered in the final quarter of 2019/20 and was fully compromised through 2020/21 due to Covid-19 with recorded fly-tips increasing to 9,999 incidents for that year, a 24% increase that brought the level of fly-tipping back to that last seen in 2015/16, prior to the previous successful interventions. This, along with concerns expressed by members of the public and ward councillors about litter and fly-tipping has led the services to review their approach, also needed as services begin to reset following the removal of Covid-19 restrictions and the opening up of social and economic life.

The following provides an overview and context, details on the services, the intelligence led approach, the use of the Four Ps in relation to the Neighbourhood and Environmental Services division, and an action plan to address and reduce the level of fly-tipping and concerns over amounts of litter.

2. OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

As an English Unitary Authority Leicester City Council is both a waste Collection Authority (WCA) and a Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). A WCA is a local authority in the UK charged with the collection of municipal waste from homes and some businesses. A WDA is a local authority responsible for developing and implementing plans to deal with municipal waste.

As a WCA, the Council has a duty to:

- provide all Leicester residents with a kerbside collection of their household waste, including key recyclable materials
- provide for the same collections from businesses (known as trade waste collections) when these are requested

As a WDA, the Council has a duty to:

- provide places for Leicester residents to deposit their household waste, i.e. Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)
- arrange for the appropriate treatment or disposal of all the waste that it handles

Certain legal duties also apply directly to businesses, regarding the waste which they generate. This includes ensuring that they consider the 'waste hierarchy' when deciding how to manage their waste, along with licensing / permitting requirements for any waste haulage, treatment, or disposal.

The purpose of these legal requirements is that local residents and businesses have access to services and the opportunities needed to ensure that their waste is dealt with appropriately and in a way that maximises the value obtained from it, including prioritising reuse and recycling.

In Leicester, all domestic waste operations, including collection, treatment, and disposal, are provided through a PFI contractual arrangement with a British based waste management contractor. As part of this arrangement the contractor manages the Council's two HWRCs (Gypsum Close, Freeman's Common as well as providing some services directly such as the management of the trade waste service at Gypsum Close and customer management of the garden waste service.

Trade waste generated by the City Council as part of its service activities is collected and processed by the Council's Cleansing Services team.

Through the Environment Protection Act 1990, local authorities as a 'duty body' have a statutory duty to keep both specified land clear of litter and refuse, and to keep clean public highways for which they are responsible. The duty is to keep both categories of land as clean, so far as is practicable¹. Within this framework the City Council has two service areas that ensuring the Council's duty is met, Cleansing Services, and City Wardens, these services having direct responsibility for managing litter and fly-tipping.

¹ Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse, DEFRA, September 2019

3. THE FOUR Ps

3.1. In managing litter and fly-tipping, the City Wardens and Cleansing Services adopt the 'Four Ps':

- Prepare the capability and capacity of Leicester City Council and its partners to deliver a response that is more effective, efficient, economic and equitable
- Protect Leicester City Council and other land from being the destination of litter and fly-tips
- Prevent the occurrence of litter and fly-tipping by encouraging and facilitating the proper use of the street environment
- Pursue perpetrators of littering and fly-tipping to recover costs, impose punitive sanctions and deter them and others from similar behaviour

3.2. Prepare

Allows the Council to enhance its capacity and capability to quickly and effectively tackle litter and fly-tipping by the use of.

- Effective reporting arrangements:
- Effective recording mechanisms:
- Effective partnership working:

3.3. Protect

Ensures that Leicester City Council and other owners of land protect their land from litter and fly-tipping.

- Target hardening of vulnerable sites:
- Timely removal of fly-tipping to avoid accumulation

3.4. Prevent

Enables and encourages individuals and businesses to dispose of waste responsibly, through education, deterrents and discouragement.

- Promoting responsible waste disposal
- Ensuring access to waste disposal services
- Targeted interventions

3.5. Pursue

Where the Council investigates and takes enforcement action against the perpetrators of littering and fly-tipping.

- Investigations
- Enforcement actions

4. LITTER

4.1. Litter - The National Picture

4.1.1. £1 billion is spent every year cleaning 30 million tonnes of litter from streets in Britain².

Key findings from recent DEFRA and Keep Britain Tidy research³ show that:

- Cigarette butts make up the vast majority (66%) of litter items but only 0.2% of overall litter volume.
- Small plastic bottles and non-alcoholic cans together make up 43% of the volume of all litter, while only comprising 3% of the litter item count.
- There is a correlation between deprivation and levels of litter. There were more than three times as many litter items found per site, on average, in the 10% most deprived areas as compared to the 10% most affluent areas.
- The 20% most deprived areas contained seven times as many small non-alcoholic plastic bottles as compared to the 20% most affluent.
- The overall environmental quality of a site was clearly interrelated with levels of litter – sites with higher levels of graffiti, staining, and flyposting also had more litter present.
- Overall, there are lower levels of litter in areas with more green space and trees, which also tend to be more affluent areas.
- Litter items that are most likely to be dropped as opposed to binned is, perhaps unsurprisingly, that they are smaller, more discrete items.

4.2. Litter and the Law

4.2.1. There is no legal definition, however litter is commonly assumed to include materials, often associated with smoking, drinking and eating, that are improperly discarded and left by members of the public. Following an extensive local consultation exercise, spitting and the wrongful disposal of chewing gum in Leicester is now treated as litter and may result in the issue of a Fixed Penalty Notice.

4.2.2. To throw down, drop or otherwise deposit and leave litter in any place open to the air, including private land, is a criminal offence under section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA), (as amended by the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005). This offence includes dropping litter in water such as rivers, streams and lakes.

4.2.3. Leicester City Council has duties under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA 1990) to maintain highway land as far as is practicable:

- Section 89(1) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 places a duty on certain bodies to ensure that their land (or land for which they are responsible) is, so far as is practicable, kept clear of litter and refuse.
- Section 89(2) places a further duty on the Secretary of State in respect of motorways and a few other similar public highways, and on local authorities in respect of all other publicly maintainable highways in their area, to ensure that the highway or road is, so far as is practicable, kept clean.

² Keep Britain Tidy, <https://www.KeepBritainTidy.org/local-authorities/reduce-litter/general-litter>, May 2021

³ Litter Composition Survey, Keep Britain Tidy, DEFRA, 2020

- This is in addition to the section 89(1) requirement and therefore means removal of detritus as well as litter and refuse. The removal of detritus is deemed to be practicable from metallised surfaces only. It is recommended, but not a duty, that detritus is also removed from other hard surfaces.
- Clean refers to the removal of litter and detritus from roads, duty holders also need to consider what else might make a road appear unclean
- The Council, therefore in conjunction with a number of other bodies, is required by law to keep streets/roads and open spaces which people have access to, clear of litter and refuse and clean.

4.2.4. The duty requires responsible landowners to remove litter and/or refuse within time limits specified within the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse⁴ (The Code). This outlines the standards expected nationally:

“It is recognised that a grade A cannot be maintained at all times, and the presence of a few small items of litter and refuse, not yet accumulating, are regarded by the public as acceptable for short periods of time. It is expected that managers of land should, through monitoring and the appropriate use of resources, keep their land clear of litter and refuse so that it does not fall below a grade B and is cleansed to an A on a regular basis’.

4.2.5. The duty applies to roads, streets, and pavements, and other open space areas accessible to the public. The grading criteria is provided below.



⁴ Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse, DEFRA, September 2019

4.3. Litter Enforcement Powers

- 4.3.1.** Prosecution for dropping litter is time consuming and expensive, making it very difficult to prosecute large numbers of litter offenders, an alternative to prosecution, section 88 of the EPA gives the power to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) for the offence of leaving litter. Local authorities have the power to specify the level of fine that will apply in their area, with a standard default amount of £75 if they choose not to do so. The offender has 14 days to pay. Failure to pay can result in a prosecution. Where appropriate, penalty notices may be issued to children aged 10 or over, as well as to adults
- 4.3.2.** The police or local authority can prosecute the offender; it is also possible for private individuals to prosecute. The offence is dealt with by the magistrates' court, with a maximum fine of £2,500.

4.4. Litter in Leicester and its Management

- 4.4.1.** The Code advises the use of existing "small-area statistical geography" or Zones. To comply with the Code the Council has followed the guidance and the city is organised into 16,712 Zones, classified as below:
- Main Retail and Commercial
 - High Density Housing
 - Medium Density Housing
 - Low Density Housing
 - Industry and/or Warehousing
 - Main Roads
 - Other Highways
- 4.4.2.** In line with The Code the Council maintains standards at grades A–B. The Council has categorised how quickly it should return a Zone to a litter free standard (when littered), unless there are difficult circumstances such as snow and ice:
- High density of use = ½ day
 - Medium density of use = 1 day
 - Low density of use = 14 days

General areas

- 4.4.3.** Daily street cleaning schedules are undertaken maintaining- high, medium, and low-density housing areas Monday–Friday. The main gateways into the City are cleaned Monday–Sunday and on Bank Holidays.

City Centre

- 4.4.4.** Cleaned daily Monday-Sunday through a mix of hand brushing, mechanical footway sweeping, litter bin emptying, street washing, and Eco gum removal.

Parks

- 4.4.5.** Litter bins are emptied a minimum of twice weekly, with the frequency of operation for other cleansing activities varying according to the season. During the autumn and winter months they are cleaned of litter weekly with the heavily used parks cleaned twice a week. In the spring and summer months, parks and open spaces are cleaned of litter twice weekly; the heavily used parks have their

litter bins emptied and are cleaned of litter a minimum of four times per week, at least one of which occurs at the weekend.

- 4.4.6.** Leicester Environmental Volunteers fulfil a vital role in keeping the city's parks, open spaces, and waterways clean. To support this Environmental Rangers lead regular outdoor volunteering sessions, which include community litter-picks.

Waterways

- 4.4.7.** To prevent the littering of waterways, preventative measures such as education are utilised. The Council also works in partnership with key stakeholders, such as the Environment Agency, The Canal and River Trust, and Keep Britain Tidy.

Litter Bins

- 4.4.8.** Nearly 3,000 litter bins are installed across the city. These are installed at high footfall areas and those sites that are known problematic litter areas. Litter bin locations are mapped, and their placement reviewed based on local intelligence.

5. FLY-TIPPING

5.1. Fly-tipping – The National Picture

5.1.1. In the 2019/20 financial year, local authorities in England dealt with just under 1 million (976,000) fly-tipping incidents, an increase of 2% from 2018/19⁵.

5.1.2. Key findings from the DEFRA published *Fly-tipping statistics for England 2019-20* show:

- 65% of fly-tips involved household waste. Total incidents involving household waste were 632,000 in 2019/20, an increase of 7% from 588,000 in 2018/19.
- The most common place for fly-tipping to occur was on highways (pavements and roads), which accounted for over two fifths (43%) of total incidents in 2019/20.
- The number of highway incidents was 419,000, which was an increase of 6% from 396,000 in 2018/19.
- The most common size category for fly-tipping incidents in 2019/20 was equivalent to a 'small van load' (34% of total incidents), followed by the equivalent of a 'car boot or less' (28%).
- 33,000 or 3% of total incidents were of 'tipper lorry load' size or larger, which is a decrease of 8% from 36,000 in 2018/19. For these large fly-tipping incidents, the cost of clearance to local authorities in England in 2019/20 was £10.9 million, compared with £12.8 million in 2018/19.
- The number of fixed penalty notices issued was 75,400 in 2019/20, a decrease of 2% from 77,000 in 2018/19. This is the second most common action (after investigations) and accounted for 16% of all actions in 2019/20.
- The number of court fines issued increased from 2,056 (30%) to 2,671 in 2019/20, with the value of total fines increasing to £1,170,000 (an increase of 7% on the £1,090,000 total value of fines in 2018/19)

5.2. Fly-tipping and the Law

5.2.1. Fly-tipping is the illegal dumping of liquid or solid waste on land or in water. The waste is usually dumped to avoid disposal costs⁶.

5.2.2. Fly-tipping differs from littering in that it involves the removal of waste from premises where it was produced with the deliberate aim of disposing of it unlawfully, or as a result of legitimate outlets not being available. The offence of fly-tipping, and the additional offences of 'knowingly causing' or 'knowingly permitting' fly-tipping, are set out in section 33(1)(a) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Section 33 is enforceable by both the Environment Agency and local authorities.

5.2.3. Local authorities are responsible for clearing the waste from Public land only. Local Authorities may investigate incidents on private land, but they have no obligation to clear the waste from private land. This is dependent upon the discretion of the Local Authority.

⁵ Fly tipping statistics for England, 2019-20, DEFRA, February 2021

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/fly-tipping-council-responsibilities>, May 2021

5.2.4. The Environment Agency investigates major illegal fly-tipping incidents if they occur on public or private land. These include:

- Large illegal waste sites (greater than 20 tonnes)
- Evidence of organised tipping or criminal business practice
- Drummed hazardous waste

The Environment Agency only clears up waste where there is an immediate risk to the environment and human health. They are not funded to clean up all illegally dumped waste on private or public land.

5.2.5. Anyone who produces waste has a duty of care under section 34 of Environmental Protection Act 1990 to ensure that it is disposed of properly. A person may be guilty of an offence under section 34 if their waste has been found to be dumped, even if the dumping was carried out by someone else. The duty of care applies to both businesses and householders.

5.2.6. The registered keeper of a vehicle is liable for conviction if their vehicle is used during a fly-tipping offence.

5.3. Fly-tipping Enforcement Powers

4.3.1 The following statutory powers are available:

Section 33 Environment Protection Act 1990

Offences committed under section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 carry a maximum custodial sentence of 5 years and an unlimited fine. Whilst such cases can be heard in the Magistrates Court or the Crown Court if confiscation proceedings (recovery of the financial criminal benefit) are to be considered then the case must be transferred to the Crown Court.

Section 34 Environment Protection Act 1990

Everyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats or disposes of waste must take all reasonable steps to ensure that waste is managed properly. This duty of care is provided under section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA). It also applies to anyone who acts as a broker and has control of waste. A breach of the duty of care could lead to a penalty of up to £5,000 if convicted in the Magistrates Court or an unlimited fine if convicted in the Crown Court.

Householders must ensure that household waste is properly disposed of. Household waste is defined in section 75(5) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 and includes waste from domestic properties, caravans and residential homes. The householder duty of care is provided by Section 34(2A) of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. A breach of the household duty of care would also attract penalties up to £5,000 on conviction in the Magistrates Court or an unlimited fine if convicted in the Crown Court.

5.4. Fly-tipping in Leicester and its Management

Leicester compares favourably with its other similar local authorities. Table 1 below, includes data returned by authorities to inform DEFRA's Waste Data Flow⁷. It should be noted that population size, geography, and in some cases how councils count fly-tipping (albeit DEFRA provide detailed guidance) can lead to true comparisons being more challenging. The nature of fly-tipping, the improper dumping of domestic and commercial waste, is multi-faceted and in Leicester, many Council services are involved in both the prevention and response to fly-tipping.

Local Authority	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	19/20 per 1,000 pop
Leicester City Council	9,442	8,716	8,512	7,997	8,164	21.5
Birmingham City Council	12,348	14,799	15,993	17,575	21,761	19.1
Camden LB	7,268	6,778	12,170	25,765	34,465	127.6
Derby City Council	4,283	5,316	5,640	6,004	5,728	22.3
Liverpool City Council	20,016	20,832	20,576	20,210	20,780	41.7
Manchester City Council MBC	22,251	28,508	17,497	19,056	18,270	33.0
Newham LB	30,900	19,917	15,206	14,656	11,145	31.6
Nottingham City Council	3,907	No return	7,374	7,864	10,859	32.6
Peterborough City Council	6,765	8,186	7,198	7,282	6,820	33.7
Blaby DC	534	531	588	689	676	6.7
Charnwood BC	522	603	673	852	924	5.0
Harborough DC	475	653	608	728	484	5.2
Hinckley and Bosworth BC	513	754	731	844	791	7.0
Melton BC	298	387	410	382	343	6.7
North West Leicestershire DC	746	884	731	716	695	6.7
Oadby and Wigston BC	11	17	8	17	4	0.1
Rutland	266	461	329	340	219	5.5

Table 1 – Fly-tipping incidents

5.4.1. Information in Table 1 provides detail on the national picture. Leicester's data is drilled down to area level, allowing services to analyse volumes, waste type, and, as location details are recorded, identify hot-spot areas.

5.4.2. This in turn allows services to select the most appropriate actions to address the problem. One size does not fit all, and a range of interventions are required to address the problem across the City; ranging from the use of deployable and

⁷ WasteDataFlow is the web-based system for municipal waste data reporting by UK local authorities to government. Now established some years the system went live on 30 April 2004 WasteDataFlow is designed for local authorities to:

- allow faster and more accurate data collection of municipal waste statistics, more regularly and efficiently;
- enhance their local data management for reporting and strategic planning purposes;
- offer them streamlined access to performance benchmarking with other authorities

covert CCTV; providing targeted information on services; undertaking programmed visits.

5.4.3. Whilst data shows that no part of Leicester is immune from fly-tipping it is more acute in some parts of the City. These tend to be areas of high- density residency; high levels of private rented housing; transient populations with lower than average vehicle ownership. At times the problem is more acute and visible in some parts of the City, which is reflected in targeted responses whether the problem be by area or by type. An effective tactical response to incidents, problems and perpetrators requires the sharing of good data, analysis, and management arrangements for designing the response and a frontline capability to deliver.

5.4.4. For the reporting year 2019/20, local authorities in England dealt with just under 1 million fly-tipping incidents, an increase of 2%⁸. Incidents in Leicester increased to 8,164 incidents after three years of steady decrease, a 2% increase in line with the national trend.

5.4.5. There are a number of reasons why some people fly-tip, such as:

- Council has always collected waste
- Habit
- Avoidance of cost
- Lack of transport
- Ignorance of the Council's waste collection services and facilities (sometimes but not always linked to language)
- Ignorance of the law

⁸ Fly tipping statistics for England, 2019-20, DEFRA, February 2021

6. THE INTELLIGENCE LED APPROACH

6.1. The Approach

The 'Intelligence Led' approach is a common technique used by regulatory and law enforcement agencies. In this approach the problem is identified, analysed, understood and an appropriate package of control measures designed and applied. It ensures that there is an effective application of scarce officer resources on a problem through well practised interventions.

6.2. The Four Ps and the Intelligence Led Approach

As given in section 2 above, the four Ps provide a robust framework for services to operate within and are a good fit with the 'Intelligence Led' approach.

6.2.1. Prepare

Allows the Council to enhance its capacity and capability to quickly and effectively tackle identified problems.

- Effective reporting arrangements:
 - There are several ways to contact services, the main routes being: Customer Services; Ward Councillors; MyAccount; Love Leicester; direct to Council officers.
- Effective recording mechanisms:
 - All enquiries are to be logged in the new case management system 'Idox Cloud', which will enable improved tracking of enquiries and provide a history, thereby ensuring the correct intervention is applied.
 - Effective recording allows analysis, the better identification of issues and trends, thereby ensuring that resources and interventions are targeted.
 - Use of smart technology where appropriate
- Effective partnership working:
 - The Leicestershire Enforcement Forum meets regularly through the year. Membership includes all the Leicestershire and Rutland authorities and the Environment Agency.
 - There are operational links with Environment Agency and the Canal and River Trust for fly-tips on water courses, and contacts with Network Rail and British Transport Police for fly-tipping on their land.

6.2.2. Protect

Ensures that Leicester City Council and other owners of land and property protect their assets from fly-tipping.

- Target hardening of vulnerable sites:
 - The Council's CrASBU service works with communities and business on installation of alley gates that assist in preventing a range of ASB, including fly-tipping.
- Timely removal of litter and fly-tipping to avoid accumulation:

- As described above, the Council has categorised areas of land in line with DEFRA's Code of Practice for litter and refuse and reviews its cleansing frequencies on a regular basis to ensure it meets the categorisation.
- The provision of litter bins is assessed.
- Fly-tipping on the public highway is a priority for clearance. Services have a 24-hour target time for clearance, starting from report or discovery. This is to enable evidence to be secured and removal arrangements made. The actual time for removal of some fly-tips may be extended for the purposes of securing evidence or if the fly tip is not accessible or contains dangerous materials.
- Fly-tipping on private land is more problematic as it is for the landowner to remove it. In some instances, it can take over 6 months for the Council to achieve compliance for a large fly-tip using Section 80 of the Environment Act and Community Protection Notices.

6.2.3. Prevent

Enables and encourages individuals and businesses to dispose of waste responsibly, through education, deterrents and discouragement.

- Promoting responsible waste disposal:
 - Student information. New and existing students moving into rented accommodation are informed of the Council's waste services and facilities
 - Website and social media. Information on the weekly household waste collection service, recycling centres, bulky waste collection, and garden waste service is provided
 - New resident's information pack. New households are identified and information on the Council's waste services and facilities is sent out to them, using multi-lingual information where required
- Ensuring access to waste disposal services:
 - The Council provides a range of services and facilities for residents and businesses to dispose of their waste legitimately:
 - Weekly household waste collection
 - Free bulky collections
 - Clinical waste collections
 - Two Household Waste Recycling Centres
 - One Trade Waste site
 - Garden waste collection service
- Targeted interventions – household waste:
 - Analysis of fly-tip data allows the Council to identify the 'Top Ten Streets', i.e. the worst for fly-tipping, over a three-month period. Households within the given areas are written to, informed of the Council's waste services and facilities, and of the potential legal consequences. For the most part this works well and what were the worst offending streets have either dropped down or dropped completely off the list. However, occasionally this does not reduce the problem and so more targeted interventions are necessary
 - The Council, as a member of the Leicestershire Enforcement Forum, participated in the Countywide (including Rutland) *If Only* campaign.

This was an educational campaign, followed by an increase in enforcement activity. For Leicester the main outcomes were:

- 2,679 warning letters and campaign literature sent out
 - Fly-tipping down by 9.5% in May 2018
 - Fly-tipping down by 12% in June 2018
 - An increase in the use of the HWRC
 - An increase in the take up of the Bulk Collection service
- Targeted interventions – Area work:
 - As mentioned above, occasionally the standard interventions do not always work. Interventions to ensure that residents are aware of their responsibilities and the services available to them are designed and implemented for areas of the city that are affected.
 - Targeted interventions – business waste:
 - There is a legal duty on persons to ensure that their waste is legally disposed of by persons authorised to do so. Businesses can demonstrate that they meet this duty by contracting with authorised waste disposal suppliers and/or being authorised to transport their own waste.
 - Addressing this across the City is expected to help in reducing the level of fly-tips, although it is to be noted that the generated waste is often placed in other waste streams, notably domestic and on-street, rather than being fly-tipped. One effect of interventions in this area has been to increase use of the HWRC and the number of lower tier waste carrier licences applied for, i.e. allowing small businesses to legally transport their own waste.
 - Targeted interventions – Bring sites:
 - The forty-four Bring sites in Leicester account for circa 15% of the total number of recorded fly-tips. Following a successful trial, utilising deployable CCTV cameras, those bring sites with a substantial number of incidents will be targeted through 2019.
 - Temporary Bring sites, as reported in December 2018, can have a positive effect if targeted accurately.
 - Targeted interventions – HMO licencing:
 - Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO) generally have a transient population, who are not always aware of the Council's services and facilities. The introduction of licences for HMOs, which cover a range of compliance matters to ensure a safe and suitable residence, has allowed the Council to include the management of waste as a condition. This takes some responsibility, in particular provision of waste storage and the presentation of waste for collection, away from the tenant and places it under the responsibility of the landlord. It is anticipated that as HMO licensing becomes embedded the effect of fly-tipping in high density housing areas will be reduced.

6.2.4. Pursue

Where the Council investigates and takes enforcement action against the perpetrators of fly-tipping.

- Fly-tipping investigations
 - Generally undertaken by the City Wardens and the Enviro-Crime teams. Where the perpetrator is identified then the appropriate enforcement action is taken.
- Enforcement actions
 - These vary according to each case. Although the majority of fly-tipping in Leicester is relatively small in respect of volumes. It does affect a large number of people. Enforcement should therefore not confine itself solely to the larger cases.
 - However, counter to this, in order to assure residents that punitive action is not just taken against individuals and perceived 'easy' wins, it is important for the Council to be shown as prepared to take an even-handed approach.

7. RESOURCES

These are not confined to one specific service area. The Council's Housing and Estates and Building Service divisions and the Neighbourhood and Environmental Services division's Cleansing, City Wardens, Enviro-Crime, CrASBU, Waste Management, and Private Sector Housing teams all have a part to play in managing litter and fly-tipping.

DRAFT

8. ACTION PLAN

Aim 1: Prepare

Tasks	Who	When	Resource	Cost	Measure
Reporting arrangements; work towards streamlining the methods of contact into the services	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Mar- 22	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Officer time	Reduction in the methods of contact
Reporting arrangements: ensure all contacts are entered into the new case management system to allow better reporting and analysis	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Jun-22	City Wardens Cleansing Services Service Support and Intelligence	Officer time Revenue	Accurate reporting Better analysis Better interventions
Effective partnership working: Establish and agree a data sharing agreement/protocol	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Aug-21	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Officer time	Memorandum of Understanding
Effective partnership working: continue to work with other organisations with statutory powers, such as the Environment Agency, the Canals and Rivers Trust, Network Rail, the Police	City Wardens Cleansing Services	On-going	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in the number of fly-tips
Effective partnership working: continue to work with organisations such as Keep Britain Tidy and Trolleywise to promote anti fly-tipping and littering messaging	City Wardens Cleansing Services	On-going	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in the number of fly-tips
Continue to improve data collection and analysis, using 'smart' technology as appropriate	City Wardens Cleansing Services	On-going	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Accurate reporting Better analysis Better interventions

Aim 2: Protect

Tasks	Who	When	Resource	Cost	Measure
Target hardening of vulnerable sites: continue to work with communities and businesses to ensure that previously fitted alley gates function to assist in preventing a range of ASB, including fly-tipping.	City Wardens	Mar-22	City Wardens	Officer time Revenue	Mapping of alley gates and review of their condition Service contact details to be provided to residents via appropriate signage
Review: DEFRA categorisations applied to land in the city	Cleansing Services	Mar-22	Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Completion of task
Review: cleaning frequencies to ensure that the DEFRA categorisations (as applied) are met	Cleansing Services	Mar-22	Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Completion of task
Review: city-wide provision of litter bins	Cleansing Services	Mar-22	Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Completion of task
Review: city-wide provision of bring sites	Waste Management	Oct-21	Waste Management	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping
Prioritise: timely removal of litter and fly-tipping to avoid accumulation	City Wardens Cleansing Services	On-going	City Wardens Cleansing Services	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in incidents of littering and fly-tipping.

Aim 3: Prevent

Tasks	Who	When	Resource	Cost	Measure
Ensuring access to waste disposal services: provision of a range of services and facilities for residents and businesses to dispose of their waste legitimately: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly household waste collection Free bulky collections Clinical waste collections Two Household Waste Recycling Centres One Trade Waste site Garden waste collection service 	Waste Management	On-going	Waste Management	Officer time Revenue	Service satisfaction
Targeted interventions: Introduction of Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO) licensing	Private Sector Housing	Oct-21	Project Team	Officer time	Introduction of licences Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping
Targeted interventions: deployable CCTV cameras at Bring Sites with substantial fly-tipping	City Wardens CCTV	On-going	City Wardens CCTV	Officer time	Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping
Targeted interventions: programme of area-based projects that target the street environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bins on streets Side-waste Duty of care information and visits Fly-tipping Abandoned cars Untidy gardens 	City Wardens Street Cleansing	Oct-21	City Wardens Street Cleansing	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in bins on street; littering; fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in use of the trade waste site
Targeted interventions: provision of Action Days to target specific issues in specific locations	City Wardens Street Cleansing	Oct-21	City Wardens Street Cleansing	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in incidents relating to the specific target
Targeted interventions: household waste duty of care campaigns	City Wardens	May-22	City Wardens	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in take up of the Bulk Collection service

Tasks	Who	When	Resource	Cost	Measure
Targeted interventions: business waste duty of care visits	City Wardens	May-22	City Wardens	Officer time Revenue	Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in use of the trade waste site
Targeted interventions: service-based focus groups to develop actions	Heads of Service	Nov-21	City Wardens Street Cleansing	Officer time Revenue	Development of actions to reduce littering and fly-tipping
Promoting responsible waste disposal: achieved through the provision of student information to new and existing students moving into rented accommodation; promotion through the Council's website and social media; provision of a New Residents' information pack, using multi-lingual information where required	Waste Management	On-going	Waste Management	Officer time Revenue	Service satisfaction Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in take up of the Bulk Collection service
Promoting responsible waste disposal: achieved through the provision of resident information on a regular basis; translated into the appropriate languages and signposting residents to provided services, e.g. bulk waste collection, HWRC facilities	City Wardens	On-going	City Wardens	Officer time Revenue	Service satisfaction Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in take up of the Bulk Collection service
Promoting responsible waste disposal: achieved through the development of a 'New Resident' pack to be trialled and, if successful, rolled out citywide.	Waste Management City Wardens	Dec-21	Waste Management Street Cleansing City Wardens	Officer time Revenue	Service satisfaction Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in take up of the Bulk Collection service
Promoting responsible waste disposal: achieved through the development of 'one-service' social media accounts to cover Waste Management; Street Cleansing, and City Wardens, thereby providing cohesive information.	Waste Management City Wardens	Dec-21	Waste Management Street Cleansing City Wardens	Officer time Revenue	Service satisfaction Reduction in incidents of fly-tipping Increase in use of the HWRC sites Increase in take up of the Bulk Collection service

Aim 4: Pursue

Tasks	Who	When	Resource	Cost	Measure
Litter – issue of on the spot FPNs.	City Wardens	On-going	City Wardens	Officer time	Number of FPNs issued Number of complaints received (reduction)
Fly-tipping investigations: identify the perpetrator and take the appropriate enforcement action	City Wardens Enviro-Crime	On-going	City Wardens Enviro-Crime	Officer time	Number of FPNs issued Number of successful court cases Reduction in the incidents of fly-tipping

A strategic approach to litter, fly-tipping, and graffiti in Leicester

Neighbourhood Services and
Community Involvement Scrutiny
Commission

21st October 2021

Service Provision

- Three responsible service areas within Neighbourhood and Environmental Services:
 - Waste Management
 - Cleansing Services
 - City Wardens and Enviro-Crime
- Use of the “Four Ps” within the context of N&ES:
 - Prepare: *service provision framework; gathering of data; analysis; partnership working*
 - Protect: *regular service provision; target hardening*
 - Prevent: *education; campaigns; interventions*
 - Pursue: *appropriate levels of enforcement*

Prepare

- Leicester's waste and recycling services are managed by Leicester City Council in partnership with Biffa Leicester.
- A 25 year contract deals with household waste collection, treatment and disposal, from 2003 - 2028, and encompasses:



43 collection
vehicles



£18m per year



183 full
time staff



13 million
collections per year



140,000
tonnes
collected per
year



2 treatment
facilities

Prepare



Dry Mixed Recycling
(weekly collection)

General Waste
(weekly collection)

Garden Waste
(fortnightly
subscription service,
March - Nov)

Bulky Waste
(on request)

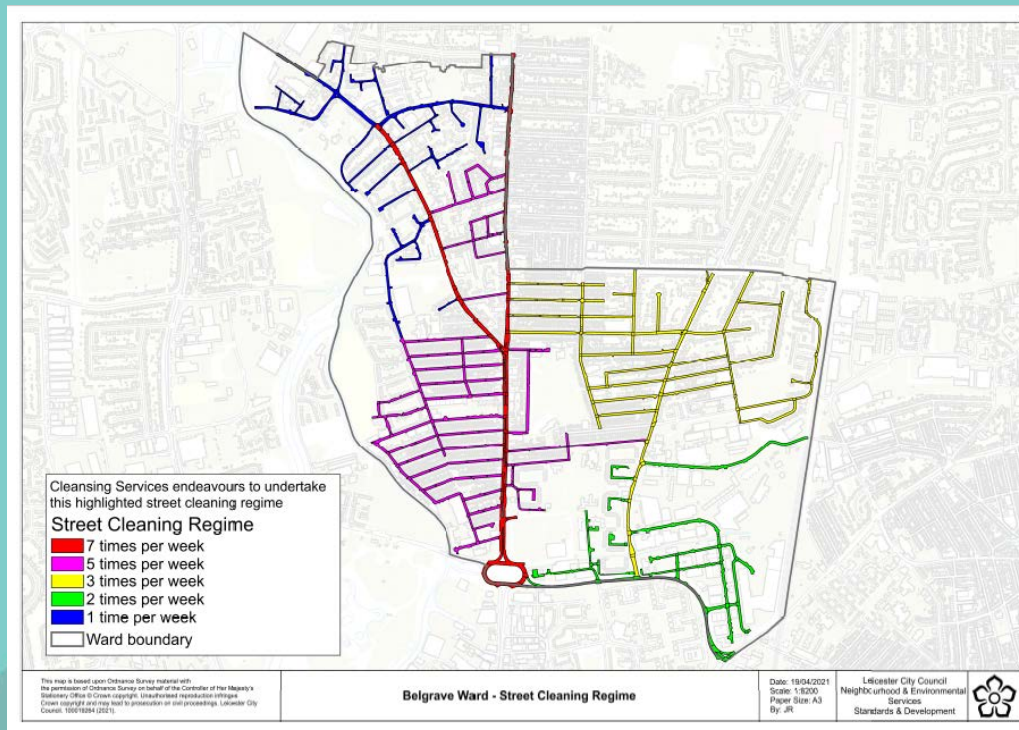
Clinical Waste and
Sharps
(on request)

Household Waste
Recycling Centres &
Trade Waste Facility

Recycling Banks

Prepare

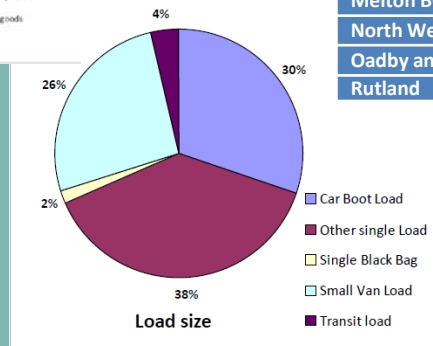
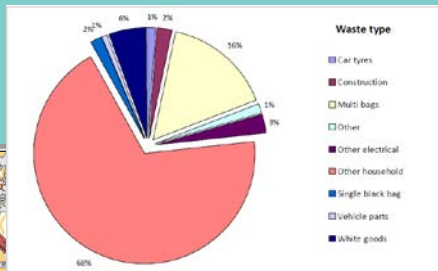
- C. 140 Street Cleansing staff provide weekly maintenance of c. 3,000 streets or c. 620 miles of highway land
- Provision of c. 2,900 multi-purpose litter and dog waste bins
- DEFRA standards of cleanliness; streets classed accordingly



Prepare

- Collection and analysis of data:
 - Analysis of fly-tipping data
 - Analysis of graffiti data
 - Reviews of cleansing frequency
 - Reviews of waste bin provision

Local Authority	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	19/20 per 1,000 pop
Leicester City Council	9,442	8,716	8,512	7,997	7,633	21.5
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Oadby and Wigston BC	11	17	8	17	4	0.1
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Prepare

- Partnerships
 - DEFRA
 - KBT (Keep Britain Tidy)
 - Environment Agency
 - Clean Up Britain
 - County and Districts (information sharing)
 - Canal and River Trust
 - Network Rail
 - Trolleywise

Protect

- Regular service provision
- Target hardening where applicable
 - Alley gates
 - S215 (Town and Country Planning Act 1990)
- Community Protection Warning Notices
- Community Protection Notices
- Deployable CCTV

Prevent

- Campaigns:
 - KBT partner initiatives
 - Bin it your Way (chewing gum)
 - Spring Clean
 - Don't be a Tosser (littering from vehicles)
 - If Only (county waste partnership)



Prevent

- Campaigns
 - River Monster; Kick it to Plastic; Earth Project
 - Willowbrook (working with Highways and EA)
 - Leicester Environment Volunteers
 - Corporate awaydays



Prevent

- Interventions
 - Area based activities
 - *bins on street*
 - *untidy gardens*
 - *duty of care*
 - Action Days
 - *specific local issues*

Pursue

- Fixed Penalty Notices
- Community Protection Notices
- Court proceedings

Action Plan – Aim 1 - Prepare

- Reporting arrangements:
 - work towards streamlining the methods of contact into the services
 - ensure all contacts are entered into the new case management system to allow better reporting and analysis
- Effective partnership working:
 - establish and agree a data sharing agreement/protocol
 - continue to work with other organisations with statutory powers, such as the Environment Agency, the Canals and Rivers Trust, Network Rail, the Police
 - continue to work with organisations such as Keep Britain Tidy, Clean Up Britain, and Trolleywise to promote anti fly-tipping and littering messaging
 - Participate in DEFRA research / focus groups

Action Plan – Aim 2 - Protect

- Target hardening of vulnerable sites:
 - continue to work with communities and businesses to ensure that previously fitted alley gates function to assist in preventing a range of ASB, including fly-tipping
- Review:
 - DEFRA categorisations applied to land in the city
 - cleaning frequencies to ensure that the DEFRA categorisations (as applied) are met
 - city-wide provision of bring sites
- Prioritise:
 - timely removal of litter, fly-tipping and graffiti to avoid accumulation
 - removal of racist, political and obscene material from council buildings and private property

Action Plan – Aim 3 - Prevent

- Provision:
 - ensuring access to waste disposal services: provision of a range of services and facilities for residents and businesses to dispose of their waste
- Targeted interventions:
 - Houses of Multiple Occupancy (HMO) licensing
 - deployable CCTV cameras at Bring Sites with substantial fly-tipping
 - programme of area-based projects that target the street environment
 - provision of Action Days to target specific issues in specific locations
 - Service based focus groups to develop actions
- Promotion:
 - Responsible waste disposal through the provision of regular information

Action Plan – Aim 4 - Pursue

- Litter:
 - Issue of on the spot Fixed Penalty Notices
- Fly-tipping investigations:
 - Identify the perpetrator and take the appropriate enforcement action