

Title of Report	Enforcement Service-Annual Performance Report 2025/26
For Consideration By	Corporate Committee
Meeting Date	2 June 2026
Classification	Open
Ward(s) Affected	All
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1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report sets out the annual performance report across the enforcement remit for the 2025/26 financial year.
- 1.2. Corporate Committee has requested annual reports on the development of the Council's response to enforcement.
- 1.3. The report sets out the key areas relating to enforcement, the management arrangements and resources that have been allocated for this work by the local authority and the key targets.
- 1.4. In fulfilling its duties, the service provides support to individuals, communities and businesses in the borough.
- 1.5. Enforcement in Hackney continues to incorporate an integrated approach, including environmental enforcement, which looks at issues including Highway obstructions, littering and fly tipping, so that the most appropriate action (in accordance with relevant legislation) can be taken based upon the circumstances of the particular case.
- 1.6. Officers also undertake a wide range of enforcement investigations relating to anti-social behaviour (ASB) with partners including Hackney Housing, Police and Housing Associations. This provides greater resilience and ability for specialists to collaborate and for cases to be prioritised using all of the powers available in the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. This includes Closure Notices and Orders, Community Protection Warnings and Notices and Injunctions where necessary.

- 1.7. The service is also responsible for the investigation of residential noise service requests and providing the out of hours noise service. This is not included in this report as it was reported to the Corporate Committee in March 2026.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1. There are no recommendations set out in this report, it is for informative purposes only. The Corporate Committee can note the annual performance report for the service.

3. Reason(s) for decision

- 3.1. This report, which is for noting, adheres to the requirement previously agreed by the Regulatory Committee to report annually on Enforcement activities.

4. Background

Policy Context

- 4.1. The Enforcement Service is part of the Community Safety, Enforcement and Business Regulation Service and this report details the scope and activities of the service and provides detail on the performance of the service for 2025/26.
- 4.2. The Service is split into two Teams, North and South, each headed by an Enforcement Manager. Each Team comprises six ward based Principal Officers (non- uniformed), two Technical Support Investigation Officers and 19 uniformed Enforcement Officers. The uniformed Enforcement Team is split into four units, each headed by an Enforcement Team Leader.
- 4.3. The ward based Principal Officers act as single points of contact for their ward areas and deal with a variety of complex cases and casework including eliminating through enforcement activity ingrained ASB, repeated larger scale fly tipping activity and complex domestic noise complaints. Most of this type of complex activity will be delivered in close co-operation with a variety of other services namely the Police, Community Safety, Hackney Housing, Housing Associations, Environmental Protection and Adult and Child Safeguarding. Principal Officers are Ward based and act as single points of contact for their Ward areas.
- 4.4. The Officers also work out of regular service hours on a rota basis covering Licensing and borough wide matters concerning either reactive or proactive issues as above, but also including unlicensed street trading operations through concerted action with other agencies and parts of the Council.
- 4.5. The uniformed service focuses on a risk based approach to that imposed by legislation and by its own resources. The main objective of the service is to provide a highly visible protective and proactive service that can be deployed easily and quickly according to need. Naturally this is constrained by law on employment and particularly, on health and safety. For example, it cannot respond directly to those activities concerning crime more usually dealt with

by the Police e.g. stabbings, robbery, drug use/dealing etc, although it may have a supportive role.

4.6. The uniformed Enforcement Officers are tasked on a fortnightly basis and are a vital component in ensuring that the service is addressing problems and concerns that residents and other departments (such as Housing ASB) are experiencing. These Tasking meetings determine the following:

- Coordination and deployment of staff using an evidence based approach to provide targeted action and patrols based on weekly/ ongoing analysis of intelligence and data (service wide). This includes planning for upcoming events, and seasonal peaks of activity that require action on a cyclic basis (e.g. Summer peaks, Christmas, Bank Holidays, Wireless, religious festivals, pre-planned events in Parks etc).
- Deployments to prevent violence associated with gangs and to support young people. This includes preventative interventions to reduce robbery and knife crime such as phone marking, weapons sweeps and intelligence collation and analysis.
- Highlight emerging patterns and trends, and plan targeted early intervention and activities.
- Provide staff briefing: to include issues of concern that they need to be aware of (officer safety, missing persons, suspect premises, suspect vehicles, suspect people etc.), and to request additional information and data to fill information gaps.
- Enable a joined up and efficient use of service provision in Hackney (From Enforcement Officer patrols to licensed premises, business regulation enquiries and checks, plus other enforcement functions), and task Officers dependent upon need and demand.
- Provide a transparent and auditable decision making process that will stand up to scrutiny and justify how and why decisions have been reached. Particularly relevant in this respect is where action is not possible or evidence is insufficient, and that alternative solutions or referrals have been considered.
- Provide a full list of all action/tasking's completed and action taken to resolve issues.

4.7. In addition, a Partnership Tasking meeting takes place on a two monthly basis involving key partners and stakeholders and is linked closely with the Police tasking process. The Intelligence Hub raises issues with the Police (as a by-product of the fortnightly tasking process). Any strategic requests from Police are currently either discussed at the fortnightly tasking process (generally regarding requests for the service area e.g. CCTV & Enforcement Officers), or discussed at Partnership Monthly Tasking if a multi-agency problem solving approach is better suited.

4.8. The Partnership Tasking meeting has developed from a need to improve joined-up working practices across a broad range of Council departments, organisations and agencies. Its purpose is to effectively tackle, control and reduce crime and ASB related problems; it is recognised that tackling

problems together is a more effective approach to crime prevention and enforcement and has a broad two fold purpose:

- 1) Tasking is focused on a discussion around analysis, crime trends and hotspots that identify problem locations and associated issues. Where relevant and appropriate, partners are asked to undertake specific actions to help resolve current problems. Enforcement Officers are frequently tasked to undertake patrols and enforce Fixed Penalty Notices at specifically defined hours and locations. The actions are relevant to the identified problem, and allotted to the relevant partner(s) only. A lead member is identified to co-ordinate and collate the response in a given time period; this usually consists of an initial response after two weeks, but some of the more complex or ongoing issues will require a longer period of resolution.
- 2) Development of problem solving more generally and a forum for partners to bring forward specific problems that require a partnership focused resolution. Some of the problems tackled under this umbrella have originated from Councillor Enquiries and complaints. As above a lead partner co-ordinates action and is responsible for the development of more detailed action plans and responds back to the group.

- 4.9. The Service is also expected to support some of its provision through its own enforcement activities in preventing and tackling ASB, Highways obstructions, waste and other nuisance type issues that occur on the Borough's public spaces and streets. This is usually determined as a tool for behaviour change, where they can have considerable impact on the casual disposal of litter on the Boroughs streets.
- 4.10. The Enforcement Officer interactions will usually be for one-off offences and are dealt with at the time of the offence. More complex and ingrained activity is passed to the relevant ward based Principal Officer. The Enforcement Officers are also tasked on a daily and weekly basis to prevent and investigate instances of nuisance and ASB on the Borough's streets and Estates. One of the key indicators on this is the administration of Fixed Penalty Notices and other types of enforcement tools such as formal cautions and prosecutions. Insert text here.
- 4.11. Given the above, both elements of the service work through a close proactive and reactive intelligence based tasking processes, which are continually adjusted to ensure that resources are directed and managed to the best most efficient effect. Consequently they work very closely with the Intelligence Hub and the other statutory services in and throughout the Council.
- 4.12. **Highway Obstructions:** The A-board policy which was implemented in 2013/14 is continuously being enforced by Enforcement Officers. There are high levels of compliance with the policy once businesses become aware of

the Council's approach to dealing with A-boards. The Team also receives referrals from members of the public where they have also seen A-boards, as they are aware of this offence due to the publicity and information being published about A-boards. Officers also deal with a wide range of other highway obstructions including skips and building materials, overhanging vegetation and unauthorised structures/encampments.

- 4.13. Transport for London (TFL) is responsible for the red route areas throughout Hackney and have uniformed Officers who take action where required in line with their policy, which mirrors the process we currently have in place in Hackney. We also have a good working relationship, where cases referred or identified by Hackney are actioned and feedback provided. Officers have continued to work with TFL which has agreed that Hackney Enforcement Officers can undertake enforcement action including the issuing of FPNs on red routes.
- 4.14. **Waste:** Officers continue to take appropriate enforcement action regarding unregulated waste on estates to deliver behaviour change from residents so that the local environment would benefit from improved compliance with waste management processes. Where ongoing non compliance is identified, appropriate environmental enforcement is undertaken for both residents and businesses.
- 4.15. In dealing with residents, Officers take account of the Council's Enforcement Policy which was approved by Cabinet in January 2019, the Enforcement Concordat and the Regulators Code and have regard to Crown Prosecution guidelines and Equality impact issues. It should be noted that an FPN can be issued for a first offence depending on the circumstances.
- 4.16. **ASB:** Enforcement and Principal Enforcement Officers have responsibility of dealing with ASB and related issues within their nominated wards. They intimately know their wards and will be aware of all issues. They attend relevant Forums and Panel meetings in their wards where they will meet and get to understand the concerns of local residents alongside the Police and other relevant staff in Housing, Parks and other services. They will also know and communicate regularly with their Police SNT Officers and Sergeants in their ward clusters. In association with Police services and other sections they will carry out routine enforcement action which can include for example obtaining entry warrants, service of Community Protection Warning Notices, Community Protection Notices and applying for Closure Orders under the provisions of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 at the Magistrates' Court.
- 4.17. **Pirate Radio Stations:** Principal Enforcement Officers also deal with the removal of illegal pirate radio stations in conjunction with Ofcom, as not only do pirate stations interfere with vital radio communications used by the emergency services, aircraft systems, they can have an impact on the lives of our residents affecting their television or radio signals. The persons responsible for these systems frequently cause damage to property when siting equipment, which can have an impact on residents. On many occasions as they are unregulated they can be found to be broadcasting

homophobic or other hate speech material. Officers arrange to have aerials, wood, metal work, cabling and transmitters removed where possible.

- 4.18. **Night Time Economy:** Hackney Enforcement Officers patrol the Shoreditch NTE during the night time economy hours. Officers have powers under the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, Environmental Protection Act 1990, London Local Authority Act 1990 to issue on the spot Community Protection Notices and FPNs to individual behaviour that may cause a detrimental effect on the local environment and the quality of life. When appropriate, Enforcement Officers can use these enforcement tools for environmental and anti-social behaviour offences such as illegal street trading, urinating, noise nuisance, dumping of waste inappropriately, littering, highway obstructions, drinking in public, etc, to remedy the nuisance caused to residents.
- 4.19. In addition we have a very detailed Community Safety NTE Partnership action plan that covers crime and ASB reduction, taking an approach that focuses on designing out crime, increased use of CCTV (£1.1 million of investment) and enforcement associated with high risk licensed premises. It is a joint delivery plan, and involves participation from various stakeholders across the Community Safety Partnership. It is an evidence based plan, based on the evidence and recommendations from the last strategic assessment. The coordination of the delivery of the action plan together with resource deployment is achieved through our weekly NTE tasking meeting attended by key internal stakeholders and the police. We have also introduced the concept of street briefings in real time to ensure that the Police, local authority and licensed premises are working closely together to reduce ASB in the NTE.
- 4.20 The Late Night Levy (LNL) introduced in 2017 provides extra funding to deal with Crime, ASB and nuisance in the night time economy. This was introduced in respect of Licensed Premises that open between 00.01 and 06.00. This enables the Council to charge a levy to persons who are licensed to sell alcohol late at night as a means of raising a contribution towards the cost of services and activities which:
- reduce or prevent crime and disorder,
 - promote public safety,
 - reduce or prevent public nuisance.
- 4.21 There is a commitment to use 70% of the net revenue to contribute towards providing additional police patrols across the borough but focused mostly in Shoreditch. Income from the levy also funds the following:
- additional CCTV in hotspot areas.
 - a radio scheme for licensed premises to better link them with police and CCTV services.
 - joint patrols and operations by police and Council officers including enforcement officers, so there's maximum coverage of the borough and best use of resources.
 - public awareness campaigns, best practice resources and monthly training sessions for licensees.

- Hackney Nights Portal and venue accreditation scheme.

4.22 A very substantial portion of the late night levy funds Police Officers and the Council committed £195,000 of Late Night Levy funding to the Police in 2025/26 towards policing the night time economy with the majority of this being spent in Shoreditch.

4.23 There is an NTE Action Plan that outlines the partnership objectives to manage, prevent and reduce crime in the Night Time Economy. It is a joint delivery plan and involves participation from various stakeholders across the Community Safety Partnership. It is an evidence-based plan, based on the evidence and recommendations from the last strategic assessment. The plan itself comprises eight sections:

1. Patrols and operational activity: This focuses on weekly high visibility and other patrols (some plain clothes) by enforcement officers, police, and CCTV at the key NTE hotspot locations (currently Shoreditch, Dalston, and to a lesser extent Broadway Market and Hackney Central). It also covers investigation and response to commercial noise complaints and waste/street cleansing activity.
2. Drugs and Alcohol: This section focuses on the understanding of the drug markets in the NTE, strategies for tackling certain types of drugs including psychoactive substances, the alcohol strategy (public health), and the PSPO (ASB associated drinking in public places).
3. Business/Licensing Activities: This section focuses predominantly on licensed premises, and includes engagement, awareness-raising, and relevant enforcement against licence breaches. It also includes designing out crime and working with licensees on better management of NTE locations to improve safety, prevent/reduce criminal opportunities, and ASB. It also includes the Hackney Nights Portal Accreditation Scheme and Pub Watch.
4. Repeat Victims and Offenders: This section focuses on building up intelligence that will support victims of crime to reduce harm, increase their safety, and reduce future risk and harm. It is also focused on repeat offenders (drug supply, violence, theft) where associated predominantly with NTE areas or venues.
5. Violence Against Women and Girls (including Sexual Assaults): This section is cross referenced to objectives in the Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy and includes the Women's Safety Charter.
6. Public Realm/Planning: This section focuses on the built environment and the impact this has on NTE crime/ASB. It incorporates S17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, and also takes design and layout (physical environment and of venues) into consideration. It ensures that the Community Safety Partnership Plan is also taken into consideration for any planning decisions in affected areas.

6. Analysis, Intelligence Requirement and Performance Monitoring. This section ensures that the plan is on track, and that changing patterns in crime /ASB are taken into consideration and to help ensure gaps in knowledge are filled.
7. Information Sharing: This is to ensure the legal basis of sharing data (often without consent) for the purpose of preventing/detecting crime and ASB, and also working with businesses and sharing information under Common Law.

The current themes of the Action Plan are:

- Enforcement, Proactive Patrols, and Engagement with Licensed Premises - Temporary Events Notices, Licence Reviews, Hackney Nights Accreditation, Licensing Officers Enforcement Group , Commercial Noise.
- Drug Market Overview - including repeat perpetrators.
- Public Place Violence Against Women and Girls (including Rape and Sexual Assault). This includes the Welfare and Vulnerability Engagement (WAVE) training and all of the other awareness raising and educational activities of Hackney Nights, welfare area and includes any known repeat offenders.
- Responsible/Safe Drinking which is linked to the Public Health alcohol strategy and also in relation to the planning regime and area regeneration plans to create safe places and design out crime.

4.24 In addition to the NTE Action Plan, the Intelligence Hub is now producing a weekly update which is shared with partners based on the NTE feedback from the Police, and combining it with any NTE commercial noise reports, crime and ASB reports, and Enforcement Officer's reports, which will help services to focus attention where ongoing issues are identified and addressed. Weekly commercial noise analysis identifies all premises where noise has been reported, including repeat locations and the nature of the noise. This analysis informs the weekly Night Time Economy (NTE) Tasking meeting where key stakeholders, including the Environmental Protection Team, are tasked to intervene to reduce the commercial noise at the premises.

Residents are kept well informed of our activities through regular contact made by our Environmental Protection Team. Interventions include personal visits to the premises through to licensing reviews. The Enforcement Team also utilises the analysis to undertake spot checks at the premises to collate evidence of transgressions. An audit trail of the interventions are retained to ensure that feedback can be provided to the community-led Town Centre Meeting and to inform an escalation of enforcement measures should the problem persist. The process has resulted in very positive feedback being received from local community members at the Town Centre Meeting.

4.25 Public Spaces Protection Orders (PSPO): A PSPO was originally

approved by Cabinet on 29th April 2019 under section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 and the prohibitions and requirements in the specific area of Wick Woodland outlined in this report, for an initial period of three years. This was necessary as Council and Kings Park Police Safer Neighbourhood Team had received numerous complaints about noise, littering and other antisocial behaviour (ASB) taking place in Wick Woodland by Hackney Marshes. These include large anti-social parties that cause significant noise disturbance in the local area, as well as significant environmental and wildlife damage. Complaints were received initially in 2014 and continued until the PSPO was approved.

- 4.26 While the PSPO has been successful to deal with behaviours complained of, these activities then moved to the adjoining Hackney Marshes and the Council successfully applied to the High Court for an injunction in June 2020 to address this. The PSPO expired in April 2022 and a consultation exercise was undertaken in relation to a revised PSPO being approved and extending it to cover Hackney Marshes, Millfields Park, Mabley Green Daubeney Fields and other areas and following the consultation exercise this was approved by Cabinet on 21st November 2022. The revised PSPO was again approved by Cabinet on 24th November 2025 for a further three years.
- 4.27 On 17th March 2021 Cabinet approved the making of a Public Spaces Protection Order in relation to dog control under Section 59 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 and the prohibitions and requirements in the proposed Order in this report for a period of three years following a consultation exercise which took place in 2020.
- 4.28 A consultation exercise was undertaken, in relation to renewing and amending the PSPO, between August and 15th December 2023 and a revised and amended PSPO was approved by Cabinet on 26th February 2024.
- 4.29 The PSPO makes it an offence not to clean up after a dog in a public place, to prevent dogs being exercised in specific areas including children play areas, sports courts, multi-use games areas and marked pitches. Dogs are also required to be kept on a lead on roads, churchyards, communal areas on Estates etc and an authorised Officer can require a person to put a dog on a lead where the dog is not under the appropriate control of their owner, or where they are causing damage or acting aggressively. The PSPO also restricts the number of dogs that can be walked by any one person to six. At the consultation this was proposed to be set four, but following the feedback received during the consultations, particularly in relation to the impact this would have on professional dog walkers the majority of whom are small businesses, it was recommended that the number be increased to six. A link to the PSPO can be found on the Council website at <https://hackney.gov.uk/dog-control-orders> .
- 4.30 Council Community Safety and Enforcement Officers have an existing record of responding to concerns about dog fouling and other dog nuisance issues. Appropriate enforcement action will be taken in accordance with our Enforcement Policy, largely this will be by education and encouragement, though formal action will be taken when required.

4.31 In relation to alcohol control in a public place, on 30th September 2024 Cabinet approved the renewal of a Borough wide PSPO in relation to the control of anti-social behaviour associated with the consumption of alcohol in public places in Hackney. A consultation exercise was undertaken between 5th July and 15th August 2024 to gauge support on having a PSPO in place, It asked whether residents were concerned about ASB associated with street drinking, the type of behaviour that had been witnessed, whether/and how often they had witnessed this behaviour. A link to the PSPO can be found at <https://www.hackney.gov.uk/community-safety-and-environment/community-safety-and-crime-prevention/community-safety-and-enforcement/#toc-public-spaces-protection-orders> .

4.32 **Parks and Open Spaces:** Following the ban of all barbeques in the Parks and open public spaces in the Borough in 2019, and the need to apply for a High Court Injunction in June 2020 following unprecedented levels of anti-social behaviour due to barbecues returning, drug use, extremely heavy use of London Fields Park and Hackney Marshes at levels not experienced previously, issues including littering, noise/sound systems, public urination and defecation, social gatherings/drinking, vandalism and verbal abuse/harassment/intimidation of staff are matter which Enforcement Offices undertake patrols in parks and Open Spaces for which additional funding was provided for in the summer. The enforcement activity undertaken in Parks and Open Spaces in the summer of 2025 is detailed in Table 1 below.

Table 1 -Enforcement Activity in Parks and Open Spaces

Category	Total
Littering FPN	117
Urinating FPN	68
Street Trading FPN	6
Highways FPN	62
ASBW	17
Persons prevented from urinating over the week	2
Groups directed to turn off amplified music	10
Bbqs prevented from being lit	3

Aggressive beggars targeting park users directed to leave the park	11
Persons directed to collect litter	1
Referral - MPS	3

- 4.33 Recruitment of suitably qualified and experienced Officers is a significant challenge especially during the summer months. It is important therefore, that however the Council proceeds in relation to enforcement in Parks and Green Spaces, it takes into account the views of everyone and builds a narrative based on robust principles of what is and is not acceptable behaviour in our Parks and wider public realm.

Equality, inclusion, diversity and belonging (including statutory equality impact assessment)

- 4.34 In undertaking any enforcement, Officers are required to comply with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty set out in the Equality Act 2010.

- 4.35 The equality duty was developed in order to harmonise the equality duties and to extend it across the protected characteristics. It consists of a general equality duty, supported by specific duties which are imposed by secondary legislation. In summary, those subject to the equality duty must, in the exercise of their functions, have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act.
- Advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.
- Foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Sustainability and climate change

- 4.36 N/A

Consultation/engagement

- 4.37 N/A

Risk assessment

- 4.38 Enforcement Officers will take actions that contribute to achieving corporate priorities and desired outcomes. Without these being agreed, (that being clearly stated priorities), the service will be at risk of not effectively focussing its work and efficiently directing limited resources.

- 4.39 **Rate of growth** – Business and household growth in the borough has been significant and will continue. Keeping up with this rate of growth is a

particular challenge for the service within its current resource provision, especially relating to waste management and sustaining local environmental quality. This includes controlling the environmental impacts from businesses such as litter and waste throughout their operating hours and managing appropriate commercial and household waste enforcement.

- 4.40 Officers and Partners are managing this through measures including more night time weekend activities, improving behaviour of patrons, undertaking proactive patrols in relation to the Night Time Economy, highway obstructions such as A Boards, and ensuring businesses and households have correct arrangements for the waste containment and disposal/recycling.
- 4.41 **Administering the enforcement process** – Mobile ICT working solutions and business intelligence software are currently being managed through ICT delivery programmes. These provide Council services with new technology that assists in ensuring efficiency and effectiveness of delivery. Enforcement is part of this programme particularly in relation to the service of Fixed Penalty Notices(FPNs).
- 4.41 The service is looking to implement a different system for issuing FPNs from January 2027.
- 4.42 **Resource deployment-** Pressure to provide a visible presence on street impacts upon the resources available for high priority case progression/investigation, sustainable problem solving and behaviour change initiatives. Getting the balance right between these is critical for the Council moving forward and the joint working approach currently being developed supports this. Communications both Borough-wide and locally need to be further utilised alongside physical resources so that together they are directed in a way that maximises the feel of “Presence” whilst ensuring a keen focus on cost and effectiveness. Enforcement currently benefits from good corporate communications support.
- 4.43 Public space ASB such as drug use in Parks and other open spaces, begging, drunkenness, urination in public etc is a priority for the service and has placed increased demand on the service particularly at a time when there is considerable pressure on partner agencies with whom the service works with in dealing with these issues such as the Metropolitan Police Service.
- 4.44 Other priorities for the service include issues associated with the Night Time Economy which is the biggest market economy in the borough, and as already outlined, has a high impact on crime particularly violence, theft, hate crime, sexual offences, drug use/supply which has also increased demand on the service.
- 4.45 Nuisance neighbours and domestic noise are still the greatest source of ASB reported to the service. Staffing the out of hours service requires 3.19 FTE Enforcement Officers in addition to Environmental Protection Officers on duty, and impacts the capability of the service early in the week as these staff will be on rest days following their weekend duties.

4.46 Environmental enforcement continues to be a priority for the service. A significant number of formal notices have been served in relation to this area of work, being Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs). 1677 FPNs were issued in 2025/26 compared to 1204 in 2024/25 and 3304 in 2023/24. The significant reduction from 2024/25 onwards is explained by excluding FPNs issued by other services, a significant reduction in footfall in the NTE and a reduction in FPNS for illegal street trading as the sale of Nitrous Oxide is now a criminal offence. It also needs to be acknowledged that Officers are undertaking a broader range of duties ranging from environmental enforcement to out of hours noise, NTE visits, tasking duties and reassurance patrols compared to previous years when Officers were only undertaking environmental enforcement duties. The approval by Cabinet in January 2019 of a revised Enforcement Policy has also assisted in the decision making process in relation to the enforcement action taken regarding a particular issue.

Table 2 - FPNs issued 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26

Act	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26
Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003, amended by Section 28 of Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2003	13	11	2
Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	2	12	6
Environmental Protection Act 1990	1502	1028	961
Highways Act 1980	1390	770	667
London Local Authorities Act 1990	368	58	35
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	29	18	6
Grand Total	3304	1204	1677
Row Labels	FY2023/24	FY2024/25	FY2025/26
Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003, amended by Section 28 of Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2003	13	11	2
Anti Social Behaviour Act 2003, amended by Section 28 of Cleaner Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2003 Various	5	4	1
Various Graffiti/Fly posting	8	7	1
Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	2	12	6
Section 48 - Breach of CPN	0	6	6
Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and	0	2	0

Policing Act 2014 (Section 67) Dog Control - Failing to remove dog faeces			
Anti Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 Section 67	1	4	0
Section 67 Hackney Wick Woodland Public Space Protection Order	1	0	0
Environmental Protection Act 1990	1502	1028	961
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 33ZA) Waste Deposit - Fly Tipping			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 33ZA) Waste Disposal - Fly Tipping			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 46) Duty of Care - Household Waste			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 47) Duty of Care - Commercial/Industrial			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 87) Littering			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 87) Littering from Vehicle			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 (Section 87) Urination			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Schedule 3A Section 1(5)			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 33(1)(a)	2	17	
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 34(6)	1		
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 46	2	1	
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 47	1	1	
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 47(6)			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 80(4)			
Environmental Protection Act 1990 Section 87	460	1009	394
Schedule 3A Section 1(5) Unauthorised distribution of literature on designated land			

Section 33(1)(a) Waste Deposit - Fly Tipping	32		8
Section 34(6) Person has failed to comply with a duty to furnish documents to that authority imposed under regulations made at any time under section 34(5)	366		
Section 46 Duty of Care - Household Waste	1		2
Section 47 Duty of Care - Commercial/Industrial	25		1
Section 47(6) Waste receptacles-commercial and industrial waste only	36		1
Section 80(4) Contravention or failure to comply with requirement or prohibition by abatement notice (Residential)			
Section 87 Littering	246	-	555
Section 87 Littering from Vehicle	1	-	
Section 87 Urination	329	-	
Highways Act 1980	1390	770	667
Highways Act 1980 Section 137(1)	29		
Highways Act 1980 Section 138	1		
Highways Act 1980 Section 139(3)	2		
Highways Act 1980 Section 139(4)	2		
Highways Act 1980 Section 139(4)(d)	2		
Highways Act 1980 Section 140(3)			
Highways Act 1980 Section 148(a)	6		
Highways Act 1980 Section 148(b)	1		
Highways Act 1980 Section 148(c)	31		
Highways Act 1980 Section 148(d)			
Highways Act 1980 Section 161(1)	4		
Highways Act 1980 Section 169(5)	47		
Section 137(1) Wilful obstruction of highway	731	508	549
Section 137(1) Wilful obstruction of highway			
Section 138 Erecting a building, fence or hedge on highway	10	8	
Section 139(3) Depositing builder's skip on highway without permission	50	6	
Section 139(4) Failure to secure lighting or other marking of	56		4

building's skip			
Section 139(4) Failure to secure marking of builder's skip with name and address	9	8	3
Section 139(4) Failure to secure removal of builder's skip	31		
Section 139(4)(d) Failure to comply with conditions of permission	74	3	13
Section 140(3) Failure to remove or reposition builder's skip			
Section 141(3) Failure to comply with notice requiring removal of tree or shrub			
Section 148(a) Depositing material etc. on a made up carriageway	8	10	11
Section 148(b) Depositing material etc. within 15 feet from centre of made up carriageway			
Section 148(c) Depositing anything on highway to the interruption of user	152	113	50
Section 148(d) Pitching of booths, stalls or stands or encampment on highway			
Section 151(3) Failure to comply with notice requiring works to prevent soil or refuse escaping onto street or into sewer	9		1
Section 153(5) Failure to comply with notice requiring alteration of door, gate or bar opening outwards onto street		1	
Section 161(1) Depositing things on highway which cause injury or danger	49	12	9
Section 169(5) Erecting scaffolding or other structure without licence failing to comply with terms of licence or perform duty under subsection (4)	86	29	21
London Local Authorities Act 1990	368	58	35
London Local Authorities Act 1990 Section 34(1)	1	5	1
London Local Authorities Act 1990 Section 34(3)	6	2	

London Local Authorities Act 1990 Section 34(4)	1	3	1
London Local Authorities Act 1990 Section 38(1)	38	46	2
Section 34(1) Contravention of condition of street trading licence or temporary licence	65	1	6
Section 34(3) Resisting or obstructing authorised officer	5	1	1
Section 34(4) Failure to produce street trading licence on demand			
Section 38(1) Illegal Street Trading	252		24
Town and Country Planning Act 1990	29	18	6
Section 244(3) Displaying advertisement in contravention of regulations (flyposting)	28	18	6
Town and Country Planning Act 1990 Section 244(3)	1		
Grand Total	3304	1204	1677

Table 3 - FPN income 2023/24, 2024/25 and 2025/26

Year	FPN income
2023/24	£181,109
2024/25	£225,957
2025/26	£ 175,000

- 4.47 Officers use all of the powers available to them to address ASB, specifically the use of Community Protection Warnings/Notices, Closure Notices/Orders and Criminal Behaviour Orders which became available to local authorities through the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 when dealing with ASB investigations.
- 4.48 A Community Protection Notice (CPN) can be issued against a perpetrator of persistent antisocial behaviour. Failure to comply can lead to a fixed penalty notice, remedial action or a court order. A person issued with a CPN can appeal to a Magistrates' Court within 21 days of service of the notice. There is no restriction on the type of behaviour a CPN can deal with. Before issuing a CPN, the Council will issue a written warning to the perpetrator setting out that if the antisocial behaviour persists a CPN will be issued. The amount of time allowed between the written warning and the issuing of the CPN is to be determined on a case-by-case basis. In some cases it could be minutes, for example when someone persists with playing loud music in a park. For

example, if a dog was frequently entering a neighbour's garden through a broken fence, the owner could be issued with a CPN requiring s/he fixes the fence and, if appropriate, require that the owner and dog attended dog behaviour training classes.

4.49 The 2014 Act also gave the Council and the Police new closure powers to close premises for the purpose of dealing with, or preventing, public nuisance and disorder. This power consolidated and simplified previously available provisions relating to closure of premises, which were repealed.

4.50 A Closure Notice prohibits access to the premises for the period specified in the notice to close premises which are causing antisocial behaviour, if there is reasonable belief that there is, or is likely to be:

- a nuisance to members of the public, or
- disorder relating to the premises and in its vicinity.

4.51 In addition, the notice must be necessary to prevent occurrence or reoccurrence of the nuisance or disorder. A notice is valid for a maximum of 48 hours and it can be cancelled or varied. In order to be confirmed as a Closure Order, the Council or the Police must apply to the Magistrates' Court.

4.52 A Closure Order can prohibit access to the premises, or part of them:

- at all times, or at specified times only,
- by everyone (including the occupier and other residents), or by specified persons only.

4.53 A Closure Order can be made for a maximum of three months. However, the Council or Police can apply, before expiry of the original term, for an extension up to a (overall) maximum of six months.

Table 4 Overall Formal Enforcement Activity (3 year comparison)

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026
Fixed Penalty Notices	3304	1204	1677
Anti-Social Behaviour Warnings	504	132	200
Community Protection Warnings	62	43	43

Community Protection Notices	11	11	7
Noise Abatement Notices	20	18	10
Injunctions	12	5	4
Prosecutions & Formal Cautions	21	5	5
Closure Orders	13	11	7

5. Financial implications

- 5.1. This report seeks the Corporate Committee to note the annual performance of enforcement service for the 2025/26 financial year.
- 5.2. The report is retrospective and has no immediate financial implications.
- 5.3. The cost of the enforcement service is met from the revenue budgets in Community Safety, Enforcement and Business Regulation.

Financial Implications prepared on behalf of the Group Director Finance & Corporate Resources by: Avril Smith, Service Accountant, avril.smith@hackney.gov.uk , 13 May 2026

6. HR/OD implications

- 6.1. There are no HR OD implications stemming from this report.

HR/OD implications prepared on behalf of the Director of HR/OD by: Steve Swain, HR OD Business Partner, 13 May 2026

7. Legal implications

- 7.1. The content of this report is for informative purposes, and advises on the annual performance across the enforcement remit for the 2024/254 financial year.
- 7.2. There are no legal implications arising from this report.

Legal implications prepared on behalf of the Director of Legal, Democratic & Electoral Services by: Jo Sterakides, Team Leader, People, 18th May 2026

