

<b>Title of Report</b>	<b>ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT OF THE NOISE SERVICE 2023</b>
<b>For Consideration By</b>	Corporate Committee
<b>Meeting Date</b>	13th March 2024
<b>Classification</b>	Open
<b>Ward(s) Affected</b>	All
<b><u>Group Director</u></b>	Rickardo Hyatt

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1. This report sets out the annual performance report in relation to noise nuisance for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January-31<sup>st</sup> December 2023.
- 1.2. The Corporate Committee has requested annual reports on how the Council responds to noise nuisance.
- 1.3. Noise nuisance in Hackney continues to receive an approach that looks at statutory noise nuisance and noise arising from anti-social behaviour together, so that the most appropriate action can be taken based upon the individual circumstances of the case. The service area brings together a range of enforcement services, providing the opportunity to apply greater resources to a particular problem area and a better ability for specialists to collaborate and cases to be prioritised.
- 1.4. This report provides an update on the volume of noise reports, a breakdown of the individual types of noise within the services workload, including Temporary Event Notices (TENs), which continue to place significant demand on existing resources.

**2. Recommendations**

- 2.1. **There are no official recommendations arising from this report. This report is for information purposes, and Corporate Committee can note the annual performance report for the service.**

3. **Reason(s) for decision**

- 3.1. This report, which is for informative purposes, adheres to the requirement previously agreed by the Regulatory Committee(now Corporate Committee) to report annually on the Noise Enforcement service.

4. **Background**

Policy Context

- 4.1. On 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017 the Community Safety, Enforcement and Business Regulation Service (CSEBR) was established within the Public Realm Division of the Climate, Homes and Economy Directorate.
- 4.2. The new service created an integrated enforcement service, in which all of the enforcement responsibilities were placed together under one service within three separate teams:
- Community Safety
  - Enforcement
  - Business Regulation
- 4.3. The approach, taken as part of the restructuring of the service, was to split noise nuisance reports and service requests into two distinct categories, one concerning commercial operations such as licensed venues or other business related activities, and the other in relation to residential premises dealing with domestic noise situations such as the playing of amplified music, repeated late night parties etc and dealing with these residential issues as Anti-Social Behaviour.
- 4.4. Non-uniformed staff consisting of a small team of trained and qualified Environmental Protection Officers (EPOs), focus on noise from commercial premises both through case management and through reactive deployment at times when the noise is occurring including at night.
- 4.5. Uniformed Officers are generalists and do not have the specialised training of the EPOs, but will deal on a more reactive basis to residential sources of nuisance. There is crossover and co-working between the teams, and currently uniformed staff continue to receive additional training from the specialist Noise Officers and from external providers. This is particularly so at night, as the specialist noise service can be very stretched during periods of heavy demand.
- 4.6. In addition to this, Community Safety and Principal Enforcement Officers (PEOs) who are Ward based deal with the more difficult to resolve and entrenched domestic noise and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) cases and also work out of hours.
- 4.7. Aside from reactive noise complaint work, the EPOs have additional duties such as; being a statutory consultee for licensing applications, the

assessment of and making of representations on TENs, consultations in relation to planning matters and issues related to construction noise and other commercial nuisance.

#### **4.8. Operational Report-Noise and ASB management.**

- 4.8.1 The merging of the staff dealing with domestic noise within the previous Safer Communities Service to improve the overall service provision towards noise and Anti-Social behaviour (ASB) has been continued and developed. The clear synergy between these elements of nuisance has been recognised by the government in legislation, and consequently noise is included as a category of ASB. The aim of the local changes was specifically to move towards a more uniform approach to managing noise and ASB.
- 4.8.2 This model included a more robust initial service request triage process, using all the information available to the Team, which includes Police information systems and the Intelligence Hub capabilities, leading to better identification of repeat and vulnerable persons, which is a key responsibility for Officers.
- 4.8.3 In May 2018, changes were implemented that allowed a simpler and more streamlined approach for residents to report noise nuisance issues. Using the online noise reporting service, residents could report instantly at any time detailing their concerns. This is one of the reasons for the increase in service requests received in that year.
- 4.8.4 In January 2022 NoiseWorks was launched with the objective of developing a fully integrated case management solution to effectively manage noise reports in Hackney. Society Works, a registered charity, worked with Hackney to develop a secure, cloud-hosted product called "NoiseWorks". They have built all the features for a 'beta' release including customer views, staff views, and staff case management functionalities. It provides all of the features the service requires to receive, assign and manage noise reports and there will be further opportunities to enhance the solution.
- 4.8.5 Noiseworks benefits residents in a number of ways including;
- Enabling officers to work more efficiently and provide a better service to customers e.g. by moving teams away from spreadsheets preventing duplication and reducing human error, enabling them to work on more cases and reduce recurring reports.
  - Officers can also merge cases easily, which means if several people have reported the same issues, the team can effectively manage the case.
  - Residents can log reports and reoccurrences directly into NoiseWorks securely.

- Residents can view their cases within NoiseWorks, reducing their dependency on reliance on call the contact centre or emailing teams to make updates.
- 4.8.6 Residents now report noise through the NoiseWorks rather than Fix my Street (Report a Problem). The look and feel of the system is very similar to the previous, as it maintains the same branding and asks similar questions to capture reports. Residents still have access to view only reports prior to this date through the old system. However they are no longer able to log updates or add new reports on "Report a Problem".
- 4.8.7 Before the system was launched, a Privacy Impact Assessment was completed and approved by Council's Information Management Team to ensure compliance with GDPR requirements. A privacy notice relating to this has been published on the Council's website at <https://hackney.gov.uk/noiseworks-privacy-notice> and provides information about how personal data is used by NoiseWorks.
- 4.8.8 The noise nuisance web page requires a further update to ensure it provides clear and concise information that can be navigated with ease. The online noise nuisance reporting form has been redesigned to allow residents to complete a more detailed, yet non-taxing self-triage which will allow Officers to receive relevant information, better understand issues and plan an appropriate course of action.
- 4.8.9 When staff receive completed requests during service hours (including out of hours) they are assessed and triaged for engagement if required. Residents can also telephone during normal office hours and out of hours at times when the service is operating, but in busy periods there may be a delay in answering calls and they are directed to the online reporting service.
- 4.8.10 The PEOs undertake a role much wider than that of investigating domestic noise complaints, which includes investigating ASB, Police liaison and supporting a range of crime and ASB prevention initiatives. ASB casework can involve some very complex and protracted investigations with parties sometimes having particular vulnerabilities and multiple needs. These investigations can be very resource intensive and present a challenge when balanced with noise related matters. Officers also undertake enforcement work including the use of Community Protection Warnings and Notices for cases where it proves difficult to witness statutory nuisance, making applications for Closure Orders, Injunctions, and use of all the powers provided by the Antisocial Behaviour, Police and Crime Act 2014.
- 4.8.11 The service also delivers an out of hour's noise nuisance service from within the resources allocated. The out-of-hours service operates to deal both reactively and proactively with noise Thursday 18.30 to 02.00, Friday and

Saturday 21.00–02.00 and Sunday 18.30 -- 02.00. Staff work on a rota to cover this service.

- 4.8.12 The provision of an out-of-hours service is challenging as the demand is unpredictable and at times of peak fluctuation can result in up to twenty service requests in an hour, with a planned maximum of up to four Officers deployed outside to respond to noise reports. In each reported case research needs to be done prior to responding, to establish past history which could impact on the risk to attending Officers.
- 4.8.13 Equally the time taken to attend a service request and deal with it can range enormously from fifteen minutes to attend an address, provide advice and get a co-operative response that resolves the original complaint, to half a shift spent dealing with a complex unlicensed music event in a remote area such as Hackney Marshes or a derelict industrial building, often in liaison with Police. In the case of the latter, there would be no further Officer availability to deploy to other calls received on that shift.
- 4.8.14 The total volumes of demand (individual contacts requiring a response) for all categories of service request relating to noise nuisance are shown in Chart 1 for the period January-December 2023. Chart 2 shows the breakdown of noise reports by Ward for the same period. Chart 3 shows the breakdown of noise hotspot locations, Chart 4 shows the commercial hotspots and Chart 5 the residential hotspots for the same period January-December 2023, with chart 4 showing a breakdown by noise type. Chart 5 shows a breakdown of commercial noise reports by category January-December 2023. Chart 6 shows a breakdown of commercial noise reports and other activity undertaken by Environmental Protection in the period January to December 2022.

**Chart 1, Monthly noise data by type for period January 2023 to December 2023**

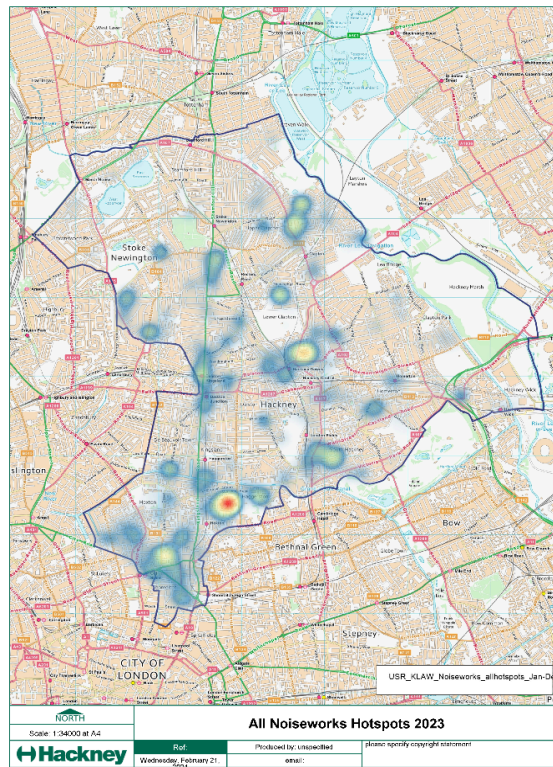
Noise Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Music-Other	403	412	407	564	762	834	688	706	845	574	452	465
Other	432	465	449	407	401	480	531	497	443	419	482	454
Shouting	108	104	68	138	98	108	135	117	132	145	148	102
Music-Club	65	74	85	101	84	118	121	123	147	77	70	72
Construction	29	61	40	55	60	61	79	78	88	73	55	74
Animal	31	22	53	44	52	48	73	69	79	42	45	42
Music-Pub	14	24	43	67	24	28	63	52	55	44	35	25
DIY	22	23	51	52	35	25	17	25	29	26	24	37
Alarm	52	6	20	21	19	20	26	38	57	23	14	27
Plant-Machinery	54	25	41	21	16	20	29	20	16	5	10	23
TV	25	21	21	19	14	28	6	24	29	12	14	26
Road	5	19	9	14	8	25	19	16	18	10	3	1
Deliveries	6	6	2	8	12	13	7	14	22	12	8	5
Festival	1	10	16	3	32	5	7	6	13	17	11	6

Car	7	3	3	2	7	13	13	16	2	3	2	2
Plant-Street	3	2	5	5	7	11	11	13	17	5	18	
Roadworks	6	5	5	3	4	4	1	2	9		1	2
Buskers	2	4			1	5	6	3	3	1	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>1819</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1364</b>

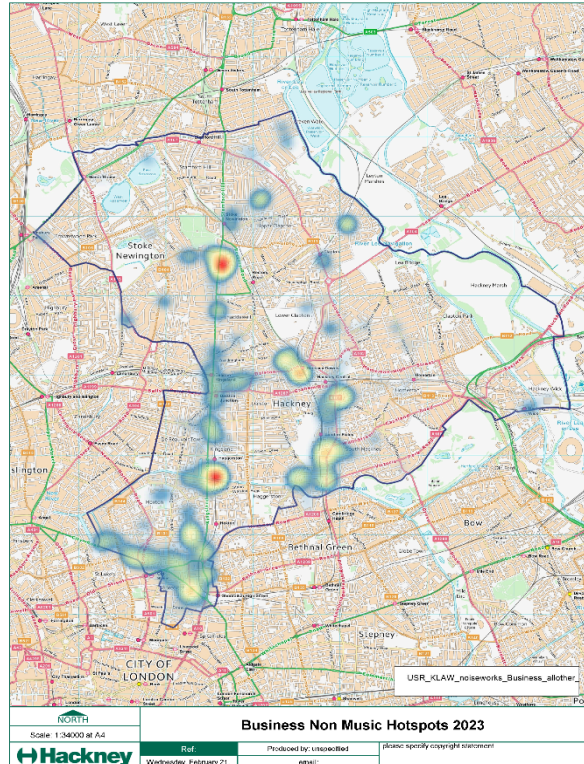
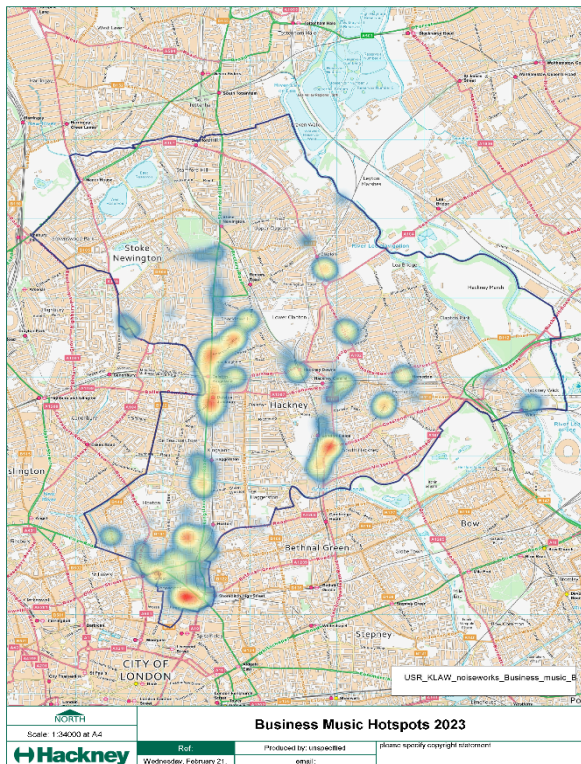
**Chart 2, Monthly Noise Data by Ward January-December 2023**

Ward	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Haggerston	185	159	167	210	121	143	138	189	200	149	230	161
Hoxton East & Shoreditch	115	124	163	166	178	188	181	170	169	124	122	126
Hackney Central	114	120	94	107	108	143	122	122	148	131	118	142
Hoxton West	49	68	104	108	83	112	68	109	127	87	79	92
Springfield	66	82	92	85	86	109	114	124	199	145	63	64
Clissold	57	56	48	44	106	214	158	58	65	82	111	71
Dalston	71	48	44	97	101	140	126	76	104	25	24	52
London Fields	53	80	83	72	76	82	75	107	143	79	59	88
Stoke Newington	85	58	71	84	99	83	91	84	112	95	97	66
Lea Bridge	39	58	45	67	62	86	105	88	87	61	75	62
Hackney Wick	49	51	52	63	72	72	80	78	67	50	52	62
Hackney Downs	50	65	68	61	121	53	97	94	62	64	36	30
Homerton	42	51	36	59	74	84	60	83	60	62	81	60
Victoria	66	22	30	60	52	80	64	48	64	57	67	139
Cazenove	28	64	46	28	62	48	75	95	78	65	48	26
De Beauvoir	46	51	35	40	61	34	56	65	73	32	37	36
Shacklewell	19	13	41	45	48	50	44	64	73	30	25	18
King's Park	40	31	29	48	37	57	65	51	52	45	21	23
Woodberry Down	39	30	26	37	35	27	25	30	23	56	14	20
Brownwood	24	24	20	18	24	14	36	21	49	19	10	14
Stamford Hill West	20	22	15	15	18	12	15	23	34	23	21	12
#N/A							1					
#N/A	8	9	9	10	12	15	36	40	15	7	3	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1265</b>	<b>1286</b>	<b>1318</b>	<b>1524</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>1846</b>	<b>1832</b>	<b>1819</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>1488</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1364</b>

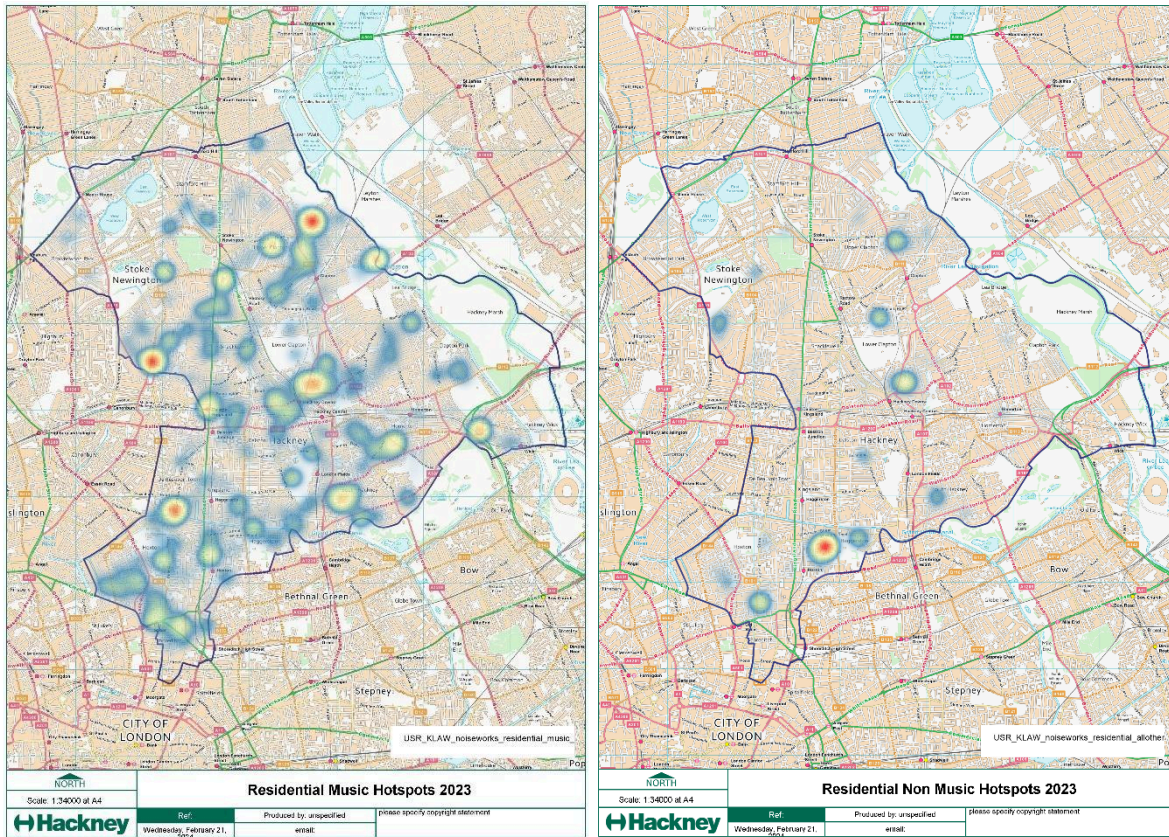
**Chart 3, Noise Hotspots, January-December 2023**



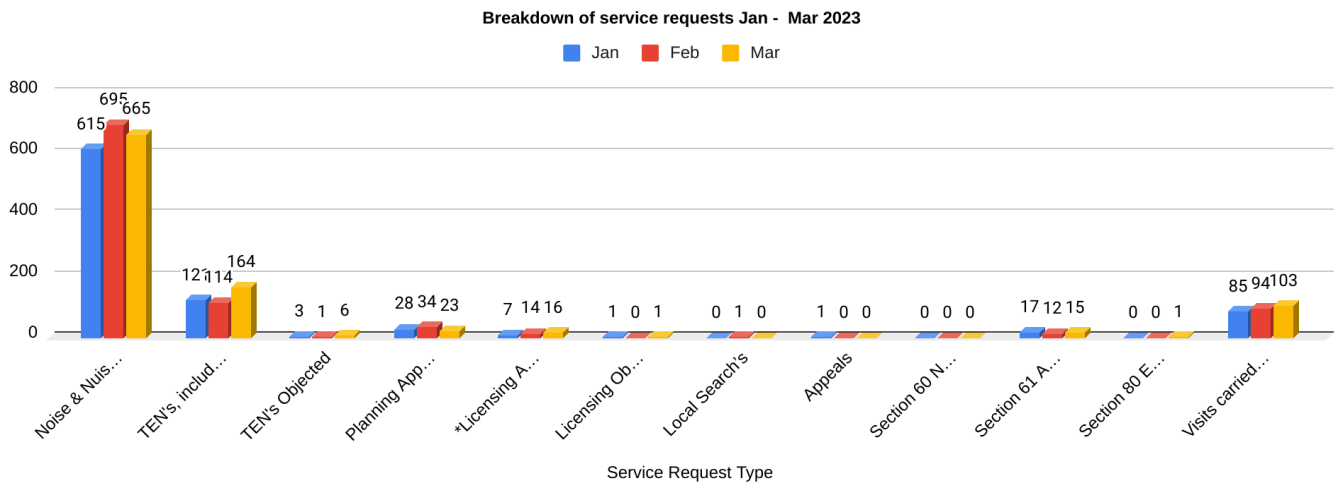
**Chart 4, Commercial Noise Hotspots, January-December 2023**



**Chart 5, Residential Hotspots, January-December 2023**

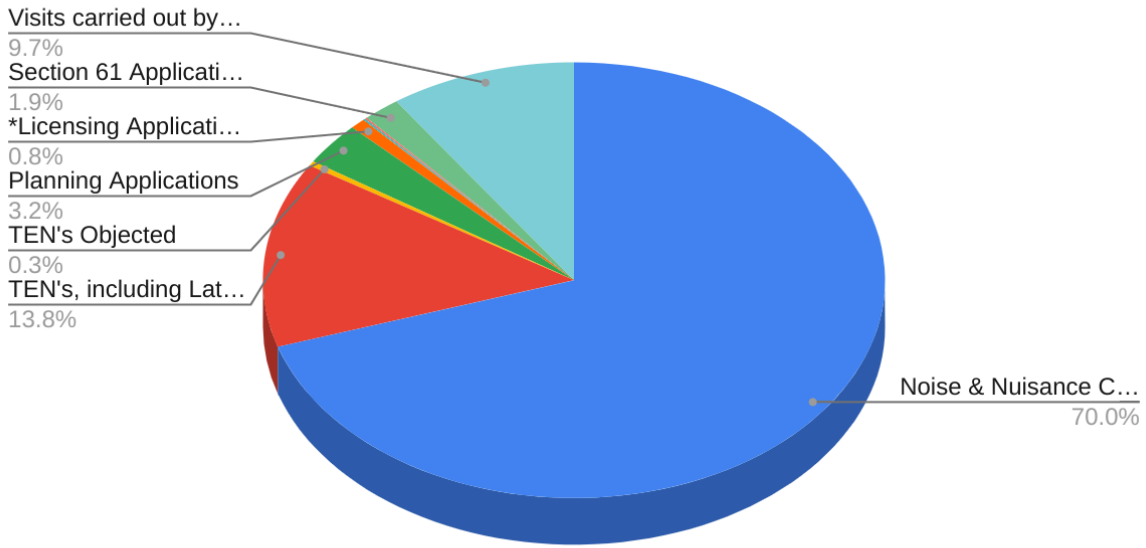


**Chart 6, Commercial Noise Reports by type January-March 2023**



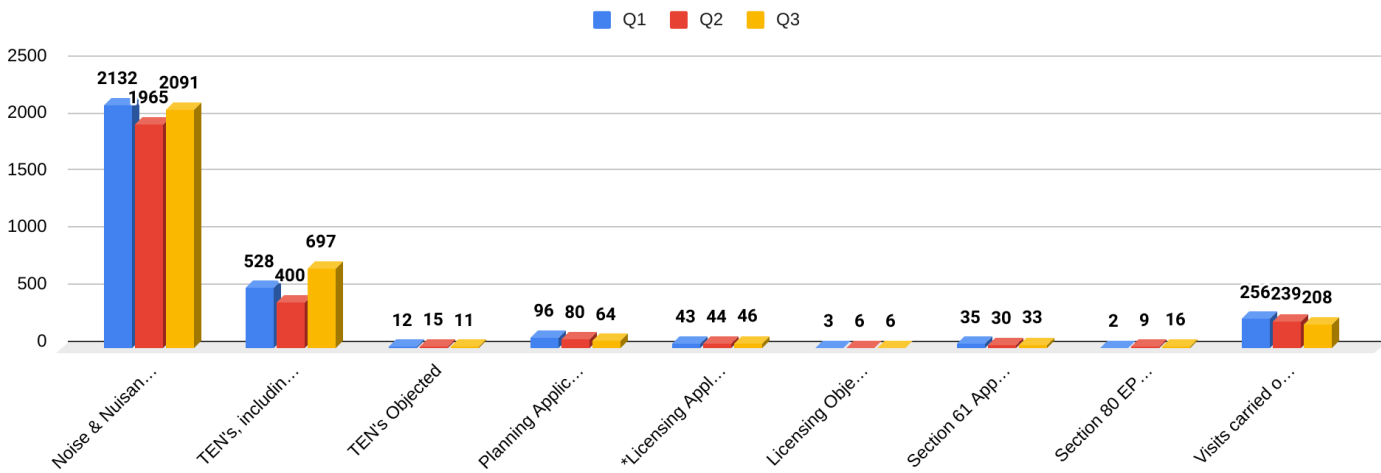


**Breakdown of service requests Jan - Mar 2023**

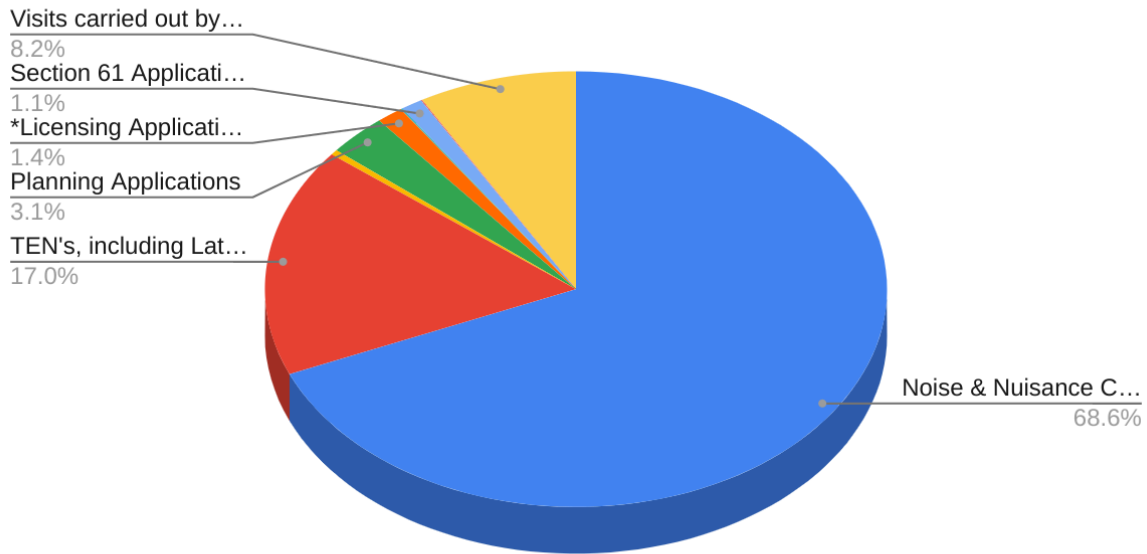


4.8.15 The reporting format for the data above changed in April 2023 from monthly to quarterly returns. Chart 6 above shows the data from January to March 2023 by month and the charts below show the data quarterly from April to December 2023

**Breakdown of service requests Q1-Q3 2023/24**



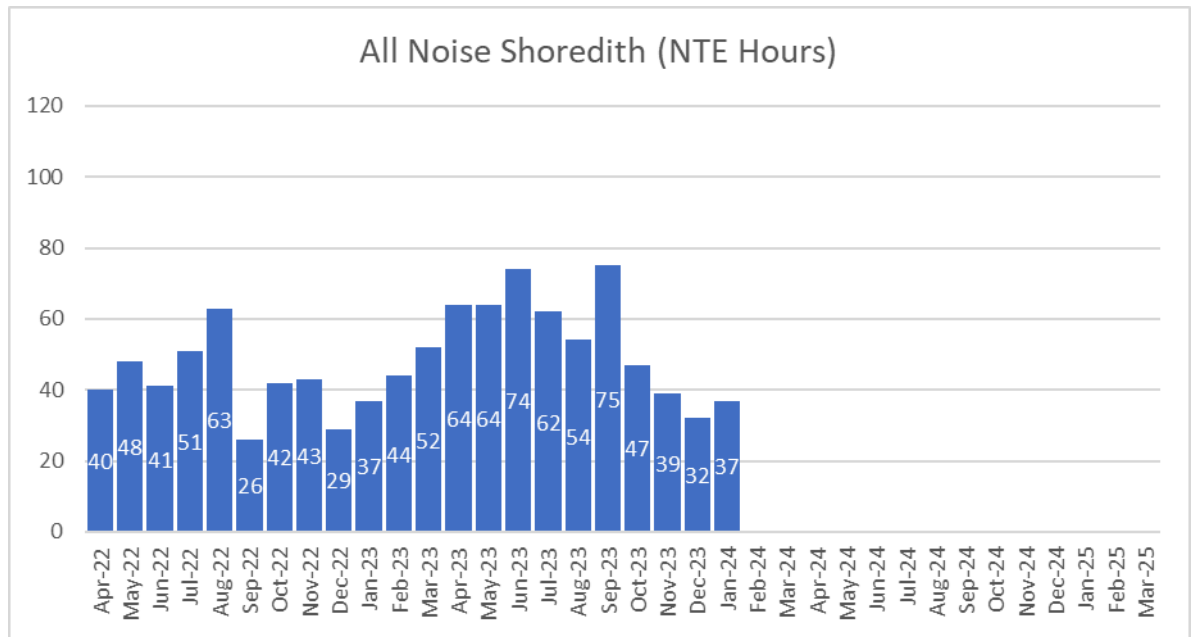
Breakdown of service requests Q1-Q3 2023/24



- 4.8.16 With the launch of NoiseWorks in January 2022, the service is able to report on the number of reports received by Ward, which enables Officers to concentrate on repeat callers and high priority cases.
- 4.8.17 The activities of the EPOs, especially in respect of commercial licensed premises, are routinely directed through the weekly tasking process where inspections and engagement are co-ordinated. Officers work closely with the Licensing section and are routinely involved in all Licensing consultations and applications. Officers also lead on taking for licensing reviews through the Licensing Committee and the Courts.
- 4.8.18 In summary, the approach balances a need to have a service that can respond to service requests for Officer attendance at incidents, with a proactive approach that appoints Officers to investigate often complex cases that have high risk or vulnerability attached and/or involve persistent perpetrators or premises.
- 4.8.19 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.

- 4.8.20 The Intelligence Hub, which is part of the service, provides a weekly update of hot spots in relation to noise reports both in relation to commercial businesses and residential properties, and includes reports of locations where repeat reports have been received, locations of concern where there are high numbers of new and repeat reports, and an update from the previous being received. This has helped Officers in dealing with ongoing and new cases which are being investigated and to enable the service to be able to prioritise resources and deal with reports proactively.
- 4.8.21 Using Shoreditch as an example, the chart on the next page illustrates the number of commercial noise reports that the Council has received for the Shoreditch area since January 2022. These are based on calls classified as business premises where the report was related to music or other associated noise (including people shouting and screaming) that appear to be connected to a licensed venue. There will be an element of human error in classification of some of these because it is dependent on a manual review of the data to categorise calls, and sometimes there is limited address information available (in some cases this is just in the vicinity of some coordinates or a street reference), or a venue hasn't specifically been named.
- 4.8.22 Generally with regard to residential noise reports, there is an element of seasonality in that there are more calls during the summer months when days are longer, warmer, and people have windows open. However the same pattern may not necessarily apply to the NTE because it is a year round industry. There is currently insufficient data to be able to identify any patterns of seasonality for commercial noise complaints in Shoreditch.



4.8.23 Unsurprisingly most noise is concentrated around NTE days and hours, suggesting that most of the noise complaints relate specifically to this economy. The one deviation from this appears to be Wednesdays between 2100 and 2200 hours. This doesn't relate to any one premise or date, but having undertaken further analysis of this, they are mostly NTE type venues (pubs and bars) that continue to operate as NTE(albeit to a lesser extent) throughout the week.

4.8.24 In 2022, as part of the London Recovery Programme, the Greater London Authority (GLA) commissioned research into business-friendly licensing and regulation practices. Following the research, the GLA provided grant funding to five boroughs to trial innovative business friendly initiatives that could be adopted or expanded by other London boroughs. These projects have proved successful in supporting businesses. Hackney was successful in September 2023 with its bid and the project is now operational.

4.8.25 The project includes a pre-application licensing consultation service which utilises our existing Late Night Levy Outreach Officer who is qualified in Licensing. This allows for 1:1 consultations with businesses to be undertaken Officers have created ten weekly consultation slots that provide advice regarding applications, policy, Hackney Nights Accreditation Scheme, noise reports and any assistance the business requires else regarding licensing.

4.8.26 The project has resulted in Improvements to the Hackney Nights online portal and reporting with a new "reports" or dashboard section to be added to the online portal where licensees can view any noise/licensing reports regarding

their premises. The reports are uploaded within 1-2 working days, which will allow venues to intervene and be aware of issues much quicker. The benefits of this include the following:

- Licensees are able to view their licence, conditions and annual fees statements.
- Access/quick links to active planning applications affecting night time economy in their immediate areas.
- Creation of a digital application toolkit and further guidance available via the online portal and the Hackney website.
- Creation of new area reports where we provide regular statistics to the various pubwatches so they can be more aware of what is happening in the general area.
- A new positive feedback form where customers and residents can relay good experiences/feedback about venues to the Council via a QR code.

4.8.27 Where complicated cases exist, the Late Night Levy Manager and the outreach Officer will work with Officers in Regulatory Services to assist in mediation and to undertake in depth problem solving. Slots will be available to book via the online portal as well. Officers have co-delivered with the Music Venues Trust, a targeted workshop for businesses as well as 1:1 consultations around the environmental protection and planning aspects of the project which will help venues understand how to be more active in their local communities and give them a better understanding of how to raise concerns about incoming residential applications and legal positions.

4.8.28 The goals and objectives the project include:

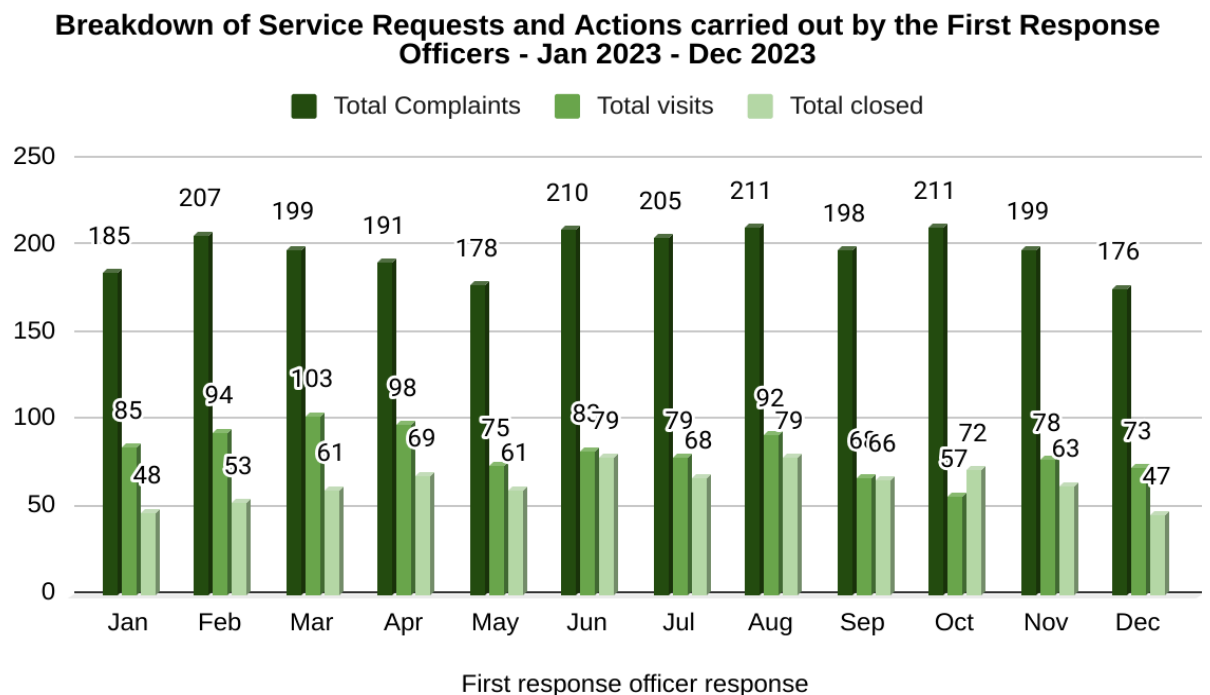
To ensure that venues are informed about any incoming developments which may affect them in the future, and are provided with the required guidance and information to be able to raise any concerns.

- To ensure there are fewer noise complaints in the borough in general, and certainly fewer that result in action being taken against the premises.
- To ensure that Planning Enforcement takes appropriate action with developers that do not comply with the requirements of their planning permissions.

4.28.29 The project is the first attempt from any local authority to make individual regulatory reports and planning applications available in a tailored and easy format. This pilot will feed into the Night Time Economy Strategy and serve as a case study on how local authorities can better balance the needs of residents and businesses in a proactive and engaging manner, having businesses more involved and informed in the processes, and with additional guidance. Our consultation and pre-application advice sessions will create a strong partnership between local authority and local businesses, a formula which has already been proven by the consultation we offer venues around the Hackney Nights accreditation scheme.

4.8.30 New commercial noise reports are investigated by a First Response Officer. The role of the First Response Officer is to filter and triage all new reports received by the service. An agency member of staff was recruited to cover this role to enable the ward Officers to continue to investigate complaints received in the pandemic period and to also respond to consultation applications.

4.8.31 The role of the First Response Officer is to address all new and incoming service requests received by the Environmental Protection Team. The Officer deals with initial reports received, sending out acknowledgement letters and emails, undertaking site visits and referring any cases onto the ward officer should a statutory nuisance be witnessed or require further complex investigation. This process saves time Ward Officers would have otherwise spent on new reports and thus can work on all their backlog of service requests. A breakdown of the work undertaken by the Officer is shown in the chart below.



#### 4.9. Temporary Event Notices (TENs)

4.9.1 The Licensing Act 2003 is the empowering legislation for TENs, implemented in November 2005. There have been three subsequent legislative changes, the first was a Legislative Reform Order (LRO) in July 2010 and implemented in October 2010. This minor change gave the Chief Officer of

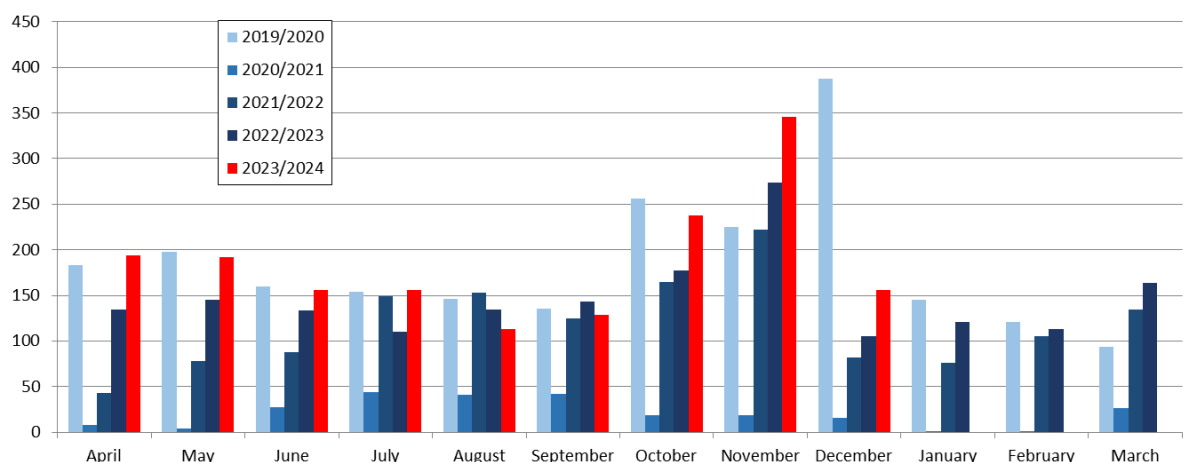
Police two working days to respond to a TEN from the previous maximum of two days.

4.9.2 The second change was the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 that came into effect in April 2012. This was more substantive and had a significantly wider scope than the earlier LRO and had the effect of:

- enabling an objection to a TEN to be based on all four of the licensing objectives rather than just the prevention of crime and disorder.
- allowed the Environmental Health Service to be able to object to a TEN in addition to the Police.
- extended the period for which an objection could be made from 2 working days to 3 working days.

4.9.3 However it also allowed the "late TEN" which saw the number of TENs received in Hackney increase by around 25% in the first year. The third was the Deregulation Act 2015 that came into effect in January 2016. This increased the maximum number of TENs a premises can have from twelve to fifteen per calendar year.

4.9.4 The number of TENs received has increased considerably over recent years, placing a considerable demand on Police Licensing, Council Licensing and EPOs dealing with noise from commercial premises. The Responsible Authorities (RAs), of which Environmental Protection is one and the Police the other in the case of TENs, have the responsibility to ensure minimal public nuisance is caused by TENs. However the legislation is extremely permissive for the premises user and specifies rigid timescales for response that if not met mean automatic acknowledgement of the TEN. A breakdown of the work undertaken by Environmental Protection in relation to TENs is shown below.



4.9.6 A total of 156 temporary event notices were received during December 2023 month. This was up from the figure received in December 2022 (105) but down from the level in the three years prior to the pandemic (384). This continues the trend showing a shift from the annual peak occurring in December to an earlier peak in November as premises users seek to avoid giving last minute or late TENS for events during the Christmas and New Years Eve periods.

4.9.6 To consider whether an objection should be made, research needs to be undertaken in respect of the past history of the premises' user and premises to identify any risks. This can be particularly time-consuming and challenging when set against the volume of TENS received and timescales imposed by the legislation. As part of the integrated service, one Officer has been dedicated to dealing with TENS to make the careful assessment of which TENS to object to, thus targeting those TENS which stand out as the most obvious through risk, enforcement, evidence or ones that have been historically problematic.

4.9.7 Additionally all TENS that have been acknowledged are scrutinised at the weekly tasking meeting and potential events that need particular attention from a noise or ASB perspective are flagged by the Intelligence Hub. Enforcement resources may then be allocated to ensure that problems are prevented or reported on to prevent further occurrences through the licensing application processes.

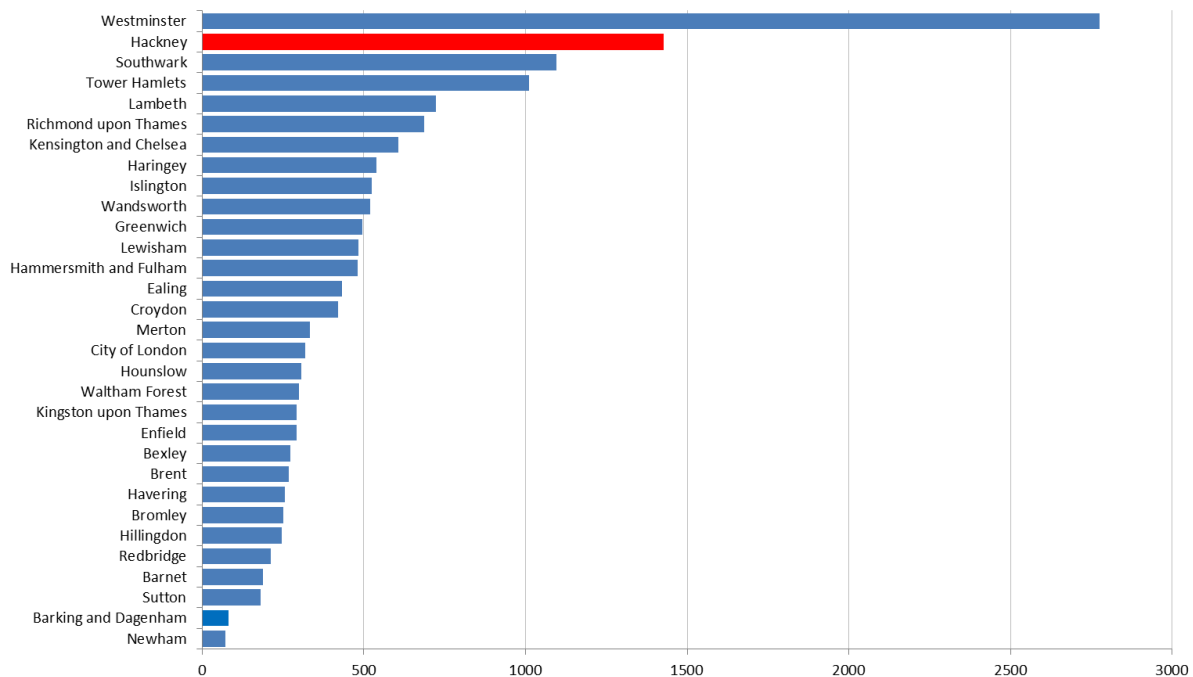
### Differences and similarities between Standard and Late TENS for comparison

Variable	Standard TEN	Late TEN
Number of working days' notice required before event	10	5 minimum 9 maximum
Maximum number of TENS permitted per calendar year by type for a <b>personal licence holder</b>	50	10
	50 maximum per calendar year	
Maximum number of TENS permitted per calendar year by type for a <b>non-personal licence holder</b>	5	2
	5 maximum per calendar year	



Rights of appeal after a representation made	Full rights	None
Maximum number of TENs for a single premises in one calendar year	15	15
Maximum duration of any one TEN	168 hours (7 days)	
Maximum number of days permitted for a premises to be used for activities authorised by a TEN in one calendar year	21 days	
Minimum time required to elapse between TENs	24 hours	

4.9.7 The demand in Hackney has been disproportionately high, with Hackney receiving the second highest number of TENs in London after Westminster according to figures released by the Home Office for 2022 which is shown below.



4.9.8 TENs can be seen as a barometer of activity, as the number of these received generally reflects the level of activity and participation in the NTE.

4.9.9 Following the onset of the pandemic, the number of TENs received saw the biggest fall of all activity types administered by the Licensing Service. This lasted until November 2021, which saw numbers return to the average typically received during the month.

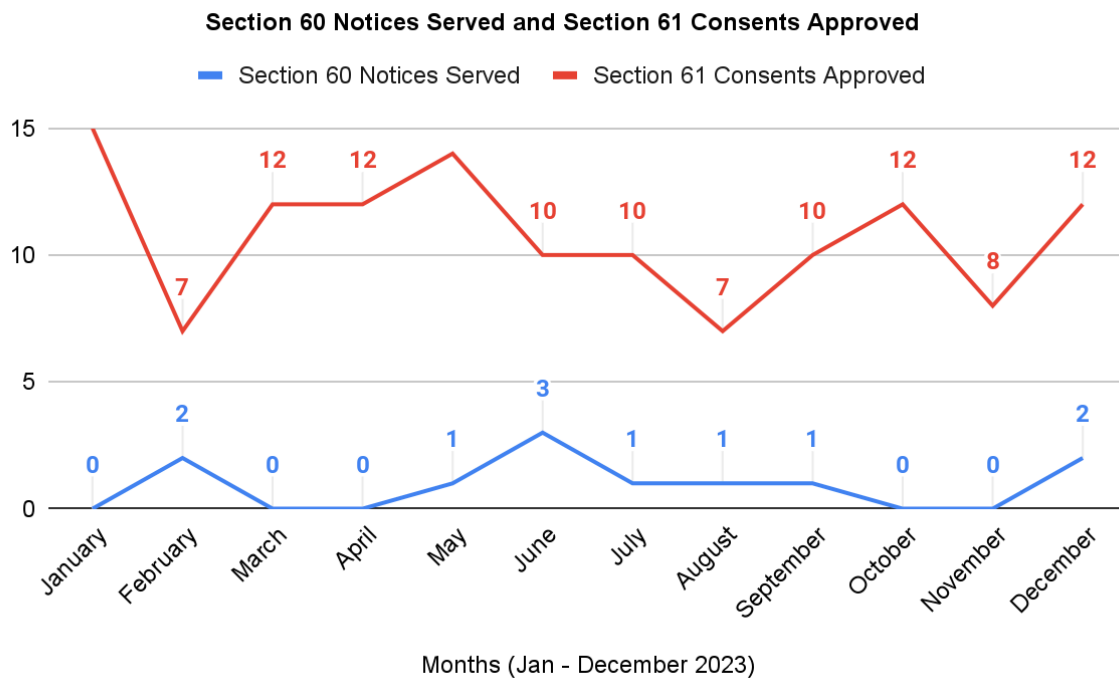
4.9.10 The numbers of TENs received in a year appeared to be returning to normal levels during 2023 as the impact of the pandemic lessened. However, it should be noted that temporary provisions introduced under the Business

and Planning Act 2020 enabled an additional entitlement of five TENs per year to a total of twenty and an additional five days to a total of twenty six during 2022 and 2023.

#### 4.10 Construction Site Noise

4.10.1 Construction noise normally manifests itself as a result of planning permission being approved for development and normally after actual work on site starts. The amount of construction in the borough has increased considerably in the past ten years, and this has led to an increase in the average number of notices served or applications for consents approved under s60 and s61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1974. In the period January–December 2023, twelve s60 notices were served while 130 consents were issued, which is shown in the charts below. Many of these require very detailed negotiations and many site visits throughout the lifetime and various phases of each construction project. A breakdown of this is shown in the table below.

Months (Jan - December 2023)	Section 60 Notices Served	Section 61 Consents Approved
January	0	15
February	2	7
March	0	12
April	0	12
May	1	14
June	3	10
July	1	10
August	1	7
September	2	10
October	0	12
November	0	9
December	2	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>130</b>



Equality impact assessment

4.10. N/A.

Sustainability and climate change

4.11. N/A.

Consultations

4.12. N/A.

Risk assessment

4.13. N/A.

5. **Comments of the Group Director of Finance and Corporate Resources.**

5.1. This report requests the Corporate Committee to note the annual performance in relation to noise nuisance for the period 1st January to 31st December 2023.

5.2. There are no immediate financial implications as the report notes retrospective data for 2023. The cost of the Noise Enforcement Service is managed within the Community Safety, Enforcement and Business Regulation Budgets.

6. **Comments of the Director of Legal, Democratic and Electoral Services**

- 6.1. The content of this report is for informative purposes and sets out the annual performance report in relation to noise nuisance for the period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> December 2023.
- 6.2. There are no legal implications arising from this report.

**Appendices**

None

**Background documents**

None

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