

---

## Scrutiny Review - Fly Tipping

---

TUESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 2006 at 17:30 HRS - CIVIC CENTRE, HIGH ROAD, WOOD GREEN, N22 8LE.

MEMBERS: Councillors Winskill (Chair), Aitken, Hare, and Lister

### AGENDA

**1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

To receive apologies for absence (if any)

**2. URGENT BUSINESS**

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of urgent business. Late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with at item 7 below.

**3. DECLARATION OF INTEREST**

A member with a personal interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered must disclose to that meeting the existence and nature of that interest at the commencement of that consideration, or when the interest becomes apparent.

A member with a personal interest in a matter also has a prejudicial interest in that matter if the interest is one which a member of the public, with knowledge of the relevant facts, would reasonably regard as so significant that it is likely to prejudice the member's judgement of the public interest.

**4. SCOPE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE REVIEW (PAGES 1 - 4)**

To note the scope and terms of reference for the Scrutiny review of Fly tipping.

**5. PREVENTING FLY TIPPING (PAGES 5 - 16)**

To outline the practical strategies carried out by the Environmental Crime Group and Waste Management to prevent and or reduce fly tipping within Haringey.

**6. PANEL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (PAGES 17 - 42)**

To supply answers to questions put to the Waste Management team and Enforcement Services by the Scrutiny Panel regarding prevention of Fly tipping.

**7. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

To consider any new items of business admitted under 2 above.

Yuniea Semambo  
Head of Member Services  
5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
River Park House  
225 High Road  
Wood Green  
London N22 4HQ

Carolyn Banks  
Principal Scrutiny Support Officer  
Tel: 020-8489 2965  
Email: carolyn.banks@haringey.gov.uk

**Scrutiny Review of Fly tipping on 24 October 2006**

Report Title: **Scope and Terms of Reference for the review**

Report of: **Chair of the Review Panel**

Wards(s) affected: **ALL**

**1. Purpose**

1.1 To note the scope and terms of reference for the Scrutiny Review of Fly tipping.

**2. Recommendations**

2.1 That the scope and terms of reference for the review as set out in this report be noted

**Contact Officer:** Carolyn Banks Principal Scrutiny Support Officer, Tel 0208 489 2965

**3. Executive Summary**

3.1 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee has commissioned a scrutiny review of Fly tipping.

3.2 In view of the potential for this review to be complex it has been agreed that this review will initially focus on preventative methods of fly tipping.

**4. Reasons for any change in policy or for new policy development (if applicable)**

4.1 N/A

**5. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

5.1 There are no background papers relating to this report.

6. The members of this review are Councillors David Winskill (Chair), Bob Hare, Harry Lister and Ron Aitken.

**7. Purpose of the review**

- 7.1 There is widespread concern both at national and local level about the environmental and financial cost of fly-tipping. In order to achieve the objectives of "Better Haringey it is important that the borough tackles the problem of fly tipping in a systematic way using resources from all appropriate sources; all this should be done in a timely way to provide value for money."
- 7.2 Fly tipping is a complicated subject and a wide-ranging review of this area could take many months to complete. In order to ensure this review is properly focussed and is likely to achieve maximum effect it is proposed that scrutiny should be concentrated initially on prevention methods. Prevention is particularly important at the moment as the Government has recently issued best practise guidelines on this aspect (see item elsewhere on the agenda)
- 7.3 Once this initial review is completed consideration can be given to the need to carry out further scrutiny into, the fly tipping removal process or enforcement issues.

**8. Terms of Reference**

To determine how the Council can improve the way in which fly-tipping is dealt with in Haringey to provide a more cost-effective, responsive, environmentally friendly service.

**9. Scope of the Review**

The following issues should be considered:

1. The extent of the problem in Haringey, including:
- whether there are specific areas where fly-tipping occurs – including a map showing the hot spots
  - the incidence of organised fly-tipping
  - the types of waste dumped (e.g. white goods including fridges hazardous waste etc) and who dumps it.
  - the preventive action which could be taken by the Council including the publicity given to the problems caused by fly-tipping, education initiatives, the latest research, arrangements and charges for collecting and disposing of large items like fridges and the use and location of Civic Amenity Sites.
  - the effect of EEC and Government waste management legislation
  - London wide problems and the effect of neighbouring borough's waste management policies on Haringey
  - the problems caused by unlicensed waste operators
  - the resources available to resolve fly-tipping issues and in particular the situation regarding the additional resources being made available for this purpose.

- The legal position re fly- tipping on Council and non-Council land and the sanctions available to the Council.
2. The action which might be taken to explain the Council's waste management policy to new residents.
  3. The role of the Environment Agency and the Police and the scope for partnership arrangements.
  4. The position regarding the use of CCTV – this is the subject of a separate review.
  5. The inclusion where appropriate in planning permissions of conditions regarding effective waste disposal arrangements during construction,
  6. The possibility of action through the Local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership and should Safer Neighbourhood Teams be more involved?
  7. The possibility of using Anti Social Behaviour Orders and vehicle seizures to prevent fly-tipping.

**10. Possible witnesses**

1. Council Officers (e.g. Environment, Housing, Parks, Town Centre Manager) and if appropriate the Lead Members
2. Waste service providers including ACORD and other providers if they have suggestions for reducing amount of fly tipping that takes place.
3. Business representatives e.g. North London Chamber of Commerce Institute of Directors.
4. Defra, The Environmental Agency, Community Volunteer Service, ECAMS, Institute of Waste Management, Jill Dando Institute of Crime Science and the Police.
5. Other Local authorities, if any, who are dealing with preventive issue in an innovative way
6. Local Government Agencies and the GLA and Capital Standards
7. CCTV providers
8. Other experts – if any identified

This page is intentionally left blank

Report Title : <b>Preventing Fly tipping</b>	
Report of: <b>Robert Curtis</b>	
Wards(s) affected: <b>All</b>	Report for: <b>Discussion</b>
<p><b>1. Purpose</b></p> <p>The purpose of this report is to outline the practical strategies carried out by the Environmental Crime Group and Waste Management to prevent and or reduce fly-tipping within the London Borough of Haringey.</p>	
<p><b>2. Recommendations</b></p> <p>To note the actions and strategies carried out to prevent or reduce fly tipping</p>	
Report Authorised by: <b>Robin Payne, Assistant Director, Enforcement</b>	
Contact Officer: <b>Robert Curtis</b>	
<b>3. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985</b>	

**4. Background****Preventing fly-tipping in Haringey**

- 1.1** The purpose of this report is to outline the practical strategies carried out by the Environmental Crime Group and Waste Management to prevent and or reduce fly-tipping within the London Borough of Haringey.
- 1.2** Haringey's strategies can be subdivided into five categories based on extensive research carried out by the Jill Dando institute regarding best practice for preventing flytipping. These are:-
- 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

## **2 Increasing the effort for the potential offender**

**2.1** Fly-tipping takes very little effort. It takes more effort to dispose of waste lawfully than unlawfully. Local Authorities must attempt to address this imbalance. London boroughs must try to make it easier for people to act within the law and harder for those potential offenders.

**2.2** Waste Management Team has adopted a number of strategies to make it easier for people to dispose of their waste lawfully;

- in 2004 the Reuse and Recycling Centre in Tottenham was upgraded to take a wider range of materials;
- in March 2006 a new Reuse and Recycling facility was opened in Hornsey to provide residents in the centre and west of the borough with a more easily accessible facility, disposal is free at this and the Tottenham site;
- all households with front gardens receive a free clearance of unwanted bulky items at least once per year;
- a free white goods collection service is provided to residents on demand, as well as white goods this service includes collection of items such as PC monitors, TVs, car batteries, tyres and gas bottles;
- the majority of households in the borough with gardens receive green waste collections as part of the recycling service; and
- Twice daily timed collections are provided for flats above shops on identified main roads, it is intended that this be extended to all main roads in the borough.

**2.3** Formal timed collections have been introduced in three strategic main roads Green Lanes, Tottenham High Road and Turnpike Lane to make it easier for the public to dispose of their waste lawfully. This pilot scheme has been very successful and is currently being imposed on all roads through out the borough in a joint initiative with the Environmental Crime Group.

**2.4** Reducing the availability and accessibility of fly tipping hotspots is an agenda currently being undertaken by the Environmental Crime Group. This strategy is being executed in many ways throughout the borough via many different projects.

**2.5** The Better Haringey Eyesores project which is currently operated by the Heavy Enforcement Team (HET) is a three year project designed to bring long term holistic solutions to eyesores within the Borough. It is identified that fly tipping hotspots are eyesores. Many fly-tipping hotspots are areas of land owned or controlled by large public or privately owned companies. It has been found that these areas are not well maintained and allow easy access for potential fly-tipping offenders. Good examples of this are the successful eradication of dumping hotspots such as the railway embankments in Pretoria Road and Gorley place. Both of these areas of land are owned by Rail track. Through partnership work and service of legal notices HET without any cost to the council has cleared large dumping hot spots at these locations, had larger more robust fencing installed as a formidable obstacle to access



for new potential offenders preventing further incidents of fly tipping. See appendix for pictures.

Other targets on the eyesores schedule are industrial estates. This is in phase three of the project which is due to start in 2007. It is identified that small and large industrial estates are common targets for fly-tippers when they are active and inactive sites. This phase of the project is to regularise the units within the estates and ensure that they deal with their waste lawfully.

It is also designed to develop target hardening strategies such as gating the entrances and exits to make it more difficult for access to potential fly-tip offenders to these areas.

**2.6** A good example of this work is the Bridisco Site. Although this matter is currently under judicial review it is a good example of how the Enforcement Services are forcing large private Land owners who have allowed large scale fly-tipping on their unsecured site to clear the site of the debris and secure it from further fly-tips with the use of notices served on the company requiring these actions from them at no cost to the Council.

**2.7** The Waste Management Service has been working in partnership with the Probation Service and the Police Service on the Community Payback Scheme to clear flytipping from unregistered land and land with complicated ownership arrangements. Such land is not the responsibility of the Council to clear but in the case of unregistered land or land with complicated ownership requirements there is no enforcement action that can be taken to force others to clear the flytips away. This scheme allows offenders to make reparation to local communities whilst fulfilling the need to bridge the gap between the council's responsibilities for clearing public places and the responsibility of private landowners to clear their land. This scheme has funding allocated from NRF and where it is practical to do so, sites are made secure with fencing, bollards or gates to prevent abuse after clearance.

### **3 Increase Risk**

**3.1** Enforcement Services identified that the best way to deter and reduce fly-tipping within the London Borough of Haringey was to create a risk for fly-tipping offenders.

**3.2** Since October 2005 Street Enforcement Team and the Street Warden Teams have been operational. Street Enforcement Team is divided into three operational Teams. Seven Officers have been allocated as patch Officers. There are seven area assemblies in the Borough. One officer has been assigned to an assembly area. He is responsible for all the environmental crime issues within his patch. The officer is the specific point of contact for that area. Each Officer is responsible for ensuring in partnership with his waste management counterpart from the contract monitoring team to regularise all waste collections in his or her area. To ensure that all commercial properties within their patch have a commercial waste contract. Advise and educate commercial entities and members of the public as to how to lawfully dispose of their waste and investigate any waste that is found on the public highway or land adjacent to it that is not lawfully deposited leading to enforcement action

where appropriate. See appendix for Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) and warning notice figures.

- 3.3** Two officers are allocated to the rapid response team. This team is tasked with reacting to any complaint or enquiry that is sent to that team within 24 hrs of receiving the data. Parts of their duties include investigating complaints regarding waste and or any potential fly-tip within the borough. This team's responsibilities are borough wide. The Strategic Team consists of two officers designated for long term borough wide projects. Since becoming operational in October 2005 this team has carried out three successful projects that were designed to identify the top fifteen fly-tipping hotspots and eradicate them using long term holistic solutions. The team is currently embarking on its 4<sup>th</sup> set of fly tipping hotspots.
- 3.4** Use of CCTV cameras are effective in creating a risk and detecting fly-tipping offenders. Street Enforcement services currently have ten CCTV cameras that are under their control and on specific operations. On specific operation access to the central CCTV network controlled at Ashley Road Depot is made available to Street Enforcement Team.
- 3.5** A good example of how CCTV cameras can deter fly tipping by their use is a recent project carried out in Herbert road. Herbert Road is a well known fly tipping hot spot. Mobile CCTV were placed in the road to identify persistent fly tipping offenders. Images from the equipment helped Enforcement Services identify, arrest and successfully prosecute fly tipping offenders. See appendix for pictures.
- 3.6** It is hoped that in future several overt and covert Flash cams can be purchased by enforcement services to create a greater risk of detection for potential fly tipping offenders if future funding is available. This may be a matter that the scrutiny review panel may wish to make recommendations on.

Covert flash cameras are camera that are hidden at fly tipping hotspots which are activated by motion taking a picture of anyone or anything(motor vehicle) when activated. An overt Flash Camera is designed to startle a potential offender by when it is activated by movement a flash photograph is immediately taken of the potential offender with a loud speaker warning telling the person that their image has been taken.

- 3.7** Many known regular flytipping hotspots are sign posted at many locations in the borough advising potential offenders of the penalties available for unlawful fly tipping. Light weight signs have been designed and manufactured in several languages to be placed on lamp columns near to fly tipping hot spots to warn potential offenders not to unlawfully fly tip at these locations.
- 3.8** Currently Haringey actively creating a risk using the new powers offered by the Cleaner Neighbourhood and Environment Act 2005. With the help of the new Safer Neighbourhood Teams and the Street Duties Teams commercial waste vehicles are frequently stopped and searched using this act. Operations are particularly targeted at areas where there is high commercial waste activity such as the access roads to the Waste transfer station situated in Markfield Road and main arterial roads which are frequently used by commercial waste vehicles. Any vehicle found to be carrying waste

that is not registered as a waste carrier, the driver is automatically issued with a £300 Fixed Penalty Notice. Since April 2006 when this power became available over 107 vehicles have been stopped and searched in ten operations “Stop its“ borough wide. See appendix for figures.

**3.9** Operation “Mystery Shopping” is another operation conceived by the Environmental Crime Group to create a risk for potential fly tippers within the London Borough of Haringey. Local papers are scanned to find adverts offering “white van with man” services. The service provider is contacted and a sting operation is executed. On arrival the service provider is detained by police whilst Council Enforcement Officers check documentation to establish whether the provider is an authorised waste carrier. Failure to produce documentation on demand will lead to a £300 FPN being issued and or prosecution. This type of operation creates a risk for waste carriers who operate illegally within the Borough. Many waste Carriers that are investigated in this way but are able to produce the necessary documentation fully support this type of action. Feed back has been positive in that “cowboy“ waste carriers are ceasing to operate and fly tip in the Borough. This in turn supports legitimate waste carriers who dispose of the waste they collect lawfully to compete in price on a competitive level playing field securing jobs within the Borough.

**3.10** Close partnership work has been developed with the local magistrates courts through the Council’s criminal prosecution team. Clear enforcement policies and strategies have been agreed with the legal team which has developed strong successful prosecution cases. Due to this high fines and full costs have been awarded to the Council. These successes have been publicised by the Council’s press team informing the general public of the enforcement team’s progress against fly tipping in the borough and supporting the development of a risk culture amongst potential fly tippers that may unlawfully dump waste within Haringey.

#### **4 Reduce the Rewards**

**4.1** A major motive for fly tipping is to avoid the costs associated with legitimate means of disposal. Businesses such as builders, gardeners and garages generate large amounts of commercial and hazardous waste. The financial gains from fly tipping can be substantial.

**4.2** There are many ways in which Haringey has tried to reduce the rewards from this activity. One way is by bench marking with neighbouring local waste authorities. Waste Management has carried out bench marking programmes to ensure that our preferred contractor is competitive in price for waste disposal. If local waste disposal charges are high this will encourage potential offenders to fly tip. The cheaper legitimate waste disposal services are within the Borough the less likely unlawful waste carriers are likely to be used. The more comparable the services are the less likely the illegitimate service will be used.

**4.3** Waste management provide free and subsidised waste collection services for the residents of Haringey. Examples of this are a free white goods collection, a free bulky waste collection service, a free green waste collection service and an extensive community skip programme.

## **5 Reduce Provocations**

- 5.1** If the local authority Reuse and Recycling Centres are long distances for people to travel and are not organised allowing long queues to form the motivation to fly tip will be increased. Traders can be provoked if they consider waste disposal charges to be unreasonable. The London Borough of Haringey has developed strategies to reduce provocation.
- 5.2** Reuse and recycling centres within the London Borough of Haringey are open to the public seven days a week. Waste collection times and banding times have been piloted and clearly communicated in three major roads within the borough. This pilot scheme is a success. Due to this the scheme will be extended throughout the borough through a phased approach.
- 5.3** Waste Management Services provides households without off-street storage space with higher frequency collections to avoid waste being left on the street throughout the week. This mainly applies to flats above shops. On main roads twice daily collections take place. Flats above shops which are not on main roads receive three times per week collections.
- 5.4** Waste Management Team monitors the performance of the contractor with regard to household waste collection services to determine whether all waste is being collected and whether wheelie bins are being returned properly to householder's property. Performance information suggests that the service provided is good but there is room for improvement.
- 5.5** Waste Management Services has developed a scheme allowing householders with vans access to Reuse and Recycling Centres. Residents using vans need to prove residency in Haringey through personal documentation in order to be allowed to dispose of waste without charge. As part of the Better Haringey brief Environmental Crime Group and Waste Management are currently working on a borough wide communication strategy to ensure that all commercial and domestic waste producers in the borough are well informed and aware of the services that the Council provide for the lawful disposal of their waste.
- 5.6** Phase 1 of this communication strategy has been targeted by Street Enforcement Team and Street Warden Team to visit all commercial properties within the London Borough of Haringey and ensure that they are aware of their "duty of care" with regard to the lawful disposal of their waste. This communication strategy is also supported by the Commercial Food Team who when inspecting food premises enquire as to whether a commercial waste contract is held by the premises. This communication Strategy is further supported by Waste Management contract monitoring officers who regularly advise and visit commercial premises in their normal course of duties.
- 5.7** Haringey Reuse and Recycling Centres are not allowed to accept trade waste. However, it is the policy that information will be provided detailing where else commercial waste can be disposed of.

## **6 Remove Excuses**

- 6.1** Individuals who fly tip often rationalise and excuse their behaviour. Fly tippers think it is acceptable to tip their goods where there is already waste material. Some even think that this behaviour is legitimate. Tactics to remove these excuses are required in an effective strategy to reduce fly tipping.
- 6.2** To challenge this behaviour an effective communication strategy must be implemented by the Local Authority. Haringey through its communications team and the press office frequently provide information and education regarding the fly tipping issue. Furthermore successful operations and prosecutions are advertised in local newspapers to support the view that fly tipping is illegal, anti-social and not tolerated in the London Borough of Haringey.
- 6.3** Since October 2005 Environmental Crime Officers have carried out over 200 visits educating, advising and warning commercial traders of their responsibilities with regard to the disposal of their waste. An extensive campaign of informing residents of this services that waste management provide has extensively been delivered throughout the borough.
- 6.4** Environmental Crime Officers frequently carry out business waste duty of care audits in target areas where fly tipping has increased.
- 6.5** Enforcement Officers in partnership with Waste Management have identified and targeted high profile fly tipping hotspots. The purpose of this project is to identify where the waste has originated from and take appropriate enforcement action at the same time removing the waste quickly and keeping the area free of further fly tips. The principle behind this is that “waste attracts more waste”.
- 6.6** Information/warning signs are placed at recycling stations and on bins making it clear that it is not acceptable to leave waste anywhere other than inside the waste/recycling receptacles. These signs are also used to advise and deter offenders from continuing to use a known fly tipping hotspot. If a sign clearly states it is an offence to leave waste at these locations it is difficult for an offender to plead ignorance of the offence when caught.
- 6.7** Over the next year it is planned that a communication campaign to educate businesses and residents within the borough to the dangers of using unregistered waste collectors. Once this education campaign has been completed officers will begin to use powers provided by the Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 with regard to issuing of fixed penalty notices to residents and businesses that use unregistered waste collectors to dispose of their waste.

## Before and after Gorley Place



## Before and After Pretoria



## Dumped Rubbish at Bin chambers



## Fixed Penalty Notices — since September 2005

	ISSUED	PAID (No.)	PAID (£)	PROSECUTION
Street Enforcement Team (SET)	549	315	£23,915	9
Heavy Enforcement Team (HET)	72	45	£4,590	5
Street Enforcement Wardens (SEW)	237	155	£11,030	2
FINFUTURE	6	2	£155	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>£39,690</b>	<b>16</b>

## Fly-tipping and Dumping Operation - Stop it

- To stop and check waste carriers
- Use of new power and fixed penalty notice (CNEA)
- Work with Safer Neighbourhood Police Teams
- Out of hours hot spot patrols

### Results over the last 3 months

- 107 vehicles stopped
- 4 fixed penalty notices issued - £300
- 2 prosecutions pending
- 50% of vehicles carrying waste were compliant
- All other vehicles that were stopped, drivers were advised and educated
- 1 Vehicle lifted due to dangerous condition has now been crushed
- Known fly tipping offender was arrested, formally cautioned, ordered to pay costs and his vehicle was crushed.
- Mystery shopping – Sting operation to identify non registered waste carriers in the borough



## Fly-tipping and Dumping CCTV Surveillance - Fly Tipping

### Surveillance

- Sentry scope, Sherpa, 4GSM, - recording
- 4 active surveillance cameras
- 20 vehicles being tracked – officers/CCTV and ANPR

### Results

- 15 fly tip investigations current , 7 incidents captured by CCTV
- 4 offenders have been interviewed under PACE, 1 offender summoned for interview.
- Joint operation with police carried out at the identified offenders addresses based in Luton.
- Offender was arrested during interviewing at 639 office. (see next slide)
- Statements in process to be written up for legal.
- Fly tipper arrested and vehicle seized during tailgate (Fabulous Gardens)
- 15 hotspots dealt with, a further 15 new sites have been assigned.





**PACE Interviewed,  
Preparing  
case for  
Prosecution**

**HARINGEY COUNCIL**

**BETTER  
HARINGEY**



**ARRESTED**

**HARINGEY COUNCIL**

**BETTER  
HARINGEY**

## Scrutiny Review of Fly tipping

Title: <b>Prevention of Fly tipping Scrutiny Panel Questions and answers</b>	
Report of: <b>Robin Payne</b>	
Wards(s) affected: <b>All</b>	Item for: <b>Discussion</b>
<b>1. Purpose</b> 1.1 To supply answers to questions put to Waste Management Team and Enforcement Services by the Scrutiny Panel regarding Prevention of Fly tipping.	
<b>2. Recommendations</b> 2.1 To note responses to issues raised regarding prevention of Fly tipping	
Authorised by: Robin Payne	
Contact Officer: Robert Curtis	
<b>3. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985</b>	

## 4. Background

### 1. Introduction

#### 1 Fly tipping headlines

- 1.1** In Haringey we tackle the clearance of fly tipping both proactively and reactively. We respond to reports received from residents, sweepers, councillors and council officers as well as operating a proactive service which covers the whole borough.
- 1.2** These services are operated by Haringey Accord as an integral part of the Integrated Waste Management and Transport contract.

### 1.3 Targets

There is one contractual target around fly tipping, which is the average time taken to remove dumped and fly tipped waste. In 2006/07, the contractual target is 24 hours or below. The service standards for this year are described as 'Green' (24 hours or below), 'Amber' (greater than 24 hours, but less than 33 hours) and 'Red' (33 hours and above).

### 1.4 The performance targets for Waste Management Services around dumping are:

- A local target following on from an LPSA target in 2005/06 around the number of incidences of dumped rubbish reported by residents/members received through the Haringey Accord Call Centre. The target this financial year is 375 per month (a reduction from 687 per month last year)
- Average time taken to remove dumps and fly tips (24 hours).
- Average time taken to clear dumps reported to Call Centre (24 hours).

### 1.5 Data collected

Haringey Accord collects a wide variety of data regarding fly tipping in the borough. Our Waste Management Service also collects data on levels of fly tipping and how quickly fly tips are removed. Part of the responsibility of our team of Contract Monitoring Officers is to report any dumps, mark these with a 'Council Aware' sticker and return to the site 24 hours later to check that the dumps have been removed.

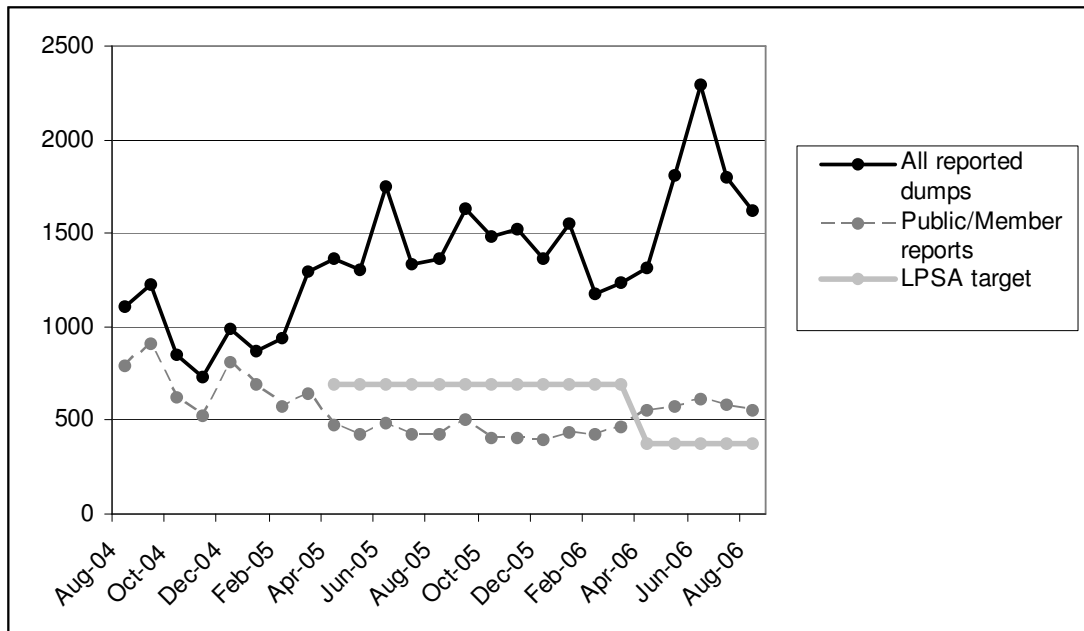
### 1.6 The data supplied monthly by Haringey Accord is:

- Average amount of hours taken to remove dumps and fly tips (Zone 1 & 2 roads)
- Average amount of hours taken to remove dumps and fly tips – Housing land
- Dump frequency on Housing land (by Estate Service Manager area)
- Dump complaints per post code area
- Comparison of dumped fridges vs. fridges taken away as a free collection
- Dumped fridges by post code area
- Dumps reported, broken down by residents, council staff, councillors and sweepers
- Total number of dumps collected (reported plus proactive)

### 1.7 Headline data trends

Based on overall number of fly tips reported from all sources, fly tipping has steadily increased in Haringey over the past two years, from a level of 1107 dumps in August 2004 to 1625 in August 2006. During the same time the number of reports from residents and Members fell to begin with but has begun to rise again. There could be a link between these two trends in that better reporting from Council Officers may result in a downward trend in the number reported by the public and Members. Figure 1 below shows the general trends as well as a seasonal peak over the past two summers. Also shown is the LPSA and post LPSA targets which demonstrate that whilst the LPSA target was met, the lower post-LPSA target has not been achieved so far this year.

*Figure 1 Number of dumps reported to the Haringey Accord call centre, August 2004 to August 2006*



### 1.8 Where dumping takes place

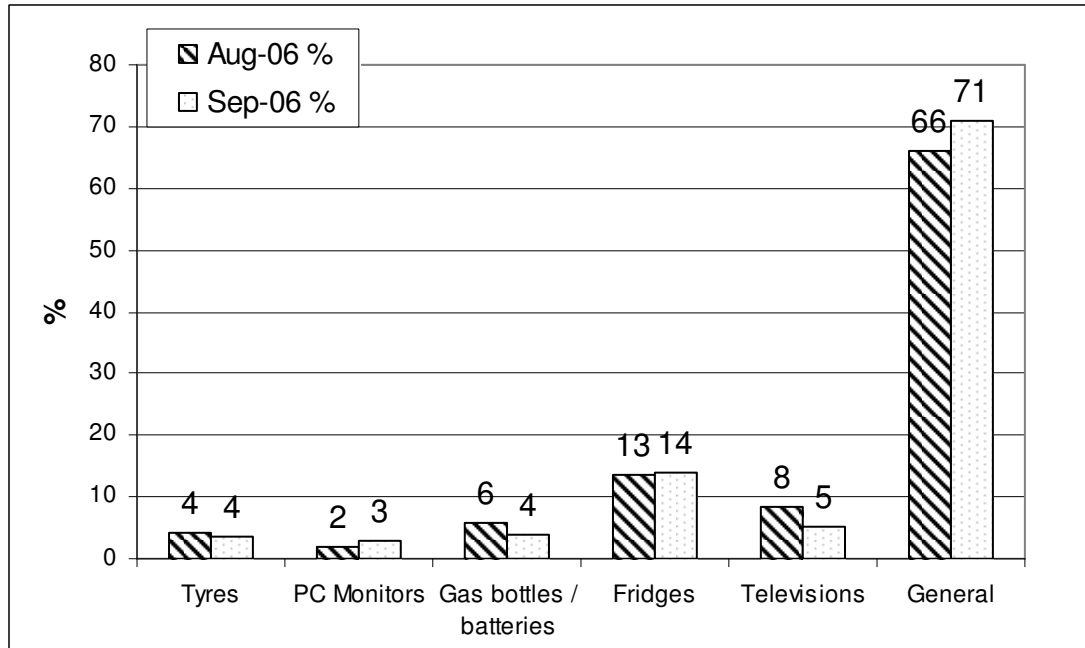
Dumping is most prolific in the N17, N15 and N22 postcode areas, which cover Bruce Grove, West Green and Noel Park. The Haringey Accord Call Centre receive the majority of dump complaints for the N17 area, which regularly make up 40-50% of all reports received per month.

### 1.9 Materials being dumped

Haringey Accord collects data around incidents of dumped fridges and again, N15 and N17 are the postcode areas with the highest numbers of dumped fridges, accounting for between 55-70% of dumped fridges in the borough each month. The number of dumped fridges has been steadily declining since the summer peak in June this year and we are working with the Neighbourhood Manager for Bruce Grove and West Green to distribute leaflets in the area advertising the free white goods collection service which is available.

**1.10** Further analysis of the types of dumped materials was requested from Haringey Accord and the data for August and September 2006 is detailed below. The Haringey Accord Call Centre categorise waste by six headlines, including a 'General' category, which includes black bags, broken furniture, household items etc.

Figure 2 Type of material dumped in Haringey – August and September 2006



## Q (2) What surveillance is undertaken on known hotspots?

- 2.1** At present there is an extensive program to deal with dumping/ fly tip hotspots. At present through the waste integration meetings partners such as Accord, Waste Management and Housing have agreed a hit list of dumping hotspots within the London Borough of Haringey.
- 2.2** Phase 1 of the project the partnership working group gave enforcement Services 32 hotspots at various locations in the borough. The scope of the work was for Enforcement to
1. Identify the issues at each location
  2. to devise an individual action plan for each location
  3. Execute the action plan and report back
- 2.3** It can be reported that all 32 sites were eradicated as dumping hotspots using long term holistic solutions devised by Enforcement Service.
- 2.4** Phase 2 of the project has begun 15 dumping hotspots were allocated to Enforcement Services for action by the Waste Partnership Board which consisted of Accord, Waste Management and Housing. The 15 sites selected can be divided into 10 public space locations and 5 housing land controlled locations. At present this project is still ongoing.

## Q (3) To what extent does Fly tipping take place on private land? What sanctions can the Council take?

- 3.1** At present the Enforcement Services does not keep a specific database that monitors fly tipping that takes place in private land. In the month of October 2006 Enforcement Services has gone live with a new database called M3. It is proposed that this

database will capture all work carried out by the Service and will give the availability for the service to generate reports giving information of this nature.

**3.2** However, Environmental Crime Group does keep databases of the following work which may give some indication of the extent of fly tipping that takes place on private land.

- Cleansing notices issued on private land
- Prevention of damage by pests act 1948 (PDPA) issued on private land
- Works in default notices
- Better Haringey eyesores project "PID"

**3.4** To what extent does fly tipping take place on private land? What sanctions can the Council take?

**3.5** Where dumping occurs on private land, the Council can issue an enforcement notice to the landowner, requiring them to clear the land. Enforcement colleagues have issued just over 1000 such notices since the beginning of this financial year.

**Q(4) In respect of individual sites what is being done to educate offenders?**

**What Warnings are given?**

**What Enforcement action has been taken and what effect has this had?**

**What success has there been – how many prosecutions – are they publicised?**

**Is there more that can be done?**

**4.1**

- With respect to individual sites a lot of work has been carried out to educate offenders throughout the borough. Where possible warning notices have been erected on site giving clear indication that if fly tipping occurs that it is an offence and action will be taken. Environmental Crime Group Officers engage with the local community by systematically visiting commercial premises, issuing warning notices and blanket leafleting the local area with regard to collection times and banding times for waste. Further to this Environmental Health Officers that carry out scheduled health checks on food premises have now been trained and instructed to ensure that commercial food premises have commercial contracts to deal with their waste.
- The Enforcement Concordat states that education, advice and warnings are given to the local community to prevent fly tipping/dumping. Please see appendix for warning notice database. In line with the Enforcement Concordat fixed penalty notice (FPN) are also issued as a warning to prevent domestic and commercial fly tipping/dumping (please see FPN database in appendix)
- With regard to Enforcement action this has been carried out throughout the borough on many levels. In line with the Enforcement Concordat enforcement can be divided into three areas.
  1. education and advice which leads to compliance
  2. warning which leads to compliance
  3. Prosecution/formal caution which leads to compliance

Please see appendices for the databases that show all three of these categories and their outcomes.

**4.2** Enforcement successes are publicised in the following way:-

1. Leaders Brief
2. Members Enquiries
3. Area Assembly Meetings
4. Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panel Meetings
5. local Newspapers

**Q (5) Is anything being done to make sites more inaccessible?**

**What legal action has been taken and how effective has this been?**

**Are successful cases publicised?**

**Could more legal action be taken?**

**5.1** At present where possible all efforts are being made to make known fly tipping/dumping sites more inaccessible to offenders. However, this is very difficult as often officers will have to deal with intricate legal issues and high cost implications. Nevertheless in April 2006 the Cleaner Neighbourhoods Environment Act 2005 became available to Enforcement Officers. In this act there is a section that gives local authorities the power to require private land owners to gate entrances to their land to stop environment crime issues such as fly tipping/dumping. This is a new power that has not been fully used by London Borough of Haringey.

**5.2** There have been successful cases with regard to the better Haringey eyesores project where through partnership with rail track known fly tip/dumping hotspots owned by this large organisation have been cleared and made more inaccessible to illegal fly tippers. These cases have been publicised.

**5.3** With regard to more legal action being taken the answer is yes but it is a question of more resources and expenditure.

**Q (6) Information of the use of CCTV, anti social behaviour orders and vehicle seizures to prevent fly tipping.**

**Are there CCTV's being used for other purposes which could be utilised?**

**6.1** Currently Environmental Crime Group control 10 CCTV cameras. Environmental Crime Group also works in partnership the boroughs central CCTV unit gaining access and use to the entire CCTV network for the borough when available on request. A recent operation in Herbert Road using CCTV in partnership with the police illustrated how effective CCTV can be with regard to preventing, detecting and prosecuting fly tipping/dumping offenders. (Please see appendices for data on Herbert Road project).

**6.2** As the panel is aware there is a whole range of CCTV cameras that are used for various purposes through out the London Borough of Haringey. Two categories as examples of this is CCTV cameras used for by parking solutions and CCTV cameras used against antisocial behaviour and crime prevention. Although these cameras are under the control CCTV command centre and have specific tasks on request and if the resource is available some of these CCTV cameras have been redesignated on occasion to assist Environmental Crime Group Officers in dealing with detection and or prevention of fly tipping/dumping in the Borough.



**Q (7) Is the pan-London agreement of Fly tipping now in place?  
If so how effective has the Environment Agency been in this borough?**

- 7.1** Flycapture is in place. Environmental Crime Group regularly input data to this Environment Agency database on fly tipping/dumping.
- 7.2** Environmental Crime Group has linked with the Environmental Agency. The Environmental Agency has been invited to attend and participate in various operations such as tailgate. During operation “Stop-Its” the Environmental agency website is an integral part of the operation in that it identifies whether a commercial waste vehicle is registered to carry waste and therefore integral information as to whether an offence has been committed.

**8) How Haringey compares with neighbouring boroughs. Cost comparisons on waste collection and charges for collections, availability of services and any impact this has on Haringey.**

- 8.1** The cost for the services to remove fly tipping on public land (including land under Homes for Haringey ownership) is an integral part of the Integrated Waste Management and Transport contract. This is a fixed cost of £723,000 per annum, for which Waste Management Services are invoiced monthly.
- 8.2** Because the cost of removing waste is not a performance indicator, we do not have comparison data with other boroughs.
- 8.3** Haringey Council offers a range of collection services for residents which are outlined below. In addition, Waste Management Services operate two reuse and recycle centres at Park View Road, N17 and Hornsey High Street, N8 for those who have access to transport.

*Table 1 Summary of collection services in Haringey*

<b>Collection Service</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Cost to residents</b>	<b>Items collected</b>
Community clear ups	Once per year to eligible households	Free	All bulky items except hazardous waste, green waste and building waste
Free white goods collection	On demand	Free	Fridges, freezers, washing machines, dishwashers, ovens, IT equipment, gas bottles, car tyres and car batteries
Charged bulky waste collection	On demand	£15 for 6 items	All bulky items except hazardous waste
Community skips	By organisation with waste management team	Free	All bulky items except hazardous waste, green waste and building waste

- 8.4** As table 1 shows, Haringey Council has charging policy for the removal of household bulky items, if residents choose not to make use of the free facility at our two Reuse and Recycle Centres. The take up of this service has increased slightly since last year. The average number of special collections so far this calendar year is 494 per month, compared to the average number of collections over the same period last year of 476 per month.
- 8.5** An evaluation of Council bulky waste collection services in England has been recently published in the Chartered Institute of Waste Management's Scientific and Technical review. The study reviewed the bulky waste collection methodology for 354 waste collection authorities (WCAs). The study found that 75% of WCAs charge for bulky waste collection at an average cost of £18 for three items. The study also found that there has been a widespread shift from free collections to a charging system. In 1998/1999, 56% of the waste collection authorities in England and Wales offered a free bulky waste collection service, compared to only 25% of collection authorities in 2005. Of the Councils that do charge, 43% give discounts to residents on low incomes. The WCAs most likely to provide a free service are those serving densely populated, less affluent metropolitan areas. This supports the unique situation in London where 44% of London boroughs provide a free collection service.
- 9) What use does Haringey make of Fly Capture and how this helps to monitor the situation?**
- 9.1** Waste Management and Enforcement have submitted data to the fly capture system monthly, since April 2004.
- 9.2** The data entered onto Fly capture for the total number of fly tips in Haringey is made up from two sources of information. The first is the total number of calls to the call centre; these are known as reactive clearances and are detailed in figure 1 above. The second is the total number of dumps collected without a report having been made by anybody; these are known as proactive clearances. Proactive clearances are recorded and reported by Haringey Accord dumps clearance teams who automatically clear dumps from main roads and known dumping hotspot locations on a daily basis.
- 9.3** Fly capture data has some use in that trend data of different authorities can be compared. However, as there is no common standard for how this information is captured, care needs to be taken when seeking to draw absolute conclusions about the relative scale of the problem in different boroughs. For example, data on Fly capture for Hackney shows that there are 2/3 fly tips per day compared to 160 per day Haringey. It is unlikely that the two boroughs have fly tipping levels that are so distinctly different. A two-pronged approach to this issue needs to be adopted.
- 9.4** Firstly, actions need be taken to reduce and prevent dumping at known hotspots that are the subject of regular reports from residents and Members. This will help bring the level of reporting down to or below the target shown in figure 1. But, perhaps more importantly, a reduction in the number of reports made by residents and Members will create a better image of the council and the borough because the lower the number of reports received, the less likely it will be that residents perceive fly tipping to be a problem.

- 9.5** Secondly, a study of the collection, recording and reporting of proactive fly tip clearances needs to be conducted to determine the accuracy and validity of the figures supplied by Haringey Accord. The results of such a study are likely to have an effect on the data fed into Fly capture for Haringey each month.
- 9.6** As part of our current Fly Tip Action Plan, actions are currently on-going to try to reduce the numbers of reports made by residents and Members based on a list which has been prioritised to deal with the worst locations first. In the last few months a gentle decline in this figure has begun but this will need to be accelerated if the annual target is to be met. With regard to proactive fly tip clearances, a one week study of the service is planned. This will require officers to accompany four dumps clearance rounds per day over a 7 day period to capture information in real time. This will be used to validate Haringey Accord data over the same period and to compare with historical data.
- 9.7** The information fed into fly capture will be used to determine whether boroughs are dealing with fly tipping effectively or not. This will be known as BVPI 199d. Scores achieved will relate to how well a borough performs at reducing numbers of fly tips combined with how effective they are at taking enforcement action. It follows that it is quite feasible for a borough like Haringey with apparently high levels of fly tipping to achieve a good score for BVPI 199d provided they can demonstrate that numbers of fly tips are decreasing whilst numbers of enforcement actions are increasing.

**Q (10) The current role of the Environmental Agency, the police, Safer Neighbourhoods Team, Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership, local residents, amenity groups and possible further scopes for partnership working.**

**10.1** The London Borough of Haringey through the Environmental Crime Group is regarded as a lead authority in joined up seamless working with its partners such as the police, local residents, pressure groups and other partners. Good examples of this partnership work can be shown in the following:

- Tailgate
- Stop it
- Side by side

**10.2** This is particularly developed through the police liaison officer in the past and now the Safer Neighbourhood Teams which cover the 19 wards of the London Borough of Haringey (Please see appendices for examples of joint working and its success).

**Q (11) What problems are caused by unlicensed waste operators and what legal action does the Council take against them? Including warning users of legal consequences.**

**11.1** It is not quantified what problems are caused by unlicensed waste operators. However it is believed commonly by local authority enforcement officers that unlicensed waste operators are more than likely to illegally dump their load than

dispose of it lawfully. It is identified by the Environmental Crime Group that in the past waste carriers have held the perception that they could do what they like within the London Borough of Haringey. Since April 2005 through the Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environmental Protection Act enforcement officers have been carrying out regular joint operations against unlicensed waste carriers through operation Stop-it. Through the CNEA 2005 enforcement officers assisted by the police have the power to stop and search and issue a £300 FPN to an unlicensed waste carrier. These operations have been successful in that the Environmental Crime Group has created a risk to any unlicensed waste carriers that enter the London Borough of Haringey. Furthermore licensed waste carriers that are stopped can see that the Council is actively trying to regulate the situation and support legitimate licensed waste carriers. To date enforcement officers have had positive feedback from licensed waste carriers.

**11.2** Operation “Mystery Shopping” is a string operation carried out by Heavy Enforcement Team (HET) to create a risk to unlicensed waste carriers that operate within the London Borough of Haringey. Local papers are searched to find “man with van” adverts using RIPA authority the waste contractor is contacted and asked to come to a specified location to remove and dispose of waste items. On arrival to the site HET and Police officers engage with the individual and check that he is a registered waste carrier. If the contractor is a registered waste carrier the reason for the operation is explained fully and to date positive feedback has been given to officers. If the contractor is found to not have a licence to carry waste a £300 FPN is issued on spot.

**Q12) What is being done to educate traders and Residents? Publicity? Education Initiatives**

**12.1** To date Enforcement Services have instigated various programmes to educate and advise Commercial and domestic waste producers within the Borough. In line with the Enforcement Concordat scheduled enforcement operations by area based officers are began by structured leafletting of the area designated for action. Where possible all commercial premises are visited and advised of how to dispose of their waste lawfully followed by written advise/warning sent to the premises.

**12.2** Fly tipping Hotspot operations undertaken by the strategic team within Street Enforcement team begin with extensive intelligence gathering and leafletting of the local area to educate and advise local residents that a particular location that flytipping is illegal and waste should be disposed of lawfully.

**12.3** A communication strategy is currently being worked on and will be launched in January 2007 to provide a more structured and comprehensive strategy to educate and advise commercial and domestic waste producers within the London Borough of Haringey of how and when they should lawfully dispose of their waste.

**Q13) What information is given to residents to explain the Council’s policies and services available and those of contractors? Does this create any problems?**

**13.1** Information on all services and the council’s policies can be easily found on the Council’s Website and the services website in line with E-government Policy.

- 13.2** Accord has a call centre whereby members of the public can make enquiries with regard to waste collections and services.
- 13.3** Enforcement services is currently bringing on line the customer call centre which will be a specific point of contact for all telephone enquiries from commercial and residential entities within the borough.
- 13.4** All council policies are held by each business unit. They are public documents and can viewed on request.
- 14) How effective is the Community Skip scheme, bulky items collection service, community clear up service in reducing fly tipping? – Evidence?**
- 14.1** Details of the bulky item and free white goods collection services and are given under question 1 (Fly tipping headlines).
- 14.2** The community clear ups are a popular service, providing a once-a-year free collection of up to 15 bulky items from residents' front gardens. The service schedule is available on Harinet and residents receive a leaflet one and a half weeks before their collection day. The 'Better Haringey' style leaflet is pictorial and describes which items can be taken and which cannot (see Table 1 under question 8) and has translations of the key message in French, Kurdish, Somali and Turkish.
- 14.3** Residents eligible for this service are those with a front garden/drive, because space is needed to safely store items off the public highway. However, there are some residences which aren't serviced because they are main routes, e.g. Wood Green High Road and Tottenham High Road and the vast majority of residences are flats above shops. A number of blocks of small private flats are included in the schedule but as yet, we have not rolled the service out to large private blocks. Finally, the service doesn't visit residents in housing estate blocks since estates have bulky waste storage and collection facilities throughout the year as part of their normal collection services.
- 14.4** The community clear up schedule is completed each year by December. In the remaining three months of each year, we return to target NRF wards. We also arrange additional community clear ups to coincide with the current roll out of Clean Sweep campaign organised by Better Haringey team colleagues.
- 14.5** Community Skips have been used on a limited basis in response to genuine need for an area, perhaps where refuse collection vehicles cannot access residents. Experience has shown that community skips are more resource-intensive than using refuse collection vehicles (for example, skips fill up quickly, monitoring is required to prevent dumping and traders accessing the skips).
- 14.6** We don't have any direct evidence that the Community Clear Ups have reduced dumping. However, each refuse collection vehicle consistently collects 6-8 tonnes during their clean up. For 50 weekends a year, we have two vehicles operating each Saturday and Sunday, so we're regularly collecting 24 tonnes – 32 tonnes of waste each weekend.

**15) What action is being taken to remove incentives to dump rubbish?**

**15.1** To answer this question it is worth highlighting what the 'incentives' to dump rubbish are. These can probably be summarised as:

1. Time. Disposal of waste by dumping is potentially quicker than going through proper channels to dispose of it. This could be an issue if someone takes delivery of a new household item but has not planned ahead for disposing of the item it replaces.
2. Convenience. Disposal by dumping can be convenient when compared to legal disposal channels. It may be perceived by a waste producer that calling a waste collection company to organise collection of unwanted waste or taking it to a legitimate waste transfer station requires more effort than dumping the waste. This could also be an issue where some people may not have space to store unwanted waste whilst arranging for it to be legally disposed of. This could also be an issue where people simply don't know how else to dispose of their waste and/or are not prepared to make any effort to find out.
3. Cost. Provided that a person does not suffer enforcement action as a result of dumping waste illegally, it is likely that dumping is the cheapest way to dispose of unwanted waste.

**15.2** Given that it is probably quicker, more convenient and cheaper to dump waste than to dispose of it properly in most cases, it may never be possible to completely remove the incentives to dump rubbish. However, some actions can be taken to reduce the incentives to dump to try to make people behave more responsibly.

**15.3** The time issue may be difficult to overcome as there is probably no service the Council can offer that will be able to respond in time for a person who has an impulse to dispose of waste, has not planned ahead and wants to dispose of it immediately, and is not inclined to make an effort to dispose of it legally.

**15.4** Various measures introduced by the Council have made it more convenient to dispose of waste. These are:

- in 2004 the Reuse and Recycling Centre in Tottenham was upgraded to take a wider range of materials;
- in October 2005 a new Reuse and Recycling facility was opened in Hornsey to provide residents in the centre and west of the borough with a more easily accessible facility, disposal is free at this and the Tottenham site;
- all households with front gardens receive a free clearance of unwanted bulky items at least once per year;
- a free white goods collection service is provided to residents on demand, as well as white goods this service includes collection of items such as PC monitors, TVs, car batteries, tyres and gas bottles;
- the majority of households in the borough with gardens receive green waste collections as part of the recycling service; and
- twice daily timed collections are provided for flats above shops on identified main roads, it is intended that this be extended to all main roads in the borough.

**15.5** Many of the measures listed above have eliminated the costs associated with disposing of a whole range of household items. However, these measures do not cover all eventualities that may arise and so there will be cost implications for disposing of unwanted waste sometimes.

**15.6** The cost of disposing of waste illegally can be high if the offence can be detected and dealt with by Council Enforcement Officers. This needs to be used as part of the Council's effort to reduce dumping and the details of this are provided in answers elsewhere in this document.

**Q16) Is the Local Authority creative in securing funds from external sources? Are there any additional sources of Funding?**

**16.1** In 2003-04 £412,000 was secured from NRF to invest in the reduction of known dumping hot spot areas across the borough. Camera surveillance equipment was purchased to aid enforcement staff in deterring fly tippers which resulted in 50 known hot spot areas being improved and several individuals being prosecuted for fly tipping

**Q17) What action is being taken to remove incentives to dump rubbish? I.e. Free Bulk**

**17.1** A major motive for fly tipping is to avoid the costs associated with legitimate means of disposal. Businesses such as builders, gardeners and garages generate large amounts of commercial and hazardous waste. The financial gains from fly tipping can be substantial.

**17.2** There are many ways in which Haringey has tried to reduce the rewards from this activity. One way is by bench marking with neighbouring local waste authorities. Waste Management has carried out bench marking programmes to ensure that our preferred contractor is competitive in price for waste disposal. If local waste disposal charges are high this will encourage potential offenders to fly tip. The cheaper legitimate waste disposal services are within the Borough the less likely unlawful waste carriers are likely to be used. The more comparable the services are the less likely the illegitimate service will be used.

**17.3** Waste management provide free and subsidised waste collection services for the residents of Haringey. Examples of this are a free white goods collection, a free bulky waste collection service, a free green waste collection service and an extensive community skip programme.

**5 Long term strategy**

[click here to type]

**6 Recommended action**

[click here to type]

**7 Comments of the Director of Finance**

[click here to type]

**8 Comments of the Head of Legal Services**

[click here to type]

**9 Conclusion**

The Executive Advisory Board is asked to support [click here to type]



## 4 Appendices

## Fixed Penalty Notices — since September 2005

	ISSUED	PAID (No.)	PAID (£)	PROSECUTION
Street Enforcement Team (SET)	549	315	£23,915	9
Heavy Enforcement Team (HET)	72	45	£4,590	5
Street Enforcement Wardens (SEW)	237	155	£11,030	2
FINFUTURE	6	2	£155	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>£39,690</b>	<b>16</b>

## Prosecution Cases - since September 2005

	Total Prosecution Cases	Successful Prosecutions	Prosecutions Pending	Total Fines (£)	Total Costs	Total
SET	71	37	34	9,815	11,262.42	21,077.42
HET	52	21	31	13,540	10,097	23,637
SEW	7	1	6	475	280	755
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>23,830</b>	<b>21,639.42</b>	<b>45,469.42</b>

## Fly-tipping and Dumping Operation - Stop it

- To stop and check waste carriers
- Use of new power and fixed penalty notice (CNEA)
- Work with Safer Neighbourhood Police Teams
- Out of hours hot spot patrols

### Results over the last 3 months

- 107 vehicles stopped
- 4 fixed penalty notices issued - £300
- 2 prosecutions pending
- 50% of vehicles carrying waste were compliant
- All other vehicles that were stopped, drivers were advised and educated
- 1 Vehicle lifted due to dangerous condition has now been crushed
- Known fly tipping offender was arrested, formally cautioned, ordered to pay costs and his vehicle was crushed.
- Mystery shopping – Sting operation to identify non registered waste carriers in the borough

# Fly-tipping and Dumping CCTV Surveillance - Fly Tipping

## Surveillance

- Sentry scope, Sherpa, 4GSM, - recording
- 4 active surveillance cameras
- 20 vehicles being tracked – officers/CCTV and ANPR

## Results

- 15 fly tip investigations current , 7 incidents captured by CCTV
- 4 offenders have been interviewed under PACE, 1 offender summoned for interview.
- Joint operation with police carried out at the identified offenders addresses based in Luton.
- Offender was arrested during interviewing at 639 office. (see next slide)
- Statements in process to be written up for legal.
- Fly tipper arrested and vehicle seized during tailgate (Fabulous Gardens)
- 15 hotspots dealt with, a further 15 new sites have been assigned.





**HARINGEY COUNCIL**



**HARINGEY COUNCIL**



This page is intentionally left blank

## Operation Tailgate

Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> August 06

Partners: HET, SET, SEW, Street Duties Team (Police), UK Immigration, Haringey Housing Benefits Fraud Investigators, DWP, EDF Energy

Results:

- 9 vehicles stopped for Waste Carriers License, all educated and advised
- Warrant executed for the seizure of a fly tipping vehicle
- 4 unlicensed illegal gaming machines disabled
- 5 sec 34 (Duty of Care) notices served shop traders
- 2 traders had their unlicensed displays confiscated

## Operation Tailgate

Continued

- 3 £100 FPN's issued for vehicle repairs on the highway
- 4 FPN'S issued for litter offences
- 2 £100 fines issued to traders for using incorrect receptacles
- 1 £300 FPN issued for to a trader who was unable to provide documentation of how he disposes of his trade waste
- 2 traders issued with Sec 19 CJA Notice for unlicensed sale of alcohol
- 3 social clubs had a quality of unlicensed alcohol seized
- 5 commercial properties referred to planning for possible breach of conditions
- 11 Arrests by police for, drug, fly tipping, ASB and immigration Offences

 **HARINGEY COUNCIL** 



## Operation Clean-sweep

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> September 06

Partners: HET, SET, SEW, Police (SNT, White Hart Lane and Northumberland Park)

Results:

- 5 vehicles lifted which were illegally offered for sale on the public highway
- 8 vehicles stopped for Waste Carriers License, all educated and advised
- 1 £300 FPN Issued for failure to produce Waste Carriers License
- 1 £100 fine issued to traders for using incorrect receptacles
- 10 reports of dumped rubbish referred to Accord

 **HARINGEY COUNCIL** 





## Operation Clean-sweep

Continued

- 5 skips checked for licenses, 3 warning notices issued.
- 4 highway defects reported
- 2 residential properties to be served with overhanging foliage notices

## Other Activity

### Duty of Care

- 118 businesses checked from HAL information
- 275 business checked for trade waste
- All commercial officers trained to inspect – TSO and EHO
- 111 Notices served and 5 prosecutions pending

### Obstructions and Permits

- 25 problem skips identified
- 14 Written Warnings issued
- 11 skips lifted following direction to remove
- 5 prosecutions pending – 1 prosecution £300 fine and £775 costs.

 HARINGEY COUNCIL

 BETTER  
HARINGEY

## Examples of Activity – Accumulation of rubbish



Before



After

 HARINGEY COUNCIL

 BETTER  
HARINGEY



This page is intentionally left blank