

COMMUNITIES SCRUTINY PANEL

DATE	2 nd November 2023
REPORT OF	Carolina Borgstrom –Director of Economy, Environment & Infrastructure
SUBJECT	Waste on private land including pathways and procedures for voluntary clearance.
STATUS	Open

CONTRIBUTION TO OUR AIMS

North East Lincolnshire's Council Plan 2023-26 sets out our aspiration to create stronger economies and stronger communities. Enabling people to live in a safe environment and have their say about things that are important to them and participate fully in their communities.

The Council's contribution to the Place based Outcomes Framework and the wider development of North East Lincolnshire relevant to this report are:

Environment - we will ensure we have the capacity to keep our streets clean and maintain our parks and open spaces for everyone to enjoy.

Enforcement - we will advocate a zero-tolerance model by continual review of the effectiveness of our delivery models, increasing capacity where it is needed and increased police/partnership working that is focused on outcomes.

We want to manage our land to ensure all residents have access to inspiring green and open spaces to protect health and enhance lives. We want to intervene at the early stages and prevent problems through better design and behaviour change initiatives, so that communities become more responsible and self-reliant. Clean up and maintenance work will be targeted to areas of need and complemented by working with the community, local volunteers, local businesses, and partners. We will support the community in becoming more sustainable, increasing recycling behaviour and community capacity addressing behaviour change through effective enforcement, education, and awareness in the environmental area.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to explain how the council currently deals with waste on private land, including the procedure and pathway for voluntary clearance.

It will also consider opportunities to secure clearance of the waste and note the action plan setting out next steps.

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION

That the following are considered:

1. That the processes in place to tackle waste on private land including pathways for clearance be noted.
2. That the action plan is noted.

1. BACKGROUND AND ISSUES

1.1 Introduction:

Waste on private land can occur in several different ways:

- a. Fly tipped by householders, businesses or more serious waste criminals.
- b. Accumulated by the person responsible for the land, for example householders who fail to participate in the waste collection service and accumulate waste in their gardens or because waste businesses operate from unlicensed premises.

When the suspected perpetrator of the waste is different to the land owner (item a above) the case will be investigated using the fly tipping process. Cases where the waste is suspected to be generated by the land owner are generally investigated under the waste in garden process. These processes are detailed in Appendix 1a and 1b.

Whether the case relates to fly tipping or waste on land, it is the responsibility of private landowners to safely and legally dispose of waste on their land, in a similar way to the council obligation to keep its land clear of waste and flytipping. Landowners are responsible for the costs of doing this.

The Council and Environment Agency as regulators have no obligation to remove the waste, but they will provide guidance on the best way to deal with removal.

Where landowners do not fulfil their obligations to clear land or landowners cannot be found the council will try and secure the clearance of private land using the most appropriate powers which reflect the particular circumstances of the case.

Any costs associated with this clearance will be recovered from the landowner.

1.2 Flytipping:

1.2.1 Primary Legislation

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 (EPA) is the primary legislation to tackle flytippers.

Section 33 makes it an offence to deposit-controlled waste, or knowingly cause or knowingly permit controlled waste to be deposited in or on any land unless a waste management licence authorising the deposit is in force and the deposit is in accordance with the licence.

The powers within this section of the EPA 1990 can be enforced by both local authorities and the Environment Agency. The respective responsibilities were set out in the Working Better Together Protocol Series in 2005 which states that flytipping of quantities of waste up to and including a single tipper load of waste deposited at one time (i.e. up to approximately 20m³ in a single deposit) will be for local authorities to investigate. Within North East Lincolnshire Council, the Environmental Enforcement Team undertake this function.

Conversely the Environment Agency will investigate and enforce against the larger, more serious and organised illegal waste crimes.

1.2.2 Flytipping Prevention

The council carry out several wider proactive initiatives which aim to reduce and frustrate potential waste crime. This includes the various days of action that take place across North East Lincolnshire.

All businesses are subject to a Duty of Care under Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. In addition, householders are subject to a similar duty once waste leaves their boundary, for example if they pay a third party to dispose of waste on their behalf.

Further information on prevention initiatives is included within Appendix 2.

1.2.3 Process for fly tipping reports

People can report flytipping to the council via telephone, in person or using the dedicated form on the NELC website at which point they are asked to confirm if the flytipping is on public or private land. Enquiries about private land go directly to the Environmental Enforcement Team.

Enquiries about waste on public land that requires clearance is routed through to the Cleansing Service and this data informs the council dashboard [NELC Intranet - Home \(sharepoint.com\)](#) which sets out the number of flytipping incidents reported each calendar year.

Cleansing Services staff will identify and retrieve evidence as part of their cleansing activity on public land and this is subsequently shared with the Environmental Enforcement Team for follow up action.

Flytipping initially identified as being on public land, which is actually on private land is redirected by Cleansing Services to the Environmental Enforcement Team for investigation. Cleansing Services will respond to needles or to remove fridge doors. Both enforcement and cleansing jobs are currently received through the DASH system.

In general, the Environmental Enforcement Team do not visit to obtain evidence but seek the cooperation of the landowner to identify any relevant evidence. Where the landowner is not immediately apparent the team may visit to assess next steps.

Investigations follow standard lines of enquiry and in the first instance focus on identifying those responsible for depositing the waste with a view to serving a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) or securing a successful prosecution.

Cases are built up following a review of the available evidence, which may include the following: -

- Documentary evidence found in waste.
- CCTV footage showing the deposit of waste on foot or in a vehicle.
- Eyewitness testimony of an offence.
- Absence of an environmental permit on the land in question.

The council must be able to prove beyond reasonable doubt with the evidence they have secured that the individual is guilty of an offence. This is also the burden of proof required to serve a Fixed Penalty Notice, because if it fails to be paid the case will subsequently need to be presented to a Magistrate.

1.3 Accumulation of waste in garden and on land:

1.3.1 Primary legislation

- a. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 79 and 80-**These are known as the Statutory Nuisance provisions. These powers are mainly used to tackle large accumulations of black bag household waste that is likely to decay causing smells and flies and impacting on neighbouring properties. Local authorities have a duty to investigate complaints about statutory nuisance and can serve an abatement notice on an owner, occupier or the person responsible requiring them to stop causing a nuisance. Failure to comply with a notice can result in a fine of up to £5,000, with a further fine of up to £500 for each day on which the offence continues after conviction.
- b. Public Health Act 1936 Section 78-**This power is referred to as the scavenging of common courts and passages. It enables councils to take action where a court, yard or passage which is used in common by the occupants of two or more buildings, if it is not regularly swept and kept clean and free from rubbish or other accumulation to the satisfaction of the local authority. The council can also carry out sweeping and cleansing and recover any expenses reasonably incurred from the occupiers of the buildings which front or abut on the court or yard, or to which the passage affords. However, this requires the Council to serve notice on all properties using a space and share any cleaning costs between all occupiers which is complex.
- c. Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 59-** Councils can require occupiers and landowners to remove waste they knowingly caused or permitted to be deposited illegally. If the occupier or landowner does not remove the waste, the council can enter the land, clean up the waste and charge them the costs of doing so. If the occupier is also the owner

of the property, there is scope for a Charging Order to secure the debt against the property. Unfortunately, a defence to a notice served under this section is available where the person in receipt of the notice can prove that they neither deposited nor knowingly caused nor knowingly permitted the deposit of the waste. If this defence was upheld any notice served would be quashed.

- d. **Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Section 215** - This enables the council to issue a notice to landowners requiring land or buildings to be cleaned up if its "condition adversely affects the amenity of the area". Councils can also enter land and clear it and recover costs from the owner.
- e. **The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Section 43-** Community Protection Warnings and Notices (CPNs) are designed to stop a person aged 16 or over, business or organisation committing antisocial behaviour (ASB) which spoils the community's quality of life. This can include offences such as noise nuisance, eyesore rubbish on private land and antisocial behaviour.
- f. **Civil Action-** If not deemed a statutory nuisance and no action is possible by the local authority, any person suffering any detriment can under common law can take action for a private nuisance allegation against persons who have a legal interest in the affected land.

1.3.2 Process for waste on land investigations

Firstly, the council must identify the relevant landowner, occupier or person responsible, depending on the legislation that will be utilised. The council can identify this information by conducting a Land Registry search.

Problems arise with land that has not changed hands for many years as this can be unregistered and extremely difficult to identify the responsible person. Approximately 15% of land within England and Wales is unregistered.

The council will explore a range of documentary evidence and conduct site visits to establish the most appropriate legislation and the appropriate person against which action should be taken. Legislation does allow legal notices to be served to identify people with an interest in land, but obviously such a notice can only be served if a person is identified in the first instance. Whilst Section 16 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1982 only requires people to confirm an interest in the land.

Section 108 of the Environment Act 1995 enables the council to require a much broader range of documentary evidence to support an investigation. Failure to supply the information is an offence.

Some of the statutory powers enable the council to undertake 'Works in Default'. This means if the measures set out in a legal notice are not carried out the council can undertake the work. However, the process of cost recovery is often onerous and may involve placing a charge on the property. It is possible that the council will end up funding the clearance of private land at significant cost for which there is only a small, identified budget. In addition, if a charge is placed on the property this can take many years to recover.

The council therefore takes a measured and pragmatic approach to dealing with waste on private land to ensure that the council does not take on the liability to clear sites, instead the preference is to work with relevant landowners. Examples of recent case studies are included in Appendix 3.

1.3.3 Supporting Landowners to Clear Waste

The council takes a graduated approach to enforcement and will encourage landowners to remove waste from land where it is sufficient to warrant a response.

The support available to landowners will be dictated by whether the site is residential or commercial and to some extent if it is owned by a landlord. If an individual is receiving financial reward.

Services available to householders include use of the following.

- Community Recycling Centres
- Bulky Household Waste Collection Service
- Options for Communities to come together.

Local communities can come together to clear sites with shared ownership or interest using the 'Clear It' voluntary community clearance scheme. As part of the scheme, the council will (subject to resources) provide bins and agree to remove appropriate waste that has been cleared by the community working together at a date and time agreed by the council. It is sometimes utilised to clear private alleyways. The scheme is currently not accepting applications, although a proposal is currently being worked up.

Landowners can also engage a private licensed clearance company/waste carrier to clear sites and secure land to prevent further flytipping.

1.3.4 Alleyways

Alleyways in North East Lincolnshire are predominantly split into multiple land parcels owned by adjoining properties, some are unadopted and the joint responsibility of all occupiers,

The council informs residents on their responsibility for communal areas to encourage a reduction in the recurrence of waste being dumped in these locations.

Through the 'Clear it' campaign residents and ward councillors wishing to carry out community clear ups can be supported by the council to access waste disposal in some circumstances.

The issue of alleyway clearance was previously considered by the Communities Scrutiny Panel in November 2020. The minutes can be found at [Communities-Panel 26th-November-2020..](#)

At this time a range of options were discussed on how to tackle issues relating specifically to alleyways. These included taking no action, clearing blocked alleyways regardless of ownership and promoting and supporting voluntary alley clearances by residents or community groups.

The proposed way forward was to focus on working with communities to encourage increased local ownership and care for these areas.

A community clearance scheme 'Clear-It' is now scoped with resources released on an ad hoc basis to reflect available funding.

1.4 Legal Considerations for waste/fly tipping cases:

In deciding what cases to take forward to prosecution, Legal Services follow the general principles set out in the Code for Crown Prosecutors in considering cases for legal action, that is:

a) Evidential Test

There must be sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction. Legal Services must consider the following:-

What defences are available and how might these affect the prospects of a conviction?

- Is the evidence admissible in court?
- Is the evidence reliable?
- Is the evidence credible?

If a case does not pass the evidential test, it must not proceed.

b) The Public Interest Test

When the evidential test is satisfied, Legal Services will consider whether it is in the public interest to prosecute. Points to consider below are taken from the Crown Prosecution Service guidance:-

- How serious is the offence.
- Impact on the community
- What is the level of culpability of the offender?
- What harm was caused to the victim?
- Offenders age/maturity at the time of the offence
- Is a prosecution a proportionate response?

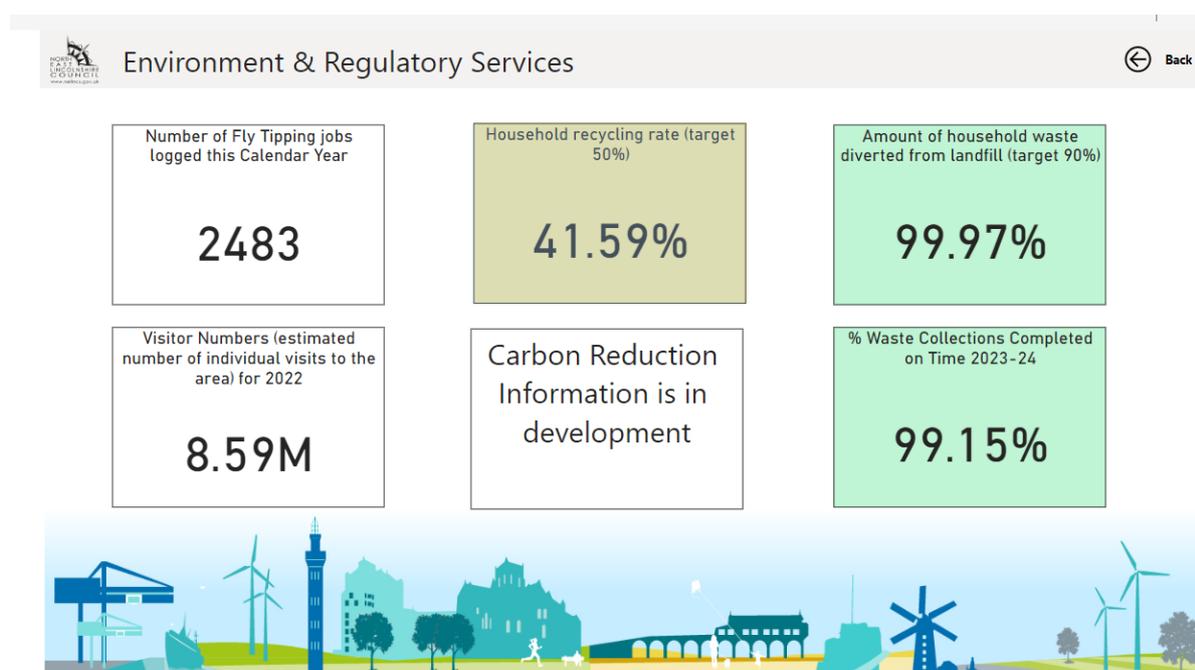
Only once both aspects have been satisfied will a prosecution be deemed appropriate. In addition, the North East Lincolnshire Council Enforcement Policy will be considered.

The Regulators' Code provides a clear, flexible and principles-based framework for how regulators should engage with those they regulate. We note that this requires regulators to avoid imposing unnecessary regulatory burdens through their regulatory activities and should assess whether similar social, environmental and economic outcomes could be achieved by less burdensome means.

The North East Lincolnshire Council enforcement policy is based on education and change of behaviour and taking accountable, consistent, proportionate, targeted and transparent action and decisions.

1.5 **Data:**

The Council Plan dashboard currently provides data on street cleansing activity but does not highlight the corresponding enforcement activity.



During 2022/23 the council has been upgrading its enforcement database and procured a new system 'Arcus'. The system enables improved tracking of workload and we are midway through a process of transition. The investigation and enforcement of flytipping will be transferring to the new system during 2023.

The council is required to report its municipal waste data via WasteDataFlow, a web-based system for reporting to government. During 2021/22, North East Lincolnshire Council ranked 83rd out of more than 300 English councils for handing out FPNs to fly-tippers. It handed out 84 FPNs to fly-tippers.

During that year, that council investigated 728 reports of fly tipping and delivered a total of 877 enforcement actions (including 728 reports), which included Fixed penalty notices, duty of care notices and seizures of vehicles.

This data is published by Defra in [Fly-tipping statistics for England, 2021 to 2022 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/fly-tipping-statistics-for-england-2021-to-2022). More information showing our performance against other councils in Yorkshire and Humber is included within Appendix 4.

The table below shows the enforcement outcomes achieved by the Environmental Enforcement Team for the period April 2023 to end of September 2023.

Activity	Numbers
Investigations	278
Fly tipping FPN's Issued	10
Other FPN's Issued	19
FPN's paid	25
Stop & search (MADAO Days)	2 days
Warning letters	2
Duty of care FPN's Issued	4
Duty of care inspections	36
Fly Tipping Prosecutions	1

2. RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

- 2.1 Delivering a zero tolerance approach to enforcement action carries a risk of services being driven to conduct investigations where FPN and prosecution outcomes are more likely to be achieved. This may be at the expense of protracted land ownership investigations.
- 2.2 The opportunity to reflect on current processes and pathways has identified opportunities to further strengthen our work, particularly the way in which the council uses data and intelligence to prioritise its work and the opportunities to share this data more widely.
- 2.3 Appendix 5 is an action plan themed around Reporting, Prevention, Education, Data & Intel, Feedback and Investigation.

3. REPUTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS CONSIDERATIONS

- 3.1 There is always a risk of reputational damage to NELC and the North East Lincolnshire area if the balance between enforcement action and education is misaligned.
- 3.2 Aspects of the action plan will require wider external publication which will be supported by the Communications Team.

4. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 4.1 Any revenue generated through income from Fixed Penalty Notices is retained by the Council and can be used to support this area of work.
- 4.2 Any legal action will incur both investigation and legal staffing costs. If an individual fails to pay a Fixed Penalty Notice fine and the matter proceeds to the court the full costs are unlikely to be recovered. Any increase in enforcement will impact on current capacity, this is not a cause for concern presently.
- 4.3 Therefore, in the future additional resources may be needed to cover prosecutions costs for fixed penalty notices issued by North East Lincolnshire Council that are unpaid and where legal action through the court is taken.
- This position is reviewed periodically.
- 4.4 The council provides a modest budget to deliver works in default alongside a wide range of other activities for example stray dogs and abandoned vehicles.

5. CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 There are no perceived implications on children and young people relating from this report.

6. CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 There are no perceived implications on climate change relating from this report. Environmental implications are detailed in the main body of the report.

7. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

- 7.1 The Environment Enforcement Team holds a modest budget to manage all aspects of works in default and securing commercial properties.

8. MONITORING COMMENTS

- 8.1 In the opinion of the author, this report does not contain recommended changes to policy or resources (people, finance or physical assets). As a result no monitoring comments have been sought from the Council's Monitoring Officer (Chief Legal Officer), Section 151 Officer (Director of Finance) or Strategic Workforce Lead.

9. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Alleyway Scrutiny Presentation – November 2020

10. CONTACT OFFICER(S)

Kath Jickells

Assistant Director Environment

Neil Clark

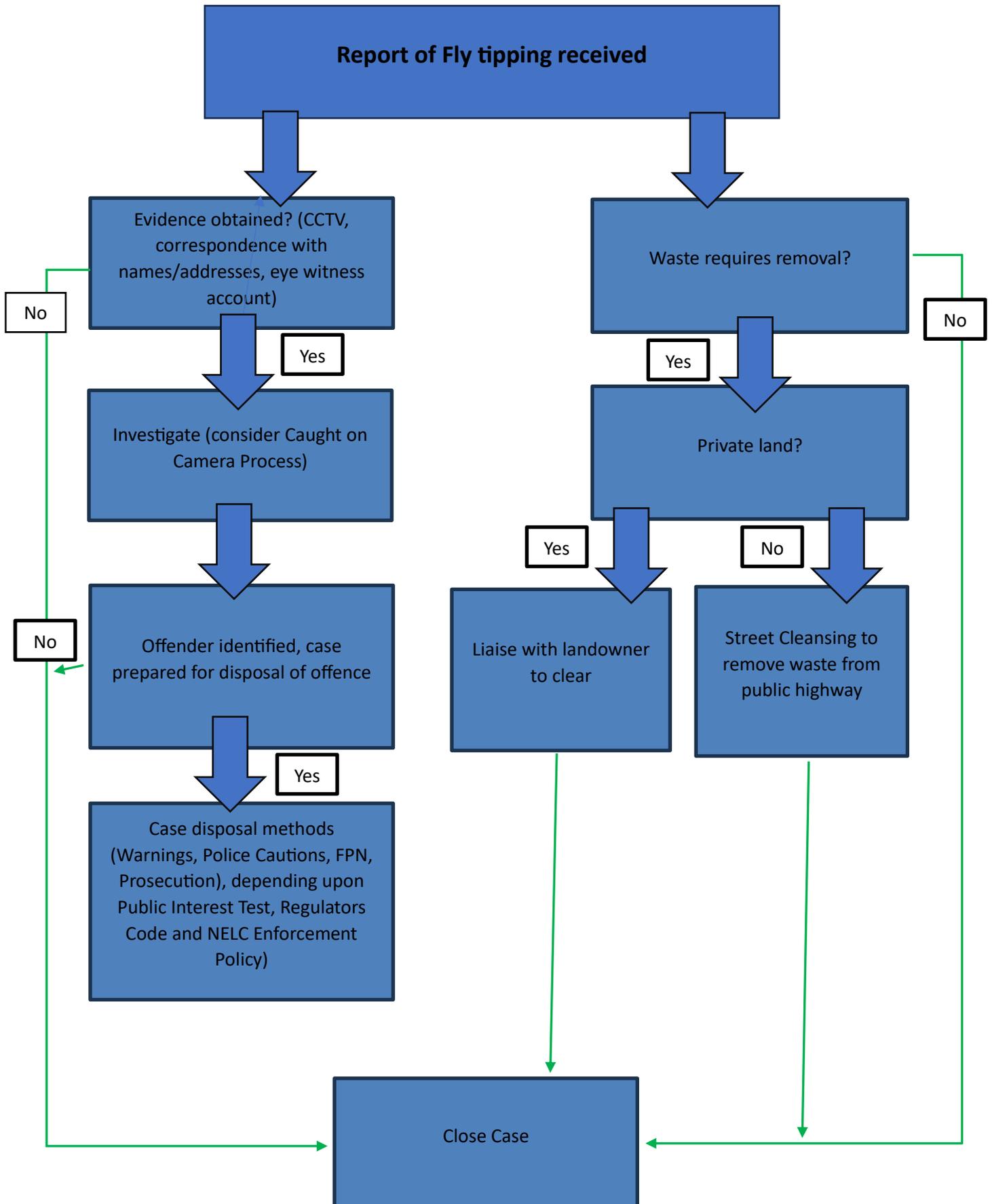
Head of Regulation and Enforcement Services

324805

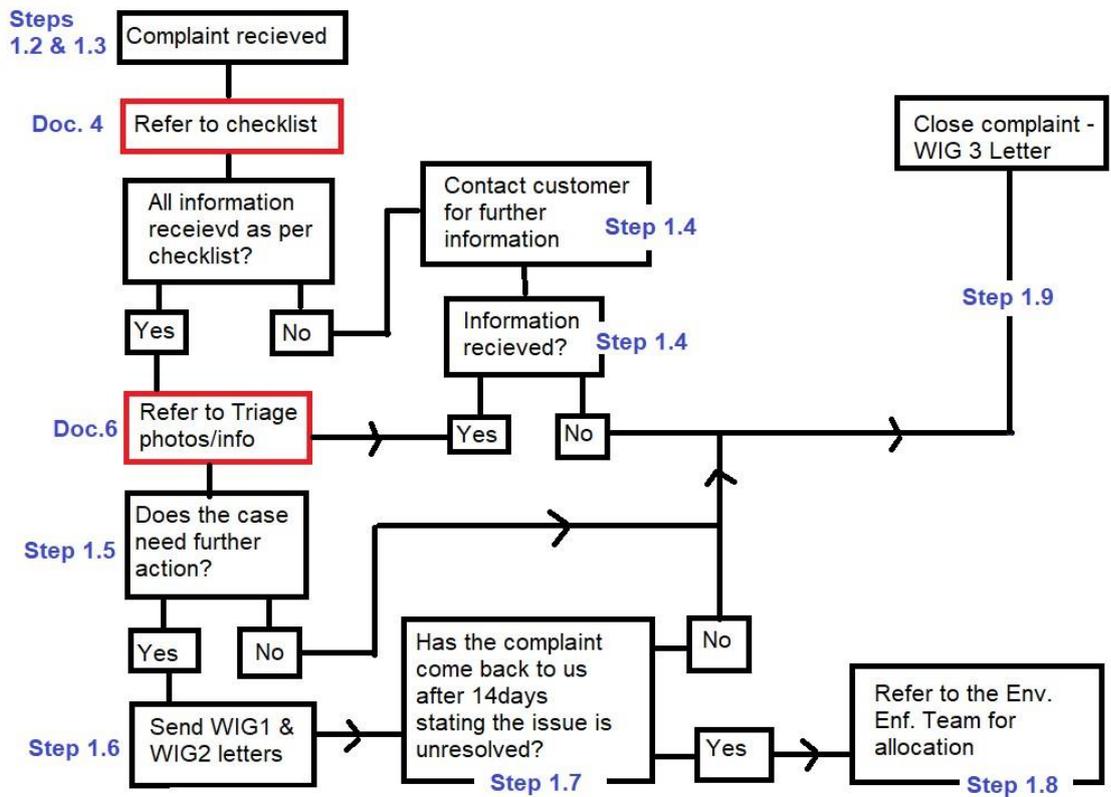
CAROLINA BORGSTROM

DIRECTOR OF ECONOMY, ENVIRONMENT & INFRASTRUCTURE

Appendix 1a – Process for Fly tipping



Appendix 1b – Process for Waste in Gardens Triage Process by Business Support



Appendix 2: Current Initiatives Undertaken to reduce Environmental Crime

Days of Action

Quarterly days of action are delivered focussed on reducing Environmental Crime, targeting commercial vehicles travelling around the borough. These are delivered with NELC teams and partner agencies, including Humberside Police, Driver and Vehicle Standards Agency (DVSA) and Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs with teams from Licensing and Trading Standards joining where appropriate. The following days have been delivered.

- Garibaldi Street Day of Action - 21 October 2021
- Birchin Way Day of Action - Tuesday 5 April 2022
- Scartho Day of Action - 26 July 2022
- Immingham Multi-Agency Day of Action - 10th January 2023 (Bad weather)
- Garibaldi Street Day of Action – 7th March 2023
- Wilton Road, Humberston - 4th July 2023

SCRAP Campaign

In 2019, North East Lincolnshire Council launched a campaign to tackle fly-tipping. The SCRAP campaign is being run in partnership with other authorities aimed to educate householders about the right thing to do with their rubbish and to reduce the amount of household waste that is fly tipped by rogue traders who offer to take people's waste away for money and then dump it.

In 2021, this campaign was supported by the implementation of caught on camera approach to help tackle fly-tipping. Images of unknown flytippers would be published on the councils website asking for the public's help to identify offenders.

Safer Street Initiative

The Safer Streets project, which is funded by the Home Office, is aimed at reducing crime and anti-social behaviour in parts of the borough. As part of the project, North East Lincolnshire Council have employed Empower Safer Homes to distribute and install free home security equipment to residents in select areas. This project has also funded 30 alleyway clearances removing over 11 tonnes of waste and installing 10 gating schemes.

Work within Schools and with Community Groups

Work is undertaken with schools to raise awareness of a range of environmental issues including environmental crime and fly tipping. Community Groups are also engaged with around recycling and waste management.

Clear-it Campaign

The council periodically releases resources to support the clearance of waste from communities, this can take the form of waste removal if local people agree to remove the waste and bring it to an agreed point.

Media releases – Successful outcomes

The council's communication team regularly promote positive outcomes achieved around these issues. This includes work from waste, street cleaning and wider environment teams.

CCTV and VIPA cameras

The authority has 5 rapid deployment cameras at its disposal for environmental crime. These are traditional lamppost mounted cameras that are moved around the borough to focus on priority hotspots.

In addition, the council use smaller battery powered cameras that can be used in domestic settings though these have to be regularly monitored due to limited battery life.

The allocation of CCTV to a particular area will depend on a number of factors and the circumstances of previous cases. The criterion for informing the priority is set out below.

- Data from Cleansing jobs and EET service requests on number of incidents and scale of problem to identify 'Hot Spots'
- Priority to install on Public Land as this is within our control.
- Installation on private land requires permission and should be responsibility of landowner.
- The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA). Surveillance must not be covert.
- Locations for Signage to ensure surveillance is overt.
- Availability of power source/lamp posts at relevant height and position.
- Visibility/foilage and collateral intrusion.
- Accessibility for installation and servicing contractor.
- Risk/Safety of equipment (cage/anti vandal paint)

Appendix 3 - Case Study Examples

Case Study 1 - Ainslie Park Fly tipping incident.	
Overview	A fly tipping incident on land close to the public highway that leads to the Ainslie Park from Wintringham Road, Grimsby. The land in question was identified as not being council land. Therefore, the responsibility to clear sits with the landowner.
Action taken	<p>The land to where the fly tipping occurred adjoins commercial let garage business. The first action following the report was to undertake a site visit with relevant parties. This revealed that garage occupier was not the owner of the land but the leasee. Following land registry checks the area of land subjected to the fly tipping was unregistered and therefore no owner was identified. The council then undertook informal enquiries with the nearby garage landowner and reviewed historical records for the site, including planning permissions. Whilst this provided anecdotal evidence of a potential owners of some portions of land it was not sufficient for legal action to be instigated, particularly as the person identified did not accept that they owned the land. The person identified was served with a Sec 16 LGMPA notice, which was completed. The completion and return of the legal notice means that he has discharged his liability however it did not inform the investigation any further.</p> <p>In order to protect the site from further flytipping the council erected a temporary fence. Officers also carried out a thorough search of the waste to identify evidence and carry out follow up actions.</p> <p>A further notice was served under Sec 108 of the EPA which enabled a more comprehensive enquiry and with greater penalty for non-compliance.</p> <p>This revealed the garage owner was indeed the landowner.</p> <p>Officers then visited the site to undertake an assessment as to which legislation would provide the most appropriate response to the flytipping. The nature of the waste and its proximity to residential properties resulted in the accumulation constituting a statutory nuisance. A legal notice under this legislation enables the council to require the landowner to prevent a recurrence of the nuisance and whilst it is up to the recipient to decide how to do this it means that a prosecution can be taken in the site becomes a nuisance again in the future.</p> <p>A formal notice on the landowner to clear was served on 1st September 23. The owner has now accepted responsibility and engaged contractors to remove the waste and install fencing.</p> <p>The fencing is likely subject to planning permission and this will delay the clearance.</p>

Case Study 2 – Oxford Street Substation

Overview	This was a repeated fly tipping incident on land on Oxford Street, Grimsby which is close to the public highway. The land is owned by National Powergrid.
Action taken	<p>Each report of fly tipping on this land has resulted in the landowner being contacted and notified of the waste deposited. The landowner has then arranged for the waste to be removed.</p> <p>However, given repeated historical calls for clearance, engagement was started with the business. These discussions were around installing some design out measures. The owner considered fencing would not be appropriate but were to explore installing dummy CCTV and 'No fly tipping' signage.</p> <p>The site will continue to be monitored by the Cleansing Team. Any further flytipping will be dealt with by an appropriate notice.</p>

Appendix 4 – Data Yorkshire & Humber - Total Incidents

LA Name	Total Incidents	Total Actions	Total Fixed Penalty Notice Actions	Rank of Fixed Penalty Notices	Fixed Penalty Notices per incident	Rank of Fixed Penalty Notices per incident
Bradford	16285	3675	87	82	0.0053	204
Leeds	13744	14219	290	48	0.0211	123
Sheffield	12366	1308	206	55	0.0167	136
Kirklees	6436	1721	54	104	0.0084	178
Rotherham	5031	3377	587	35	0.1167	35
Barnsley	4549	2525	19	151	0.0042	218
Kingston upon Hull, City of	4305	6247	180	60	0.0418	78
Wakefield	3869	881	44	115	0.0114	167
Doncaster	3674	4477	167	63	0.0455	72
North East Lincolnshire	2395	877	84	83	0.0351	88
Calderdale	1666	1532	11	184	0.0066	195
York	1661	2199	22	145	0.0132	153
North Lincolnshire	1476	127	13	177	0.0088	175
Scarborough	1189	1021	42	116	0.0353	86
East Riding of Yorkshire	1147	677	16	160	0.0139	148
Selby	663	614	42	116	0.0633	60
Harrogate	571	59	1	249	0.0018	247
Hambleton	460	263	3	225	0.0065	196
Richmondshire	287	264	41	119	0.1429	32
Craven	120	102	1	249	0.0083	180
Ryedale	58	3	3	225	0.0517	67

Appendix 4 – Data Yorkshire & Humber - Total Fixed Penalty Notice Actions

LA Name	Total Incidents	Total Actions	Total Fixed Penalty Notice Actions	Rank of Fixed Penalty Notices	Fixed Penalty Notices per incident	Rank of Fixed Penalty Notices per incident
Rotherham	5031	3377	587	35	0.1167	35
Leeds	13744	14219	290	48	0.0211	123
Sheffield	12366	1308	206	55	0.0167	136
Kingston upon Hull, City of	4305	6247	180	60	0.0418	78
Doncaster	3674	4477	167	63	0.0455	72
Bradford	16285	3675	87	82	0.0053	204
North East Lincolnshire	2395	877	84	83	0.0351	88
Kirklees	6436	1721	54	104	0.0084	178
Wakefield	3869	881	44	115	0.0114	167
Scarborough	1189	1021	42	116	0.0353	86
Selby	663	614	42	116	0.0633	60
Richmondshire	287	264	41	119	0.1429	32
York	1661	2199	22	145	0.0132	153
Barnsley	4549	2525	19	151	0.0042	218
East Riding of Yorkshire	1147	677	16	160	0.0139	148
North Lincolnshire	1476	127	13	177	0.0088	175
Calderdale	1666	1532	11	184	0.0066	195
Hambleton	460	263	3	225	0.0065	196
Ryedale	58	3	3	225	0.0517	67
Harrogate	571	59	1	249	0.0018	247
Craven	120	102	1	249	0.0083	180

Appendix 4 – Data Yorkshire & Humber -Total Actions

LA Name	Total Incidents	Total Actions	Total Fixed Penalty Notice Actions	Rank of Fixed Penalty Notices	Fixed Penalty Notices per incident	Rank of Fixed Penalty Notices per incident
Leeds	13744	14219	290	48	0.0211	123
Kingston upon Hull, City of	4305	6247	180	60	0.0418	78
Doncaster	3674	4477	167	63	0.0455	72
Bradford	16285	3675	87	82	0.0053	204
Rotherham	5031	3377	587	35	0.1167	35
Barnsley	4549	2525	19	151	0.0042	218
York	1661	2199	22	145	0.0132	153
Kirklees	6436	1721	54	104	0.0084	178
Calderdale	1666	1532	11	184	0.0066	195
Sheffield	12366	1308	206	55	0.0167	136
Scarborough	1189	1021	42	116	0.0353	86
Wakefield	3869	881	44	115	0.0114	167
North East Lincolnshire	2395	877	84	83	0.0351	88
East Riding of Yorkshire	1147	677	16	160	0.0139	148
Selby	663	614	42	116	0.0633	60
Richmondshire	287	264	41	119	0.1429	32
Hambleton	460	263	3	225	0.0065	196
North Lincolnshire	1476	127	13	177	0.0088	175
Craven	120	102	1	249	0.0083	180
Harrogate	571	59	1	249	0.0018	247
Ryedale	58	3	3	225	0.0517	67

Appendix 5 – Action Plan

Item	Theme	Activity	Lead	Review
1.	Data & Intel	Rolling programme of data review to obtain insight.	NC	30 th September 2024
2.	Work Priority	Review Environmental Enforcement Team remit and priority workstreams.	NC	31 st March 2024
3.	Reporting	Ensure integration of flytipping processes within member portal and ensure all service requests are routed through correct reporting channels.	NC/Carl Render	31 st December 2024
4.	Investigation	Review investigation pathways to ensure consistency across the team.	NC	31 st March 2024
5.	Investigation	Review CCTV allocation criteria including priority list.	NC	31 st March 2024
6.	Investigation	Review arrangements in place to recover charges on land including debt recovery.	NC	30 th June 2024
7.	Education	Review education offer to ensure messages focus on right issues and deliver behaviour change.	NC	30 th June 2024
8.	Prevention	Review NELC website in order to ensure information around fly tipping and environmental crime is effective.	NC	31 st March 2024
9.	Feedback	Develop reporting arrangements back to members and customers on enforcement outcomes.	NC	31 st March 2024

