

**To: Council**

**On: 13 December 2018**

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**Report by: Lead Officer on behalf of the Audit, Risk & Scrutiny Board**

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**Heading: Fly tipping in the countryside and at known fly tipping spots**

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**1. Summary**

- 1.1 Over a period of months and as part of the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board's annual programme, reports have been presented to the Board by the Lead Reviewer on the subject of fly tipping in the countryside and at known fly tipping spots.
- 1.2 Research information in relation to the topic was reviewed, council officers presented information on the relevant services they are responsible for delivering and key partners and witnesses attended Board meetings to describe their roles and provide their insight.
- 1.3 This report describes the purpose and scope of the review, it includes summaries of the information reported to each Board meeting and concludes with the key findings and proposed recommendations.
- 1.4 The review has provided assurance to the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board. The Board agreed the final report at its 25 September 2018 meeting. There is a high degree of service activity in relation to this topic and the relevant services are continually seeking to improve practice in this regard, working with the community and key partners.
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**2. Recommendations**

- 2.1 Council is asked to:
- note the findings and approve the recommendations.

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### 3. Background

- 3.1 At its meeting of 28 August 2017, members of the Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board agreed an annual programme of activity for the Board for 2017/2018. The programme included a review which would look into fly tipping in the countryside and at known fly tipping spots.
- 3.2 The purpose of the review was firstly to understand what drives people (individuals and organisations) to fly tip, secondly to set out the council's current arrangements for addressing fly tipping, and thirdly to identify any other improvement activity that could be recommended that the relevant services could pursue within available resources.
- 3.3 The scope of the review focused firstly on reviewing research available on this subject, secondly on the relevant services provided under the remits of the Head of Amenity Services and the Head of Public Protection as they were known at the time, and thirdly on fly tipping prevention and detection activities that are being taken forward elsewhere, particularly by other Scottish local authorities and key partner organisations. The scope of the review was agreed by Board at its 6 November 2017 meeting.
- 3.4 Progress reports were presented regularly to the Board and paragraphs 3.5 – 3.7 provide a resume of the main points presented on each occasion.
- 3.5 22 January 2018 – review of the available research
- 3.5.1 Key papers brought to the Board's attention included:
- The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (the key piece of legislation for tackling litter and fly tipping, Part II outlines the duties for fly tipping)
  - Scotland's Litter Problem: Quantifying the scale and cost of litter and fly tipping (Zero Waste Scotland, 2013)
  - Towards A Litter-Free Scotland: A Strategic Approach to Higher Quality Local Environments" (Scottish government, 2014)
  - Evidence Review of Fly Tipping Behaviour (Zero Waste Scotland, 2017)
- 3.5.2 Key websites brought to the Board's attention included:
- Dumb Dumpers Public Reporting Tool
  - Flymapper Scotland Land Manager Reporting Tool
  - Keep Scotland Beautiful
  - [The] National Fly Tipping Prevention Group
  - Renfrewshire Council Website/ Focus on Littering and Fly Tipping
  - Scottish Environment Protection Agency (SEPA)
  - [The] Scottish Government
  - Zero Waste Scotland (general)
  - Zero Waste Scotland Evidence Review of Fly Tipping Behaviour
  - Renfrewshire Council: Communities, Housing & Planning Policy Board
- 3.5.3 Fly tipping was noted as a national problem, defined as the illegal deposit of any waste onto land that does not have a licence to accept it. Waste includes for example general household waste, larger domestic items

including fridges and mattresses, garden refuse, and commercial waste such as builder's rubble, clinical waste and tyres. Zero Waste Scotland (ZWS) asserted in their research that in Scotland fly tipping was estimated to incur direct costs of at least £11m of taxpayers' money for clearance, disposal and enforcement activities. (See 3.5.9 regarding Renfrewshire).

- 3.5.4 In terms of causes of, and motivations towards fly tipping, ZWS explain that "while the consequences of litter and fly tipping may be similar, the behavioural drivers and counter-measures required are not" and they assert further that fly tipping incidents are characterised by a range of waste types, incident sizes and location profile "but behind these different types of incidents can be quite differing motivations of the offending individuals and there are often specific contextual issues that will influence their behaviour."
- 3.5.5 ZWS group the various offenders of fly tipping into three categories to consider their motivations:
- private households – generally fly tipping small amounts of their own domestic waste;
  - commercial businesses – fly tipping comparatively small amounts of their own waste; and
  - organised offenders – fly tipping waste likely to have originated with others, often on a larger scale.
- 3.5.6 Interestingly, albeit not surprisingly, the ZWS research confirms that all of the groups above "are to some degree motivated by economic drivers." However, other research cited by ZWS points out that while economic factors matter, it is usually a set of conditions that increase a person's willingness to commit a crime. The Board received detailed information in relation to conditions influencing smaller scale fly tipping by households and commercial businesses (1-4 below) and by 'organised offenders' (5-9 below):
- (1) Accessibility of local waste services
  - (2) Local environmental characteristics
  - (3) Attitude to, and knowledge of what constitutes fly tipping
  - (4) Household characteristics/ influence of peer/ neighbour behaviours
  - (5) Perception of peer behaviour
  - (6) Economic pressures
  - (7) Difficulties with paperwork relating to description of waste
  - (8) Lack of clarity at waste sites
  - (9) Lack of sense of moral obligation to comply with the rules.
- 3.5.7 Specifically relating to the fly tipping of tyres the Environment Agency in 2012 revealed that motivations included financial gain, convenience, opportunism, market dynamics/ demand, and low risk of punishment for offences.
- 3.5.8 In terms of understanding the scale of the problem for Renfrewshire, the Lead Reviewer gathered information on the number of fly tipping complaints received from 2014/15 to November 2017/18. The figures showed an increase in complaints each year; rising from 1292 in 14/15 to 1455 in 16/17, with 957 complaints received in the first 8 months of 17/18.

From the data it was also possible to identify the top 5 fly tipping sites in the area over these periods. This data is set out again, for ease of reference in Appendix 1. Further, a table showing the types of waste fly tipped at known hotspots is provided in Appendix 2. It was noted that the Board that oversees environmental issues in Renfrewshire is the Infrastructure, Land and Environment Policy Board. The Board receives reports with information on fly tipping, service activities and performance in relation to this, such as the % of fly tipping incidences investigated and uplifted by the council's Rapid Response Team within one working day.

- 3.5.9 Subsequent to the January 2018 meeting, the question was asked about the direct costs to Renfrewshire Council for fly tipping clearance, disposal and enforcement activities. It was not possible to define these costs specifically relating to fly tipping however the service informed that they would work with Zero Waste Scotland to identify parameters to be used for gathering this data in order to be consistent with national data gathered.

### 3.6 19 March 2018 – council services, tenants and residents' representatives

- 3.6.1 In keeping with the scope agreed by the Board, the review moved on to consider the relevant activities carried out under the remits of the Head of Amenity Services and the Head of Public Protection. At the earlier request of the Board, a representative of the Williamsburgh Tenants & Residents Association was also invited to provide an overview of their experience of fly tipping in their locality and how the council responds.
- 3.6.2 Diane Watt, Secretary of Williamsburgh Tenants & Residents Association attended the Board meeting and was joined by Jean Easdon and Annette Henderson, committee members for the Association. The key messages that the Association conveyed were:
- an increase in the number of fly tipping incidents;
  - the types of items being fly tipped included suites and mattresses;
  - the fly tipping was not being carried out by local residents;
  - vans and cars were arriving in the area to fly tip when caretakers were not present; and,
  - the wardens service [Community Safety Officers] provided by the council is very helpful; having team phone number means residents can easily call for help to clear away items and the team responds quickly.
- 3.6.3 It was also discussed that with regards to private landlords, the affordability of some furniture types potentially made it easier for landlords to re-furnish properties resulting in furniture no longer required being fly tipped. The Seedhill area was cited as an example of this type of activity.
- 3.6.4 In terms of services provided by the council with regards to fly tipping prevention, detection and response, activities fall within the remit of the two relevant heads of service, mainly with prevention and enforcement under public protection, and removal and disposal under amenity services, however some cross-over of work does occur, for example, the Rapid Response Team under Public Protection also remove items for disposal. It was noted that presently services do work very closely together. Appendix 3 provides detail of the breakdown of activities relating to each head of service.

3.6.5 In terms of enforcement a £200 fine for fly tipping is the maximum that can be issued by officers as a fixed penalty notice, however for repeat offences or where fly tipping is of a particularly serious nature, offenders can also be reported to the Procurator Fiscal with the recommendation that they are prosecuted for the offence. Where a person is found guilty, the courts can impose fines of up to £40,000 or custodial sentences of up to six months. In 2017, Renfrewshire Council issued 5 fixed penalty notices for fly tipping. In 2018, from January to date of re-run of the report, (20 August 2018), a total of 14 fixed penalty notices had been issued, being a significant increase on the previous year.

### 3.7 29 May 2018 – other Scottish local authorities and key partners

3.7.1 To facilitate a balanced review it was important to understand what other local authorities do in addressing fly tipping, and also to understand how the council links with key partners to generate effective solutions. To provide further context to this element of the review, the Lead Reviewer returned to the research undertaken by Zero Waste Scotland as the report gave information on how fly tipping could be addressed. It was important to keep this information in mind since it had the potential to influence future recommendations where council activities might not have aligned with the research. The activity outlined by ZWS was:

- Data capture – smartphone apps for public reporting; systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of measures in place; matching intelligence data held by SEPA or the police to track and catch persistent offenders; to gain insight as to whether gate fees for white van carriers are cost-effective.
- Infrastructure –the use of physical barriers to restrict vehicular access to known fly tipping sites; CCTV for monitoring; intelligent data extraction systems to enable image, data and document analysis to support law enforcement investigations and quickly identify environmentally critical fly tipping locations; and geographical information systems to categorise fly tipping zones and enable more efficient surveillance.
- Education/ awareness – public awareness of what constitutes fly tipping and how to report it, that using an intermediary to dispose of waste does not remove responsibility to ensure waste is legally disposed of, and promoting services such as *Dumb Dumpers* and *Crime Stoppers*. [Lead reviewer observation here was that surprisingly the ZWS report appears to be silent in relation to education and awareness raising in schools].
- Specific to organised offending - increasing the difficulty, increasing the risk of being caught, reducing reward, reducing provocation and removing excuses for offenders. This involves targeting hot-spots, individual registration of vehicles as waste-carriers, charging offenders with 'tax evasion,' introducing a reward scheme to encourage fly tipping reporting by the public, and direct billing of fly tippers for the cost of clean-up and disposal. From an 'infrastructure' perspective it is also thought that "measures could include the simplification of the administrative burden to waste carriers. This would address an earlier

research finding on the behaviour of white van carriers that higher compliance might be achieved if paperwork for waste reporting was simplified and better communicated. Moving towards electronic waste transfer notes might be a crucial step in this direction.

- 3.7.2 The Lead Reviewer contacted several neighbouring local authorities to seek their participation in providing some benchmarking data. Not all responded but for those who did, the information was put into table format to allow comparison and an opportunity to consider if other local authorities were doing anything that the council was not, or could perhaps improve upon. The table of responses is presented in Appendix 4 and from the information gathered a couple of observations were made, in that, it looks to be the case that all responding local authorities are engaged in very similar activities either currently or are developing these further, and the activities align with the type of activities set out in 3.7.1 above. One clear point of note was the significant number of fixed penalty notices issued by North Ayrshire Council compared with all others. A footnote in the table provides some additional explanation for this.
- 3.7.3 In relation to the role of key partners, the Board received a presentation from Mr Charlie Devine, Head of Resource Management, Zero Waste Scotland. The key points of note in Mr Devine's presentation covered:
- information about Zero Waste Scotland, their mission and current plans;
  - reviewing evidence to inform policy;
  - the further development of the FlyMapper reporting mobile app;
  - the Revised Code of Practice on Litter & Refuse; and,
  - a look at new approaches to addressing fly tipping.
- 3.7.4 An invitation had been extended to SEPA to present to the Board on their role in relation to fly tipping in Scotland. Unfortunately, SEPA did not confirm their availability for the meeting and so alternatively the Lead Reviewer consulted their website to provide information. As Scotland's principal environmental regulator, SEPA regulate activities that could lead to pollution or environmental damage and help regulate operators and individuals to understand and comply with environmental regulations. Specifically, SEPA regulate:
- activities that may pollute water and/ or air;
  - activities that may contaminate land;
  - waste storage, transport, treatment and disposal; and
  - the keeping and disposal of radioactive materials.
- 3.7.5 Commercial waste carriers or brokers must apply to SEPA for a permit to legally carry or dispose of waste. SEPA maintain a [register of licensed waste carriers and brokers](#) which anyone can access to ensure any company being used is sufficiently compliant.

Enforcement powers relating to fly tipping offences rest with both SEPA and local authorities and there is no definitive demarcation between which body would investigate incidents. It is generally the case however that SEPA would investigate larger scale commercial/ industrial incidents. A matrix developed several years ago by a Fly Tipping Stakeholder Forum to provide guidance to the public around this issue is provided in Appendix 5.

It should be noted that the council is currently liaising with SEPA to consider what joint work can be undertaken to tackle fly tipping hot spots, and in particular, tyres.

3.7.6 An invitation had been extended to Police Scotland to present to the Board on their role in relation to fly tipping in Scotland. Unfortunately, Police Scotland did not confirm their availability for the meeting and so the Lead Reviewer discussed their role with representatives from Environment & Infrastructure. The main role for Police Scotland in relation to fly tipping locally is the referral of cases onto the council for investigation and where possible enforcement. Police Scotland only become involved in a more detailed way where cases are significant and involve serious organised crime. It should be noted that the council arranged a joint day of action with Police Scotland on 22 August 2018.

3.7.7 In the time intervening from the 29 May report to Board until now, the Lead Reviewer has additionally been tracking the not insignificant number of media reports relating to fly tipping in Renfrewshire and the council's ongoing efforts to tackle this issue and clean up Renfrewshire.



[Community clean-up numbers triple after Renfrewshire Council ...](#)  
[Scottish Daily Record](#) - 13 Aug 2018

Read more: Paisley pub owner slams Renfrewshire Council for 'horrendous' bin ...  
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[Potholes, bins and fly-tipping: the biggest issues in your area revealed](#)  
[Glasgow Live](#) - 2 Aug 2018

Potholes, bins and fly-tipping: the biggest issues in your area revealed ... The worst council for potholes was Renfrewshire, which received 716 complaints, and ...



[Braes tyre fly-tipping disgrace after 'over 1000 tyres' are found dumped](#)  
[Scottish Daily Record](#) - 2 Aug 2018

Braes tyre fly-tipping disgrace after 'over 1000 tyres' are found dumped ... Now he is pleading with Renfrewshire Council bosses to do something about the ...



[Paisley woman at 'end of tether' with illegal dumping](#)

[TheGazette.co.uk](#) - 19 Jul 2018

A Paisley woman recovering from a stroke is "at the end of her tether" as illegal dumping continues at the back of her home. Liz Wilson lives in Well Street and is ...



[Permit system to be introduced for vehicles larger than a car at all ...](#)  
[Renfrewshire 24 News](#) - 9 Jul 2018

Renfrewshire Council is to crack down on businesses illegally dumping commercial waste – by bringing in a permit scheme at the area's five Household Waste ...

- 3.8 The council's arrangements for waste **collection** are changing November 2018 and a [dedicated page on the council's website](#) outline the new arrangements for residents. Arrangements for waste **disposal** in Renfrewshire presently include access to five household waste recycling centres which are based within Erskine, Johnstone, Linwood, Paisley and Renfrew. **Special uplifts** can be arranged for a fee, shown on the council's website as £32.30.

#### Special uplifts

Domestic 1 to 20 items

£32.30

- 3.9 Presently, council tenants are not charged for special uplifts, but rather the charge is made against Communities, Housing and Planning Services.

#### 4. Key findings

- 4.1 While findings and recommendations follow, service activity directed towards this issue is an ever-developing area of practice and services demonstrate they are continually looking at ways to tackle fly tipping and deliver improvements. Some findings are therefore observations only; not all lead to recommendations.

- 4.2 To provide structure to this section of the report, the Lead Reviewer has taken the key headings referred to at 3.7.1 to set out the main findings; these headings being representative of the areas of activity that Zero Waste Scotland believe will produce results in tackling fly tipping.

#### 4.3 Data capture

- 4.3.1 Smartphone apps for public reporting – fly tipping complaints are still on the rise however currently the council does not have an app in use for the reporting of fly tipping. It is noted however that the 'Report-It' app is being introduced and will include this functionality.
- 4.3.2 As reporting is improved going forward, both for public and employee reporting, and system anomalies are resolved (referred to in 4.4.3 below), there is a risk that figures will be on the rise through better reporting and this may create a perception that fly tipping is becoming worse despite council and partner agency measures. Data reports should be supported with rich contextual information to ensure key messages are understood.
- 4.3.3 Systematic evaluation of the effectiveness of measures in place – the Communities and Regulatory Manager meets regularly with Community Safety Officers, tasking them to routinely visit hot spot areas. The team continually evaluate their activities and data available them to keep on top of hot spots. A recent example was Meadowside Street where concrete bollards were introduced as a physical barrier to fly tipping. Since introducing the bollards there has been no further fly tipping at that spot.
- 4.3.4 Matching intelligence data held by SEPA or the police to track and catch persistent offenders – this is an ongoing area of improvement for the council. A recent example of this is a meeting that took place between the council and SEPA on 20 August to look at how to better share intelligence

data not just locally but across the local authorities in the wider west of Scotland area. Another example is that of the multi-agency meetings between the council and Police Scotland where fly tipping (specifically regarding tyres), is a regular agenda item.

- 4.3.5 In addition to liaison with SEPA and Police Scotland, it is noted that the council is now working closely with Zero Waste Scotland to commence the use of FlyMapper. FlyMapper is an online tool that has been developed to help local authorities and other land managers tackle fly tipping more efficiently and effectively. The tool is not yet in use by all local authorities which results in an incomplete picture in terms of national data. Zero Waste Scotland have recently recruited an intern to look at fly tipping in Scotland and the use of FlyMapper, and the council is now in contact with the intern to work on this development.
- 4.3.6 Using data to gain special insight (correlation between gate fees, opening hours, special uplift charges and fly tipping in the area). The Lead Reviewer was not aware that data was being used by the council in this way. It is acknowledged that to track data at this level could require commitment of additional resources and so no recommendation is made to take this forward but rather, to consider if there are any improvements that could be made to gather evidence that would afford this quality of data without significant impact to service resources. This is particularly relevant to measuring the effectiveness of the new permit system, where drivers of commercial-style vehicles with household waste will need to apply for a permit each time they plan to visit a waste disposal site.

#### 4.4 Infrastructure

- 4.4.1 Use of physical barriers to restrict access to known fly tipping sites – barriers, fencing and signage are all methods used at known fly tipping spots to discourage further offences.
- 4.4.2 CCTV for monitoring –both overt and covert CCTV is in use. It is noted that while fixed cameras can reduce fly tipping in certain locations, it does not eliminate it completely as offenders can conceal their identity, so that visual recognition is difficult and vehicles can similarly avoid detection when using false number plates. With fly tipping occurring in a range of locations it is also not always physically possible to install cameras.
- 4.4.3 Use of geographical information systems (GIS) to categorise fly tipping zones and enable more efficient surveillance – it was noted during the review that fly tipping complaints go onto two systems (Flare and Lagan). Flare allows incidents to be plotted on GIS (as it has eastings and northings), however Lagan does not. Currently Flare only captures approximately 1/3 of complaints. This anomaly should be addressed to provide reassurance on accuracy of data reports.
- 4.4.4 Image, data and document analysis to support enforcement investigations – where possible Community Safety Officers carry out checks to identify offenders, however there is a trend of reducing evidence within dumped bags as people remove personal data for other purposes such as reducing the risk of identity theft. That said, the issuing of related fixed penalty notices (FPNs) has increased and while this is significant compared to the

previous year, it would be worthwhile the service liaising with North Ayrshire Council to look into the reasons for their higher levels of FPNs.

#### 4.5 Education/ awareness

- 4.5.1 Public awareness of what constitutes fly tipping and how to report it – the council has a [website page](#) dedicated to its Team Up to Clean Up initiative and this includes dedicated information on fly tipping and how to report it. The council promotes services such as Dumb Dumpers and Crime Stoppers and always participates in national campaigns.
- 4.5.2 Education and awareness has targeted schools. Currently schools assist with clean ups however a new fly tipping booklet for schools is being developed and will form part of the curriculum. In addition to this activity the 'safekids' initiative, which involves Primary 6 children going along to St Mirren FC to learn about a range of topics, has included information on fly tipping, enabling children to learn about the impact of fly tipping and fines.
- 4.5.3 At the time of preparing this report the Lead Reviewer noted that the council's Team Up to Clean Up Facebook page was very active with 350 online members.

#### 4.6 Specific to organised offending

- 4.6.1 Increasing the difficulty and increasing the risk of being caught for fly tipping – the main council activities around this aspect are in trying to frustrate offenders from using hot spot areas by introducing the physical barriers referred to earlier in 4.4.1, using CCTV where possible, analysing documentation to try to determine IDs and working with other agencies to share intelligence.
- 4.6.2 'Duty of care visits' take place to businesses where the council looks to reconcile the volume of waste that is being removed (under agreement with the council), versus the volume of waste that the business is likely to have, given the size and nature of the business.
- 4.6.3 The Permit Scheme introduced recently at the Household Waste Recycling centres is an example of a new measure focused on addressing the problem of commercial businesses and traders attempting to dump trade waste at council facilities, free of charge.
- 4.6.4 Presently there is no reward scheme in place for members of the public reporting fly tipping information that leads to enforcement/ prosecution but this is something that could be considered. Likewise, to date there has been no direct billing of fly tippers for the cost of clean-up and disposal but this is something that could be considered, albeit it is acknowledged that identification of perpetrators remains a key problem.

#### 4.7 Other – change in management structures.

One final observation relates to service department structures. Having the two heads of service remit with responsibility for various aspects of tackling fly tipping working within the same management structure has largely worked very well and teams work together to pursue continued

improvement, for example, around waste services reporting of fly tipping. Now, following recent changes, the heads of service remits are under separate service departments. It could be perceived that this could lead to a drift in close working relationships, however this is very unlikely given the improvements planned for in-house and public reporting of fly tipping and strengthening management data to assist in developing trends and appropriate responses. Further, there are many other examples in the council where services work collaboratively to deliver effective service provision and management have provided assurance in this regard.

## 5 **Key recommendations**

- 5.1
- (1) The Head of Communities and Public Protection should ensure that the 'Report-It' app is rolled out as planned and that it is fit for purpose, firstly for the public reporting of fly tipping incidents and secondly for the delivery of effective management data to enable appropriate trends to be identified and responded to.
  - (2) Linked with the above, the Head of Communities and Public Protection along with the Head of Operations & Infrastructure should seek to resolve the current issue where GIS (through Flare) only captures data relating to approximately one third of fly tipping complaints, to facilitate the delivery of comprehensive management data from GIS for effective analysis and response to fly tipping data.
  - (3) The Head of Communities and Public Protection should continue to work with Zero Waste Scotland to find a solution to enabling the use of FlyMapper to assist with identifying fly tipping hotspots and enabling more effective targeted enforcement action to take place, feed into the national picture and help direct national resources and priorities.
  - (4) The Head of Communities and Public Protection, along with the Head of Operations & Infrastructure should consider if information gathering can be established to determine correlations between fly tipping trends and local policy around, for example, the new permit system and special uplift service and charges.
  - (5) The Communities and Regulatory Manager should seek to meet and share practice with colleagues at North Ayrshire Council (NAC), to consider if any lessons can be learned from NAC's experience of issuing significant numbers of fixed penalty notices for fly tipping.
  - (6) The Head of Communities and Public Protection should establish regular contact with partners, SEPA and ZWS to take forward a joint approach to tackling fly tipping and engage with local communities. (The ZWS paper outlined examples of activity that could be pursued but it is acknowledged that some could be cost prohibitive for the council).

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## Implications of the Report

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| 1.  | <b>Financial</b>                           | - none |
| 2.  | <b>HR &amp; Organisational Development</b> | - none |
| 3.  | <b>Community Planning</b>                  | - none |
| 4.  | <b>Legal</b>                               | - none |
| 5.  | <b>Property/Assets</b>                     | - none |
| 6.  | <b>Information Technology</b>              | - none |
| 7.  | <b>Equality &amp; Human Rights</b>         | - none |
| 8.  | <b>Health &amp; Safety</b>                 | - none |
| 9.  | <b>Procurement</b>                         | - none |
| 10. | <b>Risk</b>                                | - none |
| 11. | <b>Privacy Impact</b>                      | - none |
| 12. | <b>COSLA implications</b>                  | - none |

## List of Background Papers

- (a) Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board Annual Programme approved 28/08/2017
- (b) Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board Fly Tipping Report 01, 06/11/2017
- (c) Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board Fly Tipping Report 02, 22/01/2018
- (d) Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board Fly Tipping Report 03, 19/03/2018
- (e) Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board Fly Tipping Report 04, 29/05/2018
- (f) Audit, Risk and Scrutiny Board Fly Tipping Final Report, 25/09/2018

The foregoing background papers will be retained within Finance and Resources for inspection by the public for the prescribed period of four years from the date of the meeting. The contact officer within the service is Karen Locke, Risk Manager, 0141 618 7019, [Karen.Locke@renfrewshire.gov.uk](mailto:Karen.Locke@renfrewshire.gov.uk)

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## Appendix 1

### Streets featuring in top five for fly tipping complaints in the last 4 financial years

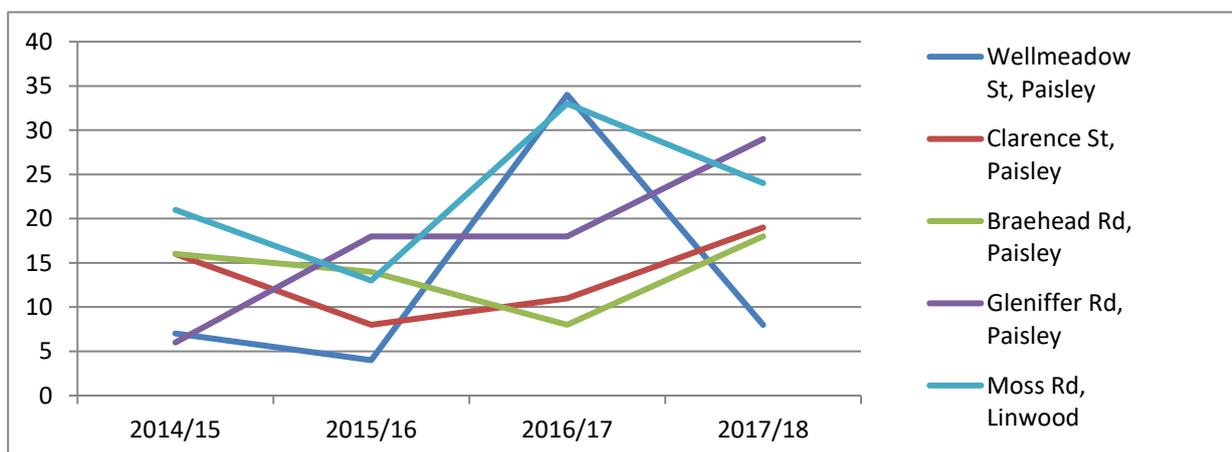
Street	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18*
Braehead Road, Paisley	16	14	8	18
Candren Road, Linwood	13	22	16	8
Cartha Crescent, Paisley	6	11	4	0
Causeyside Street, Paisley	21	26	13	10
Clarence Street, Paisley	16	8	11	19
Dunn Street, Paisley	14	2	9	4
George Street, Paisley	10	8	12	16
Gleniffer Road, Paisley	6	18	18	29
Leitchland Road, Paisley,	11	11	18	7
McKerrell Street, Paisley	10	4	15	15
Moss Road, Linwood, Paisley	21	13	33	24
Wellmeadow Street, Paisley	7	4	34	8

\*partial year

### Movement across the financial years

Street	2014/15	2015/16	2015/16	2016/17	2016/17	2017/18
Braehead Road, Paisley		-2		-6		+10
Candren Road, Linwood		+9		-6		-8
Cartha Crescent, Paisley		+5		-7		-4
Causeyside Street, Paisley		+5		-13		-3
Clarence Street, Paisley		-8		+3		+8
Dunn Street, Paisley		-12		+7		-5
George Street, Paisley		-2		+4		+4
Gleniffer Road, Paisley		+12		0		+11
Leitchland Road, Paisley,		0		+7		-11
McKerrell Street, Paisley		-6		+11		0
Moss Road, Linwood, Paisley		-8		+20		-9
Wellmeadow Street, Paisley		-3		+30		-26

### Streets with total >50 complaints AND no. 17/18 >14/15





## Appendix 2 Types of Materials Fly Tipped at known hotspots

Location	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Braehead Road, Paisley	Black bags, construction waste, household waste, mattresses	Tyres, sofa, construction waste, grass cuttings, household waste	Household waste, wood and decking panel, toilet, tyres	Construction materials, electrical waste, household waste, grass cuttings, and tyres
Candren Road, Linwood	Household waste and construction demolition waste	Household waste including bedding	Household waste and construction demolition waste	Household waste including white goods
Cartha Crescent, Paisley	Household waste, black bags	Household waste and construction demolition waste	Household waste	-
Causeyside Street, Paisley	Black bags, household waste	Black bags, household waste	Black bags	Black bags
Clarence Street, Paisley	Sofas, asbestos, black bags, carpets and underlay, household waste including white goods	Household waste, white goods, wood, fridge freezer, double bed	Household waste, black bags, mattresses, white goods	Household waste, white goods, black bags, sofa
Dunn Street, Paisley	Household waste, sofas, mattress, television	Not specified	Black bags, electrical, household waste,	Household waste, mattress
George Street, Paisley	Household waste, fridge freezer, tv, armchair	Household waste	Black bags, clothing, piano, sofa	Construction demolition waste, household waste, mattresses, wood and pallets
Gleniffer Road, Paisley	Electrical, tree cuttings, household waste, white goods	Asbestos, black bags, construction demolition waste, household waste, mattress, tyres	Asbestos, black bags, construction demolition waste, household waste, tree cuttings	Wheelie bins, black bags, asbestos, bread crates, construction demolition waste, household waste, tree cuttings
Leitchland Road, Paisley	Black bags, construction demolition waste, household waste, tyres	Electrical goods, household waste, trampoline, tyres	Commercial food waste + not specified	Fridge, household waste, mattress
McKerrell Street, Paisley	Couch, household waste, television	Armchair, bed, black bags, household waste	Household waste, black bags	Black bags, electrical, fridge, household waste
Moss Road, Linwood	Construction demolition excavation waste, tree cuttings, household waste, tyres	Blacks bags, white goods household waste	Household waste, tree cuttings, tyres	Construction demolition excavation waste, asbestos, sofa, tyres
Wellmeadow Street, Paisley	Black bags, household waste	Black bags	Not specified	Bed base, mattresses, household waste

### Appendix 3 Breakdown of Service Activities

Service	Prevention	Enforcement	Detection	Response
<b>Public Protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visiting fly tipping hot spots to implement measures to prevent further fly tipping:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Barriers</li> <li>○ Signage</li> <li>○ Overt and covert CCTV</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Liaising with businesses regarding Trade Waste</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Renfrewshire Community Safety Officers enforcing where evidence is found</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Working with communities to identify and clear fly tipping</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visit every fly tipping complaint to assess for evidence of where it came from</li> <li>▪ Removing small volumes of fly tipping</li> <li>▪ Working with Amenity Services for larger scale fly tipping</li> <li>▪ Liaising with landowners when there is fly tipping on their land</li> </ul>
<b>Amenity Services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Put in place barriers to prevent fly tipping, for example:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ cutting grass</li> <li>○ ensuring appropriate lighting</li> <li>○ re-aligning roads</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Visit fly tipping and remove from Council owned land</li> <li>▪ Dispose of waste via Linwood Transfer station</li> </ul>

## Appendix 4 Overview of arrangements in nearby Local Authorities

Authority	Methods of reporting			Fly Tipping Fixed penalty notices		Roles		Approach		
				£ per notice	No. issued in 2017	Team/s	Management	Main prevention activities	Most recent developments	Future plans
Renfrewshire	✓	✓	x	£200	5	Rapid Response Team (RRT) and Community Safety Officers Streetscene	Head of Amenity Services and Head of Public Protection	Visiting fly tipping hot spots to implement specific measures (Barriers, Signage, Overt and covert CCTV); Visit all fly tipping complaints to assess for evidence of source	Team Up to Clean Up campaign with dedicated area for information about <a href="#">littering and fly tipping</a> .	More RRT; Introduce "Report-it" App; Introduce Flymapper: (ZWS) App; Progress Permit Scheme proposal for householders
North Ayrshire	✓	✓	✓	£200	140***	Dedicated Environmental Enforcement Team for investigation and enforcement. Rapid Response for removal.	Fly Tipping Officer and StreetScene Strategy Manager	Visit every fly tipping complaint to assess for evidence of source; Regular patrols of known hotspot areas; Use of FlyMapper; Promotion of positive outcomes through social media including penalties and responsibilities; Attending community group meetings for intel; "White van man" initiative, making waste producers aware of section 34 offences and preventing the use of no-licensed waste carriers; Interacting with private landlords and holding them responsible for waste from their properties	Pilot scheme to introduce covert cameras The use of body-worn cameras to capture evidence from sites etc.	Increase areas covered by CCTV Use media and social media to promote results and penalties Continue to work with groups for 'as it's happening' info Improve our escalation process
East Ayrshire	✓	✓	x	£200	35	Corporate enforcement unit Environmental health pollution control team	Regulatory services manager	Media articles Posters Overt and covert CCTV FPNs and prosecution reports	Large case is being sentenced in June at court	Preventative and reactive work conducted by CEU and partners such as police
Inverclyde	✓	✓	✓	£200	9	Trading Standards and Enforcement along with the Community Warden Service	Head of Environment and Public Protection Services	Visit every fly tipping complaint to assess for evidence of source. Make use of Public CCTV systems to monitor hotspots. Dumb dumpers signage in hotspots to discourage offences but also for	Heat mapping of issued FPNs/ reports to offer visual representation of current areas of	Further development of Heat Mapping. Education of young people through school visits.

Authority	Methods of reporting			Fly Tipping Fixed penalty notices		Roles		Approach		
				£ per notice	No. issued in 2017	Team/s	Management	Main prevention activities	Most recent developments	Future plans
								reporting. Contact land owners to close off open sites to reduce fly tipping.	interest, can be filtered for certain periods of time. Zoning of LA's area so that teams can focus on specific areas.	
East Renfrewshire	✓	✓	x	£200	[blank]	Env Health/ Community Wardens/ Cleansing	Head of Environment Department	Signage/ CCTV/ Moveable covert camera		None at the moment

\*\*\*At North Ayrshire the enforcement team was created in April 2016 and spent the first year or more tackling historic issues as well as new ones. Prior to the introduction of the enforcement team no-one was specifically tasked with this issue, hence the larger volume of notices issued in 2017. The numbers are starting to fall now as fly tipping prevention and detection activities progress further.

## Appendix 5 Matrix for reporting of Fly Tipping Waste Types

Fly tipped waste	Contact Local Authority?	Contact Environment Agency?	Report to Police?	Consider removing it yourself?	Comments
Animal carcasses	Yes	Yes - if in/near water	Yes	Seek advice from the Environment Agency on disposal options. Carcasses may be diseased and health and pollution hazards.	Some carcasses may be buried or disposed of through a licensed knacker's yard or hunt kennel authorised incinerator or rendering plant.
Fibrous asbestos	No	Yes	Yes	No	Contact the Environment Agency using the emergency hotline number (0800 807060). Fibrous asbestos is dangerous. Stand up-wind and wet the waste if possible (that is to say, wet it as long as you do not put yourself in danger).
Asbestos board/cement	Yes	Yes – but only to ensure that removal is covered by consignment notes.	Yes	No	Use registered carriers for asbestos removal
Batteries: wet lead acid	Yes	Yes - if more than five to ensure that removal is covered by consignment note.	Yes	No	Battery acids are strong corrosives. May emit irritant fumes, especially on reaction with water. Return to supplier. Contact the Environment Agency emergency hotline (tel: 0800 807060) immediately if watercourses are threatened.
Batteries: dry Ni/Cd, mercury, alkaline	Yes	Yes - if in/near water (also to ensure removal is covered by a consignment note).	Yes - if large quantities	Yes - take to recycling centre	Damaged batteries may react with other substances. Explosive reaction if water is added. Return to suppliers or take to recycling facility
Bottles	Yes	No	Yes - if large quantities	Yes - take to recycling centre	
Builders' rubble (including cement, stone, concrete, aggregates, sand)	Yes	Yes – if more than 50m <sup>3</sup> or if polluting a watercourse.	Yes	Yes - if clearly inert and in small quantities to landfill or civic amenity site.	Bricks can be re-used if clean (clean means free from polluting matter e.g. plaster board). N.B. also can be used as construction material – if you want to do this please contact the Environment Agency. On no account should polluting materials be used e.g. any form of asbestos.
Cans (steel, aluminium)	Yes	No	Yes - if large quantities	Yes - take to recycling centre	
Chemicals (including pesticides and wood preservatives)	No	Yes	Yes	No	These can present particular problems in the water environment - contact the Environment Agency emergency hotline (tel: 0800 807060) immediately; Be aware of fumes.

Fly tipped waste	Contact Local Authority?	Contact Environment Agency?	Report to Police?	Consider removing it yourself?	Comments
Clinical and sanitary waste	No	Yes	Yes	No	May include blood-contaminated products, syringes, needles and materials contaminated with faecal material. Contact the Environment Agency emergency hotline (tel: 0800 807060) immediately.
Drums	Yes	Yes - if leaking or in poor condition	Yes	No	Always seek advice on contents - labels may not indicate contents - be wary of fumes
Electrical goods (e.g. fluorescent tubes, computer waste, TVs)	Yes	Yes - if large quantities	Yes	Yes - if small - to civic amenity site	Fluorescent tubes contain toxic compounds requiring special care
Fabrics	Yes	No	Yes	Yes - if small take to civic amenity site	Do not disturb blood stained clothing call the Police immediately
Fire extinguishers	Yes	No	Yes	Yes - return to suppliers or civic amenity site	Many suppliers will take back abandoned fire extinguishers free of charge
Furniture (household or office, including carpets, mattresses, chairs, sofas)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes - for disposal at civic amenity site	
Garden waste (grass cuttings, tree or shrub loppings, etc)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes - for composting on own land or civic amenity site	Composting on site needs to be registered with the Environment Agency. Phone 0645 333111 to register.
Gas cylinders	Yes	Yes - if many or if in/near water	Yes	No - unless clearly identifiable and can be returned to a vendor	Return to suppliers or vendors - the Liquid Petroleum Gas Association can provide advice on these (tel: 01425 461612/ fax: 01425 471131).
Household bin bags	Yes - if large quantities	No	Yes - if large quantities	Yes - take to civic amenity site	
Litter	No	No	Yes - if large quantities	Yes - take to civic amenity site	
Metal (other than drums)	Yes	No	Yes	Yes - if small to civic amenity site or scrap yards	Some metals may be contaminated with chemicals - handle with care.
Oils (e.g. engine oil, lubricating and hydraulic oils, collected oil pollutants (oil/water mixes)	Yes	Yes - if in/near water or where more than 5 litres to ensure that the removal is covered by a consignment note.	Yes	No - except for small individual cans (less than 5 litres) which should go to recycling centres	Oils can present particular problems in the water environment - contact the Environment Agency emergency hotline (tel: 0800 807060) immediately if watercourses are threatened.
Packaging waste	Yes	No	Yes - if large quantities	Yes - if small to civic amenity site	

Fly tipped waste	Contact Local Authority?	Contact Environment Agency?	Report to Police?	Consider removing it yourself?	Comments
Plastic	Yes	No	Yes	Yes - if small - to civic amenity site	
Solvents (e.g. solvent-based paints, paint thinners, antifreeze, degreasers)	Yes	Yes - if in/near water (also to ensure that removal is covered by a consignment note)	Yes	No - except small numbers of paint cans etc	Solvents can present particular problems in the water environment contact the emergency hotline (tel: 0800 807060) immediately if watercourses are threatened.
Timber (including preservative treated timber)	Yes	Yes - if in/near water	Yes	Yes - if small quantities for re-use, or to civic amenity site	Untreated timber can be used for firewood. This is not to say that the wholesale disposal of waste by burning is generally acceptable. Do not burn treated timber.
Tyres	Yes	Yes - if many or in water	Yes	Yes - if small quantities to civic amenity site	Tyres should not be burned.
Vehicles which have been abandoned	Yes - duty to remove if on any land	Yes - if in/near water	Yes duty to remove if on the highway or verge	No	Lubricating oils, brake fluids, battery acids, antifreeze and other vehicle related fluids may present particular problems - especially in the water environment. Contact the Environment Agency emergency hotline (tel: 0800 807060) immediately if watercourses are threatened
White goods (including refrigerators, cookers washing machines)	Yes	Yes - if danger of CFC leak	Yes	Yes - if single items to civic amenity site or scrap yards	