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#### Guidance

# Fly-tipping: council responsibilities

How local authorities must deal with flytipping and the penalties they can charge.

From: <u>Department for Levelling Up, Housing</u> and Communities

(/government/organisations/department-for-levelling-up-housing-and-communities) and Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs
(/government/organisations/department-for-environment-food-rural-affairs)

Published 27 June 2016

Last updated 28 March 2024 —

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Fly-tipping is illegal dumping of liquid or solid waste on land or in water. The waste is usually dumped to avoid disposal costs.

You need to follow different rules for <u>litter</u> (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/litter-and-refuse-council-responsibilities-to-keep-land-clear">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/litter-and-refuse-council-responsibilities-to-keep-land-clear</a>), which is usually less than a black bag's worth, for example food or tobacco-related litter.

# Fly-tipping: your responsibilities

#### Assess the incident

You must gather as much information as you can about:

- the circumstances, for example if anyone witnessed the fly-tipping, the date and time it happened and a description of any vehicles involved
- land type, for example <u>relevant land</u>
   (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/guidance/litter-and-refuse-council-responsibilities-to-keep-land-clear#land-councils-must-keep-clear">https://www.gov.uk/guidance/litter-and-refuse-council-responsibilities-to-keep-land-clear#land-councils-must-keep-clear</a>) or privately owned
- location, for example highway verge, back alleyway, railway embankment or river
- the amount and type of waste, for example solid, liquid or gas
- its potential effects, for example how it may harm people, animals or the environment

## Fly-tipping on land

You must remove and dispose of all fly-tipped waste if it's on relevant land

(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/litter-and-refuse-council-responsibilities-to-keep-land-clear#land-councils-must-keep-clear).

However, you need to contact the Environment Agency

(https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environme

Surveillance and counter-terrorism (/guidance/surveillance-and-counter-terrorism)

Litter and refuse: code
of practice
(/government/publications/
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Household waste duty
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(/government/publications/
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Household waste bins:
when and how councils
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## Detailed guidance

Litter and refuse:
council
responsibilities to
keep land clear
(/guidance/litter-andrefuse-councilresponsibilities-to-keepland-clear)

Manage waste on land: guidance for land managers (/guidance/manage-

nt-agency#org-contacts) if the illegally dumped waste is:

waste-on-land-guidancefor-land-managers)

- more than 20 tonnes (about 20 cubic metres)
- more than 5 cubic metres of fibrous asbestos or 75 litres of potentially hazardous waste in drums or containers
- possibly linked to criminal business activity or organised crime

Only refer small amounts of fly-tipping if you know it's linked to crime - you may want to develop a local agreement with the Environment Agency and other partners where there is a known waste crime problem.

If you find asbestos in the waste, report the flytipping incident to the <u>Health and Safety Executive</u> (https://www.hse.gov.uk/forms/incident/).

#### Fly-tipping in water

You must remove and dispose of fly-tipped waste in water on council land. You may investigate or enforce if the waste:

- is causing amenity issues in an ordinary watercourse or <u>main river</u> (<u>https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/main-river-map-for-england-proposed-changes-and-decisions</u>)
- is causing significant flood risk on an ordinary watercourse
- · risks polluting a non-controlled water

The Environment Agency may remove waste, investigate or enforce when there is:

- significant flood risk on a <u>main river</u> (https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/main-river-<u>map-for-england-proposed-changes-and-decisions</u>) or critical ordinary watercourse
- risk of pollution to controlled water

If the Environment Agency arranges for the removal and disposal of waste it may try to recover its costs from the council.

# Investigation, penalties and prosecution

You should investigate fly tipping incidents relevant land or water (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/litter-andrefuse-council-responsibilities-to-keep-land-clear#landcouncils-must-keep-clear). Following your investigation, you may choose to pursue enforcement action.

The Environment Agency may investigate if the incident is large-scale, serious, organised illegal dumping or immediately threatens human health or the environment.

If a landowner reports fly-tipped waste on their land you can choose whether to investigate.

### **Preliminary investigations**

Carry out a preliminary investigation to assess whether to take further action based on:

- how serious the offence is
- potential costs
- likelihood of prosecution

This might involve a review of:

- · witness claims
- the scene
- evidence, for example CCTV footage
- local knowledge

## Full investigation

If you carry out a criminal investigation it must be in line with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/police-and-criminalevidence-act-1984-pace-codes-of-practice).

You must carry out surveillance and investigations in line with Regulatory Investigation Powers Act (RIPA) 2000 parts 1 and 2 (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/23/contents). See the local authority use of RIPA guidance

(https://www.gov.uk/guidance/surveillance-and-counter-terrorism#local-authority-use-of-ripa).

#### You can:

- check if the offender has complied with their waste duty of care (https://www.gov.uk/disposebusiness-commercial-waste)
- seize a vehicle, trailer or mobile plant
   (https://www.gov.uk/guidance/local-authorities-seizing-vehicles-for-suspected-waste-crime)
   you suspect of being involved in waste crime
- use your right to legally enter land, vehicles or premises - see the <u>powers of entry</u> (<u>https://www.gov.uk/guidance/powers-of-entry</u>) guidance
- serve a <u>notice</u>
   (<u>http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/7</u>

   <u>1</u>) on anyone you think can provide information on the driver of a vehicle used at the time when the offence was committed

#### Penalties and notices

You can issue a fixed penalty notice if it's in line with your enforcement policy.

You can refer to <u>litter enforcement guidance</u> (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-on-litter-and-refuse">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/code-of-practice-on-litter-and-refuse</a>) when taking enforcement action against fly-tipping and related offences.

The fixed penalty notice is not an appropriate sanction for:

- operators in the waste management industry
- · repeat offenders
- those responsible for large-scale fly-tipping or the fly-tipping of hazardous waste

These types of incidents will be enforced by local authorities or the Environment Agency using existing prosecution powers.

You can <u>serve and enforce a notice</u> (http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/59)

requiring the occupier of the land to remove flytipped waste and remediate the land.

#### **Prosecutions**

You can prosecute using:

- Environmental Protection Act 1990 section 33
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)
   Regulations 2016, regulations 12 and 38
- Environmental Permitting (England and Wales)
   Regulations 2016, schedule 21 water discharge activities

Convicted parties can be fined an unlimited amount or imprisoned for up to 5 years. <u>Tell the Environment Agency</u> (<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency#org-contacts">https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/environment-agency#org-contacts</a>) if your prosecution results in a conviction - it may need to review licences or permits.

Read the National Fly-Tipping Prevention Group guidance on how to present robust cases to court (https://www.keepbritaintidy.org/national-fly-tipping-prevention-group#:~:text=The%20National%20Fly-Tipping%20Prevention%20Group%20%28NFTPG%29%20is%20a,fire%20service%2C%20private%20landowners%20and%20the%20devolved%20administrations.).

# **Claiming costs**

You or the Environment Agency may attempt to recover the costs spent on investigations, clean up and enforcement work from the:

- polluter
- occupier or landowner

# **Keeping records**

Record the details of the fly-tipping incident, costs incurred and any action(s) taken in the <u>fly-tipping</u> module of the Waste Data Flow (http://www.wastedataflow.org/login.aspx).

# **Prevent fly-tipping**

Read the National Fly-tipping Prevention Group (NFTPG) guidance (https://www.keepbritaintidy.org/fly-tipping-advice-individuals-landowners-businesses) on how to prevent fly-tipping and a selection of case studies from the Fly-tipping Intervention Grant Scheme (https://www.keepbritaintidy.org/fly-tipping-intervention-grant-scheme) that show local authority best practice.

Published 27 June 2016 Last updated 28 March 2024 + show all updates

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