

The background of the slide features a large, light blue watermark of the Coat of Arms of the City of Edinburgh. The crest includes a crown with four thistles, a shield divided into four quarters (a saltire, a stag's head, a ship, and an eagle), and a motto scroll at the bottom.

## **Agenda Item 5**

# **Report by the Fly Tipping Scrutiny Panel**

**Falkirk Council**

**Title:** Report by the Fly Tipping Scrutiny Panel

**Meeting:** Scrutiny Committee

**Date:** 13 December 2018

**Submitted By:** Director of Corporate and Housing Services

**1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1. This report presents the report and recommendations of the Fly Tipping Scrutiny Panel for consideration by the Scrutiny Committee.

**2. Recommendation(s)**

**The Scrutiny Committee is asked to:-**

- (1) consider the Fly Tipping Scrutiny Panel's report and recommendations as appended to the report and;**
- (2) make recommendations to the Executive based on the Panel's report.**

**3. Background**

- 3.1. A review of fly tipping was included in the 2018 scrutiny plan which Council approved in December 2017. The Fly Tipping Scrutiny Panel was finally established in June 2018 following a change in original panel members which had been caused by a change in the Council's decision making structure earlier in the year.
- 3.2. Given the delay in beginning its work the panel met during the summer recess in order to progress its work. It met on 6 occasions and concluded its workplan in August 2018. Following this its Report and recommendations were pulled together. The panel met in November to finalise its report.

**4. Considerations**

- 4.1. The Panel first met in February 2018 when it agreed its scope and remit. This was to examine the causes, affects and responses to fly tipping across the Council area.

It was agreed that this panel would focus on fly tipping recognising that while there was a blurring between litter and anti social behaviour these issues would be dealt with elsewhere.

- 4.2. The panel membership changed following a change in the Council's decision making structures. The first meeting of the new panel looked at the scope of the Council's response and posed a number of questions the panel wanted to consider as part of its work i.e. What is the cost of fly tipping, what are the sanctions we can apply, what are the communities' views etc. It was agreed at that meeting that a survey would be produced for members of the public to complete and that other members would be encouraged to complete this in order that their views could be considered.
- 4.3. The second meeting of the panel heard from a number of external organisations including Zero Waste Scotland, Keep Scotland Beautiful along with representatives of local communities. The issue raised at this meeting included the need first and foremost to minimise waste, the issue of urban dumping, reporting fly tipping and how the Council engaged with communities. Other issues raised included areas where there is persistent tipping and enforcement.
- 4.4. The Panel then met with Communities along the Carron, on site, to find out its views, in particular in regard to the extent of fly tipping and the role of community groups in both prevention and in clearing fly tipped waste. This meeting highlighted again issue of reporting, support for community organisations and enforcement.
- 4.5. For its fourth meeting the Panel heard from officers of two Councils – North Ayrshire and West Lothian on their approach to fly tipping from a preventative and enforcement perspective. The Panel also heard about how those Councils were organised to deliver their services and how the consequences of some of their decisions had impacted on fly tipping in their area.
- 4.6. At its next meeting the Panel received a detailed report from Development Services on the scale and scope of the issue in the Falkirk area. The report described what was fly tipped in our area, the arrangements for bulky uplifts and the arrangements at waste recycling centres (sometimes called civic amenity sites) etc.
- 4.7. Having concluded its workplan the Panel then met to discuss its recommendations and has considered its report presented to Committee on two occasions to confirm that their views and thoughts are fully represented.

## **5. Conclusions of the Panel**

- 5.1. Having completed a detailed workplan and having considered advice from officers, external partners, National bodies and the community, the panel's recommendations are:

- 5.2. That the Council undertakes comprehensive review of the cost and charging for fly-tipping to ensure the Council is covering all costs including disposal. This in turn should inform charging for removing fly tipping which should be at full cost recovery including an additional fine.
- 5.3. That residents, including tenants, are reminded of their obligations to dispose of rubbish and waste appropriately. For tenants this can be achieved through reminders of their tenancy obligations under the housing tenancy agreement, particularly those who live in flats. The issue of supporting tenants needs to be considered along with how we deal with fly tipping in urban areas. This issue needs to be considered by both Development Services and Housing working together.
- 5.4. A report is presented to a future Executive on the potential for establishing a trusted trader's scheme taking account of the discussions that took place within the panel.
- 5.5. Officers review access to the civic amenity centre to ensure it is available to those who require to use it, that people can pay, where appropriate, at the site, that budget options are understood in terms of their consequences on small businesses, people without transport etc.
- 5.6. Officers review enforcement, the fee structure and bulky uplifts policy to encourage public to use this in conjunction with the civic amenity site and report back to the Executive on this in due course. This should include an approach to education, advice and support for community organisations, younger people, tenants including private sector and for small traders.
- 5.7. The Council adopts a one Council approach to fly tipping. This would include utilising My Falkirk as the platform for reporting and managing the service. In addition, it is recommended that there is a review of management of the various elements of service into one designated team and this is reported back to the Executive in due course.
- 5.8. Officers investigate and report back on establishing a freecycle/reuse scheme for items of furniture etc., to be developed in conjunction with the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector.
- 5.9. The Council reviews its engagement with the communities to enable them to support the Council in tackling fly-tipping and general litter picks.
- 5.10. That there is an update on progress on the recommendations made above to scrutiny committee at six months and then a year following the Executive's consideration of this report.
- 5.11. These recommendations are presented to Scrutiny Committee for approval and to invite the Committee to make any recommendations to the Executive.

## **6. Consultation**

- 6.1. The Panel consulted national bodies, 2 local Authorities officers, the local community and a leading community group in undertaking its work and considered information gathered during its work in coming to its recommendations.

## **7. Implications**

### **Financial**

- 7.1 While the report itself has no financial implications, the recommendations themselves may have. It is, for this reason that the panel has recommended that the Council review its costs and ensure full cost recovery where appropriate and where it makes sense to do so. It also asks that the Council understands how its costs compare to other local authorities and also in terms of when changes to services are made, the impact on this issue.

### **Resources**

- 7.2 If agreed, the recommendations themselves will require officer time to carry out any reviews and prepare reports. Where there are resource implications attached to a recommendation, any report back to the Executive will set these out clearly

### **Legal**

- 7.3 There are no legal implications arising from this report. However, again, any legal implications attached to a particular recommendation will be reported back to the Executive within each report.

### **Risk**

- 7.4 Nil.

### **Equalities**

- 7.5 Any changes to service as a result of the recommendations in this report will be equality and poverty impact assessed and the outputs of that reported to Members prior to decisions being taken on enacting those changes. However issues of equality and poverty have been considered through the work of this panel.

### **Sustainability/Environmental Impact**

- 7.6 It is anticipated that the recommendations contributed positively to the sustainability and environmental objectives of the Council. Again however these will be reported as part of reporting back on how recommendations will impact on services.

## **8. Conclusions**

- 8.1 While the Panel has taken longer than anticipated to undertake its work, it did examine a good deal of evidence from the community, other organisations and from the services seek to address issues of fly tipping. It is based on this evidence that the recommendations are made.

---

Director of Housing and Corporate Services

Author – Fiona Campbell, 01324 506004; email [fiona.campbell@falkirk.gov.uk](mailto:fiona.campbell@falkirk.gov.uk)

## **Appendices**

Appendix one – report from Scrutiny Panel – Fly Tipping

### **List of Background Papers:**

- Nil

**Fly Tipping  
Final Report  
Scrutiny Panel  
November 2018**

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This report sets out the work and final recommendations of the scrutiny panel on fly tipping. This panel was originally due to start at the beginning of 2018 but was put on hold due to changes in membership of the panel following decisions by Council on membership of the Executive.
- 1.2. The Panel consisted of:  
  
Cllr. Black (Convener)  
Cllr. Coleman  
Cllr. Patrick
- 1.3. The panel was supported in its work by officers from across the Council.
- 1.4. At its first meeting the panel agreed its scope to be:  
  
To examine the causes, effects and responses to fly tipping across the council area and make recommendations to scrutiny committee on these.

## **2. Meeting 1 - 7 June 2018**

- 2.1. The first meeting of the panel was held on 7 June 2018. The panel heard a presentation from Development Services which was intended to give background to the issues which the panel would then look at. This presentation covered the following issues:  
  
What is fly tipping – and the difference between fly-tipping and littering
  - The scale of the problem in Falkirk
  - How to report fly tipping
  - The cost of fly tipping and waste management in Falkirk
  - What other factors have to be considered e.g. costs of special uplifts, small traders schemes etc.
  - The Legislative framework national litter strategy
- 2.2. From this overview it was agreed that further information was required to allow member to fully understand the causes and effects of fly-tipping and to understand how the Council is set up to deal with it.  
  
It was agreed at this meeting that a survey on fly tipping would be issued via the web site to citizens and community organisations.

## **3. Meeting 2 - 4 July 201**

- 3.1. The purpose of this meeting, which was held on Wednesday 4 July was to hear from external organisations and community representatives on the issues of fly tipping nationally and then within the Council area.
- 3.2. The first presentation was from Keep Scotland Beautiful. This presentation covered
  - Why do people fly tip
  - Understanding and influencing behaviours

- Developing an anti fly tipping social norm
- Reducing waste as a way to change behaviours
- National Policy and Drivers
- Prevention including evidence, information, infrastructure and enforcement

3.3. This was then followed by a presentation by Zero Waste Scotland

3.4. This presentation covered the following issues

- National drivers
- The way we work
- Joining up public services to delivery solutions
- The throw away society
- Do household understand fly tipping
- Reporting and managing fly tipping.

3.5. This also highlighted three different groups the Panel might want to consider when making recommendations

- Amateur dumpers – those who leave rubbish beside bins
- Businesses – those who dispose of waste as part of their business
- Fly tippers – those who dump waste habitually and without care.

3.6. Both organisations suggested that the Council should adopt a three pronged approach to fly tipping

- Education
- Service infrastructure – making it easy to dispose of waste appropriately and request service
- Enforcement

3.7. There was then a discussion with a number of representatives from community organisations where the following points were discussed.

- How to deal with fly tipping outside blocks of flats?
- Turn over of tenants and their responsibilities to their neighbours – do we provide relevant information to tenants re waste and special uplifts?
- Understanding how the Council works and responds to fly tipping issues?
- Reporting fly tipping – can this be made easier?
- How can we engage the community in taking pride in their area?
- How do we engage schools and young people?
- Have we identified hot spots and targeted them with mobile CCTV?

3.8. A number of issues were raised as part of the panel's discussion at this meeting including

- The need to analyse information about the scale of the problem to ensure our response is proportionate
- Need to get information to the public about what fly tipping is and the penalties for this
- Need to look at how the Council responds to issues and how we manage complaints in terms of streamlining our processes.
- We need to be clear who has responsibility for fly tipping?

#### **4. Meeting 3 - Site Visit - 1 August 2018**

4.1. The panel met on Wednesday 1 August to meet with a voluntary organisation that has a particular interest in this issue – Communities Along the Carron (CATC). The issues raised during this visit included:



- 4.2. There was a lack of co-ordination between the Council and CATC which resulted in the organisation being charged for uplifts of waste collected at clean-ups or in not being permitted to access the Recycling Centres.
- 4.3. The Council should better work with community groups who organise litter picks – for example by providing equipment and bags and to co-ordinate uplifts of the litter collected.
- 4.4. A system which allowed day passes or even free entry to the HWRC (Household Waste Recycling Centres) for groups, to be arranged on-line would be beneficial.
- 4.5. Passes for HWRC should be capable of being bought at the gate.
- 4.6. The Council could do more to educate the community against fly-tipping – for example in school and through community engagement.
- 4.7. The Council should be seen to enforce the law and set examples.

## 5. Meeting 4 - 2 August 2018

- 5.1. The panel met on Thursday 2 August to hear from representatives of North Ayrshire Council and West Lothian Council on their respective approaches to fly-tipping.

- 5.2. The key points arising from these presentations including:

### North Ayrshire

- 5.3. A new team had been established to tackle waste. This one council approach focussed on education, engagement and enforcement.
- 5.4. The Council issued Fixed Penalty Notices for fly-tipping. The payment rate was 83%. The penalty included a cost for the offence itself and also the cost to the Council to remove the fly-tipped materials. The Council was working closely with the police and on social media to highlight the costs of fly tipping to individuals and communities
- 5.5. The Council had introduced 'waste discovery letters' which it issued to householders suspected of fly-tipping and had developed an appeals process for fly tipping penalty notices. The Council was reviewing the opening hours of its recycling centre. These had been reduced to 10:00 -17:00 but it as felt this was having a negative impact on deterring fly tipping.
- 5.6. The Council also was using one witness statement without corroboration to move to prosecution. This is different in both Falkirk and West Lothian where two witness statements are required.
- 5.7. Small traders can access civic amenity sites if they have a 10 visit permit – which they have to pay for
- 5.8. The Council uses vehicle recognition technology at its centre which it can identify those with a permit and those without. The Council also has a zero tolerance policy to fly posting on lampposts and have fixed penalty notices for these.

### West Lothian

- 5.9. The Council had a different model of for dealing with fly tipping than North Ayrshire. The West Lothian team was a dedicated enforcement and education service and had been established in 2007. There had been no dedicated team which dealt with fly-tipping until 2016.
- 5.10. West Lothian had introduced an 'app' to allow the public to easily report instances of fly-tipping and littering more generally. North Ayrshire also used an app to facilitate reporting incidents.

- 5.11. There was an acknowledgement of the need to engage with certain groups who are identified as persistent fly tippers.
- 5.12. The Council issued Fixed Penalty Notices.
- 5.13. The cost of fly-tipping was around £300-400k annually. This could not be recouped by FPN so education was key to preventing instances of fly-tipping.
- 5.14. Warning letters were issued to householders.
- 5.15. The Council did not accept trade waste, commercial waste and charged for a bulky uplift – 5 items at £26. They also had a list of items they will not uplift.
- 5.16. The Council have extended the opening times for their municipal waste centre and now open from 8:00 – 20:00 five days per week.
- 5.17. The Council used 5 mobile CCTV cameras but these had not been particularly successful as deterrents or as a tool for prosecution. More successful was the body cameras worn by officers.
- 5.18. There was a discussion with the two officers about the cost of providing fly tipping services. It was difficult to compare costs as how the service was provided was very different in each Council. This therefore was an area the Council would wish further information on.
- 5.19. The panel discussed the issue of household furniture – dumped or awaiting collection. West Lothian has a furniture recycling centre. The panel discussed how a recycling centre could work and how we could support other priorities such as those in poverty. In developing a scheme for Falkirk issues such as safety, redistribution etc., would have to be considered. However there are schemes that work in other areas that are organised by the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector. The Panel thought that this could be something the Council develops in conjunction with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Sector, as a free cycle as much as recycle scheme. This would help reduce waste as well as help redistribute functional furniture etc. to those who might benefit from it.
- 5.20. Following the presentation from the two Councils, the panel began to discuss and consider issues that might feature in its final report pending final information on a number of issues including:
- Differentiation between litter and fly-tipping
  - How businesses deal with fly-tipping
  - How the public, small businesses and large businesses deal with their waste and what processes should they follow
  - The benefits of a 'Trusty Trader' scheme to encourage and reward responsible waste disposal
  - Where responsibility lies for collecting/disposing of waste
  - How is fly-tipping enforced and by whom
  - The reporting process and how it could be made more simple for example using MyFalkirk
  - What educational tools are available
  - The impact of various policies on traders – do Councils policies encourage fly-tipping
  - Are there bureaucratic barriers which prevent use of recycling centres
  - What could Council do to encourage responsible use of appropriate means of disposal
  - What can Council do when waste is left on private land but which is an eyesore
  - How the Council can reduce waste and support more free cycling.
- 5.21. The results of the survey were presented to a meeting at the end of the Panel's business. These noted that people who responded thought that fly tipping was a moderate or serious issue in their area and was getting worse. However it must be recognised that respondents to surveys tend to be self selecting and thus are motivated to comment on fly tipping. More people thought it was difficult to dispose of large amounts of rubbish though this was marginal. Helpfully people know where their recycling centres are and that they are entitled to one bulky uplift free with additional uplifts costing £20 per uplift.

- 5.22. In terms of effects on fly tipping, responses suggested that the key drivers which were thought to have significant impact on fly tipping were – individual's laziness, the cost of disposal and the use of unregistered waste disposal companies. It was suggested that making it easier for traders to dispose of waste at Council sites would reduce fly tipping, with bigger fines and CCTV at problem sites also being suggested.

The full results are set out in appendix one of this report.

## **6. Meeting 5 - 9 August 2018**

- 6.1. At its final meeting on 5 August the panel considered in depth the issues highlighted at the conclusion of meeting 4. A briefing report had been circulated as a discussion aide and is attached as Appendix 2.

- 6.2. This notes the following

- Number of incidents – noting these have been similar each year for the last five years
- The current analysis of fly tipping in the area including that the majority of fly tipping appears to be urban fly tipping
- Including by type, number, size etc. – noting the majority of waste being black bags or household waste
- What the Council currently collects in bulky uplifts – noting the lack of clarity as to why some things are collected and others are not.
- The Council's small trader permits scheme – the cost of this and what traders can be accepted under each permit – noting the significant number of vans using our sites that are declaring non commercial use.

- 6.3. The Panel then considered the information they had received as part of their work and the issues that arose out of that. These issues included:

- Cost of fly-tipping to the Council and Communities – the need to look at how the Council covered costs of providing a service including running the amenity site, bulky uplifts etc.
- What is being dumped and how this is being dumped?
- Problem areas – bulk waste and rationale for what we will and won't collect
- Factors for fly-tipping – including how small traders dispose of waste
- Restrictions at Civic Amenity Centre – access and costs
- Council structure for reporting fly-tipping and making this easier
- Role of citizen and community in education and ensuring responsible disposing of waste. In relation to this, the Panel also considered how the Council could more practically support community efforts e.g. providing organised litter picks with passes to our amenity sites to dispose of waste.
- Support traders - trusted traders scheme for small businesses so that people know when they engage with a small business the waste from work done is disposed of responsibly e.g. from plumbers, gardeners etc.
- How can we reduce waste in the first place? Can we look to promote a reuse of household items and a free cycle scheme?
- Should we look at how we enforce fly tipping e.g. looking at some of the North Ayrshire approaches.

## **7. Conclusions**

- 7.1. The Panel, in considering all the evidence, makes the following recommendations to Committee:

- That the Council undertake a comprehensive review of the cost and charging for fly tipping to ensure the Council is covering all costs including disposal.
- This in turn should inform charging for removing fly tipping which should be at full cost recovery including an additional fine.

- 7.2. That residents including tenants are reminded of their obligations to dispose of rubbish and waste appropriately. For tenants this can be achieved through reminders of their tenancy obligations under the housing tenancy agreement particularly those who live in flats. The issue of supporting tenants needs to be considered along with how we deal with fly tipping in urban areas. This issue needs to be considered by both Development Services and Housing working together.
- 7.3. A report is presented to a future Executive on the potential for establishing a trusted trader's scheme taking account of the discussions that took place within the panel.
- 7.4. Officers review access to Civic Amenity Centre to ensure it is available to those who require to use it, that people can pay, where appropriate, at the site, that budget options are understood in terms of their consequences on small businesses, people without transport etc.
- 7.5. Officers review enforcement, the fee structure and bulky uplifts policy to encourage public to use this in conjunction with the civic amenity site and report back to the Executive on this in due course. This should include an approach to education, advice and support for community organisations, younger people, tenants including private sector and small traders.
- 7.6. The Council adopts a one Council approach to fly tipping. This would include utilising MyFalkirk as the platform for reporting and managing the service. In addition it is recommended that there is a review of management of the various elements of service into one designated team and this is reported back to Members in due course.
- 7.7. Officers investigate and report back on establishing a freecycle/reuse scheme for items of furniture etc. to be developed in conjunction with the 3<sup>rd</sup> sector.
- 7.8. The Council reviews its engagement with the communities to enable them to support the Council in tackling fly-tipping and general litter picks.
- 7.9. That there is an update on progress on the recommendations made above to scrutiny committee at six months and then a year following the Executive's consideration of this report.

Cllr Allyson Black  
Convener of the Panel

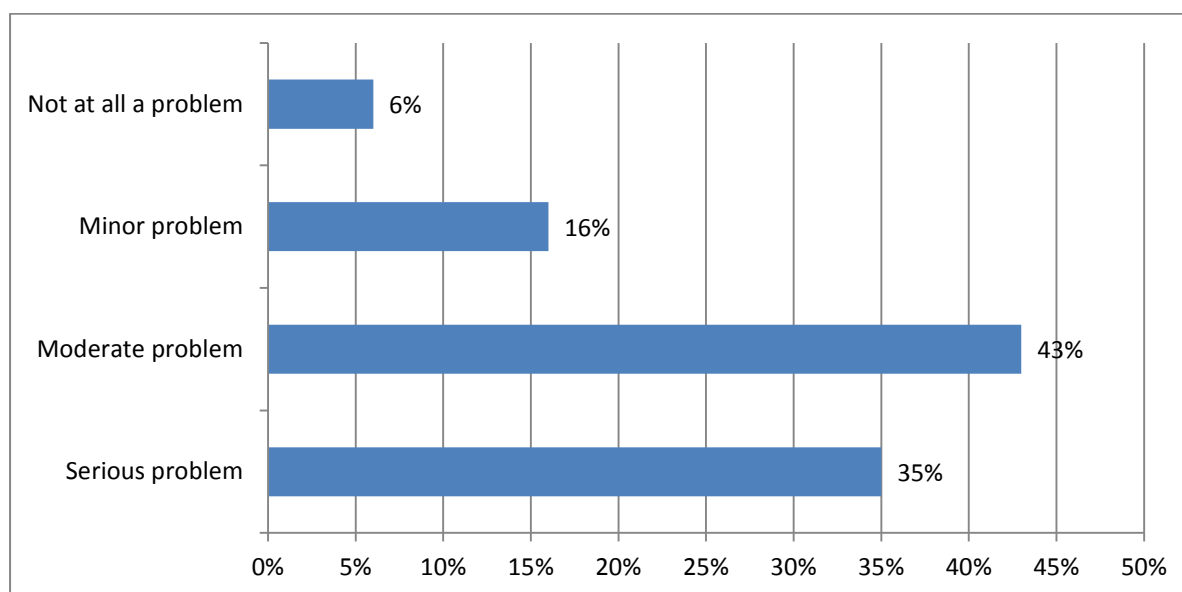
## Fly tipping in the Falkirk Council area survey results

We ran a survey, between 20<sup>th</sup> June and 31<sup>st</sup> July, to ask the public for their views on the causes, affects and the extent of fly tipping across the Falkirk Council area. The results of this survey are presented below.

### Q1. To what extent is fly tipping a problem in your area?

We asked respondents about the extent of fly tipping in their area. Figure 1 shows that 43% of respondents think fly tipping is a moderate problem in their area and 35% consider it a serious problem in their area. Only 6% of respondents think fly tipping is not a problem at all.

FIGURE 1: TO WHAT EXTENT IS FLY TIPPING A PROBLEM IN YOUR AREA

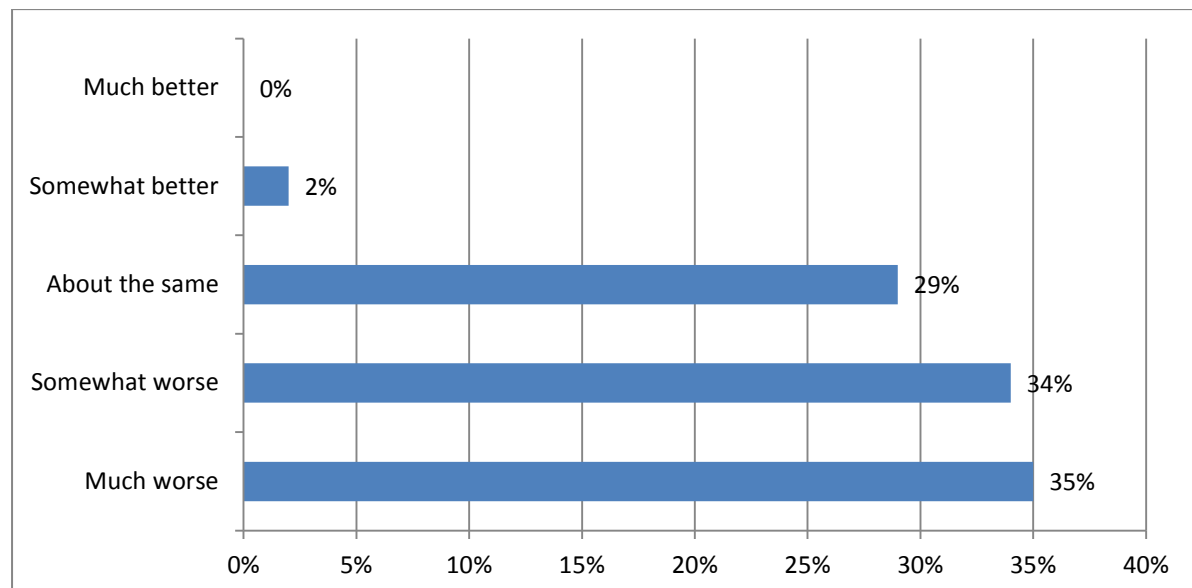


### Q2. Over the past two years, has fly tipping in your area got better or worse?

We asked respondents if levels of fly tipping had improved or worsened in the past two years. As can be seen in Figure 2, 35% of respondents believe fly tipping has got much worse in their area over the past two years, 34% believe it has got

somewhat worse and 29% think levels of fly tipping have stayed the same. Just 2% think levels of fly tipping have got somewhat better and none of the respondents believe that levels have got much better.

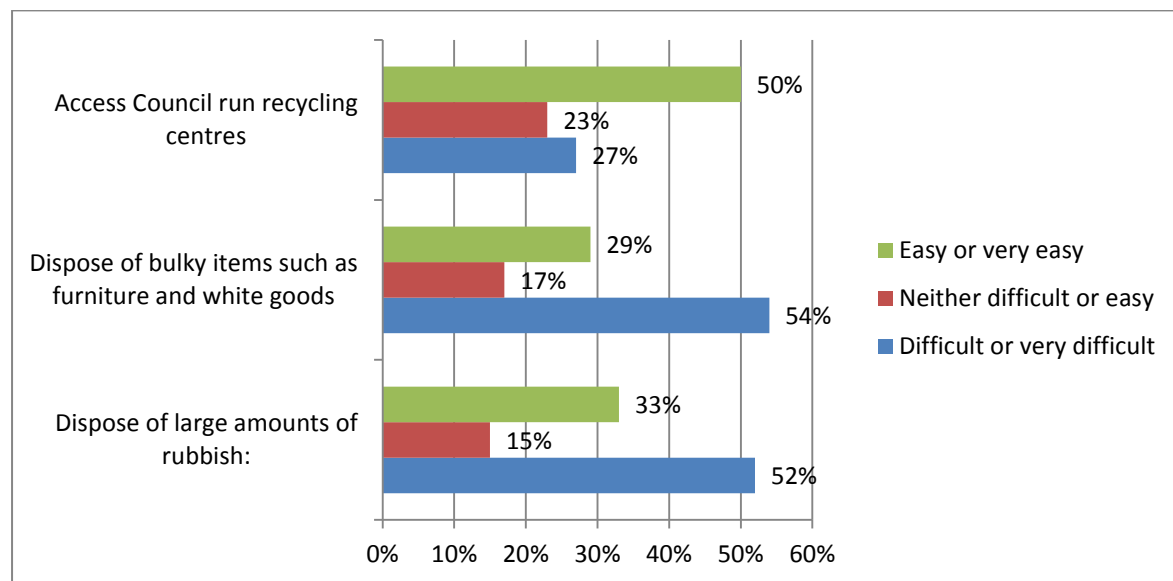
**FIGURE 2: OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS, HAS FLY TIPPING IN YOUR AREA GOT BETTER OR WORSE?**



### **Q3. How easy or difficult is to...**

We asked respondents how easy or difficult it is to access Council run recycling centres and dispose of bulky goods or large amounts of rubbish. As Figure 3 shows, 50% of respondents consider it easy or very easy to access Council run recycling centres. 54% of respondents consider it difficult or very difficult, however, to dispose of bulky items, and 52% consider it difficult or very difficult to dispose of large amounts of rubbish.

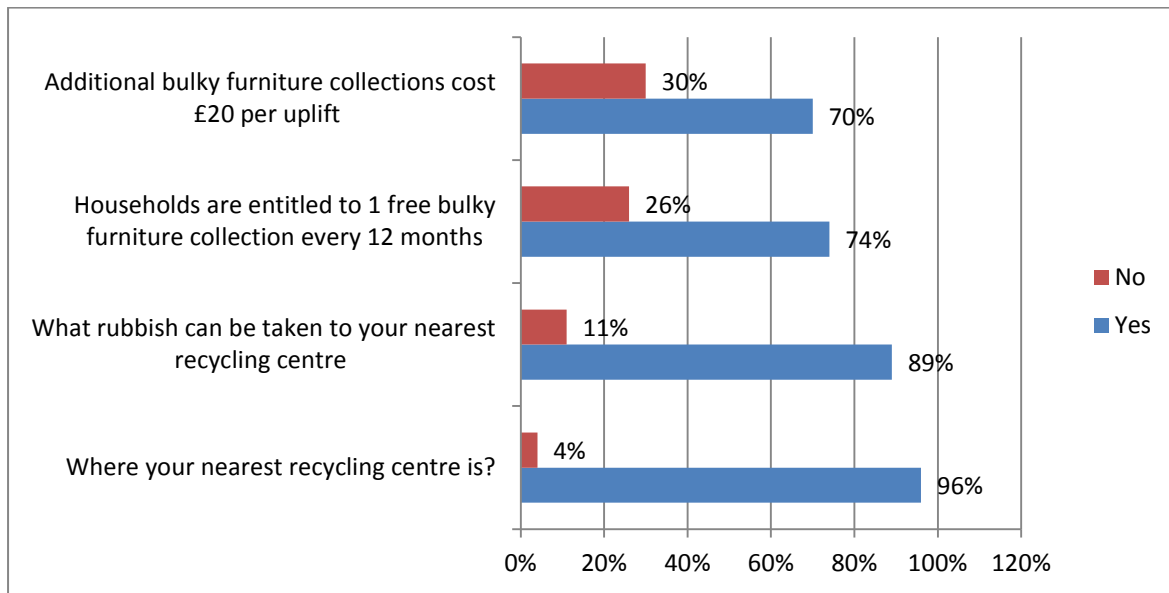
**FIGURE 3: HOW EASY OR DIFFICULT IS TO DISPOSE OF RUBBISH & ACCESS COUNCIL RECYCLING CENTRES?**



#### **Q4. Do you know...?**

We asked respondents whether they were aware of the Council's various waste collection and disposal services. As can be seen in Figure 4, their response was largely positive. 96% of respondents know where their nearest recycling centre is; 89% know what rubbish can be taken to their nearest recycling centre; 74% were aware that households are entitled to 1 free bulky uplift per year; and 70% were aware that additional bulky uplifts are £20 per up lift.

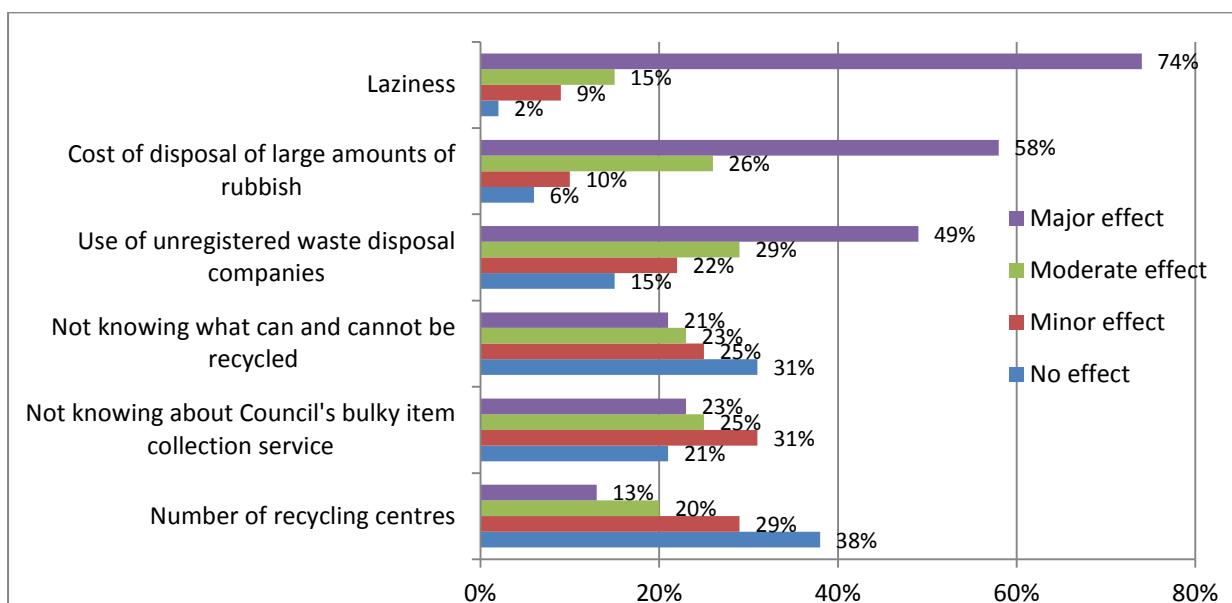
**FIGURE 4: ARE RESPONDENTS AWARE OF COUNCIL WASTE COLLECTION/DISPOSAL SERVICES**



#### Q5. What effect do you think the following factors have on levels of fly tipping?

We asked respondents what effect they think various factors have on levels of fly tipping. As can be seen in Figure 5, laziness (74%), the cost of disposal of large amounts of rubbish (58%) and use of unregistered waste disposal companies (49%) were thought to have the biggest effect on levels of fly tipping.

**FIGURE 5: WHAT EFFECT DO YOU THINK THE FOLLOWING FACTORS HAVE ON LEVELS OF FLY TIPPING?**

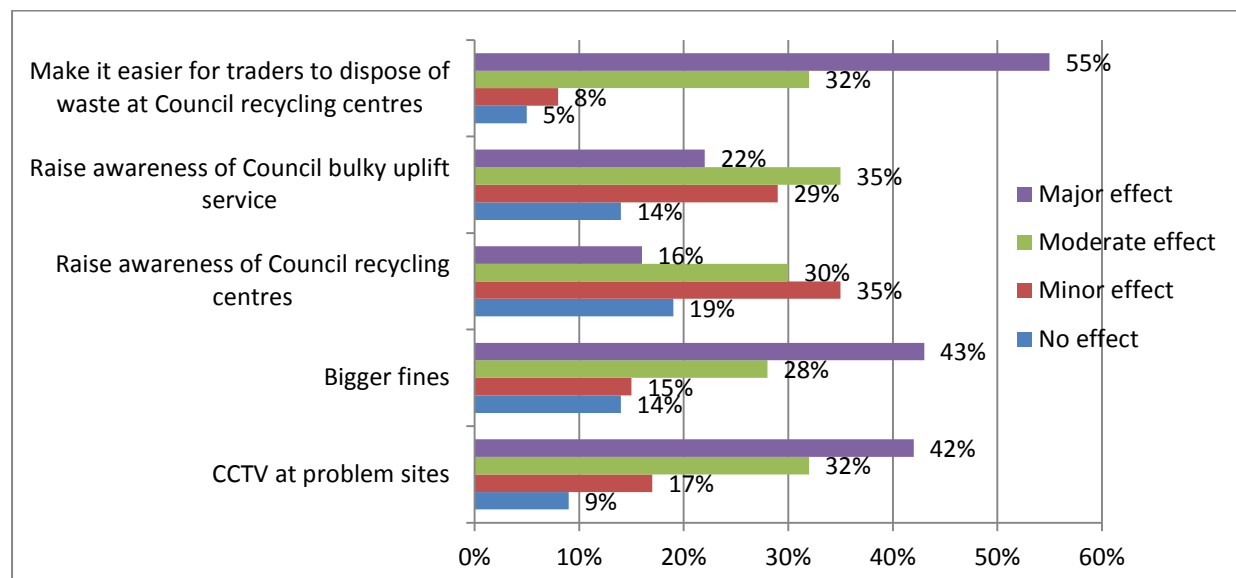




**Q6. What effect do you think the following Council measures would have on reducing levels of fly tipping?**

We asked respondents what effect they think various Council measures would have on reducing levels of fly tipping. As can be seen in Figure 6, making it easier for traders to dispose of waste at Council recycling centres (55%), bigger fines (43%) and installing CCTV at problem sites (42%) were thought to have the biggest effect on reducing levels of fly tipping.

**FIGURE 6: WHAT EFFECT DO YOU THINK THE FOLLOWING COUNCIL MEASURES WOULD HAVE ON REDUCING LEVELS OF FLY TIPPING?**



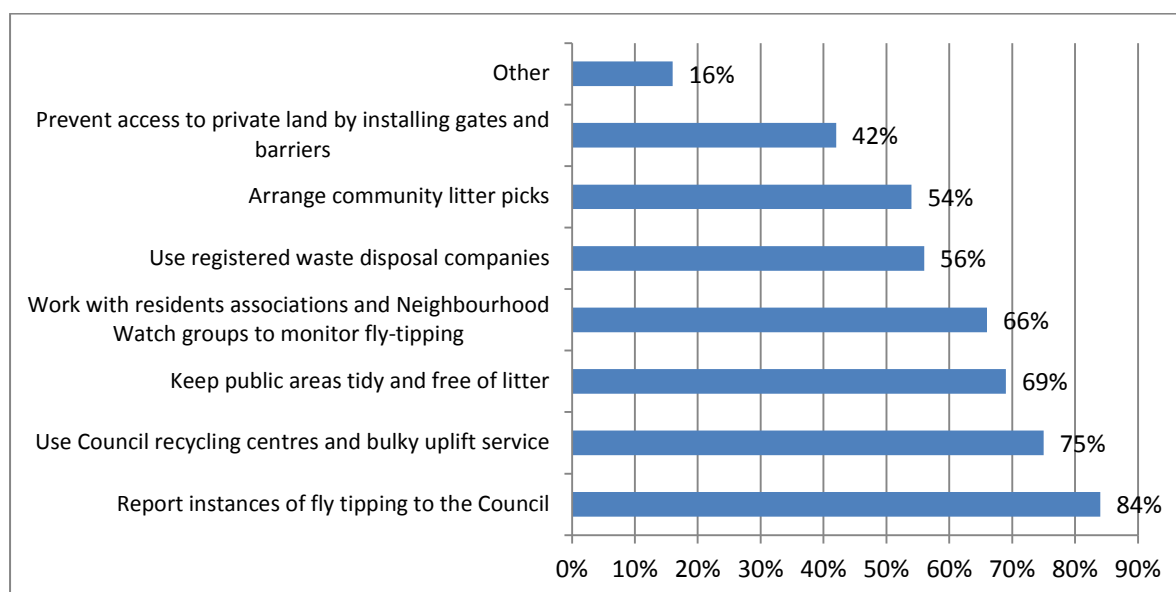
Respondents suggest various other methods of reducing fly tipping. Including:

- Naming and shaming offenders;
- Removing charges for additional bulky uplifts or providing concessions to low income households;
- Relaxing restrictions on what can be uplifted;
- Increasing green bin collections;
- Introducing community skips to problem areas;
- Promoting “freecycling” and/or donating furniture and white goods to charities.

#### **Q6. What can communities do to reduce fly tipping?**

We asked respondents what they think communities can do to reduce levels of fly tipping. As can be seen in Figure 7, reporting instance of fly tipping to the Council (84%) and using Council recycling centres and bulky uplift service (75%) were ranked highest by respondents. Many of the other suggested community solutions were also ranked highly, however. 54% of respondents, for example, supported community litter picks and 66% were keen to work with residents associations and neighbourhood watch groups to monitor fly tipping.

**FIGURE 7: WHAT CAN COMMUNITIES DO TO REDUCE FLY TIPPING?**



**Q7. Do you know of any areas where fly tipping is a particular problem?**

We asked respondents to tell us about any areas where fly tipping is a particular problem. Below the most commonly cited areas are listed:

- Roughmute area, Bonnybridge;
- Bonnyhill Road, Bonybridge/Falkirk;
- Bellsdyke Road, Larbert;
- Hamilton Road, Larbert;
- Glen Road, Larbert;
- The Lade area, Larbert/Stenhousemuir;
- Denovan Road, Denny/Dunipace;
- Northfield Road, Denny
- Barnego Road, Denny;
- Moss Road, Airth
- Higgins Neuk area, Airth
- Greenbank Road, Falkirk;
- Tamfourhill Road, Falkirk;
- Lochgreen Road, Falkirk;
- Bantaskine Estate, Falkirk;
- B803/B810 area, Falkirk/Braes;
- A801/A803 area, Lathallan/Polmont;
- Nicolton Road, Rumford.

For further information contact Emily Webb (Stakeholder Engagement Officer) at [emily.webb@falkirk.gov.uk](mailto:emily.webb@falkirk.gov.uk)

## Scrutiny Panel: Flytipping Summary Document

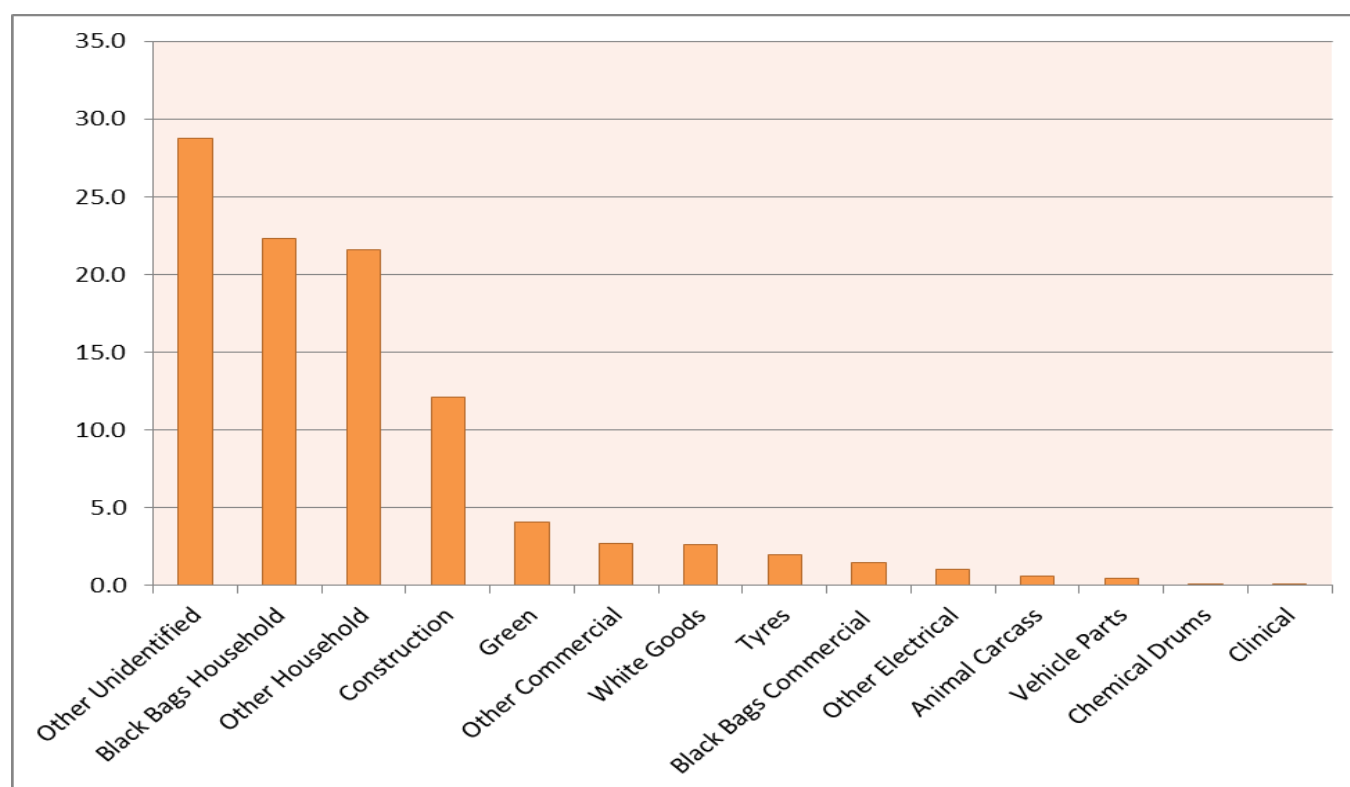
### Background and Context

There are over 60,000 incidents of flytipping reported each year in Scotland, costing over £8.9 million of public money to clear up.

In Falkirk in 2017, over 1,800 incidents were recorded. Assuming cost of clear up per incident is £75, this equates to £135,000. The previous 5 years noted:

Year	Number of Incidents
2012	1,600
2013	1,753
2014	1,795
2015	1,915
2016	1,705

Of the incidents recorded in 2017 the percentage breakdown is as follows:



The four largest incident areas recorded are 'Other Unidentified, Black Bags Household, Other Household and Construction'. Examples system entries of these areas are noted below:

<b>Other Unidentified</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black bags Carpet Bike Old football net</li> <li>Sheets of cardboard, pallets, Sheet of Plastic/glass, plastic buckets</li> </ul>
<b>Black Bags Household / Other Household</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 x Mattress, 1 x buggy, 1 x rag 1 x wooden item</li> <li>Bags of rubbish left along river path</li> </ul>
<b>Construction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roofing material / Abandoned door</li> </ul>

## Legislation

### Section 33 EPA 1990

Flytipping is also a criminal offence, flytipping is the illegal dumping of waste onto land that has no licence to accept it – from a bin bag of household rubbish to large quantities of tyres or construction waste. If a person is found guilty of the offence they can be issued with a fixed penalty notice of £200 or could potentially be sentenced to imprisonment and risk a fine of up to £40,000.

The Regulatory Reform (Scotland) Act 2014 gives SEPA powers to issue fixed penalties of up to £2,500 and variable monetary penalties up to £40,000.

In 2017, the Council issued 22 flytipping fixed penalties.

## Council Services

The following Council services impact on this area of work:

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| • Community Safety        | engage with public and other bodies; investigate; power to enforce legislation    |
| • Environmental Health    | engage with private landowner; investigate; power to enforce legislation          |
| • Housing                 | engage with householders within the Council stock; investigate and resolve issues |
| • Street Cleansing        | record and clear areas of flytipping  |
| • Criminal Justice        | clear areas of flytipping   |
| • Roads Department        | clear larger areas of flytipping with specialised equipment                       |
| • Waste Disposal          | material dropped off at HWRCs   |
| • Bulky Uplift Collection | 1 free per property in 12 months, £20 thereafter                                  |

## Outside Organisations

- Zero Waste Scotland
- Keep Scotland Beautiful
- SEPA
- Procurator Fiscal
- Sheriffs Office
- Police Scotland
- Community Councils / Groups

## National Strategy

The Scottish Government published the national strategy 'Towards a Litter-free Scotland' in 2014. This included a commitment to review the Code of Practice on Litter and Refuse (COPLAR). This was updated in June 2018. Zero Waste Scotland are the organisation funded by Government to engage on issues of flytipping.

## Council Approach

Householders can report incidents of flytipping via the Council website or by telephone (or also via Dumb Dumpers, a national campaign to tackle flytipping). This will be investigated for evidence by Community Safety (public land) or by Environmental Health (private land) and cleared by Street Cleansing as soon as possible. Should the incident be urgent or hazardous this will be passed to SEPA and / or the Police as appropriate.

## Bulky Uplifts

Year	Number collected	Policy
2014-15	16926	2 free
2015-16	6172	£15 charge
2016-17	6584	£15 charge
2017-18	10573	1 free then £15 charge 929 paid for second uplift

### Our bulky uplift service

We offer a service to collect bulky household items that are too big to fit into a wheeled bin, black box, cannot be transported to one of our recycling centres or donated through the National re-use phone line.

### How much does it cost?

Households are entitled to 1 free bulky uplift every 12 months (12 months from the date of your last free bulky uplift request). From April 2018 the additional bulky uplifts cost will change to £20 per uplift. We will accept a maximum of 5 items per uplift from outside the property.

### What can and can't be collected by our bulky uplift service

Yes	No
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fridges/freezers</li> <li>• Chairs</li> <li>• Furniture such as wardrobes/tables</li> <li>• Vs</li> <li>• Sofas</li> <li>• Cookers</li> <li>• Beds (divans, bed bases, mattresses etc)</li> <li>• Washing machines</li> <li>• Dishwashers</li> <li>• Tied bundles of twigs and branches</li> <li>• Carpets, rugs and lino</li> <li>• Large toys, bikes and golf clubs</li> <li>• Prams and pushchairs</li> <li>• Vacuum cleaner/hover</li> <li>• Iron board</li> <li>• Tumble drier</li> <li>• Metal BBQ</li> <li>• Adults bike</li> <li>• Kids bike</li> <li>• Kids scooter</li> <li>• Computer chair</li> <li>• Dining table and chairs set</li> <li>• High chair</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bagged materials such as black bagged excess waste</li> <li>• Windows and doors</li> <li>• Bathroom suites</li> <li>• Bricks, slabs, builder's rubble</li> <li>• Storage heaters</li> <li>• Vehicle parts</li> <li>• Tyres</li> <li>• Garden sheds</li> <li>• DIY and demolition debris</li> <li>• Gas cylinders</li> <li>• Kitchen units and worktops</li> <li>• Disused radiators and plumbing materials</li> </ul>

Some materials not accepted as part of the bulky uplift service can be taken to our recycling centres.

## Small Traders Permits

Year	Recycling permit cost	Number sold	Non recycling permit cost	Number sold	Site usage by vans declaring non commercial use	Permits bought as % of vans using site
2014-15	£24	987	£96.22 (tax£80)	61	21599	5%
2015-16	£24	1298	£96.22 (tax£82.60)	76	21590	6%
2016-17	£75	282	£110 (tax£84.40)	57	27090	1%
2017-18	£75	346	£110 (tax£86.10)	44	29738	1%

## Trade waste

If you are a Small Trader who is based at a residential property or runs your business from a vehicle, you can use our recycling centres by purchasing a Small Traders Tipping Permit. Permits can be bought at any of our One Stop Shops. There are two types of Small Traders Tipping Permit, Recycling and Non-recycling.

### What materials are accepted under each permit?

Recycling Permit	Non-Recycling Permit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food and drinks cans</li> <li>• Paper</li> <li>• Glass bottles and jars</li> <li>• Fridges and freezers</li> <li>• White goods, such as washing machines</li> <li>• Small electrical appliances</li> <li>• Books</li> <li>• Textiles, including shoes</li> <li>• Light bulbs</li> <li>• Mineral oil</li> <li>• Wood</li> <li>• Tyres</li> <li>• Bicycles</li> <li>• Garden waste</li> <li>• Soil</li> <li>• Scrap metal</li> <li>• Batteries</li> <li>• Rubble</li> <li>• Plasterboard</li> <li>• Plastic bottles and trays</li> <li>• Large domestic plastics, such as garden furniture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mattresses</li> <li>• Upholstered furniture and divan bed bases</li> <li>• Carpets</li> <li>• Non-recyclable commercial waste</li> </ul>

All businesses and traders have a legal duty to dispose of their waste and recycling through a registered waste operator. There are alternative locations operated by private companies within Falkirk and surrounding area that can take material. The following list of sites have a SEPA waste management licence within Falkirk. Traders would need to check in advance to determine if the site is operating, they are licensed to accept their waste and will accept the waste.

Permit or Licence Number	Operator Organisation	Site Name and or Address	Waste Site Activity
PPC/A/1004252	SCOTTISH WATER	Scottish Water, Broadside Landfill, Denny	Landfill
PPC/A/1004300	CENTRAL DEMOLITION (RECYCLING) LTD	West Carron Landfill, Stenhouse Rd, Falkirk	Landfill
PPC/A/1008834	CALACHEM LIMITED	Calachem Ltd, Grangemouth	Other treatment
PPC/A/1016676	VEOLIA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES (UK) LTD	Veolia, Falkirk	Transfer station / Other treatment
PPC/E/0020059	AVONDALE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED	Avondale Non-Hazardous Landfill, Polmont	Landfill / Other treatment
PPC/E/0020086	AVONDALE ENVIRONMENTAL LIMITED	Avondale Environmental, Polmont, Falkirk	Landfill
WML/E/0000027	ANGUS BRAIDWOOD & SONS LTD	A Braidwood & Sons, 10 Castle Drive, Falkirk	Metal recycler
WML/E/0000029	DAVID MORTON (LARBERT) LIMITED	David Morton(Larbert)Ltd, Glen Works, Falkirk	Metal recycler
WML/E/0000037	FORSYTH OF DENNY LTD	Forsyths ELV, Northfield Yd, Dunipace, Denny	Metal recycler
WML/E/0000040	WATLER DICK MORTON	Foundry Steels, Clyde St, Grangemouth	Metal recycler
WML/E/0020151	ANGUS BRAIDWOOD & SON LIMITED	Allparts Vehicle Dismantlers, Hillview Road	Metal recycler
WML/E/0020154	ALISTER SNEDDON	Autopoint Car Breakers ELV,Lauriston, Falkirk	Metal recycler
WML/E/0020163	SCOTTISH WATER	Dalderse WwTW, Abbots Road, Falkirk	Transfer station / Anaerobic digestion
WML/E/0020202	A W JENKINSON WOODWASTE LTD	Jenkinson Woodwaste, Carriden Ind Est, Boness	Transfer station
WML/E/0020210	SCOTTISH WATER	Kinneil Kerse STW Sludge Dryer, Grangemouth	Transfer station / Other treatment
WML/E/0120005	CENTRAL DEMOLITION LIMITED	Central Demolition TS, Chatton Wks, Bonnybidge	Civic amenity / Transfer station
WML/E/0120034	GREEN CIRCLE RECYCLING LIMITED	Green Circle 1-5 Abbotsinch Rd, Grangemouth	Transfer station / Other treatment
WML/E/0220048	ANGUS BRAIDWOOD & SONS LTD	Allparts, 2 Broomside Road, High Bonnybridge	Metal recycler
WML/E/0220223	STEVENSON BROTHERS (AVONBRIDGE) LTD	Stevenson Brothers TS, Avonbridge FK1 2NB	Transfer station
WML/L/1018834	FORTH VALLEY AUTO BREAKERS LTD	Forth Valley Auto Breakers Ltd, North Main St	Metal recycler
WML/L/1087173	DOW WASTE MANAGEMENT LIMITED	Dow Waste TS, Central Dock Rd, Grangemouth	Transfer station
WML/L/1092893	AVONDALE ENVIRONMENTAL LTD	Avondale Materials Recycling Facility,Falkirk	Transfer station
WML/L/1098861	DAVID JONES	Unit 5 Redding Industrial Estate, Redding	Transfer station
WML/L/1140129	CENTRAL PET CREMATIONS LTD	Unit 5, Castle Pl, Bankside Ind Est, Falkirk	Pet crematoria