

Meeting:	Executive Member Decision Session
Meeting date:	14 April 2026
Report of:	Director of Environment and Regulatory Services; and Director of Housing and Communities
Portfolio of:	Councillor Michael Pavlovic, Executive Member for Housing, Planning and Safer Communities

Decision Report: Public Protection and the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service’s Formal Enforcement Action (January to December 2025), new single use vape enforcement provisions, and Renters Rights Act enforcement provisions

Subject of Report

1. In accordance with the City of York Council Enforcement Policy, the purpose of this report is to enable the Executive Members to review the formal enforcement action undertaken by:-
 - Public Protection (Environmental Health, Trading Standards and Licensing teams).
 - National Trading Standards Regional Investigation and eCrime teams
 - Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service
2. The report also asks the Executive Member to consider approving an updated enforcement policy, a new ‘fixed monetary penalty notices’ and other ‘compliance notice’ provisions as ‘formal enforcement action’ to help tackle the sale of illegal single use vapes, and a new housing civil penalties notice policy for offences from 1 May 2026 onwards considering the Renters’ Right Act 2025.

Benefits and Challenges

3. Under the council's constitution, officers may only take enforcement action in line with an approved enforcement policy. The Public Protection team and the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service follow the City of York Council Enforcement Policy which was revised and approved by Members in 2024. The National Trading Standards team have a separate enforcement policy which was approved by Members in 2017.
4. These enforcement policies are published for transparency and act as a guide to ensure officers take a consistent approach for the benefit of businesses and other organisations, residents and visitors. In the case of the National Trading Standards team in particular, consumers and businesses across the country benefit from the enforcement activity taken by the team.
5. The approach taken ensures the council is meeting its obligations under the Regulators' Code. It is designed to overcome challenges (legal or otherwise) that action taken by officers is unfair and/or is otherwise in accordance with principles agreed by Members. It is becoming increasingly common for our cases to be challenged on the decisions taken rather than the weight of evidence in the case.

New vape legislation

6. The new vape legislation which this report refers to has been introduced to help reduce the *environmental* impact of vaping by banning single use (or disposable) vapes. A vape is single-use if it either:
 - has a battery you cannot recharge
 - is not refillable
7. Please note this new legislation is *not aimed at the public health considerations* in relation to vapes. Therefore, it is not concerned with age restrictions, the amount of nicotine vapes may contain and/or the tank size which is aimed at limiting consumption.
 - The new Regulations effectively require vapes to be re-usable. NB The law also requires retailers to make provision for the recycling of vapes although this particular aspect is not enforced by Local Authorities. The benefit of the legislation is that it has significantly

reduced the availability of single use vapes, at least in terms of those vapes that meet the legal definition. The challenge however is that vape manufacturers have been able to redesign the products to fit within the legal definition without impacting the price at which they are available. There has therefore been very limited impact on consumer behaviour, and there are widespread concerns that in practice vapes are still being used as 'single-use' (it is also noted that many vapes have also been redesigned to overcome the maximum tank size restrictions). The Government has recently announced a 'call for evidence' in relation to whether the vape legislation is effective in achieving its intended outcomes and it is anticipated that the law may change in due course including potential for a licensing regime for vapes. A vaping products duty will be in force from October. The proposals outlined in this report are effectively preparation for any law changes because almost all vapes on sale now do technically comply with the way the legislation is currently drafted.

New Renters' Right Act 2025 legislation

8. The Renters' Rights Act 2025 legislation, which this report also refers to, has been introduced to create a fairer, more secure private rented sector in England by ending "no-fault" Section 21 evictions, introducing open-ended tenancies, banning rental bidding wars, limiting annual rent increases, and enhancing property standards with Awaab's Law and a Decent Homes Standard, all while establishing a Landlord Ombudsman and database for increased transparency and accountability for both tenants and landlords.
9. The Renters' Rights Act 2025 also places a greater emphasis on enforcement, making it a duty under section 107 of the Act for Local Authorities (LAs) to enforce landlord legislation, with enforcement action defined as imposing a financial penalty or instituting proceedings against a person for an offence in their area.
10. The act also gives local authorities new investigatory powers, tools to tackle rogue landlords, and requires performance reporting.

Policy Basis for Decision

11. The City of York Council Enforcement Policy sets out the general principles Public Protection officers and officers within the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service will apply to achieve compliance.
12. As a general rule, officers will seek to ensure compliance through advice and guidance. However, the policy sets out instances where 'formal enforcement action' may be considered more appropriate, even in the first instance. These instances include the sale of illegal vapes, and offences and breaches created under the Renters' Rights Act 2025.
13. For the purpose of this report, 'formal enforcement action' includes 'serving a legal notice e.g. an improvement, suspension, prohibition, fixed penalty or abatement notice... consumer law civil penalties... the seizure of goods, suspension or revocation of a licence, a 'simple caution', prosecution or other court action...'
14. The National Trading Standards team have a separate enforcement policy as they are 'tasked' investigations into scams and other rogue trading which are causing detriment to consumers across the Yorkshire and Humber Region and beyond. They are typically cases where the local trading standards service has been unable to achieve compliance or widespread frauds where advice and guidance is not appropriate.
15. The Environmental Protection (Single use Vapes) (England) Regulations 2024 (the Regulations) ban the sale of single use vapes otherwise known as disposable vapes. Single use vapes are not designed or intended for reuse. A vape is single use if it either:
 - has a battery you cannot recharge
 - is not refillable
16. The Regulations introduce new enforcement provisions to officers including the ability to issue fixed monetary penalties i.e. fines of £200. This is reduced to £100 for payment within 28 days. The regulations also introduce 'compliance notices' to help ensure compliance, and 'stop notices' to prevent people from breaching the legislation in a way which is impacting the environment. There are various routes of appeal and cost recovery provisions which apply.
17. The Renters' Rights Act 2025 significantly empowers local authorities to issue Civil Penalty Notices (CPNs) for landlord non-compliances, increasing fines to up to £40,000 for offences (like illegal evictions, misusing possession grounds, or failing to join the

database) and up to £7,000 for breaches, bypassing court for faster action.

18. A wide range of new offences and breaches, whereby a Civil Penalty Notice can be issued, are created under the Renters' Rights Act, including
 - Unlawful eviction and harassment of occupier as defined under the Protection from Eviction Act 1977
 - Failure to give a written statement of terms under section 16D of the Housing Act 1988
 - Failure to give an existing tenant information about changes made by the Renters' Rights Act under paragraph 7(2) of schedule 6 to the Renters' Rights Act 2025
 - Attempting to let a property for a fixed term under section 16E of the Housing Act 1988
 - Attempting to end a tenancy orally or by service of a notice to quit under section 16E of the Housing Act 1988
 - Serving an eviction notice that attempts to end a tenancy outside the prescribed section 8 process under section 16E of the Housing Act 1988
 - Relying on a ground where the person does not reasonably believe that the landlord is/will be able to obtain possession under section 16E of the Housing Act 1988
 - Relying on a ground knowing the landlord would not be able to obtain possession or being reckless as to whether they would under section 16J of the Housing Act 1988
 - Failing to provide a tenant with prior notice that a ground which requires it may be used under section 16E of the Housing Act 1988
 - Reletting or remarketing a property before expiry of the 12 month no-let period after using the moving and selling grounds under sections 16E and 16J of the Housing Act 1988
 - Failure to comply with an Improvement Notice under section 30 of the Housing Act 2004
 - Offences in relation to licensing of houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) under section 72 of the Housing Act 2004
 - Offences in relation to licensing of other houses under section 95 of the Housing Act 2004

- Contravention of an overcrowding notice under section 139 of the Housing Act 2004
- Failure to comply with management regulations in respect of houses in multiple occupation under section 234 of the Housing Act 2004
- Breach of a banning order under section 21 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016
- Discriminating against prospective tenants during the letting process on the grounds that those tenants are in receipt of benefits or have children under sections 33 and 34 of the Renters' Rights Act 2025
- Marketing a letting without stating the proposed rent under section 56 of the Renters' Rights Act 2025
- Inviting or encouraging any person to offer to pay an amount of rent under the proposed letting that exceeds the stated rent under section 56 of the Renters' Rights Act 2025
- Accepting an offer from any person to pay an amount of rent under the proposed letting that exceeds the stated rent under section 56 of the Renters' Rights Act 2025
- Offences under The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020, as amended by The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) (Amendment) (Extension to the Social Rented Sector) Regulations 2025.

Financial Strategy Implications

19. There are no financial strategy implications associated with this report, in relation to the new vape legislation. Whilst there is income associated with fixed penalty notices and costs, compliance and not income is the driver for enforcement activity. Please note that the fixed penalty amounts are set by the legislation and costs are sought on a cost recovery basis.
20. For offences under the Renters' Rights Act 2025, the financial strategy implications are unknown currently, as the impact and required levels of enforcement are unclear. However, it is anticipated that in the longer term the level of enforcement required will increase and so additional resources to manage demand will be required.

21. Whilst there is income associated with civil penalty notices and costs, compliance and not income is the driver for enforcement activity. However, any income received from civil penalty notices under the Renters' Rights Act must be used by local housing authorities to meet costs and expenses incurred in or associated with their private rented sector enforcement functions, and so any increased staffing required would be covered through receipts from enforcement activities undertaken.

Recommendation and Reasons

22. The Executive Member is asked to approve Option 1.

Reason: To ensure enforcement activity undertaken by Public Protection, the National Trading Standards teams, and the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service, has been reviewed in accordance with the council's enforcement policy and enable officers to issue fixed monetary penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions to help prevent the sale of illegal single use vapes and enable offices to issue civil penalty notices for new offences under the Renters' Rights Act 2025, in addition to those already used by the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service under the Housing and Planning Act 2016, Housing Act 1988, Protection from Eviction Act 1977, and The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020 and The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) (Amendment) (Extension to the Social Rented Sector) Regulations 2025.

Background

Public Protection

23. Public Protection officers undertake the majority of the council's environmental health, trading standards and licensing duties and as such are responsible for enforcing over a hundred Acts of Parliament and thousands of underpinning Regulations. Each year, officers carry out a detailed 'strategic assessment' of the issues most affecting residents, visitors and businesses and use the Council Plan to identify 'priorities' around which most of the enforcement activity will be focussed. The current priorities are:

Health and wellbeing: A health generating city, for children and adults.

- Reducing problematic alcohol, tobacco and vape supplies.

- Ensuring food safety and standards.
- Keeping York safe through effective licensing and tackling nuisance including identifying problems from short term lets. Work towards a more integrated service to tackle environmental complaints.
- Meet our health and safety enforcement obligations.

Economy and good employment: A fair, thriving, green economy for all.

- Help good businesses thrive through advice and promotion.
- Tackling unfair trading with particular focus on ‘crime in the home’ (including cold calling and property repairs/maintenance), ‘used car crime’ and ‘scams’ where complaint levels are highest.
- Work with members to create an approved street trading policy.

Transport: Sustainable accessible transport for all

- Delivering Air Quality Action Plan 4, taking bold action to reduce air pollution beyond national health based objectives and aim to meet World Health Organisation targets.
- Encourage taxis to be sustainable accessible transport for all.
- Action to prevent unnecessary idling.

Sustainability: Cutting carbon, enhancing the environment for our future.

- Reduce air pollution from transport and domestic heating.

24. Please note, none of the above is of greater priority than any another.

National Trading Standards teams

25. The National Trading Standards teams based at the City of York Council comprise of:

- i) the Yorkshire & the Humber Regional Trading Standards Investigations team (there is one in each region of the country) and,
- ii) the National eCrime enforcement team.

26. The teams are grant funded by the Department for Business and Trade. Their purpose is to tackle wide-scale scams and complex

cases of fraud perpetrated on consumers and/or businesses on a regional and national basis. The national e-crime team – as the name suggests – focuses on trading standards crimes on the internet. As mentioned previously, these teams investigate individual cases and practices referred to them by local authority trading standards services and sometimes other public bodies. They do not take on cases directly from members of the public.

Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service

27. The Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service undertake a wide range of enforcement activities within the privately owned housing stock, with the aim to ensure that properties are safe for occupation and that occupants can live healthy lives.
28. This involves the use of legislation to deal with complaints about conditions, to ensure that homes are free from hazards and meet the minimum legal standards, regulating the private rented sector including licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs).
29. Under the Renters' Rights Act 2025, The Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service will also take on new enforcement activities relating to tenancy matters within the private housing sector.

Formal Enforcement Action

30. This report details the results of formal enforcement action taken between January and December 2025 by the above teams. Each case is considered on its merits before legal proceedings or other types of formal enforcement action such as a 'simple caution', fixed penalty notices, or civil penalty notices are initiated.
31. **Appendix A** summarises the formal enforcement action taken.
32. Whilst carrying out all of this work, officers share intelligence on serious organised crime with appropriate organisations and make safeguarding referrals when necessary.

Single use vapes

33. The Regulations require the council to issue guidance setting out the background to the offences and the various fixed monetary penalty notices and other compliance notices that may be issued. **Appendix C** contains an example of the guidance proposed to be issued by CYC if approved.

34. In summary, it is proposed that where a business is found to be selling single use vapes a fixed monetary penalty (£200, which reduces to £100 if paid within 28 days) will be issued unless there are mitigating or aggravating circumstances. Mitigating circumstances might for example be where there are very low quantities i.e. only one on sale. In cases where there are mitigating circumstances, a 'compliance notice' and as outlined in the guidance may be taken. Aggravating factors may be where there are more than 20 on sale. NB This is on the basis that single use vapes typically cost around £5 and so it should not be more cost effective to sell illegal items and pay the fixed monetary penalty i.e. £100 if paid within 28 days. In the case of aggravating factors, officers may consider other forms of formal enforcement action such as an 'enforcement undertaking' (in accordance with the process set out) or the current methods including caution or prosecution. Where other steps are taken, officers may also consider imposing costs on a cost recovery basis. The Regulations also have provisions for a 'stop notice' where a the trader is about to do something in relation to single use vapes which is harmful to the environment such as not disposing of them correctly for example.

Renters' Rights Act 2025

35. Statutory guidance, issued by the Government, gives a framework for the provision of civil penalty notices, by local authorities under the Renters' Rights Act 2025, and requires local authorities to develop their own policy on determining the appropriate levels for civil penalties.
36. The guidance also details factors to consider in the civil penalty policy including
- Severity of offence
 - Culpability and track record of the offender
 - The harm caused
 - Ensuring fair punishment of the offender
 - Deter the offender from repeating the offence
 - Deter other from committing similar offences
 - Remove any financial benefit the offence may have obtained as a result of committing the offence

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/civil-penalties-under-the-renters-rights-act-2025-and-other-housing-legislation/civil-penalties-under-the-renters-rights-act-2025-and-other-housing-legislation>

37. The Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service currently have a Housing Civil Penalties Policy which was previously approved and can be found at <https://www.york.gov.uk/housing/housing-civil-penalties-policy>, which will continue to remain in place for offences committed up to 30 April 2026.
38. For offences from 1 May 2026 onwards a new Housing Civil Penalties Policy has been produced, as shown in **Appendix D**, with this being based on the statutory guidance for the Renters' Rights Act and the previous policy. This new policy will operate in parallel to the existing Housing Civil Penalties Policy, which will cover any offences committed up until the 30 April 2026.

Consultation and Analysis

Vape consultation

39. In relation to the vape enforcement, a consultation was carried out between 9 September and 7 October 2025 on the proposed new measures. The consultation was posted on the City of York Council consultation page, there was social media coverage and officers encouraged all the shops selling vapes that were visited during this period to participate.
40. There were 15 responses in total. All respondents agreed with the aggravating factors which made it appropriate to consider formal enforcement action. Some 81% of respondents who answered the question (9 out of 11) agreed that a large quantity should be more than 20 vapes. Of the respondents who answered the question, 72.1% (8 out of 11) agreed that a low quantity should be just one vape. In total, 90.9% of respondents who answered the question (10 out of 11) agreed that there should be a 'zero tolerance approach' with a fixed penalty ticket being the default position unless there are aggravating or mitigating circumstances. The same number agreed with using 'stop notices' in a situation where there may be harm to the environment and that this may be in conjunction with other forms of action. All respondents who answered the question (11 out of 11) thought the full cost recovery rate should be applied when recovering any costs associated with

enforcing the legislation. NB This rate is published on the CYC website. The 2025/6 rate is £81 per hour for a trading standards officer.

41. Seven respondents provided equalities information. There was a spread of age range between 16 and 65+ with the 40-55 age category having the largest number of respondents (3 out of 7). Most of the respondents were male (5 out of 7) compared to female (2 out of 7). Most respondents said they were white British (5 out of 7), white other (1 out of 7) and the other respondent 'preferred not to say'. In most cases the respondents said they were 'not disabled' (5 out of 7), two respondents. Most respondents who gave information said they had 'no religion' (4 out of 7), Christian (2 out of 7), were heterosexual (4 out of 7), were not a care leaver (all 7 out of 7) and were not carers (6 out of 7).

Renters' Rights Act 2025 consultation

42. In relation to the Renters' Rights Act 2025, no formal consultation has been undertaken by the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service, as the new legislation brings in new mandatory duties, rather than discretionary duties, on the Council and advocates the further use of civil penalty notices for a wide range of housing offences.
43. However, as part of the development and implementation and of the Renters' Right Act 2025, extensive national consultation was undertaken by the Government, including with landlords, tenants, landlord associations etc. In addition, the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service will undertake landlord education and training prior to the implementation date of 1 May 2026, and work alongside the York Residential Landlord Association.

Enforcement action

44. Extensive consultation was undertaken prior to the council's enforcement policy being revised and update in 2024. In addition, we also routinely survey our customers and the results over the last three years are as follows:-

Measures	2025	2024	2023
% customers satisfied with the overall level of service provided	88%	72.3%	82.8%
% of customers who felt our help or advice improved their situation	65.7%	60%	68.5%
% of customers reporting that they were treated fairly	89.6%	88%	90.3%

Options Analysis and Evidential Basis

Option 1

- Note the enforcement action undertaken by Public Protection, the National Trading Standards teams, and the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service in Annex A.
- Approve the updated enforcement policy to include offences under the new single use vapes and renters' right legislation Annex B.
- Approve the use of fixed monetary penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions in relation to single use vapes in line with the guidelines in Annex C.
- Approve the use of fixed penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions in relation to the Renters' Rights Act 2025, Protection from Eviction Act 1977, Housing Act 1988, Housing Act 2004, Housing and Planning Act 2016, The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020, and The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) (Amendment) (Extension to the Social Rented Sector) Regulations 2025, in line with the new Housing Civil Penalties Policy for offences on or after 1 May 2027 in Annex D.

Option 2

- Note the enforcement action undertaken by Public Protection, the National Trading Standards teams, and the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service in Annex A.

- Not approve the updated enforcement policy to include offences under the new single use vapes and renters' right legislation Annex B.
- Not approve the use of fixed monetary penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions in relation to single use vapes in line with the guidelines in Annex C.
- Not approve the use of fixed penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions in relation to the Renters' Rights Act 2025, Protection from Eviction Act 1977, Housing Act 1988, Housing Act 2004, Housing and Planning Act 2016, The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020, and The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) (Amendment) (Extension to the Social Rented Sector) Regulations 2025, in line with the new Housing Civil Penalties Policy for offences on or after 1 May 2027 in Annex D.

Option 3

45. Note the enforcement action undertaken by Public Protection, the National Trading Standards teams, and the Healthy and Sustainable Homes Service in Annex A.
46. Approve or not approve any of the following items
 - i. the updated enforcement policy to include offences under the new single use vapes and renters' right legislation Annex B.
 - ii. the use of fixed monetary penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions in relation to single use vapes in line with the guidelines in Annex C.
 - iii. the use of fixed penalty notices and the other enforcement provisions in relation to the Renters' Rights Act 2025, Protection from Eviction Act 1977, Housing Act 1988, Housing Act 2004, Housing and Planning Act 2016, The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) Regulations 2020, and The Electrical Safety Standards in the Private Rented Sector (England) (Amendment) (Extension to the Social Rented Sector) Regulations 2025, in line with the new Housing Civil Penalties Policy for offences on or after 1 May 2027 in Annex D.

Organisational Impact and Implications

47. The various implications of this report are summarised below.

Financial

48. As stated previously, with regard to the new legislation related to vapes, fixed penalty notices are to be set nationally, and any costs incurred will be recovered from the income.
49. MHCLG is providing new burdens funding in 2025/26 and 2026/27 to enable local authorities to enforce the requirements of the Renters Rights Act. The funding must be used to cover the costs of preparing for and implementing the requirements of the Act. The volume of fixed penalty notices is unknown at present and income received will also be used to cover expenses incurred for enforcement activities.

Human Resources (HR)

50. There are no HR implications contained within this report.

Legal

51. Pursuant to the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006, Local Authorities must have regard to the Regulator's Code when developing policies and procedures that guide their regulatory activities. The principles of the Act are that regulatory activities should be carried out in a way which is a) transparent, accountable, proportionate and consistent; and b) targeted only at cases in which action is needed. This report demonstrates the council is abiding by those principles.

Procurement

52. Whilst there are no direct procurement implications, where services such as Animal Health inspections are outsourced, all works and/or services are procured via a compliant, open, transparent, and fair process in accordance with the council's Contract Procedure Rules and where applicable, the Public Contract Regulations 2015 (soon to be Procurement Act 2023).

Health and Wellbeing

53. One of the City of York Council's Enforcement Policies aims is to 'help people to live healthier lives by preventing ill health and harm, and promoting public health'. The effective enforcement of policies which reduce tobacco use and prevent the uptake of smoking and vaping in non-smokers (particularly children and young people) is in line with the Tobacco Control Plan for York and the Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2022-2032

Environment and Climate action

54. One of the City of York Council's policies aims is to 'protect the environment for future generations, including tackling the threats and impacts of climate change'. The additional enforcement powers in relation to vapes are aimed at supporting that aim and the objectives of the Climate Change Strategy which relate to waste: Reduce the amount of waste; Increase reuse, repair and recycling rates; Move towards a circular economy. It is, however, recognised that the current provisions have not had the impact intended.

Affordability

55. Many of the examples of formal enforcement action will have a positive impact on affordability and low income groups in a number of ways. In particular the action against scams by the National Trading Standards team.

Equalities and Human Rights

56. An equalities impact assessment was undertaken as part of the decision to revise the enforcement policy in 2024. This included the positive impact of taking formal enforcement action for the sale of illegal vapes even in the first instance. There is no change to that assessment as a result of any of the options in this report.

Data Protection and Privacy

57. The data protection impact assessment (DPIAs) screening questions were completed for the recommendations and options in this report and as there is no personal, special categories or criminal offence data being processed to set these out, there is no requirement to complete a DPIA at this time. However, this will be reviewed following the approved recommendations and options from this report and a DPIA completed if required.

Communications

58. Communications implications include ensuring this policy is communicated to council staff and, where relevant, referring to it in public information following court cases / sentencing.

Economy

59. One of the council enforcement policy's aims is to 'support economic growth, especially in local businesses, by ensuring a fair, responsible and competitive trading environment'. When consulted in the past, businesses have indicated strongly that they wish enforcement to be fair and consistent and see the action that the Council takes to ensure a level playing field a a positive measure.

Property

60. There are no property implications associated with this report.

Risks and Mitigations

61. There are no material risks identified with any of the options in this report – they are all green risks when scoring is applied on the scoring matrix.

Wards Impacted

62. All wards are impacted by the enforcement action and the extension of the sanctions in relation to the sale of illegal single use vapes.

Contact details

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Background papers

Links to enforcement policies:

<https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/download/38/environmental-health-and-trading-standards-enforcement-policies>

Annexes

Annex A: Formal Enforcement Action

Annex B: City of York Council Enforcement Policy (Updated)

Annex C: Guidance on the use of Fines, Notices and other Civil Sanctions by City of York Council when enforcing the Environmental Protection (Single-use Vapes) (England) Regulations 2024.

Annex D: Housing Civil Penalties Policy for breaches or offences committed on or after 1 May 2026

List of Abbreviations Used in this Report:

CYC City of York Council
DPIA Data Protection Impact Assessment