

Overview and Scrutiny Committee:

Meeting Date: 11 December 2014

Report title: Clean and Green

Wards: All

Report Authorised by: Strategic Director: Helen Charlesworth-May & Sue Foster

Portfolio: Cabinet Member - Environment and Sustainability: Councillor Jennifer Brathwaite

Contact for enquiries:

mclarke@lambeth.gov.uk

Michael Clarke, Lead Commissioner, Commissioning - Environment and Sustainability,
020 79260528

kcrook@lambeth.gov.uk

Kevin Crook, Delivery Lead, Environmental Services

Report summary

To provide context and highlight the strategic direction of council policies concerned with supporting citizens to lead environmental sustainable lives.

Finance summary

This is an information only update and is for noting. There are no financial implications associated with the recommendations in this report.

Recommendations

- (1) To note the contents of the report

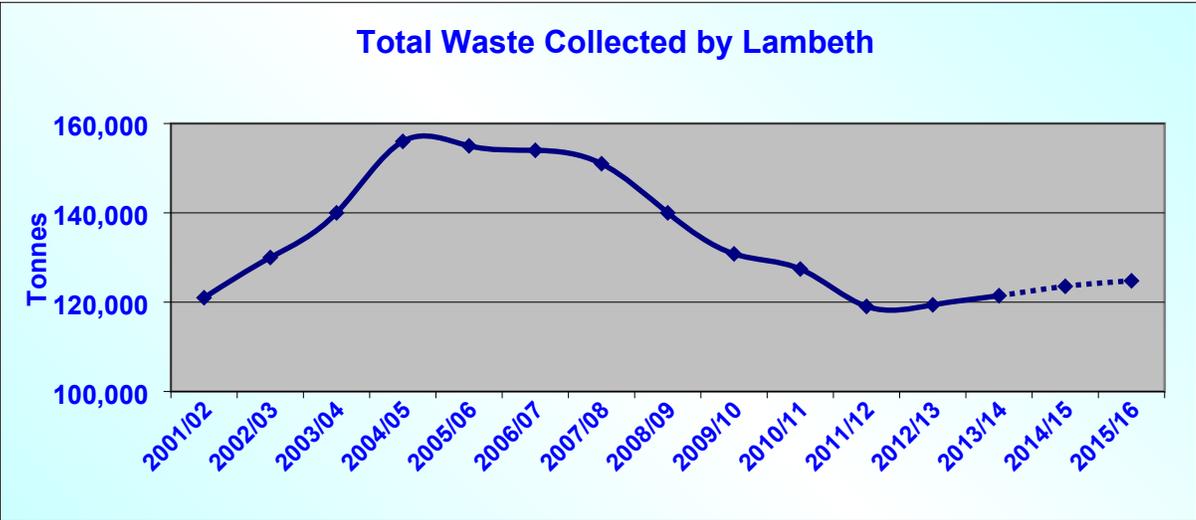
1. Context

- 1.1 Lambeth's waste services operate within certain statutory constraints and duties, a list of relevant duties are detailed in Appendix A¹.
- 1.2 Lambeth is a Waste Collection Authority (WCA) and under S48 of the Environmental Protection Act must dispose of its waste as directed by our Waste Disposal Authority (WDA). Our WDA is Western Riverside Waste Authority (WRWA) which also manages waste for Wandsworth, Hammersmith & Fulham and Kensington & Chelsea. WRWA has a 30 year disposal contract with Cory Environmental (until 2032), this long a contract being required to ensure funding could be obtained to construct the new energy-from-waste facility at Belvedere, which represents the key infrastructure supporting the contract. In addition, Lambeth signed collateral warranties with Cory in 2002 guaranteeing that all our residual waste would be sent to them. As such, Lambeth is not free to seek alternative technological solutions for waste disposal. Recyclable waste can be disposed of elsewhere (with authority from WRWA), and a small number of third party treatment contracts for recycling have been let in order to benefit from cheaper gate fees.
- 1.3 In line with its London-wide strategy for waste, the London Plan requires every London borough to manage as much as possible of its future waste locally, with the objective of London becoming self-sufficient in terms of waste treatment by 2031. In order to achieve this all boroughs are required to allocated sufficient land to waste treatment or transfer of recyclables. For Lambeth the allocation is 313,000 tonnes by 2031. Current sites are protected but do not have anywhere near sufficient capacity. The current draft Local Plan allocates KIBAs for waste treatment, however the first Local Plan review will require the allocation of specific sites.
- 1.4 Lambeth signed a seven year waste services contract with Veolia Environmental to run from April 2007. This made provision for a seven year extension, which was negotiated early and the contract now runs until March 2021. The contract covers all waste management services provided by Lambeth. Schedule 8 of the Contract lays out the rectification and default procedure for dealing with performance issues and this is provided as Appendix 2. The Contractor is issued with rectification notices by client officers or by the Service Centre. A default charge of £35 may be applied for each rectification over and above a monthly maximum, which varies by service. For street cleansing the threshold is 1,500 rectification points each month. As an example, non-clearance of sweeper bags is worth 5 points. There are further mechanisms in place if these thresholds are exceeded, such as Action Plans to improve performance. To date for 2014/15 the number of Rectification Points issued each month have not come near to the threshold levels for any aspect of the service.

¹ A full list can be obtained @ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7543/18927851.xls

- 1.5 Lambeth's Waste Strategy was implemented in 2011 and is a 20 year Strategy with a number of set review stages. Key elements in 2011 included making recycling compulsory, introducing charges for garden waste and bulky waste services, implementing an incentive scheme on estates, a Waste Prevention Plan, trialling separate collections of food waste, and a wide range of other smaller initiatives.
- 1.6 The first Strategy Review, in 2013, replaced all wheeled bins at low-rise properties with either a 140 litre bin for single-occupancy households, or 120 litres capacity through shared bins for households in multiple-occupancy. A separate weekly collection of food waste was rolled out to all 80,000 low-rise households and the garden waste collection service was made weekly, meaning that all waste collections are made on the same day of the week. In addition, Timed Waste Collections were rolled out to the five town centres on a phased basis, slam-lock lids are being retrofitted to all bulk recycling bins where contamination is a problem and a number of improvements were made to Lambeth's Reuse and Recycling Centre. In addition, in working to reduce treatment costs for commingled recyclables a significantly improved financial arrangement with Cory Environmental was achieved.
- 1.7 The main impacts of the Waste Strategy to date have been to reduce waste costs by £3m and achieve significant behavioural change on low-rise rounds where residual waste has reduced by 25%, participation in recycling has increased to 90% and households are separating out 48% of their waste for recycling and composting.
- 1.8 Ensuring residents know what they can recycle through our service is crucial for maximising the capture of each material. Since 2004 the only changes to the materials we collect has been the addition of cartons and plastic pots, tubs and trays. Every recycling sack and bulk recycling bin has visual and text descriptions of the desired materials and there is basic information on Lambeth's website. The old website hosted very detailed breakdowns of every type of waste that can and can't be recycled, however this was not compatible with the style of the new website, although officers are working with the webteam to try and add this information in a different format. We do not have the budget to send out a recycling guide to every household annually, however all households received a recycling guide in 2011 and low-rise households again in 2013. As part of our current work with estates, newsletter style recycling guides are being distributed to all households. We use social media and Lambeth publications to promote what can be recycled and more information is available on the WRWA campaign website: <http://www.nonrecyclables.com/>. We also doorstep thousands of households every year to promote recycling, as part of the Recycle Western Riverside campaign.
- 1.9 Lambeth does not specifically work with large retailers in terms of addressing packaging issues as they already have statutory obligations under the EU Packaging Regulations, as well as voluntary obligations through the Courtauld Commitment. In addition, the Government will introduce a 5p charge on all single-use carrier bags in England in October 2015 (with certain exemptions), following similar moves in Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Ireland.

1.10 The graph below shows the long-term trend for overall waste collected by Lambeth.



1.11 During 2013/14 Lambeth collected 12,500 tonnes of excess waste from communal bins in Lambeth. The table below details the increase in waste between 11/12 and 13/14. proposed cost of treating this additional waste exceeds £1.75m per annum.

Financial year	Excess waste in communal bins
11/12	8,300t
12/13	9,700t
13/14	12,500t

1.12 A sample of almost 3500 Lambeth Living managed properties identified the significant overproduction of waste is primarily a Lambeth Living phenomenon, with the average estate property producing 7.5kg of excess waste per week when compared to kerbside and private estates.

1.13 Recycling Performance

%	recycling sack rounds		bulk recycling bin rounds	
	recycling	contamination	recycling	contamination
2011/12	33.65	Not Available	20.51	Not Available
2012/13	32.11	17.59	19.96	29.45
2013/14	32.89	15.97	18.96	23.49
2014/15 Qtr. 1	39.02	14.14	16.41	20.21

- 1.14 The gap in performance between kerbside and estate rounds is of concern and is an issue seen across inner-city areas. Local authorities have tried a number of different collection models, which broadly fall into: doorstep collections from communal landings; drop-off points at the end of each landing and use of chutes for recyclables. None of these methods are widespread due to the key issues of cost (doorstep collections); fire risk (doorstep and drop-off points); and with chute systems it is rare to find the capacity to enable dual refuse and recycling chutes. Where refuse chutes have been converted for recycling only, with refuse bins at ground level, the behaviour change required has proved insurmountable.
- 1.15 Data compiled by London Remade shows that door-to-door and chute systems yield, on average, one-third more than commingled bring bank systems. However, the only large-scale trial of a door-to-door estate collection in Lambeth, on Clapham Park, was not a success. There were constant problems with sack delivery and collection, yields were lower than for bring bank systems and a survey with residents showed they actually preferred a bring bank system.
- 1.16 As part of Lambeth’s Waste Strategy Review, all estates are currently being assessed on an individual basis for changes which will make recycling easier for residents. Using external funding, new recycling chutes have been installed on Blenheim Gardens and Ethelred Towers estates which have been successful at increasing recycling and reducing dumping by moving recycling bins inside bin stores. At some private housing blocks, the concierge collects recycling sacks from each flat and delivers an empty recycling sack at the same time. This is highly successful, and works because the duty is incorporated within the concierges’ job descriptions.
- 1.17 Street Cleansing performance is measured through national indicator 195 (NI195)² the table below details the % of roads that were unacceptable.

Inspection period	Litter	Detritus	Graffiti	Flyposting
2008/09	7%	15%	3%	0%
2009/10	6%	9%	5%	0%
2010/11	7%	11%	4%	0%
2011/12	11%	16%	4%	0%
2012/13	7%	11%	4%	0%
2013/14	6%	7%	6%	6%

- 1.18 A third of the inspections that make up NI195 are independently gathered through reciprocal arrangements with neighbouring authorities.
- 1.19 The following table shows the incidents of fly-tipped waste reported to Lambeth over the past few years. Reporting by ward was only introduced in 2010/11.

² NI 195 Guidance Document
[p://www2.keepbritaintidy.org/lmgLibrary/NI195%20manual_3715.pdf](http://www2.keepbritaintidy.org/lmgLibrary/NI195%20manual_3715.pdf)

Ward	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15*
BISHOP'S		3	88	180	61	116
BRIXTON HILL		15	94	132	159	304
CLAPHAM COMMON		13	65	86	74	144
CLAPHAM TOWN		19	91	110	92	184
COLDHARBOUR		9	72	67	103	238
FERNDALE		7	82	78	85	218
GIPSY HILL		23	119	106	80	200
HERNE HILL		12	98	133	148	248
KNIGHT'S HILL		22	140	160	124	256
LARKHALL		12	70	86	53	134
OVAL		7	154	139	88	168
PRINCE'S		8	63	95	37	118
ST LEONARD'S		16	185	172	94	316
STOCKWELL		8	68	64	39	130
STREATHAM HILL		13	91	121	88	216
STREATHAM SOUTH		31	165	180	138	698
STREATHAM WELLS		11	85	85	38	210
THORNTON		2	50	77	57	128
THURLOW PARK		9	110	125	94	296
TULSE HILL		7	51	116	92	114
VASSALL		15	74	98	64	200
NO WARD STATED	3,762	2,320	0	0	0	0
Totals:	3,762	2,582	2,015	2,410	1,808	4,636

* for 2014/15, figures for April-September inclusive have been doubled to provide an estimate for the current year. The significant increase is likely to be due to people reporting excess waste sacks left next to bins, which our refuse crews no longer collect. Following a pilot we are now writing to all households leaving out excess waste and repeat offenders will be served with an enforcement notice.

Source: these data represent reports of dumping made by members of the public via Lambeth's Service Centre or website.

2. Environmental Enforcement

Data

- 2.1 Between April to November, the authority has received payment for 567 FPNs for litter / spitting / street urination, generating an income of £29520. If this level were to be maintained for the remaining 4 months of the year, this would see a total of 850 FPNs issued in 2014/15 – the highest level in the last 5 years. The vast majority of these are for littering, with only a small amount for dog fouling (7 or 8 maximum) and none for spitting. The average payment rate for an issued FPN is 55% to 60%, which is inline with other London boroughs and comparable services.
- 2.2 In terms of abatement notices for statutory nuisance issues , 42 have been issued up to the end of October which represents a deterioration from previous years (86 had been issued by the same point in 2013/14).

Offence	FPNS paid (to date)
Litter / spitting / dog fouling	567
Abatement orders (Section 80 environmental act, covering statutory nuisances including noise, pollution, health, artificial lighting etc)	2
Failure to produce authority to transport waste or produce waste documents	35
Resisting or obstructing an authorised officer (street trading offences only)	3
Abandonment of a motor vehicle	1
Unlicensed street trading	37
Failure to comply with a waste receptacle notice (commercial)	30
Contravention of a street trading license of temporary license	36

Current delivery model

- 2.3 Currently all environmental enforcement services are delivered by one in house team on a borough wide basis. This includes noise, litter, dog fouling, spitting, fly-tipping enforcement and other highways enforcement and licensing issues.
- 2.4 In addition, the Area Crime Reduction team in community safety tackle long-standing cases of ASB, which included 10 cases of environmental issues from April to November. These are generally longer cases that require substantial work to resolve, and on average a case takes 90 days from start to resolution.

Future: in-house

- 2.5 As part of the council's approach to deficit reduction, and the drive to improve services for residents, the various teams which all tackle aspects of ASB and envirocrime will be merged into one unit, based around neighbourhoods. This will put the separate Area Crime Reduction team and the Environmental Enforcement team into one discrete unit, along with regulatory services such as Trading Standards and Licensing.
- 2.6 This will enable officers to tackle issues holistically using the full range of powers and enforcement options . It will also greatly improve residents contact with the council, by reducing the current spread of 5+ telephone lines and webpages into one single contact point for all crime, disorder, ASB and envirocrime issues. This new service will focus on a more pro-active, case management approach to the incidents which have the greatest impact on our residents, delivering a more visible enforcement presence in the borough.
- 2.7 In addition, our approach to enforcement will support problem solving with our residents to tackle specific issues – including capacity building communities to take a strong, community led stance against envirocrime happening in their area. This will form part of the wider behaviour change program developed through the Waste strategy.

Future: external

- 2.8 In addition to these internal changes, the council is exploring the option of procuring an FPN contract to tackle low level envirocrime such as littering, dog fouling and spitting. This would delegate the authorities FPN powers in this area to a private company, which would operate on a zero cost basis to issue FPNs for these offences in the borough. This would increase the level of visible enforcement in the borough with no cost to the authority, and send a strong message that this type of envirocrime is not tolerated in the borough.

3. The Current Situation

- 3.1 Lambeth is facing an unprecedented financial challenge. Over six years to 2016/17 it is anticipated that our core funding will have been reduced by 50 per cent. That means over the next three years we must find £96m in savings while continuing to deliver a cleaner, safer, and more prosperous Lambeth that we know our residents value.
- 3.2 Based on the size of the financial challenge the Council faces, financial reductions of £9.3 million have been identified for this outcome. The new proposals mean that the Council will continue to invest over £15m in helping people lead environmentally sustainable lives.
- 3.3 The cost reductions will build on past successes, in areas such as waste disposal, eliminating duplication and unnecessary bureaucracy. Working with our citizens we want to tackle the minority of people who are not yet doing their bit to create a sustainable environment. For these people this will mean a change in behaviour that results in a reduced reliance on council waste disposal or street cleaning. We want to create an environment that people can be proud of, are willing to stand up for and offer guidance to others that are less environmentally aware or just don't understand what they should do.
- 3.4 In the coming 3 years we will:
- Give communities more direct access to the contractors and providers who keep their streets clean and green
 - Create incentives to reduce the amount of waste produced across our borough, and support more environmentally sustainable behaviours for example in the way people use communal bins
 - Help even more people to 'do their bit' and tackle those in communities who take their environment for granted by dropping litter, fly tipping or consuming too much waste. We will help foster a new culture where everyone is respectful of their environment and each other, generating less waste and litter.
- 3.5 The table below sets out a number of proposals that have been accepted by the council as part of its budget setting process

Summary Savings Proposal	Budget 2013/14 £'000	2014/15 £'000	2015/16 £'000	2016/17 £'000	Total Savings £'000
People Lead Environmentally Sustainable Lives	25,857	2,090	3,409	3,800	9,299
Contract renegotiations with providers and businesses		500	432	0	932
Efficiency measures and use of new technology		520	0	0	520
Further implementation of Waste Strategy		1,070	0	0	1,070
Effecting behaviour change - localised waste management plans in communal areas		0	1,650	0	1,650
Intelligent deployment of cleansing resources and better use of technology		0	1,197	0	1,197
Renegotiate Veolia responsibilities and eliminate duplication		0	130	500	630
Re commission disposal of comingled recycling		0	0	600	600
Phase 3 waste strategy		0	0	1,000	1,000
Increase commercial waste income		0	0	500	500
Develop the EWF potential to reduce residual waste gate fee		0	0	1,000	1,000
Reduction in staffing		0	0	200	200

4 Building on success

- 4.1 The successes of the Waste Strategy and First Strategy Review were based on behaviour change as set out in para: 1.4, 1.5 and 1.6.
- 4.2 The council strategy and policies moving forward are focused on developing positive behaviour change with an emphasis placed on prevention rather than cure.
- 4.3 This focus is not limited to citizens; we are actively working with partners, contractors, Businesses and Business Improvement Districts (BID's), suppliers and internally using a variety of levers to develop new behaviours.
- 4.4 Broadly speaking each activity or initiative can be grouped as follows.

4.4.1 Citizen Behaviour Change

- Adapting infrastructure to influence behaviour (slim residual bins, increased recycling provisions, food waste service)
- Fees and Charges –that support sustainable living, reduce demand for services or at a minimum allow the council to recover cost. (Chargeable Green Waste collection service)
- Citizen Empowerment – The pilot Street Champion scheme supports citizens to take an active role in tackling issues important to them and develop new social norms relevant to their community.
- Targeted enforcement to underpin behaviour change

4.4.2 Market Shaping

- Developing new supplier models that are flexible, innovative and better equipped to deliver community outcomes.
- Working internally to change our approach to supplier management that improves local accountability removes duplication and places the citizen at the centre of supplier management.
- Using our influence with partners to ensure resources from across the system are targeted to where they have the biggest impact on our desired outcomes.

4.4.3 Developing Internally

- Developing the organisation to deliver a consistent message that will resonate with citizens
- Structure the authority to commission services and activities based on need with a reliance on evidence based assessment.
- Working with the Ward and Lead members to develop a new relationship that ensures the citizen's voice is present when making all decisions.

5 Focus on fly tipping

- 5.1 Fly tipping has been a problem nationally for many years, however, from the table at 1.15 we can see that the problem is reducing in Lambeth. While the reduction in the number of flytips is welcomed this highly visible activity continues to feature highly in the list of citizens' concerns, detracts from the local environment and feeds the perception that an area is not managed well.
- 5.2 The traditional approach of the majority of councils when faced with a growing demand to tackle an immediate issue has been to invest more in remedial services, e.g. to clear waste at greater frequencies. The adoption of "clear all policies" as they are known within the industry has had two significant impacts, the first is to make services unsustainable from a financial perspective, the second is to send a message that fly tipping is acceptable and local authorities will simply keep clean this up.
- 5.3 The Lambeth Cooperative Commissioning approach is different; the approach adopted by the council is one where we engender a sense of collective responsibility.
- 5.4 The council will continue to invest heavily in street-cleansing services (£5.2m excluding disposal costs). However the approach to deploying this resource will be significantly different.
- 5.5 Resources will be intelligence led and targeted to influence behaviour, we will move away from the one size fits all approach and tailor the deployment of resources to meet local need.
- 5.6 Trucks will no longer travel around the borough on a daily basis looking for fly tipped waste. Instead the focus will be on preventing fly tipping in the first place.

- 5.7 The council is working with citizens to develop initiatives that will reduce fly tipping permanently. The street champion's scheme provides citizens with a supportive framework to tackle the local environmental quality issues that are important to them.
- 5.8 We know that messages from the community to the community resonate louder and clearer than messages delivered by the council alone. Through the street leader scheme we are supporting citizens to produce their own posters, stickers and signage that highlight the impact of fly tipping within the community.
- 5.9 By placing stickers on fly tipped materials for example the community are sending a strong message to the minority that fly tipping won't be accepted.
- 5.10 Collecting fly tips less frequently will support the delivery of this community message, by allowing the perpetrator to understand the impact of their behaviour. The slight delay in collection will also support the education of first time or accidental offenders and enable targeted enforcement action to take place where we suspect commercial or persistent dumping.
- 5.11 To further support this change we are conducting an enforcement based needs analysis that will help to shape our enforcement capacity and capabilities moving forward.
- 5.12 We will continue to facilitate Community Freshview events which allow residents to design out fly-tipping in their neighbourhoods. Recent examples of this include supporting residents to construct planters on kerb build-outs on Aberfoyle Road in Streatham; and to rejuvenate a neglected walkway off Halsmere Road, Brixton with large raised planting beds (see Appendix 3).
- 5.13 We are working with several existing suppliers to change the way contracts are managed. By incentivising contractors and making them directly accountable to citizens through their ward councillors and lead member, we feel we can better align resources from across the system to achieve outcomes.
- 5.14 We will continue to do the things we do best, however we will work with others to reduce demand through preventative initiatives that empower citizens and partners to adopt appropriate levels of responsibility.

6 Challenges

- 6.1 The move to a preventative approach in the absence of prime funding may create a temporary gap between service capacity and perceived need. Managing this period ahead of preventative measure taking effect will be critical in maintain the success we have had to date.
- 6.2 Developing enforcement capacity that meets the new demand is a priority, the council are conducting a needs analysis and delivery models appraisal to provide enforcement solutions that are flexible and support cooperative ambitions

6.3 Consistency of message through the organisation and its partners is key to success of the strategies set out above. Delivering this message using traditional media is expensive and does not always provide the right platform. Unlocking existing resources from within the system, front line colleagues, contractor staff, partners, elected members and citizens is essential. Making better use of social media and existing communications networks (parents at school, local clubs and shops etc.) will assist in shaping the conversation.

6.4 Creating incentives that drive performance in suppliers, reduces demand, changes behaviour in citizens and alter the relationships that we hold with partners is another factor critical in unlocking potential that exist in the system.

7 Finance

7.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report as it is an information update report.

8 Legal and Democracy

8.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report

9 Consultation and co-production

9.1 No external consultation was carried out for the production of this report

10 Risk management

10.1 Not considered for this report

11 Equalities impact assessment

11.1 EQI assessments were carried out for all proposals

12 Community safety

12.1 None associated with this report

13 Organisational implications

“None”.

13.1 Environmental

“None”.

13.2 Staffing and accommodation

“None”

14 Timetable for implementation

14.1 Not applicable.

Audit trail				
Consultation				
Name/Position	Lambeth cluster/division or partner	Date Sent	Date Received	Comments in para:
Hamant Bhardia Finance	Business Partnering	20/11/14	2/12/14	
Michael O'Hora Legal Services	Enabling: Integrated Support	20/11/14	2/12/14	
Elaine Carter Democratic Services	Enabling: Corporate Affairs	20/11/14	1/12/14	
Councillor Brathwaite	Cabinet Member:	02/12/14	2/12/14	
Kevin Crook	Delivery Lead	20/11/14	1/12/14	
Adrian Smith	Commissioning Director	20/11/14	20/11/14	
Doug Perry	Associate Director	20/11/14	20/11/14	
Kristian Aspinall	Lead Commissioner	1/12/2014	2/12/14	
Internal Officer Board	Date of meeting			
Procurement Board	N/A			
External				

Report history	
Original discussion with Cabinet Member	
Report deadline	28.11.14
Date final report sent	02.12.14
Report no.	117/14-15
Part II Exempt from Disclosure/confidential accompanying report?	No
Key decision report	No
Date first appeared on forward plan	N/A
Key decision reasons	N/A
Background	Govt advice - GOV.UK list of Statutory Duties https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/7543/18927851.xls NI 195 Guidance www2.keepbritaintidy.org/ImgLibrary/NI195%20manual_3715.pdf
Appendices	Appendix 1: Statutory Duties Extract of Relevant Duties (For fill list see link above) Appendix 2: Designing out fly-tipping through planters Appendix 3: Schedule 8 – Default Mechanism Appendix 4: Waste Prevention Plan

Appendix 1

Department	Legislation	Year	Title of duty	Function - What is it intended to achieved?
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Part II, Section 33	1990	Prohibition on unauthorised or harmful deposit, treatment or disposal etc. of waste	Applies to all in the waste chain
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part II, Section 34 - Duty of Care as respects waste	1990	Duty to take all reasonable steps to keep controlled waste safe, and if transferred that it only goes to someone authorised to transport, recycle or dispose of it safely.	Applies to all in the waste chain except householders
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990 Part II, Section 71(4) to the EPA 1990 - obtaining of information from persons and authorities. E+W+S	1990	To report information on action taken in relation to unlawfully deposited waste.	(Added by Section 55(5), of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Waste of Land, Collection, disposal or treatment of controlled waste , Part II	1990	Obligated to provide a service to domestic premises, collect non-domestic/commercial waste if requested.	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environment Protection Act 1990, Part IV, Section 89	1990	Legal duty on local authorities to keep relevant highways and land clear of litter and refuse.	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Waste and Emissions Trading Act 2003 (WET Act), Section 9(1)	2003	Places waste disposal authorities under a duty not to exceed its allocation for sending biodegradable municipal waste to landfills.	An Act to make provision about waste and about penalties for non-compliance with schemes for the trading of emissions quotas.

Department	Legislation	Year	Title of duty	Function - What is it intended to achieved?
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Waste Emissions Trading Act 2003 (WET Act), Section 32,	2003	Places duty on waste authorities for a two-tier area (unless exemptions apply) to have for the area a joint strategy for the management of waste from households and similar waste. Duty to review strategies etc.	Plan to repeal this Section as many of the exemptions no longer apply.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 (RDA), Section 1,	1978	Includes a duty to provide civic amenity sites.	Largely mirrors duty in EPA s51 but transfers duty from authorities to Waste Disposal Authorities - is prospectively repealed by EPA but currently still in force. Work is in progress to commence repeal of the RDA.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 (RDA), Section 3	1978	Includes a duty to remove abandoned vehicles	Refuse Disposal (Amenity) Act 1978 1978 CHAPTER 3 An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to abandoned vehicles and other refuse.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 45,	1990	To arrange for the collection of household and commercial waste in its area	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 45 A,	1990	To make arrangements for the collection of at least two types of recyclable household waste	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 48,	1990	To deliver for disposal where the waste disposal authority directs, all waste collected by the waste collection authority	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 51,	1990	For waste disposal authorities to arrange for the disposal of controlled waste collected by waste collection authorities	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.

Department	Legislation	Year	Title of duty	Function - What is it intended to achieved?
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 51,	1990	For waste disposal authorities to provide places for, and dispose of, waste deposited by householders	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 52,	1990	For waste disposal authorities to make payments to waste collection authorities in respect of recycling waste retained by the collection authorities	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 52 A,	1990	For waste disposal authorities to pay waste collection authorities in their area any amounts required to ensure waste collection authorities are not financially worse off as a result of having to comply with any separation requirements.	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 59,	1990	To give priority to categories of waste specified by the Secretary of State	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 71(4),	1990	Secretary of State may require waste regulation authorities or waste collection authorities to report information on action taken in relation to unlawfully deposited waste.	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990, Section 73A,	1990	For waste collection authorities to supply the Secretary of State with information relating to its use of fixed penalty receipts.	To prevent the pollution from emissions to air, land or water.

Department	Legislation	Year	Title of duty	Function - What is it intended to achieved?
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Controlled Waste Regulations 1992	1992	Local Authority civic amenity sites act as Designated Collection Facilities for the purpose of collection waste electrical and electronic equipment.	These regulations provide legal definitions of the controlled wastes (household, commercial and industrial wastes). The regulations also state that certain types of litter and refuse are to be treated as controlled waste. Exemptions from the requirement for licensing under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 are specified.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Clean Neighbourhoods and Enforcement Act 2005, section 47 Local Authority Waste Collection Disposal	2005	Obligated to enforce against the unauthorised transport or deposit of waste and clear illegally deposited waste from public land.	The Act provides local authorities, parish and community councils and the Environment Agency with more effective powers and tools to tackle poor environmental quality and anti-social behaviour. In particular the Act includes sections on nuisance and abandoned vehicles, litter, graffiti, waste, noise and dogs.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environment Act 1995, Part IV, Section 80	1995	Part of "Implementation of air quality assessment - monitoring, emissions modelling and action planning (Air Quality grant awards to support).	As of 2008 defines, within England and Wales and Scotland, the fundamental structure and authority for waste management and control of emissions into the environment.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended) Section 79	1990	Duty to inspect the local authority area from time to time to detect statutory nuisances	Intended to ensure that statutory nuisance as much as possible does not happen in the first place
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended) Section 80	1990	Duty to serve abatement notices where a statutory nuisance exists or is likely to occur or recur	Intended to enable a local authority to serve an abatement notice in order to stop the statutory nuisance occurring

Department	Legislation	Year	Title of duty	Function - What is it intended to achieved?
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010	2010	To determine applications for a pollution permit under the Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010, and to secure compliance with permit conditions (including securing compliance with various EU Directives via permit conditions);	Secure compliance with permit conditions (including securing compliance with various EU Directives via permit conditions) which allow operation of various activities subject to restrictions to minimise damage to the environment and human health. Some of these activities are regulated by the local authorities.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Permitting Regulations 2010	2010	LAs (under Local Authority Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control) regulated smaller installations' emissions to air, water and land. Potentially more polluting larger installations regulated by EA). LA's regulatory costs recovered through permit charges; LAs designated as an enforcement body under GB regulations 2009.	Secure compliance with permit conditions (including securing compliance with various EU Directives via permit conditions) which allow operation of various activities subject to restrictions to minimise damage to the environment and human health. Some of these activities are regulated by the local authorities.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Damage (Prevention and Remediation) Regulations 2009	2009	These duties include assessing damage; identifying an operator; requiring proposals from an operator on proposed remediation; considering requests for action and consulting on them; and serving remediation notices.	Implement the requirements of the EU Environmental Liability Directive. The provisions of the Regulations seek to ensure action is taken to put damage right in the most significant cases covering specific types of: damage to species and habitats; damage to water; or risks to human health from contamination of land. The LAs are required to report on incidents that fall within these regulatory provision.

Department	Legislation	Year	Title of duty	Function - What is it intended to achieved?
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Environmental Information Regulations (EIR's) 2004	2004	The EIR's, which implement an EU Directive on public access to environmental information require a public authority to: progressively make available environmental information to the public by electronic means which are easily accessible. And public authorities must take reasonable steps to organise the environmental information they hold relevant to their functions with a view to the active and systematic dissemination of the information to the public and make (subject to exceptions and other provisions) environmental information that it holds available on request, as soon as possible and no late than 20 working days after the date of receipt of the request.	Increase access to environmental information in order to increase public participation in environmental decision-making, inform debate, and increase awareness of environmental matters.
Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	Litter Act 1983	1983	Duty on local authorities to empty and maintain litter bins and to consult from time to time amongst themselves and with voluntary bodies on taking measures to abate litter.	Tackling litter.