

Environmental Crime Enforcement Policy



Let's Clean Up Our Act!

EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE
DISTRICT COUNCIL

Environmental Crime Enforcement Policy

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Appendix 1 East Cambridgeshire District
Council -Corporate Enforcement Protocol

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1. Introduction

Environmental problems such as litter, dumped rubbish, graffiti, abandoned vehicles and fly tipping can seriously blight an area. East Cambridgeshire District Council is committed to ensuring that we maintain the local environment to a high standard by keeping the streets and green spaces clean and free of litter, graffiti, abandoned vehicles and other environmental nuisances.

The Clean Neighbourhood and Environment Act (CNEA) 2005 introduced new powers to enable councils to deal more effectively with environmental crime and other Local Environmental Quality issues. It places an emphasis on the role of proper enforcement as an important tool in any council's armoury when dealing with environmental quality problems.

East Cambridgeshire District Council is committed to the principles laid out in the Government's Enforcement Concordat and the New Regulators Compliance Code. This means that we will aim to persuade people to change their behaviour through information, education and advice, but will not hesitate to take enforcement action against those who continue to wilfully spoil our environment.

This strategy lays out how we propose to use the range of enforcement options available to help achieve our aims, which are:

- Improved quality of the natural and built environment;
- a more pleasant place to live, visit and work;

- reduced fear of crime;
- greater awareness of Local Environmental Quality issues across the district;
- Improved understanding by residents and businesses of their responsibilities in relation to the waste that they produce, and the offences that they might commit. Also, how East Cambridgeshire District Council will deal with them if they offend, and;
- The establishment of well considered and appropriate policies and practices to achieve the above objectives.

2. Priority Areas

While all of the issues that will be highlighted in the following pages are important and can have an effect on the overall environmental quality of the district, certain aspects will need to take priority over others taking into account;

- Severity and scale of the problem;
- risk to public health;
- trends & patterns of offences;
- public opinion;
- the needs of the public, businesses and other organisations based in the district;
- the needs of our statutory partners and stakeholders, and;
- Government directives.

Issues include

- Fly tipping;
- litter;
- household waste collection issues, such as putting waste out too soon for collection;
- abuse of household waste collection and disposal facilities by businesses and tradesmen
- unlicensed waste carriers;
- abandoned vehicles;
- dog fouling
- removal of waste from private land;
- graffiti, and;
- fly posting

3. Our approach—How do we intend to enforce?

The Councils' approach is based on Government guidance, the Council's Enforcement Protocol, and examples of Best Practice. This guidance has been used to inform a balanced approach of education, encouragement and enforcement measures to help achieve our aims.

Principles of good enforcement require that we:

- Treat people in a courteous and respectful manner;
- treat all people fairly and equitably regardless of ethnic background, religion, sexuality, age or physical ability;
- ensure that responses are in proportion to the seriousness of the issue;
- where possible achieve our aims through education and awareness raising to avoid the need for enforcement action;
- respond to reported incidents promptly, and outside of normal working hours where considered appropriate and safe to do so;
- be open and transparent in our approach, and provide information on services and protocols when asked to do so;
- gain community support and assistance with our actions;
- deter offences through provision of a visible uniformed presence, warning signs and publicising successful enforcement actions where considered appropriate to do so;
- work with partner organisations where considered appropriate and beneficial to do so;
- Only use covert surveillance equipment to gather evidence for prosecution in relation to serious offences in accordance with Government guidelines & requirements of The Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA);
- take firm action against those who wilfully disregard the law, or are obstructive during investigations, and;
- have in place a robust appeals process where people feel they have been unfairly treated.

4. Enforcement options

The Council has a range of powers and enforcement options to help it deal with environmental crime. The following are the main enforcement options that will be used, although some additional powers are available in relation to specific issues:

- **Verbal warning**

Used for minor contraventions that are rectified at the time by the person responsible. A record will be made of the warning.

- **Written warning**

Used for minor offences where it has not been possible to provide a verbal warning or where the person responsible has not complied with a request to rectify the issue.

- **Simple Caution**

An offender having admitted an offence is formally cautioned by the Head of Environmental Services. The offender receives a written record of the caution, which is kept on record for a period of 5 years. If the offender commits any further related offences during this period the caution can be taken into account when deciding on enforcement action to be taken, and can be considered during sentencing if court action is taken.

- **Simple Caution with Costs**

As a Simple Caution, but the offender is required to pay clear-up costs incurred by the Council in relation to the offence.

- **Fixed Penalty Notice**

Fixed Penalty notices for varying amounts are available in relation to a number of offences. By accepting a Fixed Penalty Notice the offender accepts responsibility for an offence and discharges their responsibility to attend Court. The Council will set Fixed Penalty Notice fines at national default levels, and

offer a reduced fee for early payment where permissible. Failure to pay a Fixed Penalty Notice may result in prosecution for the original offence.

- **Prosecution**

Prosecution action is normally taken for more serious and repeat offences. It requires the preparation of a case that is presented at a Magistrates Court.

- **Anti Social Behaviour Orders**

The Council can apply to the Court for imposition of an ASBO in the case of serial repeat offenders where other enforcement options have failed to stop re-offending. These can impose certain conditions on the offender to prevent them committing further offences.

- **Legal notice**

Legal notices can be served in a variety of circumstances. They take the form of a written instruction to behave in a certain way or provide information. Examples are an instruction to a resident to present their waste for collection at a certain time and in a certain way, an instruction to clear waste from land owned by the recipient, and a requirement of the registered owner of a vehicle to state who was driving it at the time of an offence.

- **Stop & search**

Any person collecting waste as part of their business must be registered as a waste carrier with The Environment Agency. The Council can inspect associated documentation and issue Fixed Penalty Notices where not produced.

- **Power to enter and require details**

In pursuance of evidence to prosecute an offence, the Council has powers to enter land, seize evidence and require name and address details of offenders. Failure to provide or provision of false details is an offence.

5. Applying enforcement options

When deciding which enforcement option to apply, a number of factors need to be considered, including: the seriousness of the offence, previous conduct of the offender, likelihood to re-offend and impact of the offence on others.

In certain circumstances outlined below, further consideration will be given to the appropriate action that should be taken in relation to an offence.

Dealing with vulnerable people

It is recognised that normal enforcement procedures are not appropriate in all circumstances, and that individual circumstances such as mental health issues must be considered when deciding on appropriate action.

Approach to Juveniles

In line with Government guidance and examples of Best Practice, the Council will not take formal enforcement action against juveniles below the age of 16 years except in exceptional circumstances.

Appeals Process

Any person who feels that they have been dealt with unfairly by the Council in relation to environmental crime issues has a right to appeal against action taken. An appeal should be submitted to the Council in writing, outlining the grounds of the appeal.

6. Litter

Litter is a major problem in most urban and rural areas, and can if unchecked make an area look run down and neglected.

Litter includes a variety of small items that are often dropped without consideration of the mess that is caused and resources needed to tidy up. Common litter items include: take away wrappings, empty drinks cans, cigarette butts, chewing gum and flyers.

East Cambridgeshire District Council intends to use the full range of powers available to deal with littering in the District. In addition, we intend to promote responsible behaviour through information and publicity campaigns aimed at residents and businesses. These will highlight the problems caused by littering and actions that will be taken against offenders.

Powers Available:

S.87 of The Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 makes it an offence to drop or throw or otherwise deposit any litter onto land, the highway or a watercourse.

S.88 of the EPA gives the Council the power to issue any individual caught littering with a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

S.92 of EPA 1990 gives the Council the power to take action against 'duty bodies' such as schools, railway operators and harbours that have allowed their land to become defaced by litter. In such cases the council can serve a Litter Abatement Notice that requires the duty body to clear up the litter and/or take steps to prevent the problem from happening again. If the Notice is not complied with then the Council can prosecute.

S.92A of the EPA 1990 gives the Council the power to serve a Litter Clearing Notice requiring the owners or occupiers of private land that has become defaced by litter to clear up the litter and/or take steps to prevent the problem from happening again. If the notice is not complied with then the Council can prosecute or issue a FPN, which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

S.93 and 94 of the EPA 1990 gives the Council the power to serve a Street Litter Control Notice on shops and businesses whose activities are likely to create litter (for example takeaways and public houses). This compels them to clear up the litter outside their premises and take steps to stop the problem. If the notice is not complied with then the Council can prosecute or issue a FPN, which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

S.94B and Schedule 3A of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 gives the Council powers to control the on street distribution of free printed materials (such as leaflets and flyers) in areas where this has caused a litter problem. People or businesses found to be distributing these sort of materials without the Council's permission can be prosecuted or issued with a FPN, which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

Planned approach

- We will promote national & local campaigns to raise awareness of littering. These will include smoking litter & chewing gum, which cause major cleaning problems, but are often not considered as litter by those who drop them.
- We will work with local shops and licensed premises to encourage them to take responsibility for litter originating from their premises, such as smoking litter outside bars. Where voluntary agreements can't be achieved the Council can impose a Street Litter Control Notice, imposing an obligation to remove litter originating from the business within a defined area.
- We will make checks where it is suspected that businesses do not have proper arrangements in place for disposal of their waste, or where it is not properly contained to prevent escape into public areas. The Council has powers to impose solutions in such circumstances.
- Where it is considered appropriate we will offer the opportunity to pick up and properly dispose of dropped

litter as an alternative to receiving a Fixed Penalty Notice.

- Fixed Penalty Notices will be issued where it is considered that a person has wilfully dropped litter or if they have been previously warned for doing so. Unpaid FPN's may result in court action being taken.

7. Waste

East Cambridgeshire District Council (as the Waste Collection Authority) has a statutory duty imposed by S.45 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 to provide a collection service for household waste and to provide a commercial waste collection service to any business that requests it from us.

At the present time two main problem areas are:

- Traders and businesses passing off commercial waste as domestic waste to avoid paying collection and disposal charges.
- Households not following the Council's instructions about the proper use of waste collection services e.g. putting out bags of refuse too early.

Taking enforcement action will help to reduce litter problems due to incorrectly presented household waste, and ensure that businesses put in place arrangements for the safe storage, carriage and disposal of their waste.

Powers Available:

S.46 of the EPA 1990 allows the Council to serve a notice on an occupier requiring them amongst other things, to separate their waste for recycling and/or to put out their refuse at specific times and/or in containers we supply. If this notice

is not complied with, then the Council can prosecute or issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

S.1 of the Control of Pollution (Amendment) Act 1989 makes it an offence for any individual or company who is not a Registered Waste Carrier to move waste from one place to another for profit. If the Council finds any individual or company doing this we can either prosecute or issue a FPN which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

S.34 of the EPA 1990 and The Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regulations 1991 places a Duty of Care on all holders of waste. This means amongst other things that anyone who passes waste to another person (apart from householders putting waste out for a normal council refuse collection) must be sure that the person who is taking the waste is a Registered Waste Carrier. Where the transfer of waste is anything other than the transfer of household waste produced by the occupier of a domestic property both parties must have a copy of a Waste Transfer Note (WTN) that describes amongst other things the type of waste that is being moved and the names of both parties. Both parties must ensure they can produce a valid WTN when requested by a Waste Regulation Authority (such as the Council or the Environment Agency). Companies or persons who are found to be in breach of these regulations may be prosecuted or issued with an FPN which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence. Householders similarly must ensure that any company or person they pay to remove waste for them is a registered waste carrier. Persons who are found to be in breach of these regulations may be prosecuted.

S34.B of the EPA 1990 will allow the Council to seize and impound any vehicle it suspects of being used for the illegal movement of waste and waste duty of care breaches.

Planned approach

- We will produce literature to make individuals and businesses aware of their responsibilities and outlining what actions we will take against offenders.
 - We will use the full range of powers available to us to deal with the illegal movement of waste and any waste duty of care breaches.
 - Where it is suspected that commercial premises do not have suitable waste arrangements in place, inspections will be carried out. If required waste transfer documentation is not produced within a specified period a FPN will be issued. If the FPN is not paid, or further offences are committed, prosecution will be considered.
 - People or companies involved in the illegal movement of waste risk having their vehicles seized and receiving a FPN.
 - Repeat offences or failure to pay the FPN may result in prosecution.
 - In serious cases of both waste duty of care breaches and illegal movement of waste the Council may prosecute immediately.
- Householders found to have breached waste duty of care regulations will be provided with information explaining the law. If, however, they re-offend, they will receive a FPN which if unpaid may result in prosecution.
 - Householders who do not comply with the Council's instructions for storing, separating or presenting waste for collection will initially be provided with advice and may be served with a S.46 Notice. This places a legal requirement on them to follow instructions. If a Notice is breached a FPN may be issued. If the FPN is not paid, or further breaches occur prosecution may result.

8. Fly tipping

Dumping waste illegally (or 'fly tipping') can seriously degrade any area. The problem can vary in scale from a couple of rubbish bags dumped on the street to several tonnes of commercial waste tipped down a quiet lane or drove. The Council has to deal with substantial instances of fly tipping each year. Apart from spoiling the appearance of an area and creating a risk to people and wildlife, fly tipping places a substantial drain on Council finances.

Powers Available:

S.33 of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) 1990 makes it an offence for any person or business to deposit waste anywhere other than a licensed waste facility. Persons or businesses found to be fly tipping can receive an unlimited fine and/or up to five years in prison. Because of the seriousness of the crime, fly tipping is an arrestable offence.

S.34B of the EPA 1990 gives the Council the power to search and/or seize any vehicle involved or suspected of being involved in fly tipping.

S.33A of the EPA 1990 allows the courts to order a person or company who has been found guilty of fly tipping to pay for the costs of the investigation and enforcement actions, including any Costs linked to the seizing of a suspect vehicle.

S.33B of the EPA 1990 allows the courts to order a person or company who has been found guilty of fly tipping to pay for the cost of cleaning up waste that they fly tipped.

S.33C of the EPA 1990 allows the courts in certain cases to seize a vehicle that has been used for fly tipping and pass it to the Council.

S.146 of the Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 allows the Court to disqualify a person convicted of fly tipping from driving for such periods as they see fit.

Planned approach

- East Cambridgeshire District Council considers Fly tipping to be a serious offence and will usually prosecute any person or company involved.
- Where a prosecution is undertaken, we will apply to the courts for the recovery of our investigation and clean-up costs from those convicted.
- In certain cases we will apply to the courts to have driving licences revoked and vehicles seized from people or companies convicted of fly tipping who we feel may re-offend. We may also apply for an Anti-Social Behaviour Order if we feel this is appropriate.
- We will take part in joint operations with other agencies to target unlicensed waste carriers, and traders who are unable to demonstrate legal disposal of their waste.
- We will also produce information warning of the consequences of being caught fly tipping, Duty of Care responsibilities for household and commercial waste, and information on how to dispose of waste legally.

9. Dog Fouling

Owning a dog can bring great happiness but also places a life long responsibility on the owner to ensure that the dog is not a hazard, .

health risk, or a nuisance to other members of our society. Unfortunately too many owners do not take a responsible attitude towards dog ownership as a result the council receives a high number of complaints each year regarding a range of issues, including uncollected dog faeces

The dangers to health from dog faeces are well documented. Toxocara eggs released from faeces can live in soil for years and can cause unpleasant symptoms in humans. This is a real problem for crawling babies and toddlers and for people using contaminated areas for recreational sport.

Dog owners have the right to enjoy their pets and to exercise them however residents and in particular children also have a right to be able to enjoy a clean safe environment and be able to access areas free from dog fouling.

Powers Available:

Section 3 of The Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 makes it an offence for a person in charge of a dog not to clear up forthwith after the dog has defecated on designated land.

Planned approach

- We will aim to promote responsible dog ownership by warning of the dangers caused by failure to remove

dog fouling, and of the potential penalties for not doing so.

- We will issue FPN's in all cases where a dog owner is seen not to clear up after their pet.
- We will work with partner organisations to identify and target areas where high levels of dog fouling are found.

10. Abandoned vehicles

Abandoned vehicles not only make an area look run down, but can also pose a real danger to people, especially children who may be tempted to play in or around the vehicle.

East Cambridgeshire District Council Investigated 66 abandoned or burnt out vehicles between April 2009 and March 2010.

There is no legal definition of 'abandoned' and it is up to the investigating officer to decide whether it is abandoned. Most abandoned vehicles however show some or all of the following characteristics:

- Untaxed
- Burnt out
- Flat tyres
- Rusty brake discs
- Unlocked
- Rubbish in or around the vehicle
- Stationary for a long time

Caravans, trailers, motorbikes and any large part of a vehicle such as an engine block fall within the definition of an abandoned vehicle.

Powers Available:

S.2 of the Refuse Disposal Amenity Act 1978 makes it an offence to abandon a vehicle on any land (public or private). Persons found guilty of this offence can be prosecuted or

issued with a Fixed Penalty Notice which if unpaid may result in prosecution for the original offence.

S.3 and 4 of the Refuse Disposal Amenity Act 1978 places a duty of care on the Council to remove any vehicle it suspects of being abandoned in its area, hold it for seven days and then destroy, or in the case of vehicle being in reasonable condition, sell the vehicle if it remains unclaimed.

S.5 of the Refuse Disposal Amenity Act 1978 allows us to recover our costs from the owner or registered keeper of the vehicle.

S.148C and 149 of the Highways Act 1980 makes it an offence to place anything on the highway that causes an interruption or nuisance to other users. The Council can serve a notice on the owners to remove the object and if this is not complied with, can apply to a magistrate for a removal and disposal order. If the object is considered a danger to other users of the highway, the Council can remove any such object immediately and claim back its expenses.

The Council can only take action against vehicles it considers to be abandoned. It has no power to remove vehicles that are incorrectly parked or not displaying a tax disc.

Planned approach

- We will aim to reclaim our costs from the last registered owner/keepers of all vehicles removed from the highway or private land.

- We will also prosecute or issue a Fixed Penalty Notice to any person found to be responsible for abandoning a vehicle in the district. If the FPN is not paid we will prosecute for the original offence.

11. Graffiti

Whilst graffiti does not pose any actual health risks, the presence of large amounts in any area can make the area look run down, and feel unsafe for residents because of the association with anti social behaviour and 'gang culture'.

Powers Available:

S.1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971 makes it a criminal offence to be involved in the 'painting or writing on, or the soiling, marking or other defacing of, any property by whatever means'. Offenders can face a fine of up to £5,000 and be ordered to pay compensation to the owners of property or the Council if found guilty in a magistrates court. For serious offences offenders can face an unlimited fine and/or imprisonment if found guilty in a crown court. Such offences will be reported to the police.

Graffiti that is racially or religiously motivated is considered a very serious offence and will be reported to the police.

S.43 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 allows an authorised officer to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) to anyone found in the act of a graffiti offence. The decision to issue a FPN will be based on the judgement of the officer who witnesses the event and their decision will be dependant on the scale and location of the defacement.

It must be noted, however, that as a general rule all but the most minor of offences will be reported to the police.

S.1 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 allows the Council to apply for an Anti-Social Behaviour Order against persons who have been convicted of criminal damage offences who we feel are likely to commit additional offences. This can set provisions such as banning that person from certain areas or from being in possession of paint and marker pens.

S.48-52 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 allows the Council to issue Defacement Removal Notices on the owners of properties and surfaces defaced by graffiti. However, this should only be used as a last resort if a voluntary agreement can't be achieved that leads to the removal of existing graffiti and steps being taken to reduce the risk of further defacement.

Planned approach

- East Cambridgeshire District Council will work closely with the Police in identifying and prosecuting serial offenders, particularly those involved in 'tagging'. Where a conviction is secured, we will claim compensation from the offender for the cost of removing graffiti that they have been responsible for. If the offender is likely to receive a Community Punishment Order, we will ask the police to make a recommendation to the Probation Service that this is spent removing graffiti. In certain cases we will apply to the courts for an Anti Social Behaviour Order if it is felt that this could assist in preventing additional offences from being committed.
- We will issue FPNs for minor graffiti offences. The decision to issue a FPN for an offence will be based on

the scale of the defacement and whether that person has been involved in such behaviour before.

- We will work in partnership with private companies and statutory bodies to ensure that graffiti does not build up on their property and to establish agreed standards and control measures (such as the use of anti graffiti coatings on telecommunications boxes).
- We will in certain cases issue Defacement Removal Notices on private landowners compelling them to remove graffiti from their premises. This will only be done where a landowner refuses to enter into a partnership agreement with the council.
- We will aim to raise awareness that graffiti is a crime, and of the potential penalties for offenders. Publicity will be primarily targeted at younger age groups, who are recognised to be more likely to offend.
- We will outreach into the Graffiti community to try and educate them about how their actions affect other people. Also, considering diversionary activities as a way of preventing offences.
- We will create a 'Taggers Register' to help link those apprehended to other offences.

12. Fly Posting

Fly posting often occurs in city and town centres. Fly posters are unlicensed advertisements for events and businesses, often taking the form of a notice attached to a lamp or sign post. The law classes anything in size from a sticker to a large banner as a fly poster and all these fall within the category of illegal adverts.

Like graffiti, fly posting has no direct impact on public health, but the remains of old posters and the cable ties used to attach them to street furniture can make areas look untidy and run down.

Powers Available:

S.224 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 makes it an offence to display or be involved in the display of an illegal advert (one which does not have the consent of the Local Planning Authority or is otherwise permitted by the Town and Country (control of advertisement)(England) Regulations 2007). Anyone found guilty of a fly posting offence (including anyone who benefited from the advert, including; the artist, the promoter and the club owner) can be fined up to £2500 per offence.

S.225 of the Town and Country Planning Act also gives the Council the power to remove or obliterate any illegal posters it finds unless the poster contains the name and contact details of the person responsible for the poster being displayed. In such cases the Council must contact the individual and give them a set time to remove the posters. If the notice is not complied with, the Council can remove the posters and

recover the cost of doing so from the person who caused the poster to be displayed or the person whose goods/services or concerns are advertised.

S.132 of the Highways Act 1980, makes it an offence to attach or paint anything on the surface of the public highway or any street furniture without the permission of the Highways Authority. A person found guilty of this offence can be fined up to £2500. This also allows the Council to remove any poster that it finds attached to street furniture or any other structure on the highway immediately.

Section 43 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 allows an authorised officer to issue a Fixed Penalty Notice to anyone caught in the act of fly posting.

Sections 48-52 of the Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003 allows the Council to issue Defacement Removal Notices on the owners of properties and surfaces defaced by the remnants of old fly posters. However, this should only be done as a last resort if the Council cannot achieve a voluntary agreement to clean up structures under their control to an agreed standard.

Planned approach

- East Cambridgeshire District Council intends to use the full range of powers available to enable us to deal effectively with fly posting in the District.
- We will initially talk to businesses who may have had past involvement in fly posting to encourage them to adopt a voluntary code of practice. However, the

Council will adopt a zero tolerance approach to illegal fly posting, and any business or person found to have been responsible for or have benefited from this will be prosecuted by the Council.

- If a prosecution is brought, the Council will always submit a claim to cover the costs of removal from the offender(s).

13. Working with partners

Working with other sections of the Council, as well as external organisations is a vital part of any enforcement strategy. Many of the proposals in this strategy will affect other sections of the Council and external organisations. This makes it important that all interested parties are kept well informed of our plans, and presents the opportunity for working in partnership to tackle issues.

Planned approach

- Where it is practical and beneficial to help deliver the aims of this strategy, we will enter into partnership with other Council sections and external organisations.
- Where government guidance recommends that we should try a partnership approach to tackling issues before taking enforcement action, we will always seek to do this.
- The Council will aim to increase use of offenders on Community Payback initiatives to resolve environmental issues where considered appropriate to do so.

Identified Partners

The following is a list of potential partners that have been identified for the delivery of aims included within this strategy

Internal partners

- Environmental Services
- Corporate Services
- Legal Services
- Planning and Planning Enforcement
- Anglia Revenues Partnership

External partners

- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridgeshire Police
- Cambridgeshire Countryside Watch
- The Environment Agency
- Cambridge Fire and Rescue Service
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Trust
- Other local authorities
- Parish, town & city councils
- Private companies
- Residents associations
- Housing associations
- Community groups
- Neighbourhood Watch groups
- Neighbourhood Panels
- Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency