

Joint Environmental Enforcement Strategy

Bromsgrove District Council & Redditch Borough Council

1.0 Introduction – Why do we need a Strategy?

- 1.1 In order to reduce crime and the fear of crime within a neighbourhood, signs of even low level crimes such as environmental crimes, need to be removed or reduced, as litter and dirty streets, graffiti, dumped rubbish and cars all give a feeling of unease whilst at the same time encouraging similar criminal behaviour. Environmental crimes have an adverse impact on the local environment and quality of life.
- 1.2 To mitigate against environmental crime, this Strategy focuses on not only the traditional aspects of environmental management, such as litter picking and sweeping and enforcement but also the softer elements such as advice giving and education (including both perpetrators and observers). However, by ensuring cases which do lead to enforcement are well publicised, a clear message will be sent out to other potential perpetrators of environmental crime.
- 1.3 Under the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990, the Council has a duty to keep streets and public spaces clean and clear of litter and refuse. A range of powers for local authorities came into effect under the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act (CNEA) 2005. The CNEA has extended local authority powers to deal with issues that are considered environmental crime.
- 1.4 This Strategy supports Bromsgrove District Council's priorities of economic development, town centre and one community and all three Redditch Borough Council priorities – i.e. enterprising, safe and clean and green.

2.0 What is classed as 'environmental crime'?

- 2.1 The following are classed as environmental crimes and powers are given to Local Authorities to tackle these primarily through the EPA 1990, the CNEA 2004 and include:

2.2 Litter

Includes the offence of dropping litter as well as litter emanating from a business or littered private land which is open to the public such as a retail park or train station. Litter can also emanate from a premises which is not containing refuse correctly.

2.3 Fly-tipping

Varies in size from a single mattress or black bin bag to large-scale truck loads of construction, demolition and excavation waste. Some illegal dumps, whilst small in size, can be serious particularly if hazardous waste is involved. Waste is classed as a fly-tip if it is too large to be removed by a normal hand sweeping barrow. In simple terms, a single full bin bag upwards would constitute a fly-tip. Similarly several carrier bags full of rubbish dumped together would also constitute a single fly-tip. The majority of fly-tipping in Redditch is small amounts of domestic waste. In the more rural areas of Bromsgrove there are more instances of commercial loads of fly-tipping such as tyres, business or construction waste.

2.3 Dog fouling

Offences whereby owners allow their dogs to foul on public open spaces. Please note that this enforcement activity does not include dog control orders or stray dogs, these are dealt with by Regulatory Services.

2.4 Abandoned vehicles and nuisance vehicles

Councils have a duty to deal with abandoned vehicles and can issue Fixed Penalty Notices for the offence. Please note that this enforcement activity does not carry out enforcement activities in relation to parking offences. In Redditch there is also a local policy which deals with the problem of untaxed nuisance vehicles which are parked on Council land which can be extended across Bromsgrove.

2.5 Graffiti and fly-posting

We are currently working on a cross service/partnership approach to tackling graffiti and fly-posting where the responsibilities of the different agencies and land owners will be clarified. However, environmental enforcement officers and Anti Social Behaviour Officers will take enforcement action in relation to these issues.

2.6 Waste

Covers offences in relation to waste receptacles, such as leaving bins permanently on public land, and non compliance with the Statutory Notice issued to all householders in relation to the household waste service. Covers both household and commercial waste issues, e.g. checking on waste transfer notes or waste carrier's licences

3.0 Levels of Enforcement

3.1 The interface between giving advice and more serious enforcement action is critical. In Bromsgrove and Redditch a staged approach is used as outlined below:

Stage 1	Advice given
Stage 2	Verbal warning
Stage 3	Written warning
Stage 4	Fixed penalty notice
Stage 5	Court proceedings

3.2 Environmental Enforcement Officers are given complete discretion towards the severity of the penalty. It should also be noted it is not necessary to progress through the stages and offences can be taken to stage 5 on a first account if this is considered appropriate.

3.3 The authorities will use the power whereby a discount on a FPN can be offered for early payment – full details of the amounts for the various offences are set out in appendix C. The standard period for payment of fixed penalties is set in the legislation at 14 days. Once a FPN has been issued, an authority cannot prosecute for the alleged offence if the fixed penalty is paid within this period and this must be stated on the notice itself. For this reason, the period during which a discount for early payment is offered, must be less than 14 days and to avoid confusion, guidance recommends that it should not be more than 10 days.

4.0 Awareness raising

- 4.1 An important part of the role of enforcement officers is to carry out proactive visible enforcement to tackle problems like littering and dog fouling.
- 4.2 Campaigning and the use of good quality promotional materials – statutory notices, standard letters, stickers, cards etc. plays an important part of this enforcement strategy. Additionally, regular publicity to promote our enforcement activities will take place, and we will ensure that we publicise successful outcomes in relation to a specific event.

5.0 Partnerships across the Council and with other Agencies

- 5.1 Environmental enforcement work supplements and forms part of our street cleaning and waste collection services. It supplements the schedules which are in place to keep the streets and other public open spaces clean and tidy and household waste collection services.
- 5.2 Working together with other service areas and agencies like social landlords is a critical part of the approach to tackling environmental crime. For example, in Redditch there are regular walkabouts in conjunction with tenancy and ASB officers as well as community support officers and police. Support of and attendance at events like PACT meetings is also an important part of our Strategy.

6.0 How do we check that what we are doing is working?

- 6.1 We will provide regular updates to Members on enforcement work and also report activities in relation to fly-tipping through the Flycapture database and any other such reporting systems that are required in the future.