

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

NOTICE OF MEETING

You are invited to attend a Meeting of the

DEVELOPMENT CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

At: Committee Room 5, Guildhall, Swansea

On: Wednesday, 15 June 2016

Time: 3.00 pm

Chair: Councillor Philip Downing

Membership:

Councillors: C Anderson, D W Cole, C R Doyle, P Lloyd, P M Matthews, P B Smith, C Thomas and T M White

AGENDA

Page No.

- 1 **Apologies for Absence.**
- 2 **Disclosures of Personal and Prejudicial Interests.**
www.swansea.gov.uk/disclosuresofinterests
- 3 **Minutes.** 1 - 6
To approve and sign the minutes of the previous meeting(s) as a correct record.
- 4 **Pedestrianisation of Wind Street.** 7 - 10
Stuart Davies / Mark Thomas
- 5 **Fly Tipping Policy.** 11 - 20
Ian Whettleton / Frances Williams
- 6 **Waste Management - Recycling Shop.** 21 - 23
Keith Coxon
- 7 **Workplan 2016-2017**

Next Meeting: Wednesday, 6 July 2016 at 10.00 am



Patrick Arran
Head of Legal and Democratic Services
Thursday, 9 June 2016

Contact: Democratic Services - (01792) 636923

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

MINUTES OF THE DEVELOPMENT CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HELD AT COMMITTEE ROOM 5, GUILDHALL, SWANSEA ON
WEDNESDAY, 20 APRIL 2016 AT 3.00 PM

PRESENT: Councillor P Downing (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)
C Anderson
P M Matthews

Councillor(s)
D W Cole
P B Smith

Councillor(s)
P Lloyd
T M White

Officer(s)

Keith Coxon
Stuart Davies
Allison Lowe
Mark Thomas

Street Cleaning & Enforcement Manager
Head of Highways & Transportation
Democratic Services Officer
Group Leader Traffic & Highway Network Management

61 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors J C Bayliss and C Thomas.

62 **DISCLOSURES OF PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS.**

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City & County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

63 **MINUTES.**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the Development Cabinet Advisory Committee held on 16 March 2016 and the Special Development Cabinet Advisory Committee held on 23 March 2016 be approved and signed as a correct record.

64 **PRESENTATION ON WASTE MANAGEMENT.**

Keith Coxon, Street Cleaning & Enforcement Manager provided a powerpoint presentation and short video outlining the role of "The Corner Shop" – the re-use shop located at the Baling Plant, Llansamlet.

He outlined the progress that had been made in relation to selling items and the following plans / considerations for the future were discussed:

- Wellbeing of Future Generations (WFG) Act;
- Expand size of shop;
- Look to work more closely with Charities;
- Expand range of goods sold;
- Use of internet to boost sales and income;

- Investigate how the shop could be best run.

RESOLVED that:

- 1) The Street Cleaning & Enforcement Manager provide a report outlining the options available;
- 2) A site visit be organised to "The Corner Shop".

65 **PUBLIC SPACE PROTECTION ORDERS (PSPO'S).**

Item deferred for a future meeting.

66 **PEDESTRIANISATION OF WIND STREET. (VERBAL)**

Stuart Davies, Head of Highways & Transportation and Mark Thomas, Group Leader Traffic & Highway Network Management provided a verbal report in relation to the various options available for the Pedestrianisation of Wind Street.

In addition, they outlined additional considerations such as:

- Local Authorities Traffic Orders for England and Wales;
- Access for residents and deliveries to businesses;
- Disabled access;
- Access for emergency services.

RESOLVED that a report outlining all of the options available together with evidence of where pedestrianisation had been successful / unsuccessful in other similar sized locations be provided for the first meeting of the 2016-2017 Municipal year.

67 **UPDATES FROM CHAIR.**

The Chair reported that the relevant Cabinet Members had requested the Development Cabinet Advisory Committee consider the following items:

- District Shopping Centres - A second site visit to Mumbles.
- Fly Tipping Policy (Waste Management)
- Civic Amenity Sites
- Tree Policy (on Council land only)

68 **WORKPLAN.**

RESOLVED that:

- 1) The Special Committee scheduled for 11 May 2016 focus on the Open Spaces Strategy;

- 2) The first Committee scheduled for the 2015-2016 Municipal Year receive a report on:
- Pedestrianisation of Wind Street.
- 3) The following items be considered at future meetings:
- Update on Public Space Protection Orders;
 - Improvements to “The Corner Shop”, Baling Plant, Llansamlet;
 - Feedback on visits to District Shopping Centres (second site visit to Mumbles);
 - Housing Estates Containing Unadopted (Private) streets;
 - Fly Tipping Policy (Waste Management);
 - Civic Amenity Sites (Waste Management);
 - Tree Policy (on Council land only).

The meeting ended at 4.07 pm

CHAIR

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

MINUTES OF THE SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

**HELD AT COMMITTEE ROOM 3A, GUILDHALL, SWANSEA ON
WEDNESDAY, 11 MAY 2016 AT 10.00 AM**

PRESENT: Councillor P Downing (Chair) Presided

Councillor(s)

C Anderson
P B Smith

Councillor(s)

C R Doyle
T M White

Councillor(s)

P Lloyd

Officer(s)

Ian Beynon

Stephen Cable

Allison Lowe

Mark Russ

Jacki Rees Thomas

Development & Outreach Manager

Children's Play Officer

Democratic Services Officer

Park Services Manager

Play Development Worker

69 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors D W Cole and C Thomas and Andrew McTaggart.

70 **DISCLOSURES OF PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS.**

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City & County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

71 **OPEN SPACES STRATEGY**

Ian Beynon, Development & Outreach Manager presented the updated Draft Open Space Strategy for Swansea.

The Committee were fully supportive with the contents of the draft Strategy; however discussions regarding strengthening the Strategy centred on the following:

- Whether to include allotments, cemeteries, other open civic spaces / beaches within the current provision. It was agreed to include allotments, due to the duty to provide a sufficient number of allotments and cemeteries should be promoted as places utilised for activities such as walking where alternative provision was not available.
- Proposed / planned parks and school playing fields were not included. It was noted that a number of play areas were not currently accessible.

- Consider the implications for including the use of school playgrounds to increase accessibility for local residents and encourage greater use.
- The Open Space Standards had been provided based on the Open Spaces Assessment, however it was noted this section may require slight amendments.
- Agreed that the Strategy would set out a vision up to 2025 and would link in with the Local Development Plan.
- An Equality Impact Assessment would also need to be included to reflect the needs of children and young people and promote the benefits of Wellbeing / Healthy Living, etc.
- Consideration was given as to whether reference be made in respect of the criteria for Village Green Applications within the Strategy or action plan. It was agreed that this would be referenced in the action plan.
- Reference should be made to the Action Plan within the Strategy document.

AGREED that:

- 1) The Development & Outreach Manager finalise the section on “Promoting biodiversity and nature conservation” in conjunction with colleagues in the Nature Conservation Team.
- 2) The Development & Outreach Manager and & the Children’s Play Officer prepare the Equality Impact Assessment information for the next meeting.
- 3) In the Introduction the Development & Outreach Manager to amend current statement to read, “Outline and advise on good practice and case studies from across the Country”
- 4) A further Special Development Cabinet Advisory Committee be scheduled in June / July to review the final Open Spaces Strategy in advance of submission to the Cabinet Member.

The meeting ended at 10.35 am

CHAIR

CITY AND COUNTY OF SWANSEA

MINUTES OF THE DEVELOPMENT CABINET ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HELD AT COUNCIL CHAMBER, GUILDHALL, SWANSEA ON
THURSDAY, 19 MAY 2016 AT 5.48 PM

PRESENT:

Councillor(s)

C Anderson

P Lloyd

C Thomas

Councillor(s)

D W Cole

P M Matthews

T M White

Councillor(s)

C R Doyle

P B Smith

1 **SUSPENSION OF COUNCIL PROCEDURE RULE 12 "CHAIR OF MEETINGS" IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE PRESIDING MEMBER TO PRESIDE OVER THE UNDER MENTIONED AGENDA ITEMS**

RESOLVED that Procedure Rule 12 be suspended in order to allow the Chair of Council to preside over this meeting.

(COUNCILLOR D W W THOMAS PRESIDED)

2 **ELECTION OF CHAIR FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2016 - 2017.**

RESOLVED that Councillor P Downing be elected Chair for the 2016-2017 Municipal Year.

(COUNCILLOR P DOWNING PRESIDED)

3 **ELECTION OF VICE CHAIR FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2016 - 2017.**

RESOLVED that Councillor T M White be elected Vice-Chair for the 2016-2017 Municipal Year.

4 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE.**

No apologies for absence were received.

5 **DISCLOSURES OF PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS.**

In accordance with the Code of Conduct adopted by the City and County of Swansea, no interests were declared.

The meeting ended at 5.49 pm

CHAIR

Report of the Head of Highways & Transportation

Development Cabinet Advisory Committee

15 June 2016

PEDESTRIANISATION OF WIND STREET

Purpose: To provide an update on the methods to achieve the pedestrianisation of Wind Street.

Report Author: Mark Thomas

Finance Officer: Paul Roach / Jayne James

Legal Officer: Caritas Adere

Access to Services Officer: Phil Couch

FOR INFORMATION

1. Background

1.1 The Authority has been approached by members of Swansea Business Improvement District (BID), to consider the pedestrianisation of Wind Street, in order to form a catalyst with which to transform Wind Street from a mainly nocturnal adult bar / pub environment to a more family friendly restaurant offer, throughout the day and into the evening. Thereby, improving the offer and reputation of Wind Street to a broader range of clientele and visitors.

1.2 The Cabinet Advisory Committee requested that officers attend the previous meeting to agree a scope of the report, which would focus on how to deliver a pedestrianised Wind Street, the consequential effect on the highway network, access arrangements and to provide examples of successful pedestrianised streets in other cities.

2. Preliminary Proposal

2.1 BID representatives have suggested that there would be a desire to see traffic excluded from Wind Street to allow lunchtime alfresco dining and for this to continue into the night time economy period, thereby effectively denying all but emergency services vehicular access from say 11am through to 6am, the next morning.

2.2 The question remains whether it would be feasible to accommodate normal traffic flow southwards along Wind Street until 11 am and then to close Wind Street, with business operators then having to occupy the vacated carriageway with chairs and tables. Alternatively, following

the road closure, the footways could effectively become part of the operating premises with pedestrians directed to use the carriageway as the main thoroughfare to travel along Wind Street.

- 2.3 Either solution would undoubtedly lead to a significant level of resource from each venue and may detract from a quality ambience of the street.
- 2.4 Due to traffic flows along Wind Street being modest, flows which could easily be accommodated by the neighbouring highway network, members may wish to consider adopting a more permanent street layout, with access to vehicles being limited to a reduced area of the carriageway and to accommodate loading / access requirements only, during a period of say 6am – 11am.

3. Considerations

- 3.1 Weather - An aspiration amongst BID is to create an alfresco dining experience utilising either the footway or part of the existing carriageway to place chairs and tables. There is an acceptance that due to the uncertainty of the weather of Swansea, some form of canopy would have to be provided over certain areas of the street.
- 3.2 Planning - There are Grade 2 listed buildings in Wind Street and therefore, detailed consultation with Planning would be required, prior to a planning application being considered, for the canopies.
- 3.3 Funding – at present there is no specified budget to pedestrianise Wind Street. There are rising bollards at either end, of Wind Street, which already form an entry control system to the street during the night time economy period, however, these could be used to prevent vehicular access during the approved period of road closure. However, the existing street profile and materials would remain, (tarmac road, kerb upstands and existing footway materials) at least until additional funding could be sought. It is anticipated that the individual retailers would fund any necessary canopies and street furniture.
- 3.4 Access – at present access is available for deliveries and customers during the day and only restricted during busy periods of the night time economy (6pm – 6am). Consultation would be required to ensure that, within reason, access and loading / unloading activities are not compromised. In addition, detailed consideration needs to be given to disabled access and for partially sighted / blind pedestrians.
- 3.5 Consultation – consultation is necessary in order that the pedestrianisation is delivered efficiently as possible with the minimal of objections and the avoidance of legal challenge. There are a range of options of how to progress more stringent vehicle access control via a Traffic Regulation Order. It is usual practise to undertake a significant level of consultation prior to advertising a legal notice, to reduce the

risk of objections and the need to amend proposals and re-advertise, which is a costly and time consuming process

- 3.5.1 The normal procedure is to advertise a legal notice informing of the Authority's intentions to adopt more stringent vehicle access arrangements, for a period of three weeks. However, due to the fact that loading / access arrangements are being denied for the majority of the day, then in accordance with The Local Authorities' Traffic Orders (Procedure) (England and Wales) Regulations 1996, a public enquiry shall be held, if an objection is made to the TRO, which is not considered frivolous or irrelevant. This could lead to a significant delay to the implementation date and expend significant officer time which has an associated cost. Having worked through any objections and a public enquiry, the TRO could then be sealed (involving another legal advert) before being able to implement the scheme.
- 3.5.2 Through consultation with Cardiff council, who have successfully delivered the pedestrianisation of St Mary's Street, it became apparent that perhaps the most appropriate way to progress such a scheme would be on a phased approach, as an experiment. This by no means suggests that interested parties shouldn't be consulted prior to commencement of the experiment, however, the process allows for a trial period of up to 18 months, within which comments and suggestions are gathered, recorded and then considered, prior to formally finalising the scheme (sealing) with the arrangement becoming permanent.
- 3.5.3 The benefits of an Experimental Traffic Order are that:
- Potential objectors have an opportunity to judge the actual impact of the proposals as opposed to lodging an objection to some expected problem that may not arise or impacts far less significantly than originally considered.
 - The timings of the road closure may need to be varied following an initial period to accommodate an unforeseen circumstance
 - Set up costs are less, due to the requirement of only two legal notices, no requirement to re-advertise amendments, and the absence of risk of a public enquiry
 - A period of only seven days needs to be considered between advertisement of the legal Experimental TRO and implementation of the scheme. However, details of the Order have to be available at designated locations throughout the experimental period.
 - If the experiment isn't a success then the Experimental TRO lapses and no expensive revocation of TRO's is necessary.
 - The traders have an opportunity to tailor their operation and occupation of the street to meet the customer demands, which at present are only speculative.

4. Equality and Engagement Implications

- 4.1 Detailed assessments will be required to ensure disabled access requirements are maintained, that pedestrians with sight or hearing impairment are accommodated. As no firm proposals have yet to be established, then this work has not yet been undertaken.
- 4.2 The requirements for consultation have already been outlined within section 3.5 above.

5. Legal Implications

- 5.1 If the proposals were to proceed then in accordance with the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984, it will be necessary to advertise a public notice in the local press as well as displaying a copy of the notice on site, giving details of the changes to the highway

6. Financial Implications

- 6.1 Other than Legal and officer time costs, there are no ongoing, additional revenue costs to the proposals of an experimental traffic order. However, a more permanent pedestrianisation solution will need to consider Revenue and Capital Financial Implications.

FOR INFORMATION

Background papers: *none.*

Appendices: none

Report of the Director of PLACE / Cabinet Member for Environment and Transportation

Development Cabinet Advisory Committee – 15 June 2016

REVIEW OF FLYTIPPING

Purpose	The purpose of this report is to inform Members of the current policy and procedures in regard to Flytipping in the City and County of Swansea
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FOR INFORMATION

1. Introduction

1.1 The Council's Improvement Objective 4 – Waste and Recycling has the following priorities:

- To minimise waste and increase composting and recycling by promoting and facilitating the delivery of waste management and recycling services.
- To encourage citizens to play their part and recognise their contribution to protecting finite resources. The Council is, by law, required year on year to reduce the amount of biodegradable waste sent to landfill or face fines for failing to achieve the targets set
- To ensure that the collection of waste is the best it can be from the kerbside, encourage the recycling of waste and discourage people from illegally dumping rubbish.

1.2 The three priorities are, sending less waste to landfill, recycling, composting or re-using more waste and clearing flytipping incidents more promptly.

1.3 By addressing these priorities the Council will meet its recycling targets and avoid paying penalties and fines, which otherwise could adversely affect other Council services. There should also be a reduction in incidents of flytipping.

2 What is Flytipping?

- 2.1 For the purpose of this review fly tipping is defined as “the illegal deposit of any waste onto land i.e. waste dumped or tipped on a site with no licence to accept waste”. Fly tipped waste generally consists of large items of rubbish dumped illegally on land instead of being disposed of properly at a landfill site or tip. The Law it states that “It is also an offence to permit or authorise fly tipping on land where a Waste Management Licence is not held. Where fly tipping involves the use of a vehicle, the driver can be prosecuted, as can the owner of the vehicle. The police have powers to seize vehicles used for fly tipping”. This applies whether it is publicly or privately owned land.
- 2.2 The Authority deals with waste on both registered private land and publicly owned land. See Appendix 1 and 2. However the procedure for dealing with flytipping on unregistered land is currently under review due to the cost implications on the removal of the waste.
- 2.3 Domestic and Commercial waste, inappropriately stored on the highway can also be classed as flytipping.
- 2.4 The Development and Environment Performance Review Board’s review of fly tipping in 2005 recognised the importance of this service and the impact fly tipping has on the street scene, the public’s perception of the area and indirectly of the Council’s performance.
- 2.5 There are a number of problems caused by fly tipping that have an impact on everyone in the locality. Finding ways to tackle fly tipping are important because:
- it causes pollution
 - hazardous material can cause harm to human health
 - it is a form of anti-social behaviour
 - it affects the amenity of the local area
 - it reduces civic pride
 - it is expensive to collect and dispose

2.6 The Council has worked hard to improve performance in reducing fly tipping, including:

- Using covert surveillance in areas known as fly tipping 'hotspots'.
- Blocking access to areas known to be used by fly tippers with stone boulders.
- Taking enforcement action where people persistently disregard kerbside collection arrangements.
- Undertaking education and engagement activities, including an advice day at local building suppliers
- Working with the Police to stop vehicles carrying waste in order to ascertain that the correct procedures are being followed.
- Clearing fly tipping incidents promptly.

2.7 The responsibility for flytipping removal has moved around various departments within the Council over the last 6 years. At present flytipping removal sits within Waste Management, with operational deployment and control under Mark Russ from the Parks Section.

2.8 Previously there were 4 dedicated flytipping removal crews, a total of 8 men and 4 vehicles. Four multi skilled operatives working from 2 caged flatbed vehicles, deployed in Swansea East and the same for Swansea West.

2.9 As of April 2010 with the introduction of Street Scene, flytipping crews are now part of the street cleansing team and remove flytipping as part of their daily litter picking duties in specific areas across Swansea.

3. Current Procedures for dealing with Flytipping

3.1 Flytipping can be reported through the Environmental Call Centre. These calls are then collated and reported via Waste Data Flow on a quarterly basis and provide the information for Performance Measure STS/006.

3.2 Cleansing crews also proactively remove flytipped waste whilst carrying out their daily duties. This was never previously recorded. Recording of this information, separately, from the STS/006 data above, has only recently been introduced.

- 3.3 In April 2003 a 'one stop shop' approach to effectively dealing with flytipping across Swansea was introduced. A Service Level Agreement (SLA) was put in place with Housing and Estates to remove flytipped waste for an agreed annual fee. The SLA also included the support of the Environmental Call Centre, to record complaints and Waste Management Enforcement officers to investigate and where necessary and appropriate take legal action against fly-tippers on housing and estates land. The SLA with Estates is still in place. The SLA with Housing ceased in April 2016 and new ways of working are currently being investigated. However, the support of the Call Centre and enforcement officers continues.
- 3.4 At present the Waste Enforcement Team consists of 5 trained officers, one of which is Team Leader for Waste Management Enforcement.
- 3.5 Council officers meet regularly with the Magistrates and the agenda usually includes a variety of enforcement areas where the Council considers a more stringent approach would yield results. However it is acknowledged that Magistrates work within guidelines for sentencing which have to be taken into account when penalties are imposed. The current fines for flytipping as set out in the EPA 1990 were increased through the introduction of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005 CNEA 2005. Flytipping is a criminal offence with a fine of up to £50,000 or 12 months imprisonment if convicted in a Magistrates' Court. The offence can attract an unlimited fine and up to 5 years imprisonment if convicted in a Crown Court.
- 3.6 In addition to fines and a criminal record, those found guilty of flytipping may also have to pay legal costs and compensation, which can greatly increase the financial implications of illegal dumping.

4. Statistics

4.1 Number of calls received regarding flytipping

	2012	2013	2014	2015	To Date
Number of flytipping calls received	9665	11345	13482	14927	2397
Number of flytipping calls where waste was removed by the council	2760	2869	4469	6078	657

- 4.2 Number of Statutory notices served and number of FPNs (Fixed Penalty Notices) served for breach of notice served for **domestic waste** placed out incorrectly for collection. (Environmental Protection Act 1990, EPA 1990, section 46 as amended by the CNEA 2005)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of notices served	444	977	824	605	77
Number of FPNs issued	0	6	43	117	13

- 4.3 Number of Statutory Notices served and number of FPNs served for breach of notice served for **commercial waste** placed out incorrectly for collection. (Environmental Protection Act 1990, EPA 1990, section 47 as amended by the, CNEA 2005)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Number of notices served	0	26	48	31	8
Number of FPNs issued	0	0	2	4	5

- 4.4 Number of prosecutions for flytipping including domestic waste.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Flytipping prosecutions	3	4	4	5	1
Domestic Waste prosecutions	0	2	0	0	0

5. Flytipping Initiatives

- 5.1 Flytipping and littering costs the Authority approximately £2.7 million per year to clear. However, due to the amalgamation of flytipping crews with street cleansing only approximate costs can be provided.
- 5.2 Under the Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 33 flytipping is a criminal offence. The investigation, removal and prevention of flytipping is not currently a statutory duty. This is currently under review by Welsh Government
- 5.3 There are two specific pieces of legislation that can be used to carry out surveillance of flytipping 'hot spots'. One is Closed Circuit Television (CCTV).

These are the overt cameras that we see across the city centre. The other is for covert surveillance and falls within the scope of Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000. (RIPA 2000). Magistrates' court authorisation must be applied for, with definitive criteria to be met, in order to successfully apply for use of covert surveillance.

- 5.4 The Waste Management web site provides information on how to dispose of all waste in the proper manner. It also advises residents on their duty of care in regard to employing 'a man in a van'.
- 5.5 We have a policy of "name and shame" by publicising details of successful prosecutions in the press and on the Authority and Natural Resource Wales website. Flytipping Action Wales.
- 5.6 We undertake initiatives to inform the public of the problems created by fly tipping, for example: - officers attending schools to talk to pupils, fly tipping being included on agenda's at meetings of community groups and regular distribution of leaflets on fly tipping. Officers believe this will assist to bring about a change of culture in the long term.
- 5.7 We continue to work closely with other agencies to tackle fly tipping and that full use is made of the statistical information held on the Wastedataflow Database, to identify trends, volume of waste and a true picture of the scale / cost of fly tipping.
- 5.8 We ensure any overgrowth in known "hotspots" of land in ownership of the Authority, is regularly cleared to make the area more visible to passing pedestrians and traffic.
- 5.9 We continue to support the removal of fly tipped waste from private land that is in sight of a public highway and continue to work with private landowners to discourage fly tipping on their land. This could include initiatives such as the erection of a barrier or fencing. There may be a short term cost implication for both the Authority and landowners.
- 5.10 We advise tenants of the dangers of leaving rubbish at entrances to buildings, communal areas at the rear of properties and green areas on estates, as such rubbish can become fire and health hazards. We do this through tenants' newsletters, targeted 'door knocking' by the promotions team and other community groups and partnership bodies.
- 5.11 We continually work with other departments to provide education and engagement opportunities for local residents. This includes monitoring and targeted enforcement of streets that continue to place waste out incorrectly. Wrong bags, wrong week etc. This has proved very successful, in recent work carried out in Gomer Road and Geiriol Road in Townhill.
- 5.12 We try and ensure the subject of fly tipping is placed on the agenda for future liaison meetings with magistrates in order to make them aware of the social, economic and environmental cost incurred, together with the increasing level

of the problem. This may provide useful information to the magistracy when considering cases brought before them.

- 5.13 We aim to encourage the recycling and reuse of legal waste as the first option. However, if disposal is the only option the Authority seeks to make legal disposal as cheap as possible and illegal fly tipping as costly as possible.
- 5.14 We continue to carry out vehicle checks in co-operation with the DVLA, NRW and police to stop and check vehicles carrying, or suspected of carrying, waste. There has been a recent prosecution of a Hafod Resident for carrying waste illegally.

6. Equality and Engagement Implications.

- 6.1 This report is for advisory committee information only.

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report. This report is for information only.

8. Legal Implications

- 8.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report. This report is for information only.

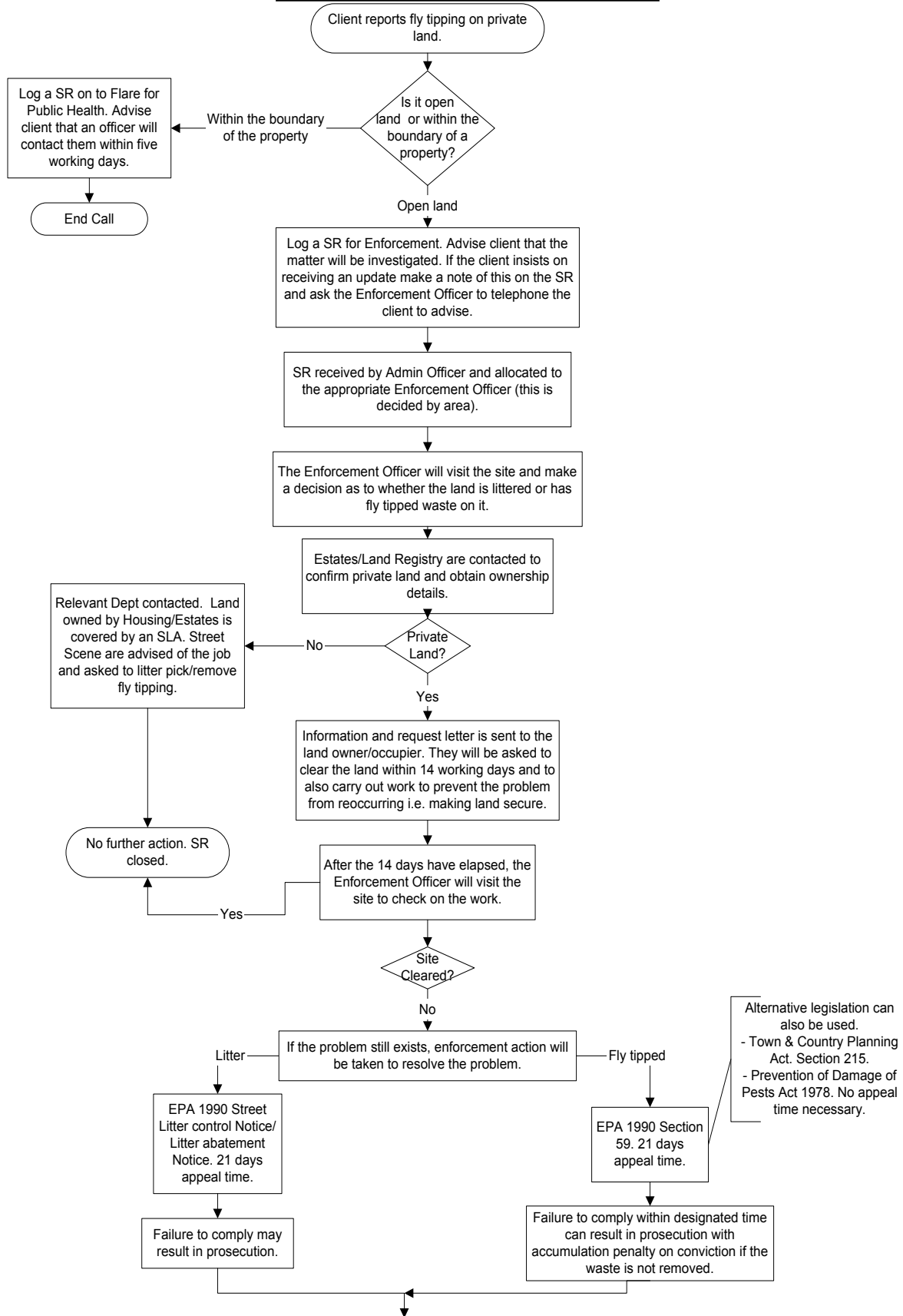
Background Papers: NONE

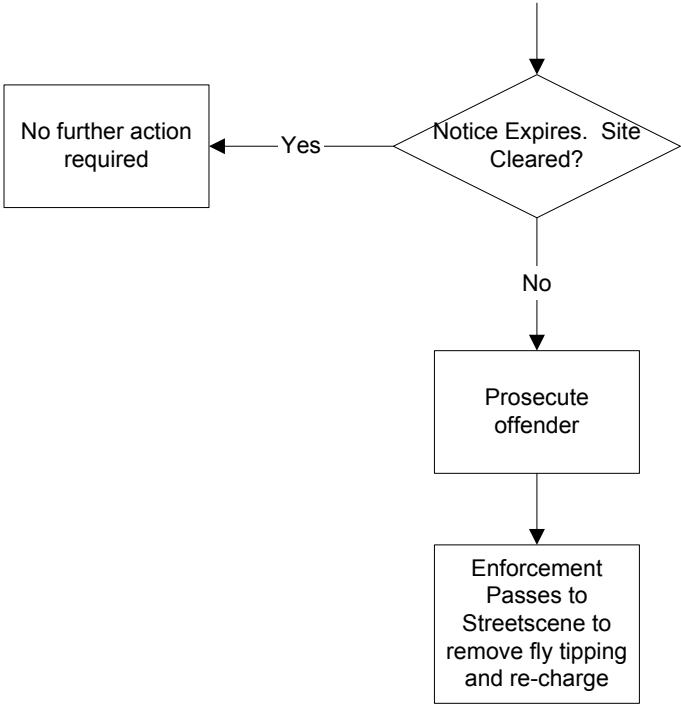
Appendices:

Appendix 1	Process Map for flytipping on Private Land
Appendix 2	Process Map for flytipping on Relevant Land/highway

Appendix 1

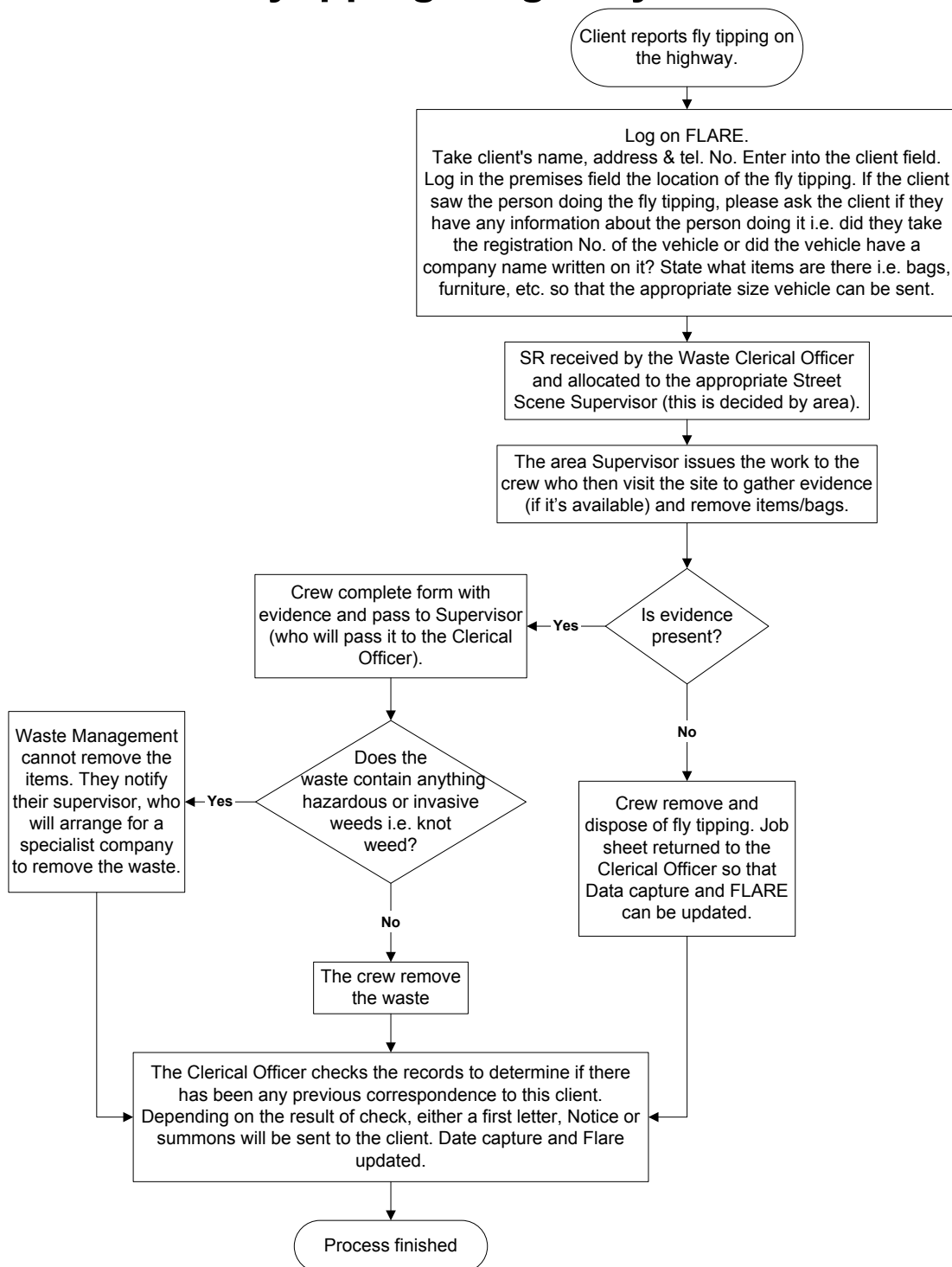
FLY TIPPING ON PRIVATE LAND





Appendix 2

Flytipping - Highway



Report of the Cabinet Member for Environment & Transport

Cabinet Advisory Committee – 15 June 2016

RE-USE SHOP

Purpose:	This report provides details of the income and expenditure from the Re-Use shop facility located at the Baling Plant Llansamlet
Policy Framework:	Sustainable Swansea – fit for the future
Report Author:	Keith Coxon
FOR INFORMATION	

1. Introduction

1.1 As part of the Commissioning Review into Waste Management the Environment Cabinet Advisory Committee has been requested to investigate the operation of the Re-Use shop situated at the Baling Plant. The Committee has already had a presentation giving an overview of the service and also visited the site to see the shop in operation. Following the visit a request was made to report back to the Committee with details of the financial arrangements in terms of income and expenditure.

2. Background

2.1 The Welsh Government has set recycling targets that the Authority has to meet; failure to meet the targets could result in fines in the region of £250k each year for each 1% the target is missed by. The target was initially set at 40% for 2009/10 rose to 52% in 2011/12, 58% in 2015/16 and is set to rise to 64% by 2019/20 and ultimately 70% in 2024/25.

2.2 To meet these targets the Authority has implemented a range of initiatives to help reduce waste, encourage re-use and boost recycling. One such initiative was the opening of a 'Corner Shop' at the Baling Plant which aims to encourage residents to donate items that would have otherwise have been sent to landfill, to be re-used. The shop was launched in 2012 and was set up using Specific Grant funding from Welsh Government.

2.3 The shop has proved to be popular and the Authority has received a great deal of good publicity and feedback from those who use the facility and from other Local Authorities who have visited to see the facility in operation

3. Current Situation

3.1 The shop operates 7 days a week 8.30am-4.30pm. The facility currently employs 3 FTE's to run the sales side of the operation (2 of which are on site at any one time). In addition there are also 2 No technicians who test and repair electrical items which are donated to the shop, to ensure they are in working order and safe to be sold on. All the staff detailed above are employed on an Agency basis. The shop also employs, in collaboration with Social Services, 3 adults with learning disabilities on a part times basis (Mon-Fri). The Authority is also undertaking a trial whereby it is renting out a small unit adjacent to the shop to a third party, with a view to repairing and selling larger TV's through the shop in return for a weekly rental. This trial is currently ongoing and will be reviewed and assessed to see if it offers a viable way forward for the future.

3.2 The cost of employing the staff detailed above can be summarised as follows:-

3 No Shop sales staff	£74,000
2 No Repair Technicians	£46,000
3 rd Party Technician	Nil
Total	£120,000

3.3 The third party technician is not paid by the Authority. Other costs associated with the running of the shop include, the collection of items from other Household Waste Recycling Centres for the shop, supervision and day-to-day consumables which are in the region of £10,000 per year.

3.4 Income from the shop can vary week to week but averages out at around just over £2,000 per week. The income for the last 12 months amounted to £108,000 plus VAT. The third party trial described in 3.1 generates an income of £5,000 per year.

3.5 The shop sold around 250 tonnes of goods last year, much of which would have either gone direct to landfill at a cost of over £100 per tonne or sent for reprocessing at variable cost depending on the type of material .

3.6 Summary of the income/expenditure from the operation of the Re-use shop:-

Function	Expenditure	Income/Savings
Sales staff	£74,000	£108,000
Technicians	£46,000	
3 rd Party Technician	Nil	£5,000
Other Costs	£10,000	
Landfill/reprocessing savings		£15,000
Total	£130,000	£128,000

3.7 Due to the current system employed to book materials in and record the quantity and types of materials sold at the shop it is difficult to break the figures down any further at this point. The facility is currently in the process of being extended, utilising a grant from Welsh Government. Part of the expansion plans include the purchase of an upgraded till which will enable the types and weights of materials sold to be recorded more accurately. This will enable a more accurate analysis of the stock and sales of the goods passing through the shop to be made and identify areas which can be improved.

4. The Future

- 4.1 As stated above the facility is currently in the process of being extended. This will enable the Authority to consider a number of new initiatives to boost income, increase the throughput of goods and the extent of the community benefit the facility provides.

New initiatives would include:-

- a) Expand the range of goods that can be recovered and sold including textiles and white goods (such as cookers/washing machines).
- b) Explore the option of internet sales.
- c) Improve pricing of goods to ensure optimum income is generated.
- d) Explore how the service could be best provided and by whom.
- e) Further explore working with charities/3rd sector organisations to ensure benefits are felt by wider community.
- f) Explore option (If run in-house) of reducing the reliance of using agency staff to run facility.

5. Financial Implications

- 5.1 There are no financial implications associated with this report.

6. Legal Implications

- 6.1 There are no legal implications associated with this report.

Background Papers: None.

Appendices: None.