

General Enforcement Policy

Contents:

1. Introduction
2. Purpose of this Policy
3. When does this policy apply?
4. Our approach to dealing with non-compliance
5. Conduct of investigations
6. Decisions on enforcement action
7. Review of this policy
8. Comments and complaints

Appendix A	Legislation, guidance and codes used in the preparation of the policy
Appendix B	Enforcement Actions available to the Local Authority in respect of Criminal and Civil Breaches
Appendix C	Reference to Service (function) specific policies and further reading

1. Introduction

Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council's approach to dealing with non-compliance

- 1.1 This document is the General Enforcement Policy for Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council (the 'Council'). It is based on the principles of transparency, consistency and proportionality and sets out the key principles under which officers will seek to achieve compliance with the relevant legislation that the Council enforces. The policy conforms to the Regulators' Code (Better Regulation Delivery Office [BRDO]) April 2014, and should be read in conjunction with any applicable service specific policies and procedures such as those listed in Appendix C.
- 1.2 Our primary purpose is to ensure regulatory compliance and enforcement which protects the public. To do this the Council will deliver efficient, targeted and proportionate regulatory services focused by risk assessment to provide a positive approach to those regulated and achieve compliance.
- 1.3 The Council's Corporate Priorities are supported by providing protection from harm for individuals and the environment, enabling businesses to flourish without unnecessary burden of inspection and regulation, and improving the health and wellbeing of those living, working and visiting the Borough.
- 1.4 The Council is committed to good enforcement practice and adherence to the current legislation, guidance, and codes of practice, that influence this policy (see [Appendix A](#)).
- 1.5 The Council will exercise our regulatory activities in a way which is:
- **Proportionate** – our activities will reflect the level of risk to the public and enforcement action taken will relate to the seriousness of the offence.
 - **Accountable** – our activities will be open to public scrutiny, with clear and accessible policies, and fair and efficient complaints procedures.
 - **Consistent** – our advice to those regulated will be robust, reliable and similarly advice provided by others will be respected. Where circumstances are similar, a consistent, if possible, approach/action to other local authorities will be followed.
 - **Transparent** – those regulated will be advised appropriately so as to understand what is expected of them and what they can anticipate in return.
 - **Targeted** – resources will be focused on higher risk enterprises and activities, reflecting local need and national priorities.
- 1.6 The Council will avoid imposing unnecessary regulatory burdens, and policies, procedures and practices will consider supporting or enabling economic growth by considering economic impacts and costs of compliance with a view to improving confidence in compliance of those regulated and encouraging compliance.¹

¹ Section 1.1, [Regulators' Code](#)

- 1.7 The Council will ensure that regulatory officers have the necessary knowledge and skills to:
- Understand the principles of protecting the public
 - Support those that they regulate
 - Understand those they regulate
 - Understand the statutory principles of good regulation and how activities are delivered in accordance with the Code.
- 1.8 The Policy will be published on the internet. Relevant service standards and function specific Enforcement Policies drawn up by each individual service area, will be available in electronic or paper format upon request.

2. Purpose of the Policy

The General Enforcement Policy details Rotherham Council's policy in respect of its approach to dealing with non-compliance of regulatory and statutory provisions by businesses and members of the public. This Enforcement Policy is the overarching Enforcement Policy for the relevant regulatory and enforcement functions of the Council. Each regulatory service covered will have function specific Enforcement Policies in place.

3. Application of the Policy

Scope of the policy, and service areas referred to

- 3.1 The Enforcement Policy relates to those enforcement and regulatory functions discharged by the Council's Regeneration and Environment Directorates' Community Safety and Streetscene Department
- 3.2 The Policy does not cover the regulatory and enforcement functions delivered by Planning and Building Control Services; this is because their regulatory statutory powers are not scheduled within Part 3 of the 2007 order. The extant list of regulations covered by the Regulators' Code is found within the schedule to the Legislative and Regulatory Reform (Regulatory Functions) Order 2007.
- 3.3 It commits regulation and enforcement to good enforcement practice with effective procedures and clear policies.
- 3.4 Regulation and enforcement's primary function is to achieve regulatory compliance in order to protect the public, legitimate business, the environment and groups such as consumers and workers. However, the Council reserves the right to take enforcement action in some cases after compliance has been achieved if it is in the public interest to do so.
- 3.5 Where offences or potential offences are suspected that are outside of the legislative remit of this General Enforcement Policy, officers will refer the matter to the relevant agency (including other Council services), and ensure that through

influence and/or escalation that the issues are thoroughly investigated and satisfactory feedback provided to the complainant.

4. Our approach to dealing with non-compliance

- 4.1 The Council recognise that most businesses and individuals strive to comply with the law, however, firm action will be taken against those who flout the law or act irresponsibly. Particular focus will be given to circumstances where the public's safety is compromised.
- 4.2 Those that deliberately or persistently fail to comply will be dealt with firmly by the Council.
- 4.3 Those regulated by the Council are able to request advice on non-compliance without directly triggering enforcement action, where they show a willingness to resolve the non-compliance, unless the matter is so serious that enforcement action is deemed necessary.²
- 4.4 The Council will review all notifications/complaints of non-compliance and if necessary will investigate the matter. Necessity to investigate and the promptness of the response will be proportionate to the resources available as well as identification of risk.
- 4.5 Where appropriate The Council will carry out check visits or re-visit to assess compliance where prior advice or guidance has been given, before considering further action.
- 4.6 Council officers and decision makers will carry out all of our enforcement duties, including taking formal enforcement action, in a fair, equitable and consistent manner. Whilst officers exercise judgement in individual cases, the Council will have arrangements in place to promote consistency including liaison with other agencies and authorities.
- 4.7 The Council will be accountable for the efficiency and effectiveness of our activities, while remaining independent in the decisions made.

Advice & Guidance

- 4.8 The Council recognises that prevention is better than cure and will actively work with business and residents to provide advice on and assistance with compliance with the law. In doing this it will be ensured that:
 - Any communications/information provided will be in clear, concise and accessible language and will be confirmed in writing where necessary.
 - legal requirements and good practice/guidance aimed at improvements above minimum standards will be clearly distinguished
 - Provide advice to support compliance that can be relied upon

² Section 5.4, [Regulators' Code](#)

- Work collaboratively with other regulators where those regulated by more than one regulator are affected, and where there is disagreement over advice given, regulators will reach agreement.

4.9 The Council's Scheme of Delegation, which includes details of who is responsible for managing investigations and making decisions on enforcement action, can be provided in electronic or paper format upon request.

Feedback & Influencing

4.10 The Council will ensure that mechanisms are in place to allow those regulated, and the public, to express views, provide feedback and contribute to the development of regulatory policies and service standards.

4.11 The Council will consider the impact on business, and engage with businesses, before changing policies and service standards.

Fairness

4.12 Officers will be courteous, fair and efficient at all times, and will identify themselves by name.

4.13 The Council will give consideration to fairness, individual's human rights and natural justice, in all aspects of our enforcement work.

4.14 The Council believes in openness and equality in the way services are provided and that every individual is entitled to dignity and respect.

4.15 When making enforcement decisions the Council and its officers will aim to ensure that there will be no discrimination against any individual regardless of culture, ethnic or national origins, gender, disability, age, sexual orientation, political or religious beliefs, socio-economic status, or previous criminal conviction or caution which is not relevant to the current issue.

Confidentiality

4.16 It is normal practice to maintain the confidentiality of a complainant unless they agree to act as a witness in formal action taken by the Council, or the Council are required by law to disclose the identity of a complainant. Anonymous complaints will be acted upon and investigated appropriately.

4.17 Where any officer or member of the Council becomes aware of any concern in enforcement practice or compliance requirements the matter shall, in the first instance, be escalated to their line manager. If this approach is not seen to be appropriate the issue should be raised with another manager. Legal notices which can be appealed will clearly set out the means by which the notice can be appealed including timescales and relevant bodies to which the appeal can be lodged.

4.18 Where complaints of treatment or officer conduct cannot be informally resolved between stakeholders, officers and line managers, the customer will be directed to the Council's formal complaints process.

4.20 The Council does operate a "whistleblowing policy"; the "Confidential Reporting Code", which provides for serious concerns to proceed confidentially.

Charging for Enforcement

4.21 Where legislation allows, the Council will recover costs for taking enforcement action against the responsible persons. These costs will be associated with administrative costs associated with preparation and serving of any notice.

4.22 The responsible person will be advised of the potential of being charged for formal enforcement notices before any charge is incurred, unless the situation is an emergency. In emergency situations officers will make reasonable efforts to contact the responsible person. If the responsible person cannot be contacted or cannot respond quickly enough, formal action will be initiated and a charge made.

Necessary and Proportionate

4.23 The Council will choose proportionate approaches based on relevant factors.³

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

- (a) Public protection and "risk to the public"
- (b) The seriousness of the compliance failure.
- (c) The past and current performance of any business and/or individual concerned.
- (d) Any obstruction on the part of the offender.
- (e) The risks being controlled.
- (f) Statutory guidance.
- (g) Codes of Practice.
- (h) Any legal advice.
- (i) Policies and priorities of Government and the Council.
- (j) A persons circumstances.
- (k) The existence of a Primary Authority agreement.

Council Interests

4.25 Where the Council has enforcement and regulatory responsibility in relation to its own premises, the Council will enforce and legislate in accordance with legislation, procedures, and guidance. This will be consistent across all premises regardless of ownership. Where individuals are investigated who are also Council employees, or where they have known connections to the Council in any capacity, the investigation will be conducted in accordance with procedures developed to ensure that conflict of interest is minimised, and that the investigation is conducted in an open, honest and accountable manner. All

³ Section 1.1, [Regulators' Code](#)

individuals and business will be dealt with consistently, regardless of whether or not they have an interest in the Council.

Publicity of Enforcement

4.26 Where the Council;

- is successful in prosecution and a conviction of an individual or business, or
- has made an enforcement decision relating to licensed premises, vehicles, drivers and/or operators

may, upon legal advice, publish details of the offence, perpetrators and convictions in both electronic and paper publications. This would be done to have a deterrent effect and to make the public aware that the Council is taking effective enforcement action where it is necessary.

Primary Authority & Other Agency Arrangements

4.27 Where a Primary Authority exists, the Council will consult on responses to breaches.

4.28 Where the Council is aware of likely non-compliance where the enforcement powers are shared or with another agency, the Council will liaise with the relevant agency.

4.29 The Council has an Information Sharing Protocol in place through the Safer Rotherham Partnership which allows the sharing of information with partners where allowed and appropriate.

5. Conduct of investigations

5.1 All investigations will be carried out under the following legislation and in accordance with any associated guidance or codes of practice, in so far as they relate to the Council:

- the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996
- the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000
- the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- Criminal Justice Act 2003
- the Human Rights Act 1998

5.2 These Acts and associated guidance control how evidence is collected and used and give a range of protections to citizens and potential defendants. Our authorised officers will also comply with the requirements of the particular legislation under which they are acting, and with any associated guidance or codes of practice.

- 5.3 The powers used by authorised officers are determined and restricted to those set out in the appropriate statute and/or Council's Delegation of Powers scheme which is available in electronic or paper format upon request.
- 5.4 Where any officer conducting regulatory or enforcement functions is obstructed in the course of their investigations, and legislation allows, formal action will be considered for obstruction offences.
- 5.5 Where legislation allows the seizure of equipment, articles, or items, the Council will adhere to legislation, guidance and specific policies in relation to those seizures.
- 5.6 Where necessary, the Council and its officers may request South Yorkshire Police exercise their powers of arrest in order to progress an investigation and/or apprehend an offender.
- 5.7 Where it is believed that an offence has been committed, the Council will endeavour to interview where appropriate alleged perpetrators in accordance with the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and related guidance.
- 5.8 Legislation utilised by regulatory and enforcement officers, is often subject to statutory time limits for investigations from the point of discovery or commission of the offence. In all circumstances the Council will abide by these limitations when conducting investigations and when considering any subsequent enforcement actions.
- 5.9 Levels of authorisation are detailed within the Council's Scheme of Delegation, which is available upon request. Within the Scheme of Delegation there is provision for levels of authorisations for certain enforcement actions such as prohibitions, seizures and works in default, which will require case review prior to authorisation.
- 5.10 Before information is laid at Court or at function level boards such as Licensing Board, the case file, casework and all relevant evidence are subject to case review through the line management arrangements prior to authorisation at section head level. These arrangements are laid out in function specific procedures.
- 5.11 Alleged offenders and witnesses will be informed of the progress of investigations.

6. Decisions on enforcement action

- 6.1 There are a range of actions that are available to the Council which are set out in legislation.
- 6.2 For the purposes of this policy, formal enforcement action, includes:
 - a) Compliance Advice, Guidance and Support;
 - b) Voluntary Undertakings;
 - c) Statutory (Legal) Notices;

- d) Financial penalties;
- e) Injunctive Actions / Enforcement Orders etc;
- f) Prosecution; and
- g) Refusal / Suspension / Revocation of Licences
- h) Prohibitions

6.3 Where appropriate additional guidance and codes of practice, including service specific policies and procedures will be taken into consideration.

How decisions are made on enforcement action

6.4 Where formal enforcement action is necessary, the most appropriate course of action (from the range of sanctions and penalties available) will be considered with the intention of:-

- protecting public safety
- protecting the environment and animal etc welfare
- changing the behaviour of the offender
- eliminating any financial gain or benefit from non-compliance
- being responsive and considering what is appropriate for the particular offender and issue involved, including punishment and the public stigma that may be associated with a criminal conviction.
- being proportionate to the nature of the offence and harm caused
- restoring the harm caused by non-compliance
- deterring future non-compliance.

6.5 Where the responsible person has failed to respond once a breach of legislation has been brought to their attention or the breach is so severe as to present an imminent risk, it is very likely that formal action will be initiated.

6.8 Before instigating legal proceedings service will consider a number of factors, including:

- The seriousness of the alleged offence
- The history of the party concerned
- The willingness of the business or the individual to prevent a recurrence of the problem and to co-operate with officers
- Whether it is in the public interest to prosecute
- Whether there is a realistic prospect of conviction
- Whether any other action (including other means of formal enforcement action) would be more appropriate or effective
- The views of any complainant and other persons with an interest in prosecution.

6.9 These factors are NOT listed in order of significance. The rating of the various factors will vary with each situation under consideration.

6.10 Where appropriate there will be cooperation and coordination with any relevant regulatory body and/or enforcement agency to maximise the effectiveness of any enforcement.

6.11 Where an enforcement matter affects a wide geographical area beyond the Borough 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.

6.12 Where the law allows regulation and enforcement will share intelligence relating to wider regulatory matters with other regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies, including:

- (a) Government Agencies.
- (b) Police Forces.
- (c) Fire Authorities.
- (d) Statutory undertakers.
- (e) Other Local Authorities.

6.13 When a decision to take enforcement action against you and;

- you are a business operating in more than one Local Authority area and you have chosen to have a registered Primary Authority Partnership under The Regulator Enforcement Sanctions Act 2008 (The RES Act); and
- the enforcement action proposed is covered by the definition of enforcement action for the purposes of Part 2 of the RES Act

the Council will comply with the agreement provisions for enforcement and notify your Primary Authority of the proposed action.

Your Primary Authority has the right to object to the Council's proposed action in which circumstances either they or the Council may refer the matter to BRDO.

6.14 Investigation Officers are required to escalate to their line manager all (suspected or actual) serious or complex incidents of non-compliance. This includes, and not exclusively, all non-compliance directly impacting on the safety of young and vulnerable persons.

7. Enforcement and Regulatory Services (Service Standards)

7.1 Whether a business, employee or a member of the public, the Council are committed to providing an efficient, courteous and helpful service. This section explains what standards can be expected of regulatory and enforcement services in Rotherham.

Areas regulated

7.2 The enforcement services are delivered in a number of service areas:

Environmental Protection	Trading Standards	Safety at Sports Grounds
Public Health	Licensing	Private Sector Housing
Food, Health and safety	Parking	Highways
Animal Health	Dog Control	Green Spaces
Waste Management	Enviro-Crime	Street Cleansing

How services are delivered

- 7.3 Each service will have robust Service Standards which underpin expectations of level of service to relevant stakeholders including the public.
- 7.4 Services will be delivered in accordance with the requirements of the [Regulators' Code](#).
- 7.5 In all dealings with the Council enforcers and regulators it can be expected to receive an efficient and professional service. Our officers will:
- Be courteous and polite
 - Always identify themselves by name, and provide contact details (the exception to this are Civil Enforcement Officers undertaking parking enforcement, who under provisions in the Traffic Management Act Guidance for Local Authorities, should only be identified by their individual officer number).
 - Seek to gain an understanding of how a business operates
 - Provide details of how to discuss any concerns there may be
 - Agree timescales, expectations and preferred methods of communication
 - Ensure that information and progress on any outstanding issues is provided.

Helping Businesses and Individuals get it right

- 7.6 The Council wants to work with businesses and individuals to be compliant and successful and it is important that everyone feels able to contact for advice when it is needed. It does not follow that enforcement action will follow just because something is told to the Council.
- 7.7 Information and guidance to help make sure legal requirements are met are available on request either electronically or by paper copy.
- 7.8 When Council officers visit premises they will:
- Explain the reason and purpose of the visit
 - Carry their identification card at all times, and present it on request when visiting; if they do not – ask to see it.
 - Exercise discretion in front of neighbours, and business customers & staff
 - Have regard to the business' or person's approach to compliance, and use this information to inform future interactions
 - Provide information, guidance and advice , if required, to support statutory obligations are met
 - Maintain a written record of the visit.
- 7.9 The Council will allocate resources to where they will be most effective by assessing the priority risks:

- Risk will be considered at every stage when making a decision, including the most appropriate intervention, the way of working, checks on compliance, and when taking enforcement action.
- Assessment of risk will recognise previous compliance history and all available relevant data including relevant external verification.
- Where risk assessment frameworks are designed or reviewed consultation will be carried out with those affected. This approach will cover a range of regulatory activity.
- The effectiveness of regulatory activities and outcomes will be reviewed regularly and adjusted accordingly.

Covert Surveillance, Including the Use and Surveillance of Social Media

7.10 The Council use of surveillance powers are covered by the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000 (RIPA). The Council will only do this when it is necessary and proportionate to do so to prevent and detect serious crime, is in accordance with the Council's RIPA Policy and is authorised by the Court.

7.11 Investigating officers will seek legal advice where necessary and always act in accordance with the Council's RIPA Policy and appropriate guidance issued by the Home Office and Regulator. Where it is deemed that a directed surveillance authorisation is required, it will be obtained by the investigating officer before the surveillance / monitoring of social media sites takes place, in accordance with written departmental procedures. Such authorisation will ensure as far as possible that authorised officers act lawfully and in a fair and transparent manner.

Requests for our services

7.12 The services that the Council offer, including details of any fees and charges that apply, are available on request either electronically or in paper copy.

7.13 In responding to service requests, including requests for advice and complaints about breaches of the law, there will be:

- Response to the request within a maximum of 10 working days (this varies within services and compliance activity)
- Advise when a substantive response can be expected
- Seek to fully understand the nature of the request
- Explain what may or may not be possible, so that its clear what the customer can expect
- Keep the person or business informed of progress throughout the Council's involvement
- Keep the person or business informed of the outcome as appropriate

7.14 A detailed breakdown the both the response and expected resolution time is available on request either electronically or in paper copy. However, please be aware that judgment will be made by officers to determine whether a more prompt response is required.

- 7.15 The Council's website provides information about all Council services and can be found at www.rotherham.gov.uk.
You can also contact us by:

General Enquiries: 01709 382121
By post or in person: Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council,
Customer Services, Riverside House, Main Street,
Rotherham, South Yorkshire, S60 1AE

Opening Times

- 7.16 Most services are available Monday to Friday 8.30 to 5.00pm but more information will be available within service specific policies and standards. Officers will also work at times outside the above core hours to aid compliance and enforcement of standard, including the Community Protection and Environmental Health service which operates a night a week out of hours service.
- 7.17 Officers will seek to work with any person or business in the most appropriate way to meet the individual need. Information is available in different formats, and officers have access to translation and interpretation services.
- 7.18 If you contact the Council your name and contact details will be taken to enable us to keep in touch as the matter progresses. All contacts with the service will be treated in confidence unless there has been permission to share details with others as part of the matter being dealt with or there is an operational or legal reason to do so. Anonymous complaints will be acted upon and investigated.
- 7.19 Personal data will be managed in accordance with the Council's Data Protection Policy (available on request either electronically or in paper copy).

Our Teams

- 7.20 There is a dedicated team of officers who have the appropriate qualifications, skills and experience to deliver the services provided. Arrangements are in place to ensure the ongoing professional competency of all officers.
- 7.21 Where specialist knowledge is required in an area outside of the Council's expertise arrangements can be made, with both neighbouring authorities and other regulatory organisations, to call on additional resources as necessary.

Working with others

- 7.22 The Council's aim is for all Council services work together so a streamlined service is provided.
- 7.23 Council officers are familiar with the work of our partners and can signpost you to the advice and guidance you need. The Council is a member of the Safer Rotherham Partnership, Yorkshire and Humberside Pollution Advisory Council (YAHPAC), Health and Safety Executive and if you have any comments or

concerns regarding the way in which the local regulatory system is operating you can contact the partnership by contact the Council as above.

- 7.24 Our services work in conjunction with various partners at a local and national level in order to ensure consistency, effective and lawful information sharing and to keep on top of regulatory and legislative updates.

Information sharing

- 7.24 The Council has information sharing protocols with various partners including the Police. This is in order to detect and deter crime and anti-social behaviour. The Council is committed to the objectives of this partnership but will balance data protection considerations in line with the information sharing protocol.

8. Review of this policy

- 8.1 Before the Council changes policies that affect regulatory and enforcement functions, the Council will consider as part of its process any potential impacts on businesses and the public as a whole. Where there is a perceived significant change of impact then business will be consulted in relation to the changes of policy.⁴
- 8.2 Policies will be reviewed where feedback indicates that improvements or changes may be necessary, or where legislative changes require consideration of policy change, including those policies which are statutorily required.

9. Comments and Complaints

- 9.1 Feedback helps ensure our services meets the needs of the Council's customers so that there can be learning to bring improvements. All views are welcomed whether they be good or whether they suggest improvement is needed. Customer satisfaction surveys, from time to time, are used but feedback can be made at any time.
- 9.2 The Council will provide a clearly explained complaints procedure allowing those that are regulated to easily make complaints about the conduct of the regulator, including appeal against a regulatory decision or failure to act in accordance with the Regulators' Code. All complaints about the services offered by the Council will be dealt with in accordance with the Council's formal complaints procedure. An information leaflet, which explains the process, is available at all Council offices, and is available in electronic or paper format upon request.⁵
- 9.3 There is a willingness to discuss with you the reasons why there has been a particular course of action or why you may have been asked you to act in a particular way. You can contact the named officer that is dealing with your case, or ask to speak to the officer's line manager.

⁴ Section 2.1, [Regulators' Code](#) requires regulators, before changing policies, practices or service standards, to consider the impact on business and to engage with business representatives.

⁵ Section 2.3, [Regulators' Code](#)

Appendix A: Legislation, Guidance and Codes Used In The Preparation of the Enforcement Policy

The Council will exercise our regulatory activities in a way which is:

- (i) **Proportionate** – our activities will reflect the level of risk to the public and enforcement action taken will relate to the seriousness of the offence.
- (ii) **Accountable** – our activities will be open to public scrutiny, with clear and accessible policies, and fair and efficient complaints procedures.
- (iii) **Consistent** – our advice to those regulated will be robust, reliable and similarly advice provided by others will be respected. Where circumstances are similar, a consistent, if possible, approach/action to other local authorities will be followed.
- (iv) **Transparent** – those regulated will be advised appropriately so as to understand what is expected of them and what they can anticipate in return.
- (v) **Targeted** – resources will be focused on higher risk enterprises and activities, reflecting local need and national priorities.

A2. Regulators' Code

The Council has had regard to the [Regulators' Code](#) in the preparation of this policy. In certain instances it may be concluded that a provision in the Code is either not relevant or is outweighed by another provision. It will be ensure that any decision to depart from the Code will be properly reasoned, based on material evidence and documented.

A3. Human Rights Act 1998

The Council is a public authority for the purposes of the Human Rights Act 1998. The principles of the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms will be applied. This Policy and all associated enforcement decisions take account of the provisions of the Human Rights Act 1998. In particular, due regard is had to the right to a fair trial and the right to respect for private and family life, home and correspondence.

A4. Data Protection Act 2018

Where there is a need for the Council to share enforcement information with other agencies, the provisions of the Data Protection Act 2018 will be followed.

A5. The Code for Crown Prosecutors

When deciding whether to prosecute, the Council has regard to the provisions of [The Code for Crown Prosecutors](#) as issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Code for Crown Prosecutors is a public document that sets out the general principles to follow when decisions are made in respect of prosecuting cases. The

Code sets out two tests that must be satisfied commonly referred to as the 'Evidential Test' and the 'Public Interest Test':

- a. **Evidential Test** - is there enough evidence against the defendant?
When deciding whether there is enough evidence to prosecute, the Council will consider what evidence can be used in court and is reliable. There must be enough evidence to provide a 'realistic prospect of conviction' against each alleged offender.
- b. **Public Interest Test** - is it in the public interest for the case to be brought to court?

The Council will balance factors for and against prosecution carefully and fairly, considering each case on its merits.

A6. Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 ('the RES Act')

The Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008, as amended, established the Primary Authority scheme. The requirements of the Act will be complied with when enforcement action against any business or organisation that has a primary authority is being considered, and will have regard to guidance issued by the Secretary of State in relation to Primary Authority.

Appendix B: Enforcement Actions available to the Council in Respect of Criminal and Civil breaches

1 Compliance Advice, Guidance and Support

The Council uses compliance advice, guidance and support as a first response in the case of many breaches of legislation that are identified. Advice is provided, sometimes in the form of a warning letter, to assist individuals and businesses in rectifying breaches as quickly and efficiently as possible, avoiding the need for further enforcement action. A warning letter will set out what should be done to rectify the breach and to prevent re-occurrence. If a similar breach is identified in the future, this letter will be persuasive in considering the most appropriate enforcement action to take on that occasion. Such a letter cannot be cited in court as a previous conviction but it may be presented in evidence.

The Council recognises that where a business has entered into a partnership with a primary authority, the primary authority will provide compliance advice and support, and the Council will take such advice into account when considering the most appropriate enforcement action for it to take. It may discuss any need for compliance advice and support with the primary authority.

Where more formal enforcement action, such as a simple caution or prosecution, is taken, the Council recognises that there is likely to be an ongoing need for compliance advice and support, to prevent further breaches.

2 Voluntary Undertakings

The Council may accept voluntary undertakings that breaches will be rectified and/or recurrences prevented. The Council will take any failure to honour voluntary undertakings very seriously and enforcement action is likely to result.

3 Statutory (Legal) Notices

In respect of many breaches the Council has powers to issue statutory notices. These include: 'Abatement Notices', 'Prohibition Notices', 'Emergency Prohibition Notices', and 'Improvement Notices'. Such notices are legally binding. Failure to comply with a statutory notice can be a criminal offence and may lead to prosecution and/ or, where appropriate, the carrying out of work in default.

A statutory notice will clearly set out actions which must be taken and the timescale within which they must be taken. It is likely to require that any breach is rectified and/or prevented from recurring. It may also prohibit specified activities until the breach has been rectified and/or safeguards have been put in place to prevent future breaches. Where a statutory notice is issued, an explanation of the appeals process will be provided to the recipient.

Some notices issued in respect of premises may be affixed to the premises and/or registered as local land charges.

4 Financial penalties

The Council has powers to issue fixed penalty notices, penalty charge notices and monetary penalties in respect of some breaches of legislation. A fixed penalty notice, penalty charge notice or monetary penalty is not a criminal fine, and does not appear on an individual's criminal record. If a fixed penalty, penalty charge notice or monetary penalty is not paid, the Council may, however, commence criminal proceedings or take other enforcement action in respect of the breach or take civil enforcement action to recover the value of the fixed penalty, penalty charge or monetary penalty subject to the provisions of the relevant legislation.

If a fixed penalty, penalty charge notice or monetary penalty is paid in respect of a breach, the Council will not take any further enforcement action in respect of that breach. Payment of the penalty does not provide immunity from prosecution in respect of similar, continuing or recurrent breaches.

The Council is only able to issue a fixed penalty notices, penalty charge notices and monetary penalties where it has specific powers to do so. If fixed penalty notices are available, their issue is at the Council's discretion. In some circumstances, in particular where breaches are serious or recurrent, it may be that prosecution is more appropriate than the issue of a fixed penalty notice.

In specific instances dictated by regulation, the Council has powers to issue monetary penalties. In some cases the Council has discretion in the level of monetary penalty to impose. Where regulation makes provision for the Council to receive representations in respect of a charge, the Council will inform recipients how to make representation and provide guidance on what might be relevant issues. Any representation received will be reviewed in a timely manner within the terms of the regulation, the requirements of this policy and based on the reasonableness of the charge on a case by case basis.

If the Council deems fit it may confirm, vary or quash a monetary penalty.

The terms of payment will be set out in any documentation issued. It is the Council's Policy to not accept payment in instalments where any financial penalty is issued.

5 Injunctive Actions, Enforcement Orders etc.

In some circumstances the Council may seek a direction from the court (in the form of an order or an injunction) that a breach is rectified and/or prevented from recurring. The court may also direct that specified activities be suspended until the breach has been rectified and/or safeguards have been put in place to prevent future breaches.

Failure to comply with a court order constitutes contempt of court, a serious offence which may lead to imprisonment.

The Council is required to seek enforcement orders after issuing some enforcement notices, providing the court with an opportunity to confirm the restrictions imposed by the notice. Otherwise, the Council will usually only seek a court order if it has serious concerns about compliance with voluntary undertakings or a notice.

The Council may seek Banning Orders where relevant convictions exist and it is appropriate and proportionate to do so.

6 Prosecution

When deciding whether to prosecute, the Council has regard to the provisions [of The Code for Crown Prosecutors](#) as issued by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Prosecution will only be considered where the Council is satisfied that it has sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction against the defendant(s).

Before deciding that prosecution is appropriate, the Council will consider all relevant circumstances carefully and will have regard to the following public interest criteria:

- a) Seriousness of the offence committed
- b) The level of culpability of the suspect
- c) The circumstances of, and the harm caused to the victim?
- d) Was the suspect under the age of 18 at the time of the offence?
- e) What is the impact on the community?
- f) Is prosecution a proportionate response?
- g) Do sources of information require protecting?

A successful prosecution will result in a criminal record. The court may impose a fine and in respect of particularly serious breaches a prison sentence. The court may order the forfeiture and disposal of non-compliant goods and/or the confiscation of any profits which have resulted from the breach. Prosecution may also lead, in some circumstances, to the disqualification of individuals from acting as company directors.

8 Refusal/Suspension/Revocation of Licences

The Council issues a number of licences and permits. The Council also has a role to play in ensuring that appropriate standards are met in relation to licences issued by other agencies. Most licences include conditions which require the licence holder to take steps to ensure that, for example, a business is properly run and public safety is assured. Breach of these conditions may lead to a review of the licence which may result in its revocation or amendment.

When considering future licence applications, the Council may take previous breaches and enforcement action into account and also other matters which, on the balance of probability, may influence the assessment of a person to be a fit and proper person.

9 Prohibitions

The Council has a range of powers that allow for the prohibition of activities, structures, or use of facilities such as sports grounds.

The Council has a role to ensure the safety of the public and will exercise prohibition powers only where it is essential to protect health and there is sufficient evidence available to demonstrate that a risk to health exists.

Appendix C

While this document acts as an over-arching policy for the Council, reference must also be given to service function specific policies, including but not limited to:

Anti-Social Behaviour Policy

Banning Order Policy

Food Safety Enforcement Policy

Food Standards Agency Code of Practice

Food Hygiene Rating Scheme Brand Standard

Health & Safety Executive Enforcement Policy Statement

Overt CCTV Policy

Policy for the Use of Civil Penalty and Rent Repayment Orders under the Housing Act 2004

Rotherham Council RIPA Policy

Safer Rotherham Partnership Information Sharing Protocol