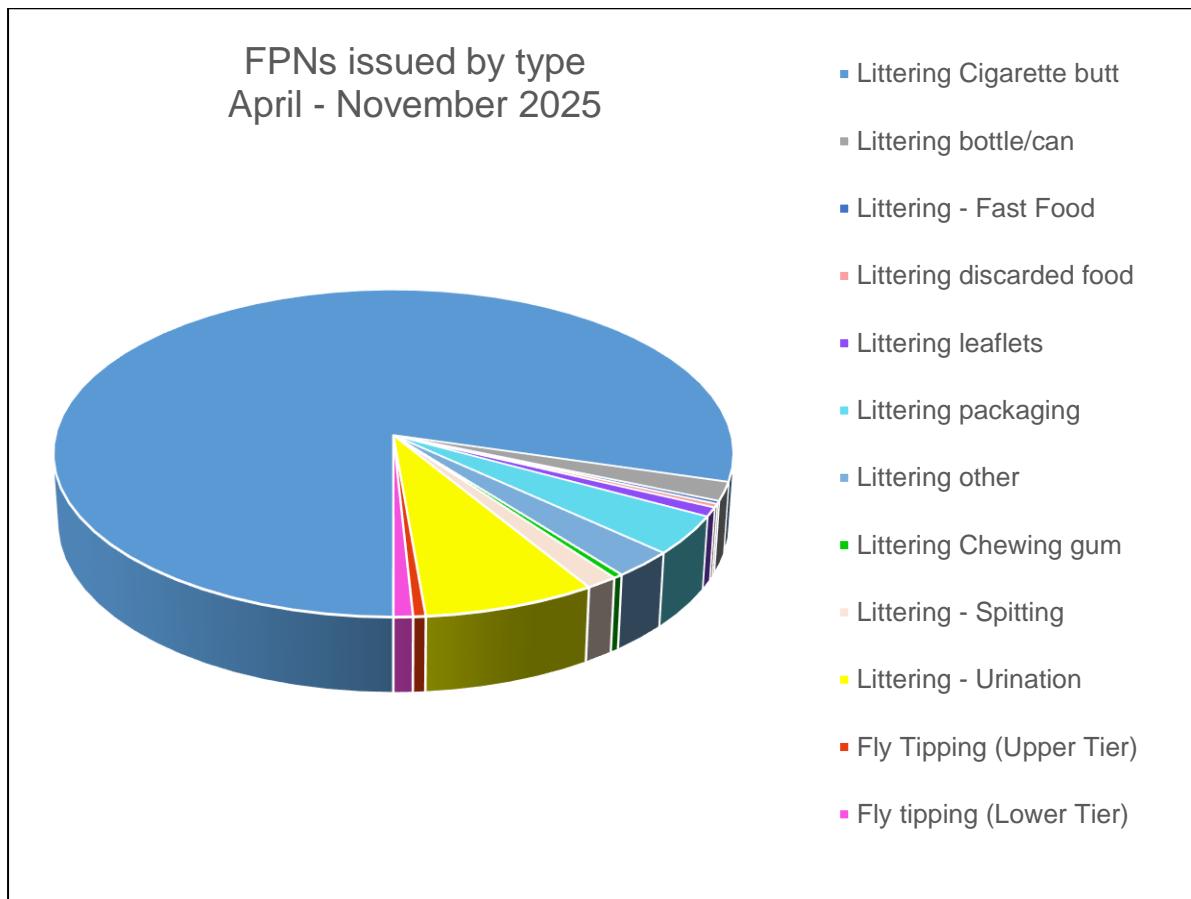


Appendix 1Background

The decision by Cabinet in September 2024 to approve the one-year environmental enforcement pilot aligned with resident feedback received via the budget consultation survey, which highlighted concerns about declining street cleanliness. Education and engagement initiatives have been undertaken, but with little success. The Council took the decision to proceed with WISE to strengthen enforcement and improve street cleanliness. WISE began undertaking environmental enforcement for the Council at the end of April 2025. This report uses the most complete set of data available at the time of writing, which is up to the end of November 2025.

To date, WISE has issued 1,685 FPNs, of which the majority are for littering cigarette butts (1,340 or 80%). Further detail is provided in Graph 1 and Table 1.



Graph 1: Issued FPNs by type.

	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Littering cigarette butt	9	136	274	273	253	172	98	125	1,340
Littering bottle	-	-	-	4	5	7	9	6	31
Littering fast food	1	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	5
Littering discarded food	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	2	6
Littering leaflets	-	-	-	4	2	2	5	2	15
Littering packaging	-	2	2	14	15	11	19	2	65
Littering other	-	-	6	8	23	2	4	2	45
Littering chewing gum	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	7
Littering - Spitting	-	-	-	-	4	6	2	11	23
Littering - Urination	-	-	-	-	42	56	25	2	125
Fly-tipping (Upper Tier)	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	1	9
Fly-tipping (Lower Tier)	-	-	10	-	1	2	1	-	14
Total	10	139	299	310	347	262	165	153	1,685

Table 1: FPNs issued by month and type.

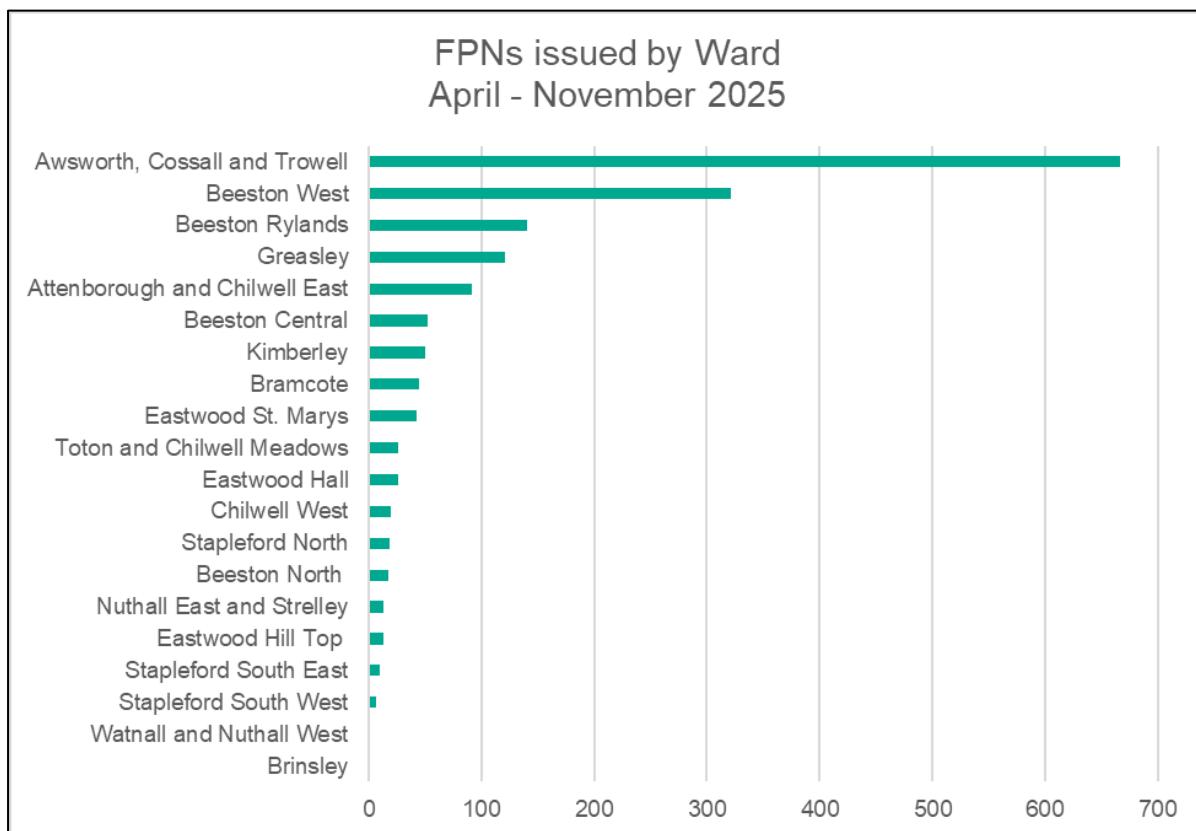
FPNs issued by Ward

As part of the agreement with WISE, they are undertaking patrols across all wards. Council officers provide a hotspot list (informed by residents and Members) highlighting areas with notable fly-tipping or littering activity. Resources are focused on these hotspots whilst maintaining comprehensive patrols across all wards.

Table 2 and Graph 2 present a ward-by-ward breakdown of the number of FPNs issued to date. Some of the rows in the table indicate zero Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) issued. Initially, some wards were amalgamated in error when FPNs were issued. This approach has now been addressed and there is now accurate reporting across all wards.

	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Attenborough and Chilwell East	3	14	12	22	7	18	15	1	92
Awsworth, Cossall and Trowell	0	22	171	218	114	91	34	16	666
Beeston Rylands	0	10	2	1	71	27	9	21	141
Beeston West	0	70	58	25	85	25	20	38	321
Beeston Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	32	53
Beeston North	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	4	18
Bramcote	0	3	2	0	18	12	9	1	45
Brinsley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chilwell West	4	0	2	0	0	9	0	5	20
Eastwood Hall	0	1	5	3	0	9	3	5	26
Eastwood Hill Top	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	1	13
Eastwood St. Marys	0	1	16	8	3	6	4	5	43
Greasley	2	6	9	23	34	19	18	10	121
Kimberley	0	2	8	5	3	18	8	6	50
Nuthall East and Strelley	0	4	3	1	2	0	1	2	13
Stapleford North	0	1	1	0	8	8	1	0	19
Stapleford South East	0	1	3	0	0	5	1	0	10
Stapleford South West	1	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	7
Toton and Chilwell Meadows	0	3	4	4	1	4	4	6	26
Watnall and Nuthall West	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 2: Number of FPNs issued by Ward



Graph 2: FPNs issues by ward

Each month a detailed breakdown of the time spent by WISE officer across the Borough is received. The distribution of officer time is driven by two inputs: the first is the hotspot list, which is a shared list between both the Council and WISE, which consolidates information from residents and other sources to flag areas of concern. The second is direct complaints received from residents or Members, which are picked up on in the monthly review meetings. It should be noted that the time spent in each area is subject to fluctuation as it is in response to information received. This ensures that resource deployment remains responsive and proportionate.

Issuing of FPNs on private land

Under Sections 87 and 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, littering is an offence whether it occurs on public or private land, unless the land is specifically exempt, for example, inside a dwelling. WISE is authorised to operate on both public highways and private land without requiring direct consent from individual landowners. However, if a private landowner requests that WISE does not enter their land to issue Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs), this is respected, and enforcement will not take place on that land. Some landowners have given full support, allowing WISE to continue issuing FPNs on their land, while others have requested that enforcement does not occur, and WISE has complied with these wishes.

Dealing with complaints about WISE officers

Complaints regarding WISE officers are managed by WISE in the first instance. However, where a complaint is also received by the Council, the Assistant Director of Environmental Services requests to review body-worn camera footage to assess the circumstances. This review is typically undertaken with one other colleague, such as the Head of Legal Services or the Parks and Green Spaces Manager, to ensure consistency and a balanced assessment. Each case is considered on its own merits, and no assumptions are made. To date, none of the complaints reviewed by the team regarding officer conduct have been substantiated. It is recognised that recollections of events can vary, which is why verification through available evidence is an important part of the process. Complaints and outcomes are also discussed during monthly account meetings to maintain oversight and transparency.

Impact from enhanced environmental enforcement

The enhanced environmental enforcement pilot has delivered a strong and encouraging impact during its first nine months. Comparing data for April to December of 2025/26 against the same period in 2024/25 shows a marked improvement. Fly-tipping incidents have fallen by 76%, and the amount of fly-tipped waste collected has reduced by 51%, as highlighted in Table 4. These reductions are likely influenced by the combined effect of enforcement activity and associated publicity, both positive and negative, which has raised awareness and deterred offending behaviour. While cleanliness survey results for litter and detritus have shown little change, they remain consistently high compared to previous years, reinforcing the overall positive picture.

As this is a pilot initiative, these results provide a strong foundation for future development. The data demonstrates that enhanced enforcement can deliver meaningful improvements in environmental quality and compliance. Subject to Cabinet approval, it is hoped that this approach can be built upon in a second year, allowing the Council to maintain momentum, refine processes, and continue working towards a cleaner environment.

KPI area	April - December 2024/25	April - December 2025/26	Difference
Fly-tipping incidents	1,541	372	-76%
Fly-tipped waste	62.50 tonnes	30.70 tonnes	-51%
Cleanliness Survey – Litter	100%	100%	0%
Cleanliness Survey – Detritus	94%	97%	3%

Table 4: Street Cleanliness KPI data

Challenges to FPNs

The process for challenging an FPN is designed to be fair, transparent and proportionate. Residents who believe an FPN has been issued incorrectly can initiate a challenge/representation, with the summary procedure outlined in **Appendix 2**.

Challenges can follow a three-stage process:

Stage 1 is conducted by a senior officer at WISE.

Stage 2 is conducted by Council Officers.

Stage 3 is the option to appeal to the Magistrates court if the resident remains dissatisfied after stage 2.

Residents may also opt to proceed directly to the Magistrates court, bypassing stages 1 and 2 if preferred.

To date, there have been four, stage 2 challenges that have resulted in three FPNs being revoked.

There are three tests applied to each of the cases, at the Stage 2 review:

1. Is there sufficient evidence to uphold the FPN?
2. Is it in the public interest to issue the FPN?; and
3. Whether the action aligns with existing Council policies.

By applying these tests and offering multiple routes of challenge, the Council demonstrates its commitment to accountability and consistency in enforcement. The outcomes to date indicate that the system is working effectively, providing residents with confidence that any concerns will be properly considered and addressed.

Communication

While there have been some negative press stories about fly-tipping cases, there has also been a lot of positive feedback for the actions of the Council from residents regarding the enhanced environmental enforcement. This section includes a selection of just a few of those positive comments, highlighting appreciation for clearer action and visible improvements in street cleanliness.

'More power to them the streets are full of rubbish, especially cans, bottles, vape packets, and used vapes, even used nappies and I hope they also prosecute dog owners'.

'Looks like to me. Two waste bags dumped on the street. Good shout by the Council'...

'There has been warning signs for ages. So it's about time they started to fine litter louts [sic]'

'or just don't litter  plenty of bins around'

'More simple way is don't throw the cigarette on the road'

'perhaps don't throw litter in the first place!'

'Some of us know how to use a bin let alone how to spell it, and don't want to live in an outdoor tip'

It is important to acknowledge that receiving a fine can be upsetting for those involved; however, the overarching aim remains to improve the environment and quality of life across the Borough.

The team will continue to communicate the Council's approach clearly, emphasising fairness and transparency (whilst safeguarding personal data), and highlight the tangible environmental benefits being achieved through consistent enforcement.

Financial implications

The Council does not pay WISE for the environmental enforcement service; income generated from the FPNs fund the service. A portion of the income generated is given to the Council, but the exact commercial terms cannot be disclosed within this report due to commercial sensitivity.

To date, approximately 63% of issued FPNs have been paid. For unpaid FPNs, the Council retains responsibility to pursue collection through the courts. Importantly, the income earned from the FPNs must be ring-fenced and cannot be spent on other services; it is dedicated to preventing fly-tipping and littering. Using this allocation of funds, the Environment team has scheduled dates for free bulky waste collections later in the year, with on-going plans to build on those prevention initiatives to improve the Borough's cleanliness.

It should be noted that if the Council were to provide a similar in-house service to that provided by WISE, the proposed structure would comprise of a team of four officers and a senior team leader. The initial set-up cost has been estimated at £450,000 for the first year, with annual running costs projected at approximately £290,000, with ongoing service continuity, succession planning, training and resilience issues that manifest in this type of service.

Conclusion

After nine months of implementation, the pilot has demonstrated clear and tangible environmental benefits. The initiative was introduced in direct response to resident concerns, and the positive outcomes to date indicate that the approach is both effective and proportionate. Subject to Cabinet approval for a second year, it is hoped that this model can be built upon to deliver sustained improvements in environmental standards and continue providing benefits for residents and the wider community.