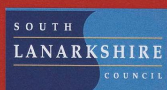


## Clean Sweep - An Initiative to Tackle Environmental Crime



**Be part of the team.  
Keep South Lanarkshire clean.**



**Clean Sweep**

United for a cleaner South Lanarkshire

# **Clean Sweep**

## **An initiative to tackle environmental crime**

### **Foreword**

South Lanarkshire Council is committed to improve the quality of life for those who live and work in our communities. The quality of the environment plays an important role in making our communities attractive and providing local people with the 'feel good factor'.

The aim of Clean Sweep is to address environmental crime in a planned, organised and sustainable way working closely with others who can help us achieve our goal. A loss of civic pride in our towns and villages and the culture which contributes to environmental crime will be tackled through a variety of educational and enforcement interventions.

We promise to improve the quality of the physical environment and through this help to ensure that we all enjoy a good quality of life in wherever we stay in South Lanarkshire.

### **Background**

This document intends to provide a comprehensive understanding of the cause and effect of environmental crimes within South Lanarkshire. It seeks to detail the depressing impact that environmental crimes such as fly-tipping, littering, dog fouling, graffiti and vandalism can have on our communities and the overall quality of the local environment.

The Council has mounted a number of initiatives in the past to tackle each of these issues on an individual basis with some success. It has become increasingly clear that a coordinated response involving a range of partners is the only way to provide a sustainable and lasting solution to these issues. The action plan will positively contribute to the Council Plan objectives and will result in tangible improvements for local people. It is also anticipated that there will be a general freeing up of the resources currently allocated to tackling the aftermath of these problems which will allow these resources to be diverted to more beneficial aims – such as children's play areas, local amenities and services.

### **Local attitudes towards the environment and environmental crimes**

Based on the Scottish Household Survey conducted in 2005-06 the following information can be gleaned for South Lanarkshire:-

- Just under half of adults stated that their neighbourhoods were "very good" with only 2% rating them as "very poor". South Lanarkshire had the 7<sup>th</sup> lowest proportion rating their neighbourhood as "very good" and the 10<sup>th</sup> highest proportion rating their neighbourhood as "very poor".
- In relation to the prevalence of problems; litter and fly-tipping was stated as very or fairly common as was vandalism and graffiti. South Lanarkshire respondents cited litter, fly-tipping, dog fouling and graffiti as significant problems affecting their neighbourhoods more than many other areas in Scotland.

- Of the one-third of respondents who had experienced anti-social behaviour in the past twelve months, fly-tipping, litter, dog fouling and graffiti was the problem most commonly experienced.

Data from Neighbourhood Management Survey conducted on behalf of the Council detailed below allows comparisons to be made between 2005 and 2007 in Social Inclusion Partnership Areas and Neighbourhood Management areas:

<b>These tables show the 2007 responses and the % increase/decrease from 2005</b>				
<b>Major problems in the area</b>				
Drug misuse or dealing	49% + 41%	53% + 27%	35% - 18%	4% - 1%
Speeding	37% + 29%	25% + 8%	45% - 15%	18% + 10%
Rowdy Behaviour	24% + 13%	42% + 17%	31% + 6%	43% - 40%
<b>Dog Fouling</b>	<b>27%</b> <b>+21%</b>	<b>21%</b> <b>+ 8%</b>	<b>36%</b> <b>+ 22%</b>	<b>6%</b> <b>+ 6%</b>
<b>Vandalism/graffiti</b>	<b>18%</b> <b>+11%</b>	<b>23%</b> <b>same</b>	<b>28%</b> <b>+20%</b>	<b>23%</b> <b>- 8%</b>
Groups harassing/intimidating others	19% + 13%	17% + 6%	8% + 2%	3% - 4%
Youth disorder	27% + 18%	32% +16%	32% + 19%	57% + 6%
Noisy Neighbours	10% +3%	6% - 1%	9% -1%	3% +1 %
<b>Rubbish/litter lying around</b>	<b>5%</b> <b>- 6%</b>	<b>1%</b> <b>- 15%</b>	<b>10%</b> <b>-2%</b>	<b>8%</b> <b>-1%</b>
Drinking in public	10% +3%	19% - 2%	6% -12%	8% - 8%

	<b>Westwood</b>	<b>Calderwood</b>	<b>Greenhills</b>	<b>East Kilbride</b>
Dog fouling	29% +4%	37% +4%	41% +12%	20%
Vandalism	7% -7%	11% +1%	20% +7%	

<b>Neighbourhood Management Area's (NMA'S)</b>	<b>Very / Quite Good</b>			<b>Very / Quite Poor</b>		
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>differential</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>differential</b>
Burnhill	65%	50%	<b>-15%</b>	23%	27%	<b>+4%</b>
Cairns	75%	91%	<b>+16%</b>	17%	5%	<b>-12%</b>
Cathkin	77%	69%	<b>-8%</b>	12%	20%	<b>+8%</b>
Fairhill / Low Waters	77%	57%	<b>-20%</b>	13%	11%	<b>-2%</b>
Fernhill	79%	71%	<b>-8%</b>	12%	16%	<b>+4%</b>
Hillhouse	71%	38%	<b>-33%</b>	25%	18%	<b>-7%</b>
Priestfield	76%	90%	<b>+14%</b>	15%	5%	<b>-10%</b>
Strutherhill	76%	85%	<b>+9%</b>	5%	11%	<b>+6%</b>
Whitehill	85%	84%	<b>-1%</b>	2%	8%	<b>+6%</b>
Whitlawburn	62%	60%	<b>-2%</b>	20%	26%	<b>+6%</b>
<b>Rural</b>						
Carstairs	83%	76%	<b>-7%</b>	2%	20%	<b>+18%</b>
Forth	92%	97%	<b>+5%</b>	6%	0%	<b>-6%</b>
Glespin	94%	88%	<b>-6%</b>	3%	8%	<b>+5%</b>
Rigside	73%	47%	<b>-26%</b>	15%	33%	<b>+18%</b>
Average	86%	77%	<b>-9%</b>	7%	15%	<b>+8%</b>

East Kilbride						
Calderwood	92%	86%	<b>-6%</b>	2%	2%	<>
Westwood	84%	91%	<u>+7%</u>	8%	4%	<u>-4%</u>
Greenhills	80%	79%	<b>-1%</b>	4%	12%	<b>+8%</b>

Major Problems	SLC	Clydesdale	C/R	Hamilton	East Kilbride
Noisy neighbours	6%	<u>4%</u>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>7%</b>
Vandalism/graffiti	11%	<u>5%</u>	<b>15%</b>	<u>9%</u>	<b>14%</b>
Rubbish or litter lying	9%	<u>4%</u>	<b>12%</b>	<u>7%</u>	<b>13%</b>
Neighbour disputes	3%	<u>2%</u>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>**3%</b>
Groups or individuals intimidating or harassing others	7%	<u>4%</u>	<u>12%</u>	<b>**7%</b>	<u>6%</u>
Drug misuse or dealing	8%	<u>7%</u>	<b>11%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<u>4%</u>
Rowdy behaviour	11%	<u>6%</u>	<b>15%</b>	<u>9%</u>	<b>13%</b>
Car crime	5%	<u>2%</u>	<b>6%</b>	<b>**5%</b>	<b>6%</b>
Drinking in public	9%	<u>4%</u>	<b>15%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<u>8%</u>
Fire raising	3%	<u>2%</u>	<b>**3%</b>	3%	<b>**3%</b>
Racial harassment	0%	<b>**0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>**0%</b>
House breaking	3%	<b>**3%</b>	<u>5%</u>	<b>**3%</b>	<u>2%</u>
Illegal dumping of waste	4%	<u>2%</u>	<b>**4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>
Dog fouling	21%	<u>13%</u>	<b>28%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<u>20%</u>
Speeding	26%	<u>20%</u>	<b>27%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<u>31%</u>
Assaults & muggings	4%	<u>1%</u>	<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>3%</b>
Gangs/territorialism	6%	<u>2%</u>	<b>13%</b>	<u>5%</u>	<u>3%</u>
Youth disorder	10%	<u>5%</u>	<b>16%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<u>8%</u>
Vacant/derelict houses	1%	<u>0%</u>	<b>4%</b>	<b>**1%</b>	<u>0%</u>
Derelict land	1%	<u>0%</u>	<b>2%</b>	<b>**1%</b>	<b>**1%</b>
Abandoned vehicles	0%	<b>**0%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>**0%</b>

**UNDERLINED** - Recorded percentage below South Lanarkshire Average.

**ASTERISK\*\*** - Recorded percentage equal to South Lanarkshire Average.

**BOLD** - Recorded Percentage above South Lanarkshire Average.

The following can be extracted from the results of the surveys:

Street Cleanliness: in general, there is a high degree of satisfaction with cleanliness of the streets in the SIP and NMA's: 77% of respondents in Whitehill rated street cleanliness as "good or very good" and this increased to 88% in Priestfield.

Dog Fouling: there is a consistent view that dog fouling is a major problem in all of the survey areas except Priestfield. The highest level, 41% of respondents in Greenhills, East Kilbride rated dog fouling as a major problem.

Littering: this is not generally perceived as a major problem in any of the survey areas. 10% of respondents in Whitehill perceive littering as a major issue while only 1% of respondents in Low Waters share this view. It should be noted that there is a significant downward trend in relation to littering. This is most likely related to the levels of street cleanliness and the positive impacts of anti-litter campaigns and litter enforcement.

Environmental Crimes: in summary, environmental crimes combined would account for over one-third (36%) of the "major problems" experienced throughout South Lanarkshire area.

## How big a problem do we have in South Lanarkshire?



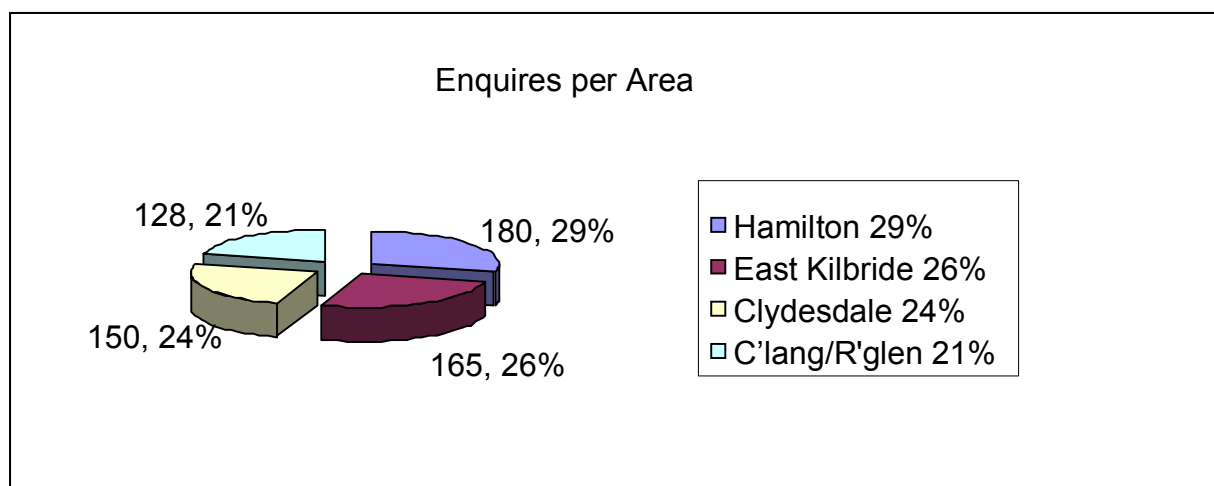
The Council spends over £5m a year of local taxpayers' monies dealing with litter, fly-tipping and other environmental concerns. Whilst the area has an excellent reputation in dealing with litter, fly-tipping, abandoned cars and graffiti, it is recognised that in line with current national trends these problems are continuing to grow year on year.

The scale of the problem can be estimated quantitatively using data collected by Land Services and Environmental Services and qualitatively using the results of citizens' panels, neighbourhood management area surveys and customer satisfaction surveys. As suggested previously, by way of the results of the Scottish Household Survey, environmental anti-social behaviour is a significant issue in South Lanarkshire.

### Dog Fouling

In 2007, Environmental Services and Land Services received over 600 enquiries in relation to dog fouling. The vast majority of these related to dog fouling of footpaths and landscaped areas. This problem is solely attributable to dog owners failing to clean up after their dog.

*Figure 1* shows the distribution of the problem in South Lanarkshire. Each area is significantly affected. Hamilton and East Kilbride would appear to be the most affected.



The cost of this problem is difficult to quantify. However, if it is considered that each enquiry requires to be responded to and action taken, whether in form of further investigation, the issue of a fixed penalty notice or the cost of cleaning the pavement, then it becomes clear that addressing the problem incurs significant expenditure.



## The Impact of Dog Fouling

Dog fouling is a frequent sight on any footpath, grass verge or play area throughout South Lanarkshire. It has a detrimental effect on the immediate environment with its unpleasant appearance and odour notwithstanding the obvious nuisance value it represents. Perhaps, unknown to most though is its potential for the spread of diseases such as *toxicara canis* or toxoplasmosis which can, in rare cases cause blindness in children.

## Dog Fouling - Legislative Controls

The Dog Fouling (Scotland) Act 2003 enables authorised officers of a Local Authority and Police Officers to issue a fixed penalty notice to a person in charge of a dog who fails to clean up after their dog. The fine is £40 rising to £60 if the fine is not paid within 28 days. This power has been generally welcomed. However, the enforcement of the Act is time intensive and, therefore, not cost effective when balanced against the level of the fine. There is a degree of deterrent associated with the use of “No Dog Fouling” signs. However, their effectiveness is limited.

## Dog Fouling - The Way Forward

The effective response to this issue is based upon the twin approach of enforcement and education. The aim would be to arrive at a situation where the act of allowing a dog to foul becomes publicly unacceptable. It is not feasible to effectively patrol an area as large and widespread as South Lanarkshire. Therefore, there is the need to develop an intelligence led approach to identify the small minority of owners who allow their dogs to foul and target enforcement at those individuals.

Ignorance is not an excuse. Therefore, the aim must be to raise public awareness to such a level that no-one can be in any doubt that dog fouling is an anti-social act and an environmental crime punishable by a fine. In addition, it is hoped that local people will become empowered to report persistent offenders to the Council with confidence, knowing that the problem will be addressed.

## Fly-tipping

Fly-tipping is the act of deliberately disposing of unwanted material in a secretive manner. Often, this is in the form of disposing of large quantities of waste at the side of the road, on derelict land or at “out of the way” locations.

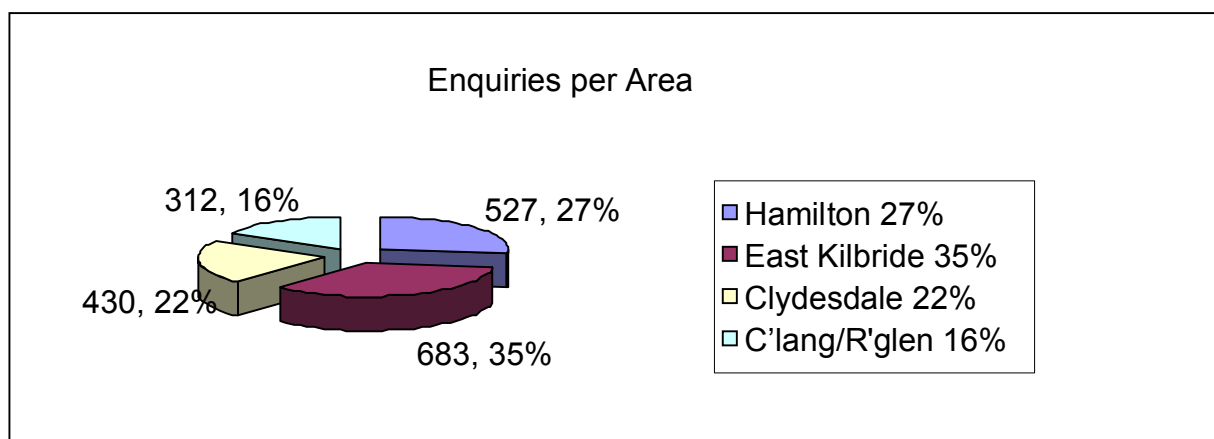


Fly-tipping has a significant detrimental effect on the quality of the local environment. The presence of the waste, which frequently contains material such as asbestos or chemical contaminants, can be hazardous to human health, cause pollution of watercourses and be harmful to wildlife. It has also an extremely negative visual impact on otherwise attractive countryside. It is well understood that there is a relationship between the attractiveness of an area and the relative wellbeing of the community and the local economy.

### The impact of Fly-tipping

In 2007, Environmental Services and Land Services received approximately 2000 reports of fly-tipping throughout South Lanarkshire.

*Figure 2* shows the distribution of the problem.



East Kilbride and Hamilton appear to suffer the most from this crime, although, it should be noted that this problem is widespread and affects all of our communities. There are numerous areas in South Lanarkshire which are persistently blighted by fly-tipping. These areas tend to be in rural locations.

The scale of the fly-tipping problem can be determined not only by the number of incidents but also by the vast quantities dumped. Recent fly-tipping incidents have involved hundreds of tonnes of demolition material or thousands of disused tyres being dumped at single locations. As witnessed at a recent fire in a neighbouring authority area involving tonnes of disused tyres which lead to the temporary closure of part of the M8 motorway, this type of dumping can have major consequences for local people. Much of this type of dumping is done for commercial gain by those involved and unwillingness on their part to pay legitimate costs which are dutifully paid by others for safe disposal of their waste material.



Illegally disposed waste material often contains food waste. This attracts vermin and provides harbourage for rats and mice which can have consequences for surrounding properties and the overall quality of the local environment.

The direct costs associated with the removal of fly-tipped material from our streets and countryside can be quantified. However, the indirect costs such as loss of amenity, damage to local environs and reparations to blighted areas, cannot be readily quantified.

### **Fly-tipping - Legislative Controls**

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 created a “duty of care” with respect to waste .A duty is imposed on anyone- from producers, to carriers and disposers – to ensure that controlled waste is not illegally deposited or in a way that causes pollution or harm. This provision does not extend to householders in respect of their own waste. The Environmental Protection Act also makes it an offence to “deposit, knowingly cause or permit the disposal of controlled waste on land.” The fines associated with this offence are up to £40,000. The enforcement responsibility is held jointly with the Scottish Environmental Protection Agency (SEPA).

### **Fly-tipping - The Way Forward**

In order to address this problem it is necessary to understand the factors which motivate fly-tippers. The motivation for fly-tipping waste derived from commerce is the avoidance of the charges associated with the disposal of waste at landfill site. The motives of those fly-tipping household waste are more difficult to discern, given that waste collection from local households is free of charge. Householders simply need to call the Council’s “one call does it all number” on 01698 717777 to arrange an uplift and this will normally be undertaken within a few days or sooner.

The Scottish Household Survey reveals some of the key factors. Of the households in South Lanarkshire surveyed, 71% stated that there was a lack of facilities. When this is combined with the response that 4% stated that the facilities were too far to travel and 3% who didn’t know where their local facilities were, then the figure rises to 78%. The figure for Scotland as a whole was only 50%.

It is clear from these figures that we need to increase the opportunities to legally dispose of waste via household collection and special uplift and to ensure that these options are widely promoted. South Lanarkshire Council provides a range of services aimed at waste collection perhaps there is a need to promote them more. Great strides have been made to encourage recycling. This must continue.

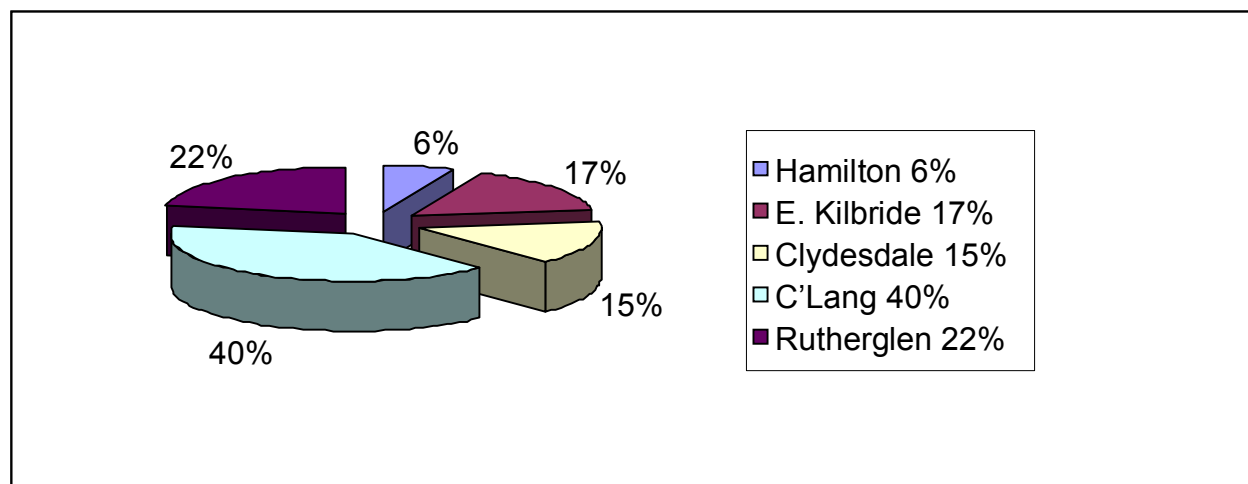




It is essential that our communities understand the impact of fly-tipping and recognise that fly-tipping is a crime. In this way, it must be the long-term objective to create a culture of zero-tolerance. The aim should be to create a sense of civic pride and civic responsibility whereby our communities report the fly-tippers and help us to target our enforcement.

Laziness and opportunity are important factors in the fly-tipping. Derelict sites tend to attract fly-tipping. Inevitably these sites become greater eyesores and eventually to nuisance and blight.

*Figure 3* demonstrates the proportion of the population within 500m of a derelict site.



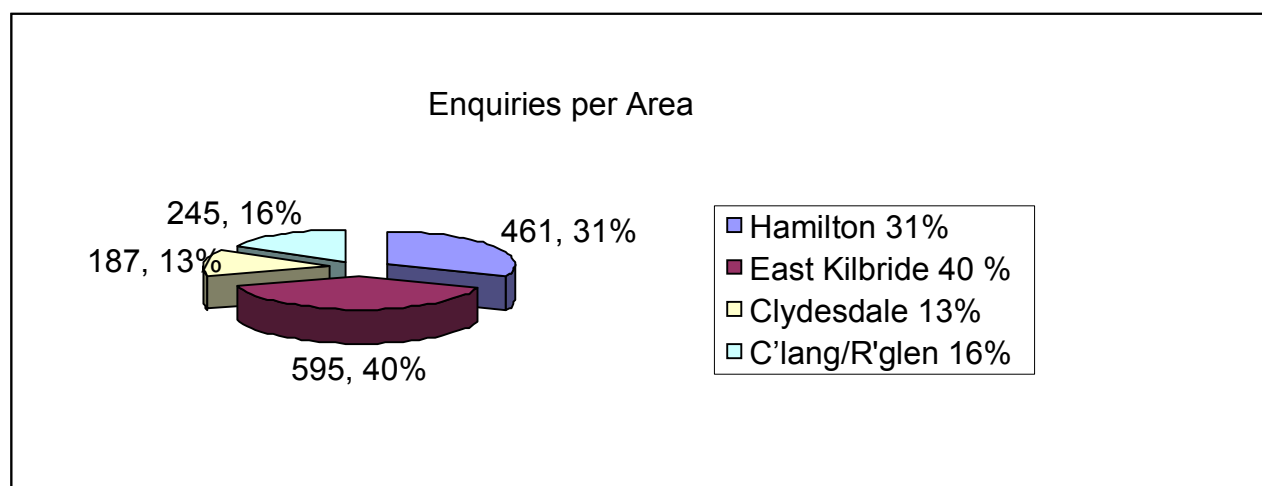
In Cambuslang, a significant proportion of residents, some 40% reside within 500m of a derelict site. The average for South Lanarkshire is 21.5%. The imperative to remove or regenerate derelict sites would have the twin benefits of removing potential tipping sites and improving the quality and visual amenity of the local environment.

## Littering



In 2007, Land Services and Environmental Services received almost 1500 enquiries in relation to littering. This figure is probably not a true representation of the overall problem, in that it only recognises the number of complaints received by Land Services and Environmental Services.

Figure 4 shows the geographical distribution of the enquiries.



The cleanliness score for each of the areas in 2007/08 was: -

Clydesdale	73	Hamilton	74
East Kilbride	75	Cambuslang/Rutherglen	76

It is not a true reflection of the number of people dissatisfied by litter but only of those who have felt strongly enough to pick up the phone to make a complaint to the Council. East Kilbride and Hamilton would appear to be the worst affected by littering. Both towns have large shopping centres with pedestrian precincts or community squares which tend to act as litter magnets. There would also appear to be a strong correlation between the prevalence of fast food outlets and the prevalence of litter.

Recently, much attention has been given to the issue of litter in the East Kilbride area. This has focussed upon the problem of littering associated with school children leaving the school grounds at lunch-time to nearby shopping centres and other retail/fast food outlets.

## The Impact of Littering

Litter on our streets, footpaths and green spaces is a depressingly familiar sight. Clearly, litter detracts from the visual amenity of an area. It also has a detrimental effect on the quality of the local environment. There is significant pollution of the watercourses running through our towns and villages as a direct result of littering and this increases the risks of flooding associated with the blockage of burns and streams by litter.

Over the last decade, the population of rats has been steadily increasing. There has also been a steady increase in the population of urban foxes. Those who litter have directly contributed to this growing problem by feeding and sustaining vermin. There are obvious consequences for local wildlife for example: plastics and packaging material is hazardous to birds and small mammals and glass can lead to animals injuring their paws.

Setting aside the obvious cost associated with the removal of litter from our communities and the damage inflicted upon the local environment there are significant hidden costs.

The condition of our streets and green spaces is directly linked to the perception of the quality and desirability formed on those areas. It is well understood that the cleanliness of an area is directly linked to notions such as attractiveness, levels of poverty, feeling of well-being and the sense of desirability of that area as a place to live. Littering is unfortunately a blight that is affecting far too many of our communities.

## Littering - Legislative Controls

The primary legislation for dealing with incidents of littering is Section 87 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990. Although the Act does not provide a definition of litter, section 87 makes it an offence for any person to “throw down, drop or otherwise deposit in, into or from any place to which the Act applies, and leaves, anything whatsoever in such circumstances, cause or contribute to, or tend to lead to the defacement by litter of any place to which this section applies”. Section 88 of the Act enables fixed penalty notices to be issued in cases whereby an authorised officer has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in terms of section 87. The fine is £50.

In addition to these “fixed-penalty” measures, the Environmental Protection Act 1990 also enables proactive measures to be used via litter control areas and street litter control notices.



## Littering - The Way Forward.

The aim must be to reclaim the streets and green spaces as places to be valued and preserved. An attempt must be made to increase the levels of civic responsibility to a point where littering is deemed to be socially unacceptable and not to be tolerated. The use of Fixed Penalty notices is necessary as both a deterrent and a punitive measure. However, enforcement is time intensive and, therefore, not cost effective when balanced against the level of the fine. It would be better to arrive at a situation where the level of littering was significantly reduced by changes in attitude and educational means.

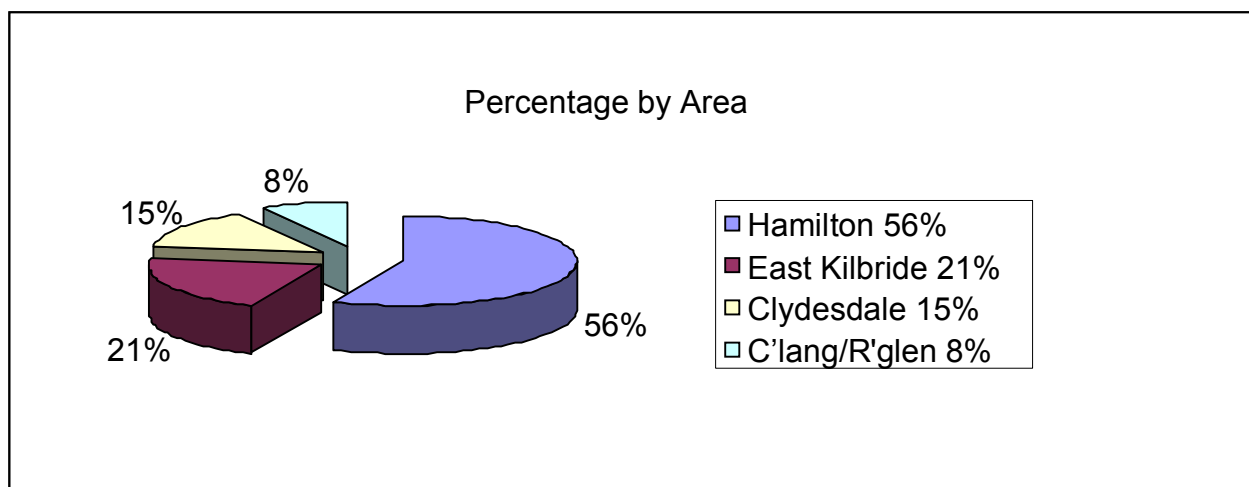
It is crucial to help to create a culture where littering is unacceptable. This to some extent will require a change in the prevailing culture and to challenge the attitudes of some in our society.

## Graffiti

The urge to deface a wall, pedestrian underpass, telephone booth or park bench is not a new phenomenon: it is not an art-form or free-expression, it is simple vandalism. It is anti-social behaviour and a problem that can be very costly to deal with.

In 2007, Land Services received over 600 requests for graffiti removal.

*Figure 5* shows the geographical distribution of the problem:



The figures indicate that Hamilton and East Kilbride are the most affected areas. Graffiti is frequently in the form of “tagging”. This is a territorial marking associated with youth culture and gang affiliation. Over the last 3 years, Land Services has been proactive in its approach to graffiti removal. This has been successful in reducing the incidence of complaints.



## **The Impact of Graffiti**

Graffiti is ugly and reduces the quality of the physical environment. Vandalism and graffiti contribute to a feeling of a lack of security and can impact negatively upon community well-being and, in extreme cases, can be offensive and discriminatory.



The costs of graffiti are not only borne by the Council. Private property owners and the owners of street furniture are as likely to be the victims of graffiti. The cost and time associated with removal are increasing and the costs associated with replacing vandalised structures can be significant.

## **Graffiti - Legislative Controls**

The Anti-social Behaviour (Scotland) Act 2004 gives Local Authorities the power to issue graffiti removal notices to owners of street furniture and property owned by certain statutory undertakers and educational establishments where the graffiti is detrimental to the amenity of the area or is offensive. The notice requires them to remove graffiti within a specified time of at least 28 days. If they fail to comply, the Local Authority can arrange to remove the graffiti and recover the costs of this work.

## **Graffiti - The Way Forward**

Land Services are successfully responding to requests for removal of graffiti. It is anticipated that this will continue. The long term aim is to reduce the incidences of graffiti. The impression that graffiti is a victimless crime must be addressed. This will involve working in cooperation with partners such as the Police, Community Wardens, youth organisations, community groups and young people.

The Council will also continue to use graffiti removal notices, where appropriate, to compel private property owners and other agencies to maintain the appearance of our communities.

## The Future

Environmental Services and Land Services are influenced by national legislation and policy initiatives over a wide range of areas including the environment, health improvement and protection, quality of life and anti-social behaviour.

In the context of “Stronger Together”, South Lanarkshire’s Community Plan and the Council Plan-“**Connect**”, improving the quality of life and improving the quality of the physical environment are our core objectives.

The Service Plan 2008-09 for Environmental and Strategic Services sets a target of a 10% reduction in the incidence of fly-tipping, littering, dog fouling and graffiti based upon the benchmark year 2006/07.

The ‘Clean Sweep’ initiative is planned as a long term project which will reach out to everyone in South Lanarkshire and which will involve all interested parties to help reduce the incidences of the 4 main environmental crimes – litter, graffiti, fly-tipping and dog fouling.

This initiative proposes to address environmental crime in all its forms in a planned, organised and sustainable way. This will require some fresh thinking and the creation of closer working relationships with partners within and out with the Council.

This initiative will involve three overarching themes; education, prevention and enforcement. In this manner it will be possible to tackle the root causes of environmental crime as well as their immediate effects.

With the support of our local communities we can make a significant difference to these problems and help to improve the quality of life for everyone in South Lanarkshire.

## Action Plan

### Litter Action Plan

<b>Action</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Undertake audit of litter bin provision	J. Smyth		Audit completed- report in draft
Extend enforcement action to cover 7 day per week	J. Stirling		Completed in May 2008
Enforcement via FPN's	J. Stirling/ S. Clelland	Ongoing	Over 70 authorised staff on routine patrols
Expand use of Street Litter Control Area & Litter Abatement Areas	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Increase number of areas covered and target town centre and retail areas.
Awareness raising	J. Stirling/ S. Clelland	Ongoing	Role of publicity materials to SLC venues and schools. Related articles to local media. Improve area satisfaction levels
Investigate links with Education	P. Kelly/J. Smyth	Ongoing	Litter component now part of green flag project and eco-schools footprinting programme. Continue to develop links with schools
Review of the effectiveness of chewing gum cleaning techniques currently utilised	S. Clelland	Completed	Report in draft
"litter-trapping" problem associated with certain types of "soft landscaping"	S. Clelland	Ongoing	Targeting problem areas
Work in partnership with the owners of land affected by litter to secure its cleanliness to the appropriate	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Appropriate use of legislative provisions and cooperation regeneration partnerships

standard	J. Stirling/ S. Clelland	Ongoing	Joint Patrols and mentoring visits with Environmental Health Officers underway.
Develop joint working with Community Warden Service			



## Graffiti Action Plan

<b>Action</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Raise awareness of how to report incidents of graffiti	S. Clelland	Ongoing	Promotion of the "One Call does it All" service
Investigate links with Education/Youth Organisations	J. Stirling/ S. Clelland	Ongoing	Improving links with Schools and youth groups through Universal Connections and Problem Solving Groups
Investigate usage of Graffiti removal Notices	J. Stirling/ S. Clelland	Ongoing	Procedures in place to issue notices if required
Investigate use of ABC's/ASBO and Restorative Justice	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Improve links with Housing and Restorative Justice
Develop joint working with Community Warden Service	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Joint Patrols and mentoring visits with Environmental Health Officers underway.

## Dog Fouling – Action Plan

<b>Action</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Raise public awareness about the issue of dog fouling	J. Stirling/S. Clelland	Ongoing	Role of publicity materials to SLC venues and schools. Related articles to local media.  Improve area satisfaction levels
Investigate provision of dog exercise area in public parks	S. Clelland	Ongoing	Suitable areas to be identified and demarcated
Extend enforcement action to cover 7 day per week	J. Stirling	Completed	
Enforcement via FPN's	J. Stirling/S. Clelland	Ongoing	Over 70 authorised staff on routine patrols
Develop joint working with Community Warden Service	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Joint Patrols and mentoring visits with Environmental Health Officers underway.

## Fly tipping – Action Plan

<b>Action</b>	<b>Representative</b>	<b>Target Date</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Review adequacy of CA provisions (including hours of operation)	S. Clelland	Ongoing	Additional CA site proposed
Raise awareness of location & hours of operation of sites	S. Clelland	Ongoing	Promote service via internal and external media
Identify fly-tipping “hot-spots”	J. Stirling/J. Smyth	Ongoing	Areas identified and routinely monitored
Erect signage at all identified ‘hotspot’ sites	J. Stirling/J. Smyth	Ongoing	
Improve council surveillance capability	J. Stirling	Completed	Additional equipment sourced and in use
Report significant offenders to PF	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Improved links to Fiscal responsible for environment
Enforcement via FPN’s	J. Stirling/ S. Clelland	Ongoing	Over 70 authorised staff on routine patrols
Establish trans-boundary cooperation between neighbouring councils	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Establishment of forum
Share intelligence and participate in joint initiatives with SEPA and adjacent local authorities	J. Stirling	Ongoing	Establishment of forum and recent joint operations