

Worcestershire Regulatory Services **Enforcement Policy**

1. Introduction

In June 2010, the seven Local Authorities in Worcestershire set up a Joint Committee under Section 101 of the Local Government Act 1972, comprising Members of all of the Authorities, to oversee the delivery of regulatory services across the County on their behalf, by a single body called “Worcestershire Regulatory Services” (WRS.) Between April and June 2016, Worcestershire County Council changed its relationship with the partnership, initially by moving from a partner to a customer of WRS, and then by taking back control of its functions to discharge them directly. Hence WRS no longer delivers Trading Standards and Animal Health functions for this authority.

WRS continues to deliver Environmental Health functions, including Food Safety, Health and Safety, many aspects of Pollution Control, and Licensing administration on behalf of Bromsgrove District Council, Malvern Hills District Council, Redditch Borough Council, Worcester City Council, Wychavon District Council and Wyre Forest District Council

This Enforcement Policy will be applied by Worcestershire Regulatory Services in relation to the functions it discharges on behalf of these Authorities and it has been adopted by each of them. It is distinct from the general Enforcement Policy of the individual Local Authorities, which apply to any other regulatory function provided by them, for example planning.

The primary aim of Worcestershire Regulatory Services is to ensure businesses comply with the legislative framework within which they operate so that, consumers, businesses, employees, individuals and the environment are protected, and transactions are fair and equitable. Fair proportionate and effective enforcement is essential to protecting the health, safety and economic interests of all concerned, and there is a range of tools available to the Service to achieve this.

Generally we will provide advice and support those seeking to comply and at the same time tackle those who choose not to comply, using proportionate action. The detail on how and when action may be taken is outlined in the body of this policy.

The Service must also have regard to the various general duties imposed on the partner authorities e.g. section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act, and the general powers given to local government for the promotion of well being under the Local Government Acts. We are obliged to comply with the Human Rights Act 1998, so we will take its provisions into account when taking decisions relating to enforcement action.

This enforcement policy is a statement of how the Service will carry out its enforcement duties and, in addition, what business and citizens in Worcestershire can expect from our enforcement staff.

2. Policy Scope

We are committed to providing an effective service with officers carrying out their duties in an equitable, practical and consistent manner. To achieve this we have adopted the principles of the following:

- The Regulators Code (BIS)
- Local Government Regulation's Home Authority Principle,
- Better Regulation Delivery Office's Primary Authority Principle
- The Crown Prosecution Service Code for Crown Prosecutors (as amended.)
- The Food Safety Act 1990 Code of Practice
- Human Rights Act 1998 and the European Convention on Human Rights.

We will also comply with any statutory requirement placed upon us and seek to align our procedures with best practice.

The Policy applies to actions in relation to all of the legislation enforced by the Service. Enforcement action includes any action taken by officers aimed at ensuring that individuals or businesses comply with the law and goes beyond just formal enforcement action such as prosecution.

3. General Principles

Prevention is better than cure and our role therefore involves actively working with businesses to advise on and assist with compliance. Where we consider that formal action is necessary, each case will be considered on its own merits. However, there are general principles that apply to the way each case must be approached. These are set out in this Policy.

The majority of cases involving regulatory matters will relate to businesses, however, there will be some cases put before the Courts that relate to individuals, particularly those involving noise nuisance. These cases will be treated in the same way as those involving businesses and the general principles outlined around proportionality of action, for example trying informal approaches before resorting to formal action and the Courts, will be followed.

Enforcement decisions will be fair, independent and objective and will not be influenced by issues such as ethnicity or national origin, gender, religious beliefs, political views or the sexual orientation of the suspect, victim, witness or offender. Such decisions will not be affected by improper or undue pressure from any source. We will take into account the views of any victim, injured party or relevant person to establish the nature and extent of any harm or loss, and its significance, in making the decision to take formal action.

This enforcement policy helps to promote efficient and effective approaches to regulatory inspection and enforcement, which improve regulatory outcomes without imposing

unnecessary burdens on business. We recognise the positive impact that the service can have on economic progress and growth in the local economy and see it as part of our role to encourage and support the growth of legitimate business activity within the legal framework provided by central government.

4. Risk

We will ensure that our resources are targeted where they will be most effective. We will ensure that intelligence and risk assessment inform all aspects of our approach to regulatory activity, including:

- Data collection and other information requirements;
- Inspection programmes;
- Advice and support programmes;
- Enforcement activity and sanctions.

We will normally use the appropriate Government risk assessment scheme to inform any inspection programme, but, where these do not exist, we will consult and involve businesses and other interested parties in designing any risk methodologies that are created within the Authority, and publish the details. In the absence of other factors, when determining risk, we will consider:

- Compliance history and potential future risks
- The existence of effective management systems
- Evidence of recognised external accreditation
- Management competence and willingness to comply

We will also use intelligence to direct inspection based projects, targeting goods or business where there are known issues. Obviously, a complaint may also trigger a visit if that is the most appropriate response. We will review our approach to regulatory activities from time to time, in order to remove any unnecessary burdens from businesses.

5. Advice and Guidance

We will provide general information, advice and guidance to make it easier for businesses to understand and meet their obligations. This will be provided promptly, in clear, concise and accessible language, using a range of appropriate formats and media. Information will cover all legal requirements relating to our regulatory activities, as well as changes to legal requirements. Where changes are of great significance, we will look at the best ways of informing businesses of the changes e.g. through newsletters, mail-shots or seminars.

We will provide targeted and practical advice through personal visits, telephone and promote self service via our website. We will try to maximise the accessibility and effectiveness of advice to ensure efficient use of resources and we will involve businesses in developing both the content and style of regulatory guidance to help ensure that it meets their needs.

When offering advice, we will clearly distinguish between statutory requirements and advice or guidance aimed at improvements above minimum legal standards. We seek to

provide proportionate advice, the content of which will help achieve compliance but impose the minimum burden required on the business concerned. Advice will be confirmed in writing, if requested.

Where a business knows it has a problem and seeks advice to remedy the situation, it will not normally trigger enforcement action. Where appropriate we will seek to support the remedial action to prevent future problems, however, we must reserve the right to take enforcement action in serious cases.

We provide most of our advisory services free of charge; however we reserve the right to charge a reasonable fee for services beyond the basic advice and guidance necessary to help ensure compliance. We would take account of the needs and circumstances of smaller businesses and others in need of help and support in deciding whether or not to charge. Charging will be in line with any guidance issued by the Better Regulation Delivery Office in relation to the Primary Authority principle.

We will engage with local businesses to assess the effectiveness of our information and advice services by asking them how effective our work is in raising businesses' awareness and helping them to understand legal requirements, including the extent to which they incur additional costs from obtaining external advice in order to understand and comply with legal requirements.

6. Inspection

We will ensure inspections and other visits to businesses only occur in accordance with a risk assessment methodology, except where visits are requested by businesses, or where we act on relevant intelligence. We will focus our efforts on businesses where intelligence and risk assessment shows there is a higher likelihood of non-compliance or which pose a more serious risk to regulatory outcomes. Some processes by their nature present a greater risk to health or the environment, or due to their complexity, may make it more difficult to ensure compliance. These are the areas where we will focus our inspection resources.

Where appropriate, and where required by legislation, including the Protection of Freedoms Act, we will give a minimum of 48 hours notice prior to a routine inspection unless to do so would undermine the purpose of the visit. It should be noted, however, that there is a general requirement in some Codes of Practice e.g. Food Law Code of Practice, that notice is not provided prior to a routine inspection. Where this is the case, notice will not be given unless it is necessary to achieve the services ends, for example, if the presence of a particular manager is essential.

When we visit or carry out inspections, we will give feedback to businesses to encourage and reinforce good practice. We will also share information about good practice amongst businesses, and with other regulators.

Where we and another regulator have a shared interest in a business we will work together to ensure that our activities can be rationalised to minimise the burden on the business, where such action is both of benefit to the business and does not harm the standard of enforcement for either regulator.

We will also take account of the circumstances of small, businesses, including any difficulties they may have in achieving compliance.

7. Information Requirements

Worcestershire Regulatory Services do not require large quantities of information from businesses on a routine basis. When determining what data we may require, we will consider the costs and benefits of data requests to businesses and,

- Limit the data that we request to that which is either appropriate, or required by statute e.g. food registration, licensing applications, etc,
- Minimise the frequency of collection and seek the information from other sources where relevant and possible.

We will work with our fellow local regulators to minimise the information we request from businesses, and we will seek to maximise our data sharing within the provisions of the Data Protection Act. We will seek to use compatible collection methods to give consistency.

We will involve businesses in vetting data requirements and form design for clarity and simplification. We will also ensure that, where possible, data can be returned electronically.

8.0 Enforcement Action

In accordance with good practice, we will:

- Publish our Enforcement Policy;
- Report on our enforcement activities year on year to interested parties through an Annual Report;
- Follow-up enforcement actions where appropriate;
- Be transparent in the way in which we enforce requirements and, apply and determine penalties (when such powers are made available.)

When considering what action should be taken, we will look to:

- Be proportionate to the nature of the offence and the harm caused,
- Change the behaviour of the offender;
- Eliminate any financial gain or benefit from non-compliance;
- Address the harm caused by regulatory non-compliance, where appropriate;
- Deter future non-compliance,
- Be responsive and consider what is appropriate for the particular offender and regulatory issue, and

- Avoid perverse incentives that might influence the choice of sanctioning response.

When considering formal enforcement action, we will, when appropriate, discuss the circumstances with those suspected of a breach (usually by way of formal interview,) and take these comments into account when deciding on the best approach, (unless immediate action is required to prevent or respond to a serious breach or where to do so would be likely to defeat the purpose of the proposed enforcement action.)

We will ensure that clear reasons for any formal enforcement action are given to the person or entity at the time the action is taken. These reasons will be confirmed in writing at the earliest opportunity. Complaints and relevant appeals procedures for redress will also be explained at the same time.

8.1 Deciding what enforcement action is appropriate

In assessing what enforcement action is necessary and proportionate, consideration will be given to:

- The seriousness of compliance failure;
- The business's past performance and its current practice;
- The risks being controlled;
- Legal, official or professional guidance;

There are a large number of potential enforcement options. The level of the action taken varies from no action through to proceedings in Court. Examples of the main types of action that can be considered are shown below:

- No action/ verbal advice or assistance;
- Informal Action and Advice;
- Fixed penalty Notices;
- Penalty Charge Notices;
- Statutory Notice;
- Formal closure
- Seizure of goods/equipment;
- Injunctive Actions;
- Refusal/revocation of a licence;
- Simple Caution;
- Prosecution.

8.2 No Action/ Verbal Advice or assistance

There will be circumstances where a contravention may not warrant action, or it may be inappropriate. Many minor contraventions can be dealt with via advice and/ or assistance. Domestic nuisance issues may be best resolved by the neighbours entering into dialogue without the direct intervention of officers. Where this is not appropriate, due to the behaviour of one party or where the complainant is from a vulnerable group, the service will consider the best option for intervention depending on the circumstances.

8.3 Informal Action and Advice

For minor breaches of the law we will give advice on how to put them right, including a deadline by which this must be done. The time allowed will be reasonable, and take into account the seriousness of the contravention and the implications of the non-compliance. Where the advice required is detailed, or there are potentially serious implications from the failure, the advice will be provided in writing. Failure to comply could result in an escalation of enforcement action.

Where ever possible we will advise offenders about 'good practice', but we will clearly distinguish between what they *must do* to comply with the law and what is recommended best practice.

8.4 Statutory Notices

Officers of the Service have the power under various pieces of legislation to issue notices that:

- Prohibit the sale or distribution of goods where relevant provisions may have been breached,
- Require a business to take specific actions to remedy an identified problem,
- Require a business to desist from particular activities that may not comply with legal requirements.
- Require any person to take action to ameliorate or stop nuisances being caused by their actions

Notices may require immediate action where, for example, there are risks to public health or safety, or an immediate risk of environmental damage or serious nuisance. In other circumstances, a reasonable amount of time will be given, depending on the circumstances, to rectify the problem.

Certain types of notice allow works to be carried out in default. This means that if a notice is not complied with (a breach of the notice) we may carry out any necessary works to satisfy the requirements of the notice ourselves. Where the law allows, we may then charge the person/business served with the notice for any cost we incur in carrying out the work.

In certain limited circumstances e.g. under the provisions of food safety legislation, where an authorised officer is satisfied that there is an imminent risk of injury to health from the condition of the premises, the officer may serve notice to close the premises. This would be immediately followed by an application to a Magistrates Court to confirm the closure.

All notices issued will contain details of any Appeals process that may be available to the recipient.

8.5 Fixed Penalty Notices

Certain offences are subject to fixed penalty notices where prescribed by legislation. These notices are recognised as a low-level enforcement tool and avoid the defendant obtaining a criminal record. Where legislation permits an offence to be dealt with by way of a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN), we may choose to administer a FPN on a first occasion, without issuing a warning. They will be used in appropriate circumstances to give a fast and measured response to the situation.

8.6 Penalty Charge Notices

Penalty Charge Notices (PCNs) are prescribed by certain legislation as a method of enforcement by which the offender pays an amount of money in recognition of the breach. Failure to pay the PCN will result in the offender being pursued in the County Court for non-payment of the debt. A PCN does not create a criminal record and we may choose to issue a PCN without first issuing a warning in appropriate circumstances.

8.7 Institution of Legal Proceedings

Once an officer has completed his/ her enquiries, they will submit a case report to a senior officer, independent of the investigation, who will decide, using the criteria below, the most appropriate course of action.

Where the law has been broken, there is a range of enforcement options available to seek compliance with the law. Under normal circumstances, a process of escalation will be used until either compliance is reached or there is no option other than to instigate proceedings. Exceptions would be where there is a serious risk to public safety or the environment, or the offences have been committed deliberately or negligently or involve deception, or where there is significant economic detriment. Each case is unique and will be considered on its own facts and merits.

The senior officer will take into consideration the requirements of the Code for Crown Prosecutors and other relevant codes before deciding whether or not to pass the file to the relevant legal officer to authorise the institution of legal proceedings.

Firstly the senior officer will have to be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction against each defendant on each charge (i.e. that a jury or bench of Magistrates, properly directed in accordance with the law, is more likely than not to convict the defendant of the charge alleged). To this end, the senior officer will look at all the available evidence, reliability of witnesses, supporting documentation and any other matters relating to the investigation. Only when this evidential test has been satisfied will the public interest to proceed with the prosecution be considered.

In deciding whether a prosecution will serve the public interest, the senior officer will balance factors for and against the prosecution carefully, fairly and impartially. Some factors may increase the justification to prosecute whereas others may militate against. Below are some of the matters to be taken into consideration for and against criminal proceedings. This is not an exhaustive list and, as such, each case is taken strictly on its own individual merits:

Factors in Favour of Prosecution

- The offender was in a position of control within the business,
- The offender acted dishonestly, wilfully or negligently.
- The product or service was aimed at a vulnerable group or person.
- The product or service has caused or had the potential to cause physical or mental injury or suffering, significant harm or loss.
- The offender has received advice or a warning concerning the circumstances of the offence or similar matters.
- The offender has previous convictions that are relevant.
- The offence, though not serious in its self, is widespread in the area where it was committed.
- There are grounds to believe that the offence is likely to be continued or repeated, for example by a history of recurring conduct.
- The outcome of a prosecution might serve an important, informative purpose or establish a legal precedent.

Factors which would mitigate against the need for a prosecution

- The offence was minor in nature and as a result of a genuine mistake or misunderstanding, which did not involve significant negligence.
- The offender is elderly, or was at the time of the offence suffering from significant mental or physical ill health, which contributed to the commission of the offence, and the offence was neither serious nor likely to be repeated.
- The loss or harm could be described as minor and was as a result of a single incident, particularly if it was caused by a failure of judgment.
- The offender put right the loss or harm caused prior to the intervention of the Service.
- Prior to the Service's intervention, the offender had introduced adequate steps to prevent further similar offences.
- The defendant was a youth at the time of the offence.
- There has been a long delay between the offence and any potential court action, unless either:
 - (i) The offence is serious,
 - (ii) The delay has been caused by the defendant or his/ her legal representatives,
 - (iii) The offence has only recently come to light, or
 - (iv) The complexity of the offence meant that there has been a long investigation.

8.8 Proceeds of Crime Applications

Some cases taken by the service can lead to applications being made under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 (POCA) for confiscation of assets. These are the most serious cases or where there is persistence of offending over a long period of time or where the offences are deemed to be "lifestyle crime" under POCA. Their purpose is to recover the financial benefit that the offender has obtained from his criminal conduct. WRS will look to use these provisions in an appropriate manner.

8.9 The use of Simple Cautions

Where the public interest justifies it, we will consider offering a Simple Caution (or Reprimand/ Final Written Warning if the offender is below the age of 18.) In offering a Simple Caution, we will take account of the Home Office Guidelines in relation to the cautioning of offenders, and the Code for Crown Prosecutors. Where the offender is under 18 and a formal approach is being considered, appropriate bodies such as the Youth Offending Team will be consulted.

A Simple Caution requires an admission of guilt on behalf of the offender, however there is no sentence and there is no recorded conviction. A caution will remain on record for a period of 2 years and may be cited in Court should a further offence be committed and prosecuted during that time.

8.10 Injunctions

Injunctive action is a civil law process that may be used to ensure that person or business desists from a particular pattern of behaviour or action. Whilst these are not the norm in dealing with regulatory matters, seeking an injunction may be the most appropriate method of disposal for an issue. We will work with the relevant partner legal team to develop such cases and support them being taken through the Court process.

8.11 Other Orders available

There are a range of orders available in law under various provisions that can be used to tackle what is widely described as “anti-social behaviour.” Where these provisions offer a suitable way of dealing with an issue, the service will take them forward with the support of the relevant partner legal service.

8.12 Refusal, Suspension and Revocation of Licence

Where there is a requirement for a business to be licensed by the local authority, the licence may be granted unless representations or objections are received against the application. In such cases the Licensing Committee or Sub-Committee will hear the case and decide to grant, grant with conditions, or refuse the licence application. In addition, in relation to the Gambling Act 2005, applications for premises Licence, the Licensing Committee can exclude a condition of licence.

In most circumstances, a licence may be considered for suspension, revocation, or the application of further conditions, where officers become aware of either the commission of offences relating to the conduct of the business, or breaches of existing conditions or similar controls. These matters will be heard before the Licensing Committee (or a Sub-Committee,) of the relevant partner Authority, and the elected members will determine what action should be taken.

9.0 Additional Information

The Senior Managers involved in making the more serious decisions will also have regard to legal advice from the relevant partner Head of Legal Services. Once the Regulatory Service reaches a decision to prosecute, or to instigate civil proceedings, the relevant Partner Authority's Legal Services Department must authorise the action before implementation.

9.1 Standards and Accountability

We will, in consultation with businesses and other interested parties, set and publish clear standards and targets for our service and performance. These will include:

- Regulatory outcomes (e.g. proportions of businesses that comply,)
- Performance standards for contact with businesses;
- A commitment to ensuring costs to businesses of regulatory interventions are proportionate; and
- A commitment to dealing with any negative perceptions of businesses and other interested parties relating to these issues.

We will create effective consultation and feedback opportunities to ensure we have continuing cooperative relationships with businesses and other interested parties. We will ensure our officers provide courteous and efficient services to businesses. We will enable them to interpret and apply relevant legal requirements and ensure that they enforce requirements fairly and consistently between like-businesses in similar situations. We will take account of comments from businesses and other interested parties regarding the behaviour and activity of our staff.

9.2 Liaison with other regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies

Where appropriate, enforcement activities within Worcestershire Regulatory Services will be coordinated with other regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies to maximise the effectiveness of any enforcement.

Where an enforcement matter affects a wide geographical area beyond the County boundaries, or involves enforcement by one or more other local authorities or organisations; where appropriate all relevant authorities and organisations will be informed of the matter as soon as possible and all enforcement activity coordinated with them.

Worcestershire Regulatory Services will share intelligence relating to wider regulatory matters with other regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies, and examples include:

- Government Agencies
- Police Forces
- Fire Authorities
- Other Statutory Bodies
- Local Authorities

9.3 Further Information

Anyone requiring further information on this policy should contact Worcestershire Regulatory Services by writing to:

Worcestershire Regulatory Services
Wyre Forest House
Finepoint Way,
Kidderminster,
Worcestershire
DY11 7WF

Or by e-mail to:

wrsenquiries@worcsregservices.gov.uk

