metroSTOR WEBINAR

metroSTOR Webinar Summary and Transcript

Engaging your Teams in Fly-Tipping Solutions
23.04.25

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Download the Executive Summary

The downloadable executive summary covers why people fly-tip, the barriers to legitimate disposal, and includes a quick-reference chart of effective initiatives.

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Upcoming Webinar 15th May

Join our Fly-Tipping Solutions Session with Livvy Drake to explore engagement, enforcement, and proven tactics for reducing fly-tipping in housing estates.

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Engaging your Teams in Fly-Tipping Solutions
23.04.25

The webinar focused on resident fly-tipping, particularly black bag and bulky household waste. It explored behavioural causes, practical barriers, enforcement challenges and community-based solutions, drawing on trials and insights from Cambridge, Peterborough and Essex.

Key Themes

1. Behavioural Insights and Barriers:

- Many residents do not understand what constitutes fly-tipping.

- Perceptions vary: some think leaving items for others is helpful, or that garden waste benefits nature.

- Barriers include lack of knowledge, poor infrastructure (e.g. shared bins in HMOs), cultural factors, language, cost, time constraints and distrust of councils or landlords.

2. Enforcement and Infrastructure

- Personalised fine messages (e.g. using names) increased compliance.

- Traditional approaches like high fines, witness rewards and "walls of shame" had limited success and must be used cautiously.

- Improving binfrastructure (e.g. apertures, signage) and beautification (e.g. planters) helped reduce fly-tipping, although effectiveness varied by location.

- Displacement is a concern — fly-tipping may simply move elsewhere.

3. Engagement, Communication and Campaigns

- Successful engagement relies on local tailoring and community understanding.

- Tactics included door-knocking, skip days, reuse events and signage at hotspots.

- Messaging should focus on positive behaviours and make alternatives easy and accessible.

- Tools like "Oops" bin tags and Re-User widgets have proven effective.

- Visual cues (e.g. eyes, monster bins) helped change behaviour in some settings.

4. Case Studies

- **Peterborough:** Tested signage, tape, stencils, door-knocking. Notable reductions in some hotspots.

- **Essex**: Ran a countywide SCRAP campaign. Built a strong working group with 9 councils. Customised and coordinated over 100 assets. Early signs show reduced tipping in some areas (e.g. zero incidents in Basildon hotspot after signage).

5. Lessons and Tools

- Campaigns must be simple to adopt, with toolkits ready for use.

- Trialling locally is essential — what works in one area may not in another.

- Behavioural change is driven more by convenience and community norms than by financial incentives.

- AI tech (e.g. in Brentwood) is emerging as a tool for identifying and addressing fly-tipping.
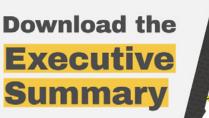
Q&A Highlights

- Quick removal of waste can reduce deterrence; delays (marked as "under investigation") may be more effective.

- Beautification alone may not work unless accompanied by other deterrents.

- Incentives are rarely effective long-term and can undermine intrinsic motivation.

- Chalk stencils are low-risk in terms of encouraging graffiti.

- Councils should focus on making the right behaviours the easy option.

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Introduction and Background
Behavioural Insights and Barriers
Enforcement and Infrastructure
Engagement, Communication and Campaigns
Q&A and Final Discussion

Introduction and Background

Livvy Drake:

Just to be clear, before we get started, this webinar is focused on resident fly tipping.

The focus is on black bag waste and household items, so bulky waste items, that residents fly-tipped. The reason that this project came about was from some work done by Bryony from RECAP, who are the marketing communications team within the Cambridge and Peterborough Council partnerships.

They wanted to look very specifically at these behaviours. They wanted to focus on residents, where they felt they might have most impact. With the project that I'm going to talk about, what they did was went to look for funding. They got funding actually from Innovate UK, because what they were wanted to do, was something around behavioural science and behaviour change; understanding what the behavioural messages for signs were, that they could deploy to be impactful.

So they managed to get funding and they came to me and said, "OK, Livvy, we want to know what signs are going to work". From my background in behavioural science, I said,

"Hang on a minute, Bryony, I think we actually need to understand what are the barriers to people doing those right behaviours, as well as what are those motivators for people fly-tipping?"

Then we want to think about what the solutions are to those now. Signs may be a part of that, but they're probably not the only thing and that is how the project came about and that's how it developed. The fly-tipping solutions package was designed specifically for enforcement officers; busy people who are out on the ground who need things that they can just refer to quickly.

For Elected Members, who often come with ideas that maybe aren't the best ones, or things that are grounded in their own kind of concerns, around residents being kept happy and for communications teams who need to be able to communicate – the solutions or the ways of approaching this and what we're trying to do is avoid people falling into the traps that other councils have already fallen into.

We wanted to learn from the mistakes of other people. The guide is research around what other councils have been doing and the way we presented this was as part of a workshop. Rather than just a guide that would live in people's, "virtual kind of bookshelf of other guides", Bryony, from the recap team, was very keen that this was something that was physical, that people got to experience and that's what we did.

So we ran a workshop with the enforcement officers, elected members and comms. teams within Cambridge and Peterborough.

As a follow on from that, we had someone from the Environment Agency there, Peter and he was talking to Essex, who were also planning a fly tipping campaign at the beginning of this year. He suggested the team there speak to us and see whether the workshop and the guide would be useful to their members and teams. So we rolled out to them in January. Natalie will talk about the work that they've been doing.

As a consequence of this guide, the team in Peterborough have been trialling out some of the methods that have been shared, so they've been:

- Using under investigation stickers and tape

- They've been using stencils

- The recycling team have been doing door knocking in social housing to address side waste.

I'll talk about more about these initiatives and their efficiency as we go through the slides.

So that's a bit around the background of how this project came about. Now I'm going to share with you the insights and the learnings. I mentioned before, we had to start with the "why, what's going on?". In order to come up with solutions, we need to come up with solutions for the problems, not just kind of educating people or explaining or telling people that they've done something wrong.

Behavioural Insights and Barriers

Livvy Drake:

When we did the literature review, we learnt that people were potentially fly-tipping because they weren't aware of what fly-tipping actually is. Many people don't know that leaving things out for their neighbours, is actually fly-tipping. Many people don't think it's problematic to be leaving things for other people to collect, so they might see a benefit in it. Equally with things like green garden waste, they may think that dumping it somewhere is good for the nature.

There are obviously those people who lack concern because they've got other things going on in their lives. Many people are not deterred by fines and with the fine increase that's happened, it really might not be effective because actually people don't think they will get caught.

Obviously there is the ease of fly tipping and this is a big challenge because it's very easy just to put things outside and it's even easier if the Council seemed to come and collect it within an hour or within a day. Why are you going to go through the effort of having to dispose of it properly?

We also wanted to understand what were the barriers to legitimate disposal and what we found out is that knowledge was a barrier. People believed that side waste will get collected, or if you leave things out, the bulky waste team come and collect things. There's often a lack of recycling collection knowledge or understanding of recycling and motivation. If people's recycling bins don't get collected because they're contaminated, people will just start to put things in other places. Also if people don't know and see their neighbours doing it, through social influences, people are going to be less inclined to take out those behaviours.

Accessibility; for people in HMOs, quite often the bins aren't suitable for the space that they live. Quite often, people in HMO flats don't have their own bins, so there's challenges with infrastructure. Furthermore, if we look at things like bulky waste in charity services, what we found was that people were unaware these services existed. People lacked the motivation to go to the HRWCs within opening times, maybe it wasn't practical because of the lifestyle they lived. The delays for collections were often off putting because people want things gone immediately and charities are often very selective, especially with new laws coming in, like the POPs law (upholstered furniture containing Persistent Organic Pollutants) and the requirement for a fire-retardant label on furniture.

With regards to accessibility, are people having difficulty making bookings? Do people have computers to make an online booking? Do they feel confident phoning up and speaking English if it's not their first language? What about those items like beds? What about HMOs that are riddled with problems? Mould... bed bugs? What's going to happen with those items?

We also looked at what the barriers were for a lower socio-economic group. These were things like transportation, language barriers, cultural issues and income. People didn't have money to invest in a bulky waste collection and they often lack the time, working long hours shift work... six days a week.

We thought about the household structure, who was living there? How they're living, HMOs, the different types of houses that were available and people being very transient, so people not being connected to the area, not feeling embedded with it or concerned about what happens. Things like Internet access are a factor. As I mentioned, to book a service you need these things. We thought about relationships with the Council; if there's a lack of trust, people may be less inclined to care or be concerned. There's also things about trust issues, so depending on people's relationships with councils where they're living, the type of housing, these are things that will be playing out and then the relationship with the landlord. Many people put the onus on the landlord to be providing them with all the information, all the infrastructure, so if the landlords aren't providing that information, people aren't going to have it.

Now we've talked about the barriers, let's move on to the solutions, because I'm sure you are all aware of those things, but it's really important when you're thinking about solutions, to be clear, what do you need to be addressing? Is it a language barrier or is it a time constraint? Is it that people are expecting their landlord to have the information, or is it that they just don't feel invested in their local community so don't want to keep the area looking nice and tidy?

Let's talk about the solutions. Again this was done through desk based research, looking at literature, looking at what resources are already out there as well as having interviews with councils and then talking through with Peterborough.

We had a kind of steering group from the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Group and we shared with them insights that we'd found. People then started implementing those so we could see what was working and what wasn't.

When I go through this now, I'm going to be sharing insights from different research projects and what has worked in the Cambridge and Peterborough area. When we put the guide together, thinking about who's going to be using it; reinforcement officers who are very busy, we've made this quick reference. This isn't the long reports that we went through. It's not something from the Fly-tipping Prevention Organisation, those things are already out there.

We've packaged it up in a way that it's quick and easy to understand, we've got a traffic light system. So you can see what's a quick and cheap initiative or something to proceed with caution. We also used behavioural science in there so that you can check things and see what kind of behavioural mechanisms are being activated.

We use the 'EAST' model; Easy, Attractive, Social and Timely. You'll see some of these icons appearing on the slides as we go through. Just to reinforce, you won't be getting these slides, but you're going to be getting access to the guide, which has got a summary guide and this has got the traffic light system, the summary of all these initiatives and the challenges.

Enforcement and Infrastructure

Livvy Drake:

We're going to start off with enforcement and one of the things that came out from the research we did was an initiative for court fines. The Behavioural Insights team trialled different text messages for fines and what they found is that just by including someone's name, there was a 33% increase in people paying fines. Fenland District Council tried this. They had 12 messages sent out and of those, nine people paid that initial fine for fly-tipping. Similarly, Durham have a littering education course. 26% of people who got caught had the option to pay the fine or do the course (in litter awareness). They found 26% of people had done it and 34% of people have paid the full amount. We haven't had anyone yet do a fly tipping education course, but something to consider.

When we're talking about enforcement, these are things to avoid or to proceed with caution. We've got fine messaging, so throughout the research, threats and fines do not reduce antisocial behaviour, so proceed with caution. Also, witness reward schemes; Wiltshire offered people money if they reported people and what they found is that the people who did report them, didn't know about the scheme.

We think that money motivates people but behavioural science says otherwise and so do the case studies.

Something else that quite a few councils had done. was a wall of shame, which is videos of the footage of people fly-tipping. They were asking people for reports. Again, this comes in the proceed with caution section, because it only really works if you've got a good following on your YouTube channel, website or on your Facebook page. If you haven't then people aren't going to see it and it won't be effective.

Those are the enforcement things, just some snippets and there are lots more in the guide.

We're going to move on to street scene infrastructure and this covers quite a few different things including bins and my favourite word; binfrastructure!

A good example of how changing the binfrastructure improved recycling and reducea contamination and fly-tipping, is by making the bins better... Making them more colourful, cleaning them, giving them reduced aperture so people can't put the wrong things in them. The example from ReLondon had really positive results. At the moment, Peterborough have been changing the bin apertures and they found that this has really helped with side waste alongside an education program. Keep Britain Tidy changed on street infrastructure and put in these bins for waste that was coming out of shops; rather than shops piling up the waste at the end of the night and everyone else piling on top of it, they had bins that then could be collected. This also achieved a reduction in waste. Another example of street scene infrastructure is target hardening, which can take on many different forms.

This is an example of it with beautification using wooden planters. Across all the research, beautification shows a reduction in fly-tipping in those areas. In Peterborough before, these beds were just wood chip and they had other areas that were just wood chip. They were beautified by putting in these colourful planters and people stopped flying them. Same space: they just changed it. It was the community that put these in. This is a way of making things more attractive and this is an effective campaign that requires investment.

One thing to be mindful of when you're thinking about beautifying your bins or changing what your bins look like, is the potential of fly-tipping and litter increasing.

Westminster Council trialled floral bins versus bins with monster's faces on them. The floral bins actually increased side waste; people were putting their bin bags where the poppies were and the monsters faces actually decreased them. This is probably something to do with eyes… we'll talk about eyes in a moment and things being more playful and fun.

Another example of how effectiveness can depend on the setting: in Greenwich they ran an initiative using babies' faces on shutters to deter antisocial behaviour. Croydon tried something similar to tackle fly-tipping, getting the community to paint murals. It worked in the specific area they focused on, but the fly-tipping was displaced elsewhere. This reinforces the need for trial and testing.

Engagement, Communication and Campaigns

Livvy Drake:

Now looking at services and events, these can be important tools to engage residents. Free skip days are a common initiative. In Richmond, they led to an 11% reduction in fly-tipping, although there were seasonal spikes. It is essential to consider when people are likely to be clearing out. In Sheffield, after an unsuccessful initial campaign, the council began door-knocking, targeting the Slovak community. They realised that this group was not accessing Facebook groups or local newspapers and therefore were not seeing announcements. Door-knocking proved to be effective in reaching them.

Cambridge held a community clean-up day which included a "take it or leave it" stall to promote reuse. They also had a separate skip for general waste and one for recycling to encourage proper sorting. In another case, Fenland District Council invited residents to witness the clearance of a large fly-tipping site in a layby. As a result, people reported feeling more likely to contact the council, having seen their commitment to action.

However, there are some caveats. Free bulky waste services may seem beneficial, but Fife Council found that while collections increased, fly-tipping persisted and was even exploited by professional fly-tippers. Sandy Anderson noted that in some cases it is small businesses that need access to HWRCs for waste disposal.

Peterborough trialled a recycling education day on its own and saw minimal turnout. However, by attending local events or setting up stalls in supermarkets in collaboration with community groups, engagement significantly improved. The lesson here: understand your audience. Recycling is likely not a top priority for inner-city, lower socio-economic groups.

Liverpool Council restructured their bulky waste page to promote reuse and recycling options first, with bulky waste collection details further down. Manchester adopted everyday language — "Need to get rid of some stuff?" — to make their messaging more accessible.

Another useful tool is the Re-User website widget. It lets users type in everyday search terms like "get rid of a sofa" and provides relevant information, including upcoming recycling days and skip availability.

Social media should emphasise that people are being caught. Many believe enforcement is rare. The Leicestershire Waste Partnership produced a suite of materials; Essex reused "SCRAP" resources from Hertfordshire; and Huntingdonshire posted on Facebook about a successful prosecution, including the offender's name. Highlighting consequences can be effective.

Direct communication such as door-knocking can be resource intensive but impactful. Peterborough has had success with this approach in social housing. In a Portsmouth trial, cards were left through doors highlighting both correct and incorrect recycling behaviour. These cards alone were as effective as reward schemes and more effective than door-knocking alone.

"Oops" tags on bins are another example. Though this example is from the US, many UK councils are adopting it. These tags inform residents of both correct and incorrect actions, reinforcing desirable behaviours. Campaigns like this require some investment but can be effective.

It is important to communicate at the point of behaviour. Hillsborough, or possibly Middlesbrough, impounded a van used for fly-tipping, rebranded it and displayed it publicly. It included messaging about prosecution and duty of care and incorporated "eyes" imagery to imply surveillance.

In Newham, Keith Britton and Heidi used fly-tipping tape and stencils, achieving a 64–67% reduction. They rotated messages and moved locations regularly to avoid message fatigue. Bristol City Council used lamp post signs following the SCRAP branding. In cul-de-sacs, this reduced fly-tipping from 7–12 incidents per month to 2–3. However, this was less effective on long streets with shops and flats, where pressures and behaviours differ.

Imagery, like eyes, has proven effective. Keep Britain Tidy found "We are watching you" messaging more impactful than warnings about fines. Avoid negative language or confusing terms. SCRAP explains fly-tipping clearly, using phrases like "bulky waste" and listing items such as fridges, mattresses and sofas.

Avoid normalising bad behaviour. Saying "1 in 10 people litter" can increase littering. Instead, highlight positive behaviour: "X number of people booked bulky waste collection this month."

That is a summary of the insights. There are more examples in the guide. A link to the website will be shared shortly, it went live today. If you have trouble accessing it due to local authority firewalls, we will provide alternate links.

If you want the full guide with all the resources, it is part of the Fly-tipping Solutions Package. You can book a call to explore whether it is suitable for your team. We are also running a session on 15th May with metroSTOR, focused on solutions for social housing estates. That link will be shared in the chat.

Bryony recommends exploring Police and Crime Commissioner funds, crime prevention grants, Tesco community clean-up funds and early engagement with elected members for budget access.

The solutions shared are not untested ideas, they are based on trials and evidence. It is crucial to test them in your own local context.

Now I will hand over to Natalie to talk about the campaign in Essex.

Natalie Carron:

Thank you. Hello everyone. I am Natalie, a Senior Circular Economy Officer at Essex County Council, working in the Environment and Climate team.

I will move through this quickly as I know we have time set aside for questions, but please do feel free to pop anything in the chat.

We have been coordinating a countywide campaign to reduce fly-tipping incidents and their impact across Essex. This aligns with our new 30-year Waste Strategy. Interestingly, fly-tipping was not originally included in the strategy, but due to its high visibility with residents and therefore with Members, it became a priority. If there are two things residents regularly complain about, it is potholes and fly-tipping.

The aims of the campaign were to raise awareness of what fly-tipping is, the impact it has and the public's duty of care, while also offering alternative disposal solutions. For a behaviour change campaign to work, the desired action must be the easiest option.

To support that, we partnered with LoveJunk, an online marketplace connecting residents with licensed and vetted waste collectors. Many of the collections are free if the items can be reused.

We brought together a working group of local councils. Essex has 12 district, borough and city councils and nine signed up to be part of the campaign. It has grown into a near-countywide effort. We held monthly meetings to keep everyone aligned, build buy-in and ensure councils felt ownership and involvement throughout the project.

We chose to use the SCRAP fly-tipping campaign developed by the Hertfordshire Waste Partnership. It had been recommended by a contact who had seen it work well in Lincolnshire. SCRAP is an off-the-shelf set of assets and messaging templates that councils can brand with their own logos and URLs. It has now been used by over 200 councils across the UK, so it is becoming a recognisable national campaign. It includes a wide variety of assets, which makes it suitable for different areas, urban or rural, with different tones of messaging and local priorities.

We also held a launch event, which Briony and Livvy kindly agreed to host. We brought together enforcement officers, councillors and communications teams from the working group, with local press present. Around 60 to 70 people attended to understand the campaign and take part in a workshop. Each council committed to an action for the campaign period, whether updating their website, installing signage in hotspot areas, or delivering localised outreach. This helped build accountability and will allow us to follow up at the end of the campaign.

The campaign runs until the end of this month. We will host a final working group meeting in May where councils will report back on what they delivered and what worked. I know Basildon, for example, put up large banners in a known hotspot and have reported zero fly-tipping there since. While it is early days and signage fatigue is a possibility, the initial results are promising and there has been no evidence of displacement.

Our key learnings so far:

The variety of SCRAP materials was both a strength and a challenge. We worked with each council to identify which messages would resonate with their residents. Some wanted stronger enforcement messages, having tried softer approaches without success. Others were just starting and opted for more educational messaging. The flexibility of the campaign allowed for this local tailoring.

One lesson: do not choose too many assets. We selected far more than we needed and then customised them for each of the nine councils. That meant over 100 individual assets had to be localised and printed, which was time-consuming and expensive. In hindsight, either limit your selection to a small number of localised assets, or use generic ones across all areas.

Engage media partners early. We ran both physical and digital campaigns. Physical assets included banners, bin stickers and posters. Digitally, we used council social media channels and also hired a media agency for a one-month paid campaign. That resulted in over five million impressions; fantastic for awareness.

However, we approached it the wrong way round. We selected the assets first, then asked the agency to use them. Ideally, we should have engaged the agency earlier and asked for their advice on which assets would work best in each area and with each audience.

Local council engagement has been critical. The regular working group meetings helped secure commitment and ownership. Enforcement officers had a voice in the process and were more likely to follow through with their campaign actions.

We also created a communications toolkit with everything councils might need: social media images, suggested captions, website copy, press releases and more. The idea was to remove barriers to participation; if everything is ready to go, councils are far more likely to take part.

This approach worked. In past campaigns where we did not provide such a comprehensive toolkit, engagement was far lower.

That is a quick overview. I may have gone on a little too long, but if anyone has questions, feel free to pop them in the chat or email me afterwards. Thank you.

Q&A and Final Discussion

Nigel Deacon:

Thank you, Natalie. That was excellent — really valuable insights. We do have a few questions to go through.

The first is about the removal of domestic fly-tipping and whether that can normalise or excuse the behaviour. Is there any research suggesting the optimum response time for clearing fly-tips?

And secondly, is a proactive or reactive approach to removal more effective in changing behaviour?

Livvy Drake:

Yes, great questions. In work done by Keep Britain Tidy, they trialled leaving waste in situ with "under investigation" tape. I believe they left it for around four to six days. In Birmingham, they found that people actually started to remove items themselves after seeing the tape.

The challenge for councils is that if you remove waste immediately, it can backfire. For example, in Essex, one of the district councils had a clearance response time of under an hour. It was so efficient that residents realised they could dump waste and it would disappear quickly, undermining any deterrent effect.

So one of the things Essex was considering was leaving waste for a few days to test the impact. The key is to make it clear that action is being taken. But this does create tension, especially with elected members, who may prefer the "keep it clean" approach. It is about trialling different strategies and seeing what works locally. In Birmingham, they also delivered flyers to homes near fly-tips, informing people about bulky waste collection. Many said they had never heard of it before. The takeaway is that a multi-pronged approach is needed — acknowledge the issue, communicate the alternatives and support the right behaviours.

Nigel Deacon:

That is very helpful. Another question: there have been several mentions of displaced fly-tipping. In the example you gave where fly-tipping was reduced by 83–100%, I believe that was with target hardening and planters. Do we know if there was displacement in that case?

Livvy Drake:

That figure came from a set of different initiatives funded by the Fly-tipping Prevention Group. Planters and target hardening were included, but the reduction percentages came from multiple examples, not a single site. So in short, I am not sure. We would need to check if displacement occurred in those specific cases.

Nigel Deacon:

Understood, thank you.

Sandy has just confirmed that fly-tipping increased by 11% after free collections were introduced, which is useful to know. Another question: are there any examples where incentives for tenants, such as rewards for recycling, have actually worked?

Livvy Drake:

From what I have heard from colleagues who have trialled recycling incentive schemes, the results have been underwhelming. In most cases, they did not continue the schemes. That said, I know companies like Greenredeem may have examples where it has worked, so it is worth checking their data directly. But behavioural science consistently shows that once a financial incentive ends, the behaviour often stops. Incentives can also undermine intrinsic motivation. If people are recycling just for a reward, they are less likely to continue when the reward is removed.

Before considering an incentive, ask: what is causing the behaviour in the first place? Are people not recycling because of cost, inconvenience, housing type, lack of social norm, or a need for education or support? Do not assume that giving people money will fix it. Often, convenience is more powerful than financial incentives.

Nigel Deacon:

Absolutely. That is a really useful clarification. Caleb has shared some great examples from Middlesbrough, thank you for that. One final question before we run out of time. There was a query about the chalk-based stencil messaging. Does this risk encouraging graffiti? Or has there been evidence of that?

Livvy Drake:

That is probably one for Kelly and the team in Newham to answer directly. But since it is chalk-based, the markings wash away quickly, so it is very different from permanent graffiti.

Nigel Deacon:

Good to know. Just a final comment, Emma shared that they beautified a flower bed that had been a fly-tipping hotspot, but unfortunately it was not effective. The rubbish continued and the plants were flattened.

Livvy Drake:

Yes, that example highlights the importance of understanding the root cause. Beautification is only one part of target hardening. You might need to physically block access or change the layout to stop tipping. Also think about who is doing it and why. If it is young people with no connection to the area, or if it is considered "cool," the motivations are different again.

Nigel Deacon:

That is a great point and perhaps even something as simple as a fence or raised planter might help protect a beautified space from damage. We also had a question about AI cameras for identifying fly-tipping. Have you come across those, Natalie or Livvy?

Natalie Carron:

Yes, not directly used by us, but we have been running knowledge-sharing sessions as part of this campaign. Brentwood Council uses AI-based technology from a private company to monitor fly-tipping and general littering. If you are interested, feel free to email me. I can connect you with Brentwood and the supplier, they gave a very helpful presentation.

Nigel Deacon:

That would be great. If you can drop it in the chat, that would benefit everyone. Thank you. We are just about out of time. A big thank you to Livvy, Natalie and everyone who has contributed today. There has been so much valuable insight.

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Upcoming Webinar 15th May

Join our Fly-Tipping Solutions Session with Livvy Drake to explore engagement, enforcement, and proven tactics for reducing fly-tipping in housing estates.

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