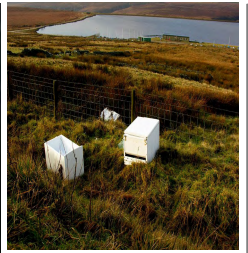


Overcoming the Blight of Fly Tipping



A Report of the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel

May 2009

Calderdale
Council



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Foreword by the Working Group Chair



Cllr Bob Metcalfe

The following pages contain the background and findings of the Health & Social Care Scrutiny Panel's scrutiny of fly tipping in Calderdale. The Panel appointed a Member Working Party of 3 Members to undertake the detailed scrutiny; which commenced its work in September 2008.

The Working Party, in following its terms of reference, heard from a number of witnesses, both from within the Council, and from other external key agencies, as to the history, cost, social and environmental problems that are caused by the anti social, (and potentially criminal) practice of fly tipping.

We found, to our concern, that the present service on combating fly tipping undertaken by Calderdale Council is operating like a "Cinderella service," with only a half post equivalent staffing to cover the whole of Calderdale. We heard that there is virtually no enforcement action leading to prosecutions. This lack of a deterrent means that some people are aware they can fly tip with a minimal chance of being detected and action taken. The working party also discovered that previous council officer reviews showed important recommendations have not been implemented.

Therefore, the recommendations ask that more staff resources need to be allocated to tackle the serious problem of fly tipping. We need to raise the importance of fly tipping and ensure that the attention given to it is comparable to that rightly given to the prevention of litter and graffiti. Calderdale is despoiled by the ugly sight of rubbish strewn on our land, in both urban and rural locations.

On behalf of my working party colleagues, I would like to thank all those who attended as witnesses and who gave us their time and knowledge. My particular thanks also to both Oliver Moor and earlier to Darren Ward, in providing the essential scrutiny support to the Working Party.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "R. G. Metcalfe". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Councillor Bob Metcalfe
Chair, Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel

1. Background and Terms of Reference

1.1 In March 2008, the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel considered an item under rule 13(a) of the Council's Constitution at the request of Councillor Coombs, who advised that "that there was a persistent problem with fly-tipping in the Ovenden and Town Wards, on the land adjacent to Old Lane and Mill Lane, which was continuously blighted by rubbish and litter and which was extremely unpleasant for local residents living in the area".

1.2 The Head of Environmental Health Services submitted a written report to advise Members that, in addition to reports from members of the public in regard to Old Lane and Mill Lane, the Service had received approximately 840 requests per year in relation to fly-tipping across Calderdale.



A typical incident

1.3 As a result of this, the Panel resolved that in light of this a Working Party be set up in the 2008/2009 municipal year to scrutinise the incidence and seriousness of fly tipping throughout the borough.

1.4 We (the Fly Tipping Working Party) met initially to discuss the approach the work would take and to develop our terms of reference.



A persistent problem

1.5 It was decided to carry out a two stage review. The first stage would consist of a desk-top review of current information and policy both locally and nationally. The second stage would consider evidence from a range of services, organisations, individuals and, potentially, site visits.

1.6 The key lines of enquiry would include areas such as the following:

The national picture; the local picture; the legal responsibility the Council has for dealing with fly tipping; who does what within the Council with regard to fly tipping; Public, Member and Officer perception of fly tipping in Calderdale; resources in

relation to fly tipping; and problems with existing practices within the Council for dealing with fly tipping.

The working group took as its terms of reference:

“To consider the issue of fly-tipping in Calderdale, and make recommendations for improvements in the way the Council and other agencies or groups and communities deal with the issue.”

2. Working arrangements and work programme

- 2.1 The working group held six scheduled meetings at which evidence was taken from witnesses and written evidence discussed. At the final meeting the group considered the conclusions and recommendations that it wished to present to the panel.
- 2.2 The report was considered by the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel on 7th May 2009.
- 2.3 The meetings of the working group were as follows:

Meeting 1: Halifax Town Hall, 15th September 2008

- Appointment of Chair
- Reports
 - On research, analysis and policy developments with regard to the national incidence of fly tipping
 - Report on the local incidence and costs to the Council of fly tipping

Meeting 2: Halifax Town Hall, 30th October 2008

- Witnesses
 - Peter Broadbent, Environmental Protection Manager
- Report
 - On legislation, responsibilities and business processes in relation to fly tipping

Meeting 3: Halifax Town Hall, 17th December 2008

- Witnesses
 - Brendan Mowforth, Head of Recreation, Sports and Streetscene
 - Peter Broadbent, Environmental Protection Manager
- Reports
 - On a business process re-engineering of litter collection
 - On the results of a survey issued to Members
 - On the incidence and costs of fly tipping
 - On the future timetable of the Working Party's review

Meeting 4: Halifax Town Hall, 28th January 2009

- Witnesses
 - Ian Cowie, Crime Team Leader, Environment Agency
 - Andy Vass, Estate Services Manager, Pennine Housing 2000
 - Malcolm Akroyd, Waste Manager
 - Peter Broadbent, Environmental Protection Manager
- Reports
 - Written response to Member's questions
 - Costs associated with additional resources

Meeting 5: Halifax Town Hall, 19th March 2009

- Witnesses
 - Peter Ramsdale, Head of Environmental Health
 - Peter Broadbent, Environmental Protection Manager
 - Lee Holden, Group Accountant
- Reports
 - “Overcoming the Blight of Fly Tipping” – First Draft
 - SITA Proposals for tackling bulky waste

Meeting 6: Halifax Town Hall, 16th April 2009

- Reports
 - “Overcoming the Blight of Fly Tipping” – Second Draft



A blighted landscape

3. Findings of the Working Group

3.1 What is Fly Tipping?

3.1.1 The Working Group used the following definition for what is considered fly tipping: that it “is the common term used for waste illegally deposited on land. This would include waste too large to be removed by normal hand sweeping barrow e.g. waste ranging in size from a bin bag upwards to a hundred tons of building waste.”

3.1.2 Waste disposal is very carefully controlled in the UK and only people in possession of an environmental permit (formerly known as waste management licence) can carry it out. Therefore, fly tipping is an offence.

3.1.3 To dump waste on land without a permit is a criminal act and can warrant a fine of up to £50K or 12 months in prison. If a vehicle is involved in fly tipping both the owner and driver can be prosecuted, and vehicles can be seized. New powers can be applied which force land owners to clear waste from their land even if they did not deposit the waste there themselves. Transporting waste without a waste carriers licence is also an offence.



Criminal acts

3.1.4 The working group felt it was important to understand why people fly tip. While there is limited objective research, a study carried out by University College London (UCL) concluded that a major motive for fly tipping is to avoid the cost (in terms of both time and money) of legitimate disposal.

3.1.5 Until recently, there has been no national data on the true scale and extent of incidents of illegal waste disposal. Estimates had been gathered from Environment Agency data as it collects detailed information on incidents it deals with. In order to address this a power was introduced by section 55(5) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003 which allowed Defra to require waste collection authorities and the Environment Agency to submit regular data on the types and quantities of fly-tipping with which they deal. At the same time, Defra worked closely with the Environment Agency, the Welsh Assembly Government and the English and Welsh Local Government Associations to develop the web-based database known as Flycapture. Flycapture went live in April 2004 and all waste collection authorities in England have registered.

3.2 The effects of fly tipping

3.2.1 Fly tipping has three main effects on an area: natural environment damage; social environment damage; and economic environment damage.



Damaging to the environment

3.2.2 We were particularly concerned about the natural environmental damage, which is significant and severe. Dumped black bin bags slowly rip apart and begin leaking contaminated fluid, which then seeps down into the soil. This potentially not only affects the soil and the plants that grow in it, but also any aquifers below. Animals get into the rubbish bags and ingest items, which may cause serious damage or death to native wildlife and household pets alike.

3.2.3 Black bags containing food waste will draw rodents and other small mammals to the area, many of whom carry disease. Dump sites are also at risk of catching fire by spontaneous combustion, or become targets for arson. Contaminated muck (construction and excavation waste) used as topsoil on large grassland areas will not only contaminate the soil, but also adversely affect the local wildlife, and those people who use the grassland for recreation. Waste dumped near streams and rivers risks being swept into the waterways and contaminating the water and the wildlife.

3.2.4 The social environmental issue is also of great concern. Fly tipping is unsightly and affects the quality of life of residents who see it every day. Studies have indicated that fly tipping in an area can lead to other social problems which impact on the quality of life of residents, and in particular, make an area much more vulnerable to other forms of crime.



Serious impact on local residents

3.2.5 Two theories of crime developed in the last twenty years seek to explain the negative effect that physical degradation within an area (i.e. broken windows, abandoned cars and fly tipping) can have on crime within an area. The so called 'broken windows' theory suggests that a small piece of physical damage to property or area of land, which is not quickly repaired or cleared, will attract more damage and other serious crime.

3.2.6 This happens because not rectifying the original damage indicates to offenders that no-one cares about an area. In terms of fly tipping, a single black bag of waste that is dumped, and not removed, will indicate to others that tipping is tolerated. The 'Signal Crime theory', concentrates on the fear of crime rather than the behaviour of offenders. In simple terms, the visible presence of actual or impending crime can signal to residents that there is a crime or anti-social behaviour problem in their area, and thus increase their fear of crime. There is also a possibility that fly tipped waste could include sensitive personal data, such as bank statements, credit card details, and utilities bills, which may lead to increased incidence of identity theft.

3.2.7 Fly tipping can be very expensive for a community in a number of different ways. Flycapture data indicates that the cost to local authorities in England to clear and dispose of fly tipped waste £58 million (between April 2006 and March 2007). Taxpayers' money is diverted from other public services to cover this cost. If private landowners are included, the Environment Agency estimates that the national cost of clearance and disposal is in the region of £100-£150 million per year.



Expensive, hazardous and unsightly

3.2.8 A survey by the organisation which runs the “Keep Britain Tidy” campaign ENCAMS (Environment Campaigns) in 2003 indicated that a significant amount of fly tipping in an area may discourage financial investment in a locality. Fly tipping also undermines the financial viability of commercially based waste disposal businesses, weakening the whole waste disposal infrastructure.

3.2.9 We also considered the local cost of fly tipping. Flycapture applies a formula based on national average cost as a means of approximately estimating the cost of fly tipping to local authorities. From this, it appears that it has cost Calderdale just over £250,000 to deal with fly tipping over the period 2004 – 2008.

3.3 Extent of the problem in Calderdale

3.3.1 Flycapture statistics on fly tipping incidents were made available to the Working Group from Flycapture returns made by Calderdale Council.

3.3.2 The statistics show that the problem of fly tipping is significant in Calderdale, with over 5400 incidents being reported in the period 2004 – 2008. The number of incidents has remained around the 1300 mark for the past 3 years, up from 1000 in 2004.

3.3.3 The most common location for fly tipping is on the highway, with over 1250 incidents being reported during the period. Other locations where waste is tipped are as follows:

Location	Incidents
Highway	1259
Footpath / bridleway	1082
Back alleyway	213
Railway	33
Private residential	773
Council Land	705
Agricultural	170
Private commercial / industrial	522
Watercourse / bank	60
Other	607
Total	5424

- 3.3.4 The commonest type of waste being dumped is household waste, with over 2000 incidents. This is four times as likely to be reported in a fly tipping incident as the next commonest (construction waste), with only 500 incidents. This is comparable with domestic black bags and white goods, also at 500 incidents each.
- 3.3.5 We were also presented with information on the amounts of fly tipped waste, which is also recorded. We found it interesting that the van-sized loads were being dumped most regularly, with nearly 3500 incidents involved. Often, however, only single items or a typical car boot load were involved (800 incidents each.) Large loads (tipper lorry sized) were less common, and very significant or multiple loads were uncommon. We heard a report from the Environment Agency which indicated that there was little or no “organised” environmental crime in Calderdale which appears to back this last point up.
- 3.3.6 There are certain areas in Calderdale which experience worse problems than others. The top 10 problem areas are as follows:

Location	Area
Old Lane	Boothtown & Ovenden
Rake Bank	Mixenden
Jubilee Road	Siddal
Cold Edge Road	Wainstalls
Bacup Road	Todmorden
Angel Road Escarpment	Pellon
Donkey Hill	Halifax
Abbey Park	Illingworth
Albert Promenade	Savile Park
Denholme Gate Road	Hipperholme.

The areas tend to be either “backwaters” with little passing traffic, areas with significant industrial decline or derelict buildings, or steep slopes with little or no access (or a combination of all three, in the case of Old Lane.)

- 3.3.7 We were concerned about fly tipping on housing estates and blocks of flats and discussed this with Pennine Housing 2000. It became apparent that while of some significance, Pennine Housing 2000 was proactive in dealing with fly tipping and in finding the owners of properties where fly tipping had taken place. Pennine Housing 2000 was also active in ensuring that their tenants were aware of the Council’s bulky item collection service.
- 3.3.8 It became evident to the working party that the illegal dumping of bulky items (such as sofas and mattresses) was a major issue. Calderdale’s Waste Manager presented findings which indicated that some 23,000 items were collected every year by the Council’s bulky item collection service but there is still a



Mattress dumping – a major issue

significant number fly tipped.

- 3.3.9 Some of the bulky items requiring collection are charged for: approximately 25% of the 23,000 items. The charge was generally around £25 but could be considerably more than this.



Fridges are often dumped

3.3.10 We were also concerned about the disposal of fridges, as these are often fly tipped. Of the 9000 fridges disposed of, approximately 2000 are collected, and 7000 are taken to a household waste recycling centre. The charge to have a fridge collected is £16 (this is effectively at cost to Calderdale as the Council pays SITA £16 to dispose of the fridge). Calderdale is not obliged to charge, but if it did not there would be potential maximum disposal

cost (this assumes that nobody would take fridges to recycling facilities themselves) of some £145K.

3.4 Methods of dealing with fly tipping

General policies and strategies being considered nationally

3.4.1 We examined the report “Fly Tipping: Causes, Incentives and Solutions” from University College London in some detail and considered its proposed strategies. The report highlighted that situational crime prevention can have substantial and have a long term impact on specific crime problems. The techniques for dealing with fly tipping fall under five main headings:

1. Increasing the effort for the potential offender
2. Increasing the risks to the potential offender
3. Reducing the rewards for the potential offender
4. Reducing provocations of potential offenders
5. Removing the excuses available to potential offenders

These areas are entirely relevant on a more local level and we have considered them with regard to Calderdale specifically (see next section)

Calderdale policy and strategy in dealing with fly tipping

3.4.2 Calderdale is responsible for dealing with smaller incidents of fly tipping – up to and including single tipper loads and deposits of waste up to 20 m³. Calderdale is also responsible for dealing with householders dumping waste and in checking for unregistered waste carriers. The Environment Agency deals with larger scale waste dumping activities, including hazardous waste and unpermitted landfill sites. We have had witnesses from the EA stating that this scale of activity is not common in Calderdale and that therefore any fly tipping incidents are likely going to be the Council’s to deal with.

- 3.4.3 We learned that legislation has been in place to deal with fly tipping since the 1960s, and that new powers have been put in place over the years as the problem has worsened.
- 3.4.4 It was made clear to us that that the Council had legal responsibilities in relation to enforcing these powers, that it had duties in the removal of fly tipped waste (and that its performance was monitored), and that managing the problem involved several Directorates. We considered an update on the business case which had been made on re-engineering street cleansing which indicated that there were still areas which needed to be implemented. These were: resolving the fact that individual services are still responsible for removing fly tipped waste from their own land; and reducing time managing and administering the recharging of services. We feel that it is essential that these recommendations are now adopted.
- 3.4.5 Prosecutions and cautions are one means of dealing with fly tipping offences. In Calderdale, the number of these is minimal. During the period from 2001 – 2004, 1507 fly tipping incidents were reported to the Environmental Health Services. There were no cautions and only one prosecution during this period, resulting in a single £60 fine. From 2004 – 2008 the 5400 incidents of fly tipping elicited 18 cautions and 4 prosecutions, yielding a total of about £1000 in fines.
- 3.4.6 We consider this to be no deterrent at all to the determined fly tipper and discussed whether it might not be better to examine ways in which problem areas be dealt with, in terms of a) making fly tipping more difficult; b) providing better incentives for people to recycle; and c) clean up incidents quickly and efficiently.



Cleaning it up – the Council's duty

4. Our Recommendations

4.1.1 We were shocked that Environmental Health services has currently the equivalent of only half a post (from a team of 16 people) to deal with fly tipping across Calderdale. This is totally inadequate, and is in marked contrast to the four other West Yorkshire authorities, who have a total of 28 staff between them who are involved in dealing with fly tipping. Their prosecution rates are therefore considerably higher than Calderdale's.



One part time equivalent member of staff is simply not sufficient

4.1.2 We heard that the Environmental Health Service would like to be able to achieve some definite goals to deal with fly tipping: to engage the community to deal with "grot spots"; to increase education levels and awareness of the problem amongst businesses, consumers, and especially in schools; to visit business premises routinely to ensure that correct waste disposal procedures are in place; and finally to fully investigate the 800 or so service requests (leading to prosecutions.) To do this will require more staff: we consider that the current level of staffing is completely inadequate to cope with the extent of the problem.

Recommendation 1

That full time equivalent posts for two Enforcement Officers be established in order to make an appreciable impact on fly tipping in the borough by providing better and faster investigation of reported incidents, by increasing education levels, by remedying incidents, and by seeking prosecution of offenders through increased enforcement.

4.1.3 We are extremely concerned that there is no specialised team to deal with fly tipping and feel that it would be now essential to have a mobile fly tipping task force. The establishment of such a force was anticipated in the Best Value Review of Litter action plan but has not been implemented, although the Graffiti team, established at the time of that review, has had much success. We feel that the lack of this task force is a serious oversight and that it is now time to set it up.

Recommendation 2

That a mobile task force be set up to clear incidents of fly tipped waste.

4.1.4 Currently Calderdale deals with fly tipping enquiries at directorate level. We were very concerned to hear that the central budget to deal with fly tipping had been removed in 1996. The performance of individual directorates has varied markedly and the service of clearing fly tipped waste had deteriorated since 1996. The current practice of each directorate dealing with fly tipping which occurs on its own land is inefficient and leads to an extremely variable rate of response. In addition,

time is wasted by directorates recharging each other. We think that the key to a better service is by pooling existing resources: note that this will *not* require additional resources and is, in any case, an outstanding recommendation from the Business Case for Re-engineering Current Street Cleansing report (section 5.4.3) which has not been implemented.

Recommendation 3

That a central budget be re-established to provide the resources to deliver a more efficient, more flexible and more responsive service.

- 4.1.5 We wanted to examine methods of encouraging people to use recycling facilities and services and called several witnesses to help us explore possibilities. We learned that efforts had been made to encourage more people to use the household waste recycling centres and that a scheme known as “Sunset Recycling” had been in operation in 2008. We understand that there are plans to run the scheme again in summer 2009.
- 4.1.6 It appears from engagement with the public that there is a need for recycling centres to be open longer. Views were elicited from the Halifax North and East Area Forum, in December 2008, showing this. We also feel that more could be done to encourage more recycling. Currently recycling centres have been open for extended hours during the summer months, but without greater public awareness, initiatives like this will be wasted.

Recommendation 4

That opening hours at waste recycling centres be extended in spring and summer.



Skips for community groups

- 4.1.7 We were very disappointed to hear that there is no longer a budget for community skips. There are a number of groups willing and able to clear up waste. The Waste Manager reported that ways can sometimes be found to assist community groups requesting skips, but this is not satisfactory.

Recommendation 5

That a budget be established to provide skips or waste receptacles, so that community groups can be encouraged to organise community cleanup campaigns.

- 4.1.8 We also looked at the reporting of fly tipping by members of the public. Historically, requests for service have been received by either the Contact Centre or Environmental Health Services. It had been proposed that from April 2009 all fly tipping service requests would be handled by the Contact Centre, and we are concerned that there has been a delay in implementing this process. It is essential that there is effective monitoring of how fly tipping incidents are handled. There is also a need to ensure that there is consistency in dealing with requests for service, and that fly tipping incidents are dealt with quickly and efficiently.

Recommendation 6

That the contact centre monitors the reporting and handling of fly tipping incidents, that a report as to when this monitoring process will commence is brought to the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel in July 2009, and that further reports are brought to the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel within 6 months from its commencement.

- 4.1.9 We discussed whether it was feasible to have set collection days for bulky items in different areas of the Borough (currently collections are carried out within 7 days of receipt of a request from a householder.) We are concerned that waste items can be left outside houses for up to seven days and that this makes areas untidy.

Recommendation 7

That work be carried out to establish the feasibility of collection of bulky waste by appointment.

- 4.1.10 We discussed the fact that many householders are confused on what distinguishes fixtures and fittings apart from other bulky items. Items defined as fixtures and fittings are charged for collection and we have heard examples including one member of the public who was quoted £58 to remove two items.

Recommendation 8

That a review into what is classed as “fixtures and fittings” be undertaken and reported back to Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel.

- 4.1.11 We discussed the possibility of an advertising campaign to promote the collection of bulky waste. This is especially important now, given that SITA have introduced a new social enterprise bulky waste collection service.

Recommendation 9

That an advertising campaign be carried out at an appropriate time to promote the Council’s bulky waste collection service to raise public awareness and potentially reduce fly tipping.

4.1.12 The Health and Social Care Panel, in considering this report, discussed the possibility of the Economic Task Force being asked to commit resources to potentially address the issues raised in Recommendation 2 (the setting up of a mobile task force) and Recommendation 5 (funding for community skips), thereby boosting employment and making Calderdale more attractive to investment.

Recommendation 10

That the economic task force considers investment to stimulate activity in relation in particular to recommendations 2 and 5 of this report.

5. Summary of Recommendations and Action Plan

	Recommendation	Action by	To be done by
1	That full time equivalent posts for two Enforcement Officers be established in order to make an appreciable impact on fly tipping in the borough by providing better and faster investigation of reported incidents, by increasing education levels, by remedying incidents, and by seeking prosecution of offenders through increased enforcement.	Cabinet	Report back from Cabinet September 2009
2	That a mobile task force be set up to clear incidents of fly tipped waste.	Cabinet	Report back from Cabinet September 2009
3	That a central budget be re-established to provide the resources to deliver a more efficient, more flexible and more responsive service.	Cabinet	Report back from Cabinet August 2009
4	That opening hours at waste recycling centres be extended in spring and summer.	Head of Environmental Health	Implemented by July 2009
5	That a budget be established to provide skips or waste receptacles, so that community groups can be encouraged to organise community cleanup campaigns.	Cabinet	Report back from Cabinet September 2009
6	That the contact centre monitors the reporting and handling of fly tipping incidents, that a report as to when this monitoring process will commence is brought to the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel in July 2009, and that further reports are brought to the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel within 6 months from its commencement.	Head of Environmental Health	First report to H&SC Scrutiny July 2009
7	That work be carried out to establish the feasibility of collection of bulky waste by appointment.	Head of Environmental Health	Implemented by August 2009
8	That a review into what is classed as “fixtures and fittings” be undertaken and reported back to Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel.	Head of Environmental Health	Report to be produced by August 2009
9	That an advertising campaign be carried out at an appropriate time to promote the Council’s bulky waste collection service to raise public awareness and potentially reduce fly tipping.	Head of Environmental Health	Autumn 2009
10	That the economic task force considers investment to stimulate activity in relation in particular to recommendations 2 and 5 of this report.	Economic Task Force	July 2009

Appendix 1 - Memberships

Membership of the Fly Tipping Working Party

Councillor Bob Metcalfe (Chair)
Councillor Peter Coles
Councillor Howard Blagbrough

Membership of the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel (2008 / 2009)

Councillor Bob Metcalfe (Chair)
Councillor Peter Coles
Councillor Kay Barret
Councillor Howard Blagbrough
Councillor Andrew Feather
Councillor Tom Bates
Councillor Diane Park

Support for the H&SC Scrutiny Panel and the Fly Tipping Working Party was provided by Oliver Moor and Darren Ward. Images are courtesy of Councillor Peter Coles.

Appendix 2 – References and Bibliography

External Reports

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<http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/localenv/flytipping/pdf/flytipping-causes.pdf>

Past Internal Reports

“Re-engineering current street cleansing business processes” (Calderdale Council, 2007)

“Best value review of litter – one year operational action plan” (Calderdale Council, 2002)

Reports to the Working Party:

Minutes of meetings of the Fly Tipping Working Party (2008/9)

“On research, analysis and policy developments with regard to the national incidence of fly tipping”

“Report on the local incidence and costs to the Council of fly tipping”

“On legislation, responsibilities and business processes in relation to fly tipping”

“On a business process re-engineering of litter collection”

“On the results of a survey issued to Members”

“On the incidence and costs of fly tipping”

“On the future timetable of the Working Party’s review”

“Written response to Member’s questions”

“Costs associated with additional resources”

“SITA Proposals for tackling bulky waste”

Afterword: Scope for Improvement

Fly tipping is undoubtedly a blight on Calderdale's landscape. By examining the issues, in discussing areas of particular concern with expert witnesses, and in building our understanding and knowledge of why the problem occurs, we feel that we have brought the issue to a wider public and made recommendations which could go a considerable way to reducing the scale of the problem. Fly tipping is an entirely man-made problem and is entirely avoidable. We hope that the considered view of this working party, and of the Health and Social Care Scrutiny Panel, will lead to measures which will enhance the natural beauty of Calderdale of which we are all proud.

