

Environmental Health Smoke Enforcement Policy

October 2025

Review date: September 2028

Policy statement

Chesterfield Borough Council (the Council) has several statutory duties and discretionary powers in relation to smoke enforcement.

This Policy aims to help the public understand the key pieces of smoke related legislation and how the Council will approach the investigation process.

The Council will undertake any enforcement action as necessary, in a reasonable, equitable and proportionate manner.

The Council's approach will be a balance between education and enforcement.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Policy sets out the Council's approach when investigating smoke complaints and the appropriate use of relevant legislation. The aims of this Policy are to set out:

- ✓ our approach to preventing unreasonable smoke occurring,
- ✓ how we will deal with situations that occur; and
- ✓ how we will work with internal and external partners to tackle smoke issues.

Please note this Policy does not relate to individuals smoking in a workplace, enforcement responsibilities for this are governed by the [Health Act 2006](#).

2. SCOPE OF THE POLICY

This Policy sets out the Council's roles and responsibilities with specific regard to smoke legislation, what residents/businesses can expect from us and what is expected of residents and business owners.

Within this Policy the decision-making process around enforcement will also be set; documenting the approach to be followed by the authorised officers when making decisions in respect of the Council's compliance and enforcement activities specifically relating to smoke legislation. The Council is committed to ensuring that all authorised officers will act in accordance with this Policy. This Policy is supported by the over-arching [Enforcement Policy](#).

2.1 The Council's Vision and Corporate Priorities

We make a fundamental contribution to the maintenance and improvement of public health, safety, quality of life and wellbeing. The Council's vision is *"putting our communities first"* and we aim to achieve this by our corporate priorities which are:

- ✓ To make Chesterfield a thriving borough.
- ✓ To improve the quality of life for local people.
- ✓ Building a resilient Council.

The Council's ethos in everything we do is centred around the following core values:

- Customer focused – delivering great customer service, meeting customer needs.
- Can do approach– striving to make a difference by adopting a positive attitude.
- One council, one team –proud of what we do, working together for the greater good.
- Honesty and respect – embracing diversity and treating everyone fairly.

Priorities for our regulatory and enforcement services include protecting and promoting the health and well-being of our communities to ensure they remain safe from harm and able to live healthy lifestyles.

The Environmental Protection team is responsible for delivering the statutory service responsible for investigating complaints relating to smoke. The main aims of this service are to:

- ✓ Meet our statutory obligations to investigate complaints of statutory smoke nuisance, and smoke from chimneys/wood burners/log burners etc.
- ✓ Help to protect residents and the environment from excessive smoke.
- ✓ Help to protect the health of residents (mental health, stress and general wellbeing).
- ✓ Contribute to safer communities and reduce anti-social behaviour.

We work alongside colleagues in Community Safety, Licensing, Planning and Housing as well as other authorities such as Derbyshire County Council, Derbyshire Fire & Rescue and other organisations such as Registered Social Landlords and the Police to investigate complaints.

3. LEGISLATION

Open fires, wood burning stoves and bonfires contribute to pollutant emissions, climate change and impact on air quality. Evidence suggests that emissions of very fine particulates (known as PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) from soot and smoke have detrimental effects on human health, by getting into the lungs and blood.

Smoke from any burning can impact on a neighbourhood. For some this can adversely impact on their quality of life, affecting their health and wellbeing, and exacerbating respiratory issues.

There are several Acts and Regulations that aim to reduce and prevent smoke issues causing disturbance:

Environmental Protection Act 1990 - Section 79

This is the key legislation relating to smoke and '*statutory smoke nuisance*'. This piece of legislation does not define a specific level of smoke that is acceptable or unacceptable, but it does give local authorities a legal duty to investigate complaints and powers to deal with smoke that is of such a level and frequency that it is deemed to be a '*statutory smoke nuisance*'.

A '*statutory smoke nuisance*' is not simply something that annoys you – it is something that causes a serious and unreasonable interference with your right to enjoy your property. We have a duty to take reasonable steps to investigate allegations, and we also have to base our assessment of the issue on what the average person would find unacceptable; we cannot take into account individual sensitivities or personal circumstances related to ill health.

In determining whether the burning is a '*statutory smoke nuisance*', several factors are taken into consideration including:

- Impact: how the smoke affects you in your home.
- Frequency: i.e. how often does the burning occur.
- Duration of the burning: how long is the smoke visible for.
- Time of day/night:
- Nature of the smoke: whether the smoke is seasonal;
- Sensitivity of the complainant: statutory nuisance must be considered in the context of an average person, in a reasonable state of good health and having a normal pattern of everyday activity. Statutory nuisance cannot be used to make people do more than might reasonably be expected of them because someone else may be more sensitive than the average person, for example someone with ill health.
- Public benefit: something might cause an inconvenience, but because it is essential to the wider public benefit it *may* be considered not to be a nuisance – for example road resurfacing, disposal of infected timbers in a demolition etc.
- Motive: if someone deliberately does something to cause annoyance then this could be a nuisance, for example deliberately having bonfires when neighbours are sitting in their garden.

Where a local authority is satisfied that the smoke gives rise to a '*statutory smoke nuisance*', then it must serve an Abatement Notice on the person(s) responsible for the nuisance to effectively prohibit a recurrence. Failure to comply with the terms of an Abatement Notice is an offence which may result in prosecution in the magistrates' court. A successful conviction may result in a fine (set by the Courts).

Should complainants wish to resolve the smoke issue themselves without the support of the Council, action can be taken under Section 82 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (private action via the Magistrates Court). This process can be carried out without legal advice, but in most cases, we advise the affected party to speak to a solicitor, the Law Centre or Citizens Advice. Where this route is taken an information advice leaflet is available from the Council upon request.

Environmental Protection Act 1990 – Section 34

Section 34 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990, also known as the *Duty of Care*, places a legal responsibility on anyone who produces, imports, keeps, stores, transports, treats, or disposes of waste to ensure it is handled responsibly and does not harm the environment. This duty requires businesses to take all reasonable steps to prevent unauthorised or harmful waste disposal. This means that all commercial operations must have in place a system to dispose of their waste in a legitimate manner.

Disposing of waste by burning does not meet the requirements of *Duty of Care*. Failure to comply with this legislation can result in prosecution and an unlimited fine.

Clean Air Act 1993

Air pollution and its effects on population health became an increasingly serious problem from the Industrial Revolution, as our reliance and ever-increasing need for energy relied upon the burning of fossil fuels. Consequently, it was not uncommon that unfavourable weather conditions could promote the formation of urban smogs. Historic sources suggest that particularly bad smog events caused thousands of premature deaths of susceptible people.

This resulted in the UK Government introducing its first Clean Air Act in 1956. This has been replaced by the Clean Air Act 1993 under which Smoke Control Orders are made and enforced. The 1993 Act has since been amended by the Environment Act 2021 and gives local authorities additional enforcement powers.

There are additional legal powers for dealing with smoke from trade and business premises in connection with the type of materials being burned and the colour of the smoke produced. Dark Smoke bonfires are typically produced when products are burned that contain carbon, such as plastics, treated wood, rubber, bituminous materials etc. Burning these materials not only creates dark, unpleasant smoke but can also release harmful pollutants into the air.

"Dark smoke" is defined as smoke that, when compared to a standard chart (the [Ringelmann Chart](#)), appears as dark as or darker than shade 2.

If an authorised officer observes 'dark smoke' from a trade/commercial premises there is a duty placed on the Council to serve a *Notification of Offence*.

Emitting dark smoke is an offence, and those responsible can face fines upon summary conviction. In some cases, penalties can be up to £20,000.

4. OUR APPROACH TO ENFORCEMENT OF SMOKE ISSUES

4.1 Decision Making and Principles of Enforcement

Any enforcement action will always be based on risk, legislation/legal duties, and must take into account any specific guidance (if available).

When discharging duties in relation to smoke enforcement the Council will follow the overarching principles set out in the [Council's Enforcement Policy](#), which includes:

- [Regulatory Enforcement Sanctions Act 2008](#)
- [Regulator's Code](#)
- [Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#) (as amended)
- [Criminal Procedures and Investigations Act 1996](#)
- [Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000](#)

Enforcement Officers are required to make informed judgements and will be suitably trained for this responsibility. They will decide on appropriate action after considering this Policy and the relevant procedures. A Senior Officer will give prior approval to all formal action falling outside the scope of this Policy.

All enforcement activity will be proportionate, consistent, transparent, accountable and targeted.

4.2 Investigating complaints – smoke nuisance

Smoke, soot and ash from bonfires, chimneys and commercial practices have always been a source of complaint, and more so as Chesterfield is a compact urbanised Borough, smoke is likely to drift and cause an impact.

Smoke can prevent people enjoying their gardens, opening windows, hanging out laundry, and reduces visibility in the neighbourhood and on roads and railway lines. It also is a source of pollution that can have a detrimental effect on people's health, it can exacerbate existing respiratory conditions and can contribute to local and global pollution levels.

The Environmental Protection Act 1990 sets out a legal framework for smoke issues whether they emanate from domestic or commercial premises.

If you are being disturbed by smoke/soot/ash, we advise that an informal approach is the best course of action in the first instance. We recommend you:

- Talk to the person responsible for causing the problem and make them aware the impact it is having on you. Do not do this if you feel threatened.
- Write to them, as this may feel less confrontational.

If this does not work, we may be able to investigate your complaint under the 'statutory nuisance regime'. Taking the steps above can help establish that the problem is ongoing and potentially unreasonable.

The Council is unable to investigate:

- Anonymous complaints.
- Smoke from railway locomotives.
- Steam from road vehicles, for example traction engines, steam rollers, steam powers cars or lorries.
- Cigarette smoke.
- The smell of smoke from a domestic dwelling.

We are unlikely to investigate:

- Smoke from intermittent bonfires (unless dark smoke was produced).
- Smoke from barbeques.
- The smell of cannabis. Possession of cannabis is illegal. If you are experiencing problems with cannabis odour or smoke, you should report this to the Police. We may forward details onto colleagues in the Housing team (if the cannabis smell is from a council tenant), or the social landlord (e.g. Guinness Homes). Information will also be shared with the Council's Community Safety Partnership.

We can investigate:

- Smoke from frequent domestic bonfires.
- Smoke from commercial premises.
- Smoke from a domestic chimney.
- Dark smoke from a chimney.
- Dark smoke from a bonfire (e.g. cable burning).

Enforcement

▪ Statutory Notice

When the case officer is satisfied that a significant smoke disturbance or '*statutory smoke nuisance*' exists or is likely to occur or recur, we will take the appropriate enforcement action and this will be in accordance with the [Council's Enforcement Policy](#) and this will include service of a Statutory Notice. If a *statutory smoke nuisance* has been found to exist, the Council has a legal duty to serve an 'Abatement Notice'.

▪ Possession Proceedings

Where there is evidence to demonstrate that a Council tenant has breached their tenancy agreement by causing annoyance and/or smoke disturbance, the Council's Housing Management team can take action against the tenant for breaking the terms of their

tenancy agreement. This could include issuing the tenant with a warning about the implications of breaking the tenancy agreement, serving a Notice to end a tenancy and / or applying to the County Court for a Possession Order which ends the tenancy and allows the Council to evict the tenant.

4.3 Investigating complaints – smoke control areas

Smoke Control Areas

The whole of Chesterfield has been designated as a 'Smoke Control Area' (SCA), this specifically covers smoke emissions from

- A chimney of any building;
- A chimney for the furnace of any fixed boiler or industrial plant; and
- A chimney from any moored vessel (e.g. a canal boat).

The Government has set out guidance about SCA's, more information is available here: <https://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/sca/>

In summary, being in a SCA means:

- Only smokeless fuels can be used, unless the appliance (log burner/wood burner/multi-fuel burner) has special certification to be used in a SCA; and
- Must not emit a substantial amount of smoke from the flue/chimney, once the fire is established (which takes about 20 minutes).

If a substantial amount of smoke is emitted from a chimney, or illegal fuel is used, then enforcement action may be taken.

In a SCA, only [authorised fuels](#) can be used on open fires and on certain types of appliances. If you use an appliance approved by Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), these appliances are also known as '[exempt appliances](#)', and individual manufacturers specify the exact fuel type you can use on the appliance, to be in compliance with the legislation.

Wood is only permitted to be used as kindling when the fire is initially started and cannot be used as a main source of fuel, unless you have an exempt appliance which specifically allows the burning of wood product.

If you are installing an appliance, you may need to seek permission from the Council's Planning team, Building Inspector and/or Housing team. You must also check where the flue will exit. If it is near a neighbour's window, or the smoke could blow towards a neighbour's window, this may cause a 'statutory smoke nuisance' and enforcement would be taken as set out in Section 4.2 above.

The Environment Act 2021, and Schedule 1A to the Clean Air Act 1993

The Environment Act 2021 introduced amendments to the Clean Air Act 1993. These changes gave local authorities the power to issue civil penalty notices for the emission of smoke in a SCA. The relevant powers are now contained in [Section 19A](#) and [Schedule 1A](#) to the Clean Air Act 1993.

The change to the legislation means there is now a simpler and decriminalised regime for smoke control enforcement. A penalty notice may be issued by a local authority Enforcement Officer where they witness, or otherwise have good reason to believe there was, the emission of a '*significant quantity of smoke from a chimney*', regardless of the appliance being used or the type of fuel being burned. This section of the Policy explains how we will apply the law and the procedure for applying penalties under the Clean Air Act 1993.

Enforcement of Clean Air Act 1993 – Improvement Notice

If a household is using authorised fuels, smokeless fuel or the appliance has been approved by DEFRA, the Council will not usually take enforcement action.

If, however, the investigating officer detects smoke from a chimney in the Smoke Control Area and that household is using unauthorised fuels, or the appliance does not have approval from DEFRA, and the appliance is being used correctly, the Council will issue a written warning to the person responsible. This is known as an **Improvement Notice**.

The person who has been issued with the Improvement Notice has the opportunity to put in place remedial measures to take action to avoid further emissions of significant quantities of smoke from their chimney.

If the person responsible continues to allow smoke to be emitted from their chimney, the Council may take the following enforcement measures:

- Issue a **Notice of Intent** to the person responsible, or
- Issue a **Final Notice** with a financial penalty.

Enforcement of Clean Air Act 1993 – Notice of Intent

The Council will issue a **Notice of Intent** to the person responsible for the smoke emissions from a chimney in a Smoke Control Area if there is evidence of further incidents after they have already been served with an Improvement Notice.

Local Authorities can issue a Notice of Intent where enforcement officers are satisfied on the 'balance of probabilities', that on a particular occasion smoke has been emitted from a chimney within a Smoke Control Area.

If enforcement officers evidence that there are further smoke emissions after a Notice of Intent has been issued, the Council may issue additional Notice of Intent for each separate incident.

Enforcement of Clean Air Act 1993 – Financial Penalty

Schedule 1A of the Clean Air Act 1993 (as amended by the Environment Act 2001) sets out the levels of financial penalty, the minimum amount is £175, the maximum amount is £300.

Chesterfield Borough Council has adopted a scale of financial penalties, from the minimum to the maximum allowed, for those responsible for smoke emissions from a chimney.

The financial penalty imposed will be based on:

- How serious the offence is, and
- If it is a repeat offence.

Table 1 shows how the penalty amounts will be imposed

	First offence	Second offence	Third offence
A	£175	n/a	n/a
B	£200	£250	£300
C	£225	£275	£300

A – low or no culpability: offence committed with little or no fault, for example a genuine accident despite the presence of proper preventative measures, or where proper preventative measures were unforeseeably overcome by exceptional events.

B – reckless: actual foresight of, or wilful blindness to, risk of offending but risk nevertheless taken.

C – deliberate: where the rules were intentionally breached, or flagrantly disregarded.

Objections to a Notice of Intent to issue a Financial Penalty

Upon receipt of a Notice of Intent, the recipient has 28 days from the day after the Notice was issued to object in writing. The Council may agree to the objection and cancel the Financial Penalty if any of the following apply:

- There was no smoke emitted from the chimney on the occasion specified in the Notice of Intent.
- A Smoke Control Order did not apply to the chimney on the occasion specified in the Notice of Intent.
- The person who received the Notice of Intent was not responsible for the chimney at the time given in the Notice of Intent – in this case, they must provide the name and address of the person who was liable at the time.
- There are other compelling reasons why the Financial Penalty should not be imposed.
- For moored vessels, the smoke emission was from the engine and was used to move it or provide it with electric power.

When an objection is upheld and a decision is made not to impose a financial penalty, the Council will inform the person responsible in writing.

Clean Air Act 1993 – Final Notice

If there is no objection to the Notice of Intent within 28 days, or the written objection is rejected, the Council will normally issue a Final Notice with the Financial Penalty.

If no objection is received, we will issue the Financial Penalty within 5-working- days from the end of the 28-day objection period.

If an objection is received is unsuccessful, we will issue the Financial Penalty within 5-working days form the date they objected.

Further investigations

The Council can only investigate 'active complaints', this means that case files cannot remain open indefinitely. We are reliant on complainants providing time-appropriate information to us to enable investigations.

Withdrawing or amending Notice

The Council may withdraw a Notice of Intent or a Final Notice at any time. We may also reduce the amount of the Financial Penalty.

If we decide not to impose a Financial Penalty, we will tell the person responsible in writing within 14 days.

Appeals process

The recipient of a Final Notice has the right to appeal against the decision, and to do so within 28 days, starting on the day after the Final Notice was given. Appeals are to the [First-Tier Tribunal](#).

General Regulatory Chamber
HM Courts and Tribunal Services.
PO BOX 11230
Leicester
LE1 8FQ
Email - grc@justice.gov.uk
TEL 0300 1234504

Appeals can be heard if it is:

- Based on error of fact.
- Wrong in law, or
- Unreasonable.

If an appeal is lodged, the Council will suspend the Final Notice until the appellant received the result of their appeal, or the appeal is withdrawn.

The First-Tier Tribunal may:

- Quash the Final Notice.
- Confirm the Final Notice.
- Change the Final Notice by reducing the amount of the Financial Penalty.
- Ask Chesterfield Borough Council to decide whether to withdraw or confirm the Final Notice or reduce the amount of the Financial Penalty.

Recovery of Financial Penalties

An unpaid Financial Penalty is recoverable as a civil debt through the County Court.

Recording Financial Penalties

The Council will keep a record of Financial Penalties collected. The information will include the:

- Number of Financial Penalties issued.
- Number of Financial Penalties paid.
- Amount(s) paid.

Service of Notices

A Notice or Financial Penalty may be deemed 'served' by:

- Handing it to the person responsible.
- Leaving it at the person's address (e.g. affixed to the door, or left with a person at the property).
- Sending it by post to the person at their address.
- Emailing it to the person (if we have their consent).

5. SOLID FUEL SALES

The [Air Quality \(Domestic Solid Fuels Standards\) \(England\) Regulations 2020](#) came into force in May 2021 and were made under Section 87 of the Environment Act 2021, to implement the national air quality strategy, comply with statutory air quality limit values and meet national emission reduction commitments. These Regulations aim to phase out the sale of the most polluting fuels used for domestic heating by setting restrictions for the sale of wood, manufactured solid fuels and coal sold for combustion in domestic premises.

Under these Regulations it is an offence to:

- Supply wood in amounts of under two cubic meters unless it has been certified by the manufactured solid fuel certification body as having a moisture content of less than 20%.
- Supply wood in amounts of under two cubic meters without the required information being displayed alongside it or on the packaging.
- Supply wood in amounts of two cubic meters or more unless it is accompanied by the specified information on how to dry, store and check the moisture of the wood before it is used.
- Supply a manufactured solid fuel that is not an authorised fuel or supply a manufactured solid fuel that is not on the list maintained by DEFRA.
- Supply manufactured solid fuel without the required information being displayed alongside it or on the packaging.
- Supply pre-bagged and loose bituminous coal.

In Derbyshire, these Regulations are enforced by [Derbyshire County Council's Trading Standards](#) officers.

6. EDUCATION and INFORMATION

Both DEFRA (Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) and the CIEH (Chartered Institute of Environmental Health) recognise the importance of public education on issues relating to enforcement of smoke and smoke control.

Officers from the Environmental Protection team are involved with several initiatives with

the aim of preventing and mitigating smoke issues:

- ✓ We attend community events throughout the year to provide advice and guidance.
- ✓ Information is available on our website.
- ✓ Promote local and national campaigns (e.g. Clean Air Day and Clean Air Night).
- ✓ Factsheets available upon request.
- ✓ Officers are available to speak with to discuss residents' concerns.
- ✓ Attend stakeholder meetings (e.g. Safer Neighbourhoods Team meeting).
- ✓ Present information to stakeholders and elected Members.

Where possible, prevention and education precede legal action.

7. COMMENTS AND COMPLAINTS

7.1 Unreasonable complaints and unreasonably persistent complaints

The Council recognises that there are a small number of individuals who make unreasonable complaints or who are unreasonably persistent complainants.

Those complaints classified as unreasonable or unreasonably persistent will be handled in accordance with the [Council's policy](#) and procedure on the management of unreasonable complaints or customers.

8.2 Dissatisfied complainant

Under the Equality Act 2010 and Human Rights Act 1998 the Council will have due regard to the equalities and human rights implications of their activities and decision making while investigating complaints. We will deal with all complaints impartially and will be fair to all parties. We will not gather evidence or information that is not relevant to the investigation.

We will not disclose personal information unless it is strictly necessary (i.e. with a partner agency) and only with informed permission from the person involved.

In all cases, the Council will attempt to resolve the complaint as quickly as possible, but complainants should be aware that complicated complaints might require a considerable amount of time to investigate. For this reason, a timescale for the completion of complaints is not specified.

Should you feel dissatisfied with the service you have received or with the conduct of officers complaints should be made via Chesterfield Borough Councils' [complaints procedure](#).

9.3 Complaints and appeals

All appeals in relation to enforcement action taken should be via the statutory appeals process outlined in the relevant legislation.

We value input from you to help us ensure our service is meeting your needs. We would like to hear from you whether your experience of us has been good or in need of improvement. This helps us to ensure we keep doing the right things and make changes where we need to. We are constantly looking for feedback on our services. We welcome any feedback that that will assist us in improving our services.

Whether you wish to make a comment, complaint or a compliment you are encouraged to do so by either: -

- In person:** Informing a member of our staff,
Customer Service Centre, 85 New Square, Chesterfield, S40 1SN
- Telephone:** 01246 345345
- Text:** 07960 910 264
- By post:** Chesterfield Borough Council, Town Hall, Rose Hill, Chesterfield. S40 1LP
- Online:** www.chesterfield.gov.uk
- Social media:** Facebook, Twitter

We will seek to work with you in the most appropriate way to meet your individual needs. We can make information available in different formats and have access to translation and interpretation services.

10. SERVICE DELIVERY STANDARDS, QUALITY AND PERFORMANCE MONITORING

10.1 Skills, competencies and experience of regulatory officers

The Council will ensure that all enforcement officers are equipped with the appropriate level of skills, competencies and experience commensurate with their role and responsibilities and the support necessary to undertake their job effectively and efficiently. Continuing Professional Development (CPD), qualifications, training and development to meet statutory codes of practice will always be offered.

Staff training and development will be maintained by using methods such as the Regulators Development Needs Analysis (RDNA) and Guide for Regulators Information Point (GRIP), CPD, development opportunities, appraisals, feedback, personal learning plan, mentoring/shadowing, secondment, peer review and challenge (both receiving and supporting).

10.2 Service and quality standards

Chesterfield Borough Council will always strive to meet the highest standards in undertaking enforcement action. The following service standards will be applied:

- ✓ Officers will clearly identify themselves and carry the appropriate ID cards and any necessary authorisations.
- ✓ Officers will be professional, courteous and helpful in their conduct, during work on enforcement issues and will work with individuals, groups and businesses to promote compliance.
- ✓ Officers will provide assistance where appropriate and advice will be given to assist in compliance before formal action is instigated, except in those circumstances where the breach of legislation is sufficiently serious to warrant formal action or is punishable by the issuing of a fixed penalty notice.
- ✓ Fairness in appropriate cases – adequate opportunity will be given to rectify the non-compliance before formal proceedings are commenced.
- ✓ Matters relating to enforcement will be dealt with promptly.

11. OTHER SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

This Policy links with other corporate documents, including

Corporate Enforcement Policy, a copy is available here:

<https://www.chesterfield.gov.uk/health-and-environment/environmental-policies/enforcement-policy/>

National guidance for Smoke Control is available here:

<https://www.gov.uk/smoke-control-area-rules>

12. REVIEW OF THIS POLICY

This Policy was written in relation to current legislation, centrally issued guidance and best working practice at the time of preparation.

This Policy will be reviewed every three years or in line with changes in relevant legislation, changes in centrally issued guidance or when working practices identify working areas for procedural improvement.

13. POLICY DETAILS

	Smoke Enforcement Policy
	Environmental Health/Environmental Protection
	Esther Thelwell
	Cabinet on 21st October 2025
	October 2025
	1st version
	Final copy