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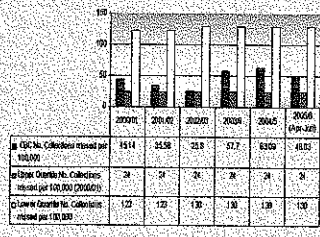
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### Refuse Collection – Missed bins

A comparison of Copeland's missed collections per 100,000 with National Averages



- 200 missed bins Apr to Jun
- Apr- Jun 416,440 collections
- 0.05% missed
- 2004/5 88 per month
- 2005/6 63 per month

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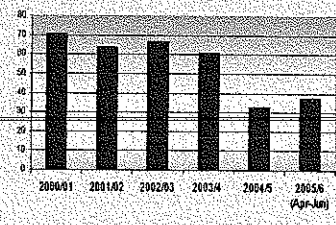
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### Refuse Collection – Missed bins

Percentage of missed bins rectified within target (24hrs)



- Performance improving though still poor
- Reduced flexibility from AWC
- Waste/Copeland Direct link?

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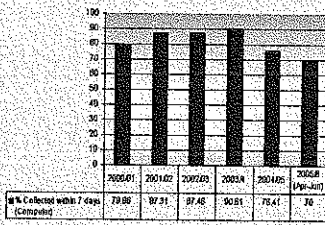
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## Refuse Collection – bulky waste

Percentage of bulky requests collected within 7 days



- Improvement since April which was a poor month due to staff absence.
- Last 3 months average 77%

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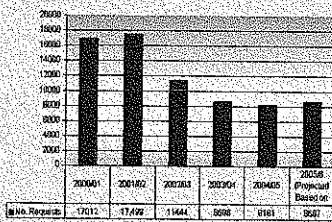
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## Refuse Collection – bulky waste

Number of bulky requests



- Proportions for 2004/5:
- Chargeables – 18%
- Whites – 11%
- Free 71%

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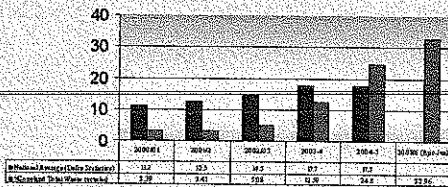
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## Recycling

A comparison of the percentage waste recycled with Copeland with a National Average




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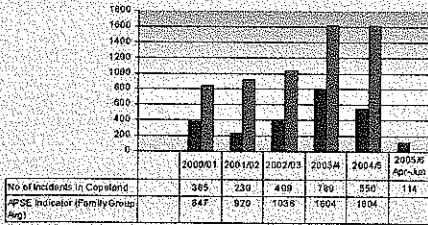
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## Fly Tipping

Reported Fly Tipping Incidents




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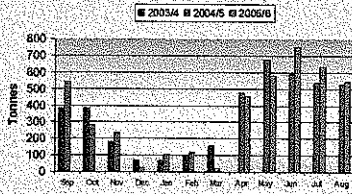
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## Green Waste Collections

Monthly green waste collections since Sep 2003



Collected to date:

2003/4  
1340 tonnes  
2004/5  
4344 tonnes  
2005/6 (to 31/7)  
2344 tonnes

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## Appendix 1 – Measures that came into force on 7<sup>th</sup> June

- **Section 3**, which makes it an offence to expose two or more vehicles for sale within 500m of each other at any time as part of a business.
  - **Section 4**, which makes it an offence to carry out restricted works on a motor vehicle as part of a business, with the exception of work carried out within 72 hours of an accident or breakdown.
  - **Section 5**, which makes directors, managers or similar officers of a body corporate liable for offences outlined in sections 3 and 4.
  - **Section 18**, which makes it an offence to drop litter anywhere in the open air;
  - **Section 27**, which confirms that smoking materials and chewing are litter;
  - **Section 33**, which closes a loophole in the law against fly posting by changing the statutory defence that can be used by someone who is responsible for or benefits from fly posting. Instead of having to prove that the fly poster was displayed without his knowledge or consent, he have to show that the advertisement was displayed without his knowledge or that he took all reasonable steps to prevent its display or to secure its removal;
  - **Section 35**, which removes the statutory defence previously available to someone transporting controlled waste who was not a registered carrier of such waste that he was acting under his employers' instructions;
  - **Section 36**, which removes the requirement that a certificate of registration for carriers of controlled waste must be provided free of charge;
  - **Section 40**, which removes the defence of acting under an employer's instructions when making an unauthorised or harmful deposit of waste;
  - **Section 41** which increases the maximum fine on summary conviction for the illegal disposal of waste from £20,000 to £50,000 and raises the maximum term of imprisonment on conviction on indictment for non-hazardous waste offences to years (the same level that already applies for offences involving hazardous waste);
  - **Section 54**, which provides powers for the Secretary of State or, in Wales, the National Assembly, to make regulations requiring developers and contractors of construction and demolition projects to prepare a site waste management plans. These plans must set out the arrangements for managing and disposing of waste created in the course of the project;
  - **Section 83(2)**, which enables local authorities to use fixed penalty receipts from noise offences to fund their statutory nuisance work in respect of noise;
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- **Section 105**, which increases the maximum fines available on summary conviction from £20,000 to £50,000 for offences under paragraph 25 of schedule 1 to the Pollution and Prevention Control Act 1999. Such offences include contravening the requirement to have a permit to operate an installation or mobile plant, failing to comply with or contravening a condition of a permit and failing to comply with the requirements of enforcement notice or a suspension notice.

## **Summary of Main Points of Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act:**

### **Crime and Disorder**

- requires local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships to take anti-social behaviour affecting the local environment into account in developing crime and disorder reduction strategies.
- gives local authorities new powers to deal with alleyways affected by anti-social behaviour.

### **Fixed Penalty Notices (Fines)**

- makes greater use of fixed penalties as an alternative to prosecution, in most cases giving local authorities the flexibility to set their own rates;
- gives parish councils the power to issue fixed penalties for litter, graffiti, fly posting and dog offences;

### **Nuisance and Abandoned Vehicles**

- gives local authorities the power to remove abandoned cars from the streets immediately;
- creates two new offences to help local authorities deal with nuisance parking: offering for sale two or more vehicles, or repairing a vehicle on the road as part of a business.

### **Litter**

- makes it an offence to drop litter anywhere, including private land and rivers, ponds and lakes;
- gives local authorities new powers (litter clearing notices) to require businesses and individuals to clear litter from their land;
- strengthens existing powers for local authorities to require local businesses to help clear up litter they generate (street litter control notices);
- enables local authorities to restrict the distribution of flyers, hand-outs and pamphlets that can end up as litter;
- confirms that cigarette butts and discarded chewing gum are litter.

### **Graffiti and fly-posting**

- extends graffiti removal notices (as introduced by the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003) to include fly-posting;
- improves local authorities powers to tackle the sale of spray paints to children;
- strengthens the legislation to make it harder for beneficiaries of fly posting to evade prosecution;
- enables local authorities to recover the costs of removing illegal posters.

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### **Waste**

amends provisions for dealing with fly-tipping by:

- removing the defence of acting under employer's instructions
- increasing the penalties
- enabling local authorities and the Environment Agency to recover their investigation and clear-up costs
- extending provisions on clear up to the landowner in the absence of the occupier.

gives local authorities and the Environment Agency the power to issue fixed penalty notices (and, in the case of local authorities, to keep the receipts from such penalties):

- to businesses that fail to produce waste transfer notes
- to waste carriers that fail to produce their registration details or evidence they do not need to be registered
- for waste left out on the streets (local authority only)
- introduces a more effective system for stop, search and seizure of vehicles used in illegal waste disposal; and enabling courts to require forfeiture of such vehicles
- introduces a new provision covering the waste duty of care and the registration of waste carriers
- introduces a new requirement for site waste management plans for construction and demolition projects
- repeals the divestment provisions for waste disposal functions to provide greater flexibility for local authorities to deliver waste management services in the most sustainable way
- reforms the recycling credits scheme to provide increased local flexibility to provide incentives for more sustainable waste management.

#### **Dogs**

- replaces dog byelaws with a new, simplified system which will enable local authorities and parish councils to deal with fouling by dogs, ban dogs from designated areas, require dogs to be kept on a lead and restrict the number of dogs that can be walked by one person.
- gives local authorities sole responsibility for stray dogs (previously this responsibility had been shared between local authorities and the police. The change will come into force only when the transfer of resource has been agreed).

#### **Noise**

gives local authorities new powers to:

- deal with burglar alarms
- impose fixed penalty fines on licensed premises that ignore warnings to reduce excessive noise levels
- gives local authorities greater flexibility in dealing with noise nuisance.

#### **Architecture and the Built Environment**

- puts the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) on a statutory basis.

#### **Miscellaneous**

- enables local authorities to recover the costs of dealing with abandoned shopping trolleys from their owners
- extends the list of statutory nuisances to include light pollution and nuisance from insects
- amends the contaminated land appeals process.
- increases the penalty for various offences relating to pollution