

**London Borough of Barking and Dagenham**

# **Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy**

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Next Review and Update Due: **May 2028**

<b>Item No.</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
1	Introduction	3-4
2	General Principles of Enforcement	4-8
3	Targeted (intelligence and Risk led) Enforcement	8
4	Primary Authority Partnerships	8
5	Use of social media for Enforcement Purposes	9
6	Engagement Process	9
7	Decisions on Enforcement Actions	10
8	Enforcement Actions and Sanctions	10-14
9	Authorisation	14
10	Investigations	14-15
11	Work-related Deaths	15
12	Working with Partners	15
13	Review of Policy	15

## 1. Introduction

The vision for the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham is:

*It starts here!*

And it is encapsulated in the current Council Plan [It Starts Here | London Borough of Barking and Dagenham](#)

A firm but fair Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy supports the delivery of Council's Stronger Together missions, which are:

1. Healthy and thriving children
2. Building financial resilience
3. Access to good work
4. Prevention & management of long term health conditions
5. Independent living
6. Zero tolerance to domestic abuse
7. Feeling safe
8. Better homes
9. Clean neighbourhoods
10. Culture and heritage placemaking

Regulatory Services are responsible for the enforcement of a wide variety of legislation, encompassing:

- Environmental enforcement
- Stray dogs
- Noise and nuisance
- Environmental protection
- Food safety
- Health and safety at work
- Licensing
- Markets
- Trading standards
- Planning enforcement
- Private rented sector housing enforcement
- Private rented property licensing
- Community safety operations & enforcement

1.1 Officers take action to enforce the law when issues of breach/non-compliance, hazard, or risk are identified. This enforcement policy statement sets out Regulatory Services' approach to enforcement.

1.2 This policy is an umbrella enforcement policy for all the regulatory teams. It is legally required that some specific areas of local authority enforcement must have their own, detailed enforcement policies. These include:

- Private Rented Sector Housing
- Food Safety
- Anti-social behaviour, and
- Planning Enforcement

1.3 The primary objectives in undertaking enforcement action are:

- Protection of the public as householders, workers or consumers
- Protection of the natural environment
- Protection of the built environment and public space
- Protection of the local economy

To do this the Service must carry out regulatory and enforcement functions in an equitable and consistent way.

1.4 The Enforcement Policy seeks to improve regulatory outcomes without imposing unnecessary burdens on local businesses and households. Whilst LBBD do have the legal powers to enforce most breaches of relevant legislation that are conferred on them now and into the future, the Services have finite resource, so officers prioritise and concentrate on the offences that are the most important and that cause the most harm or risk.

1.5 The Policy has been developed in accordance with the principles of the Regulators' Code<sup>1</sup> and the provisions of the Legislative and Regulatory Reforms Act 2006<sup>2</sup>, and the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008<sup>3</sup>. All relevant stakeholders have been consulted.

1.6 The Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008 established the Primary Authority Scheme. Enforcement officers will comply with the requirements of the Act whenever considering enforcement action against a business or organisation that holds Primary Authority.

1.7 The Council continues to move towards a more integrated enforcement and regulatory service, with the aim of maximising the impact of our available resources. The emphasis is placed on encouraging businesses, residents and visitors to act responsibly, so that Barking and Dagenham may be a borough in which people are safe, that they can take pride and in, and is where they enjoy living and working.

1.8 This Regulatory Services Enforcement Policy supersedes previous versions. In revising this Policy, we have considered how we can best:

- Encourage and promote compliance and fairness.
- Improve public confidence in enforcement and compliance.

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<sup>1</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/regulators-code>

<sup>2</sup><http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/51/contents>

<sup>3</sup><http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/13/contents>

- Focus on high-risk and high impact concerns.
- Understand and mitigate the potentially negative economic impacts of regulatory activity, and
- Ensure the Service and its officers discharge their duty with regard to the Equality Act 2010.

## 2. General Principles of Enforcement

2.1 Regulatory Services is committed to ensuring that our officer's enforcement actions are:

- **Necessary** – to prevent harm and maintain fairness.
- **Proportionate** – be appropriate to the scale of the concern.
- **Fair** – be undertaken without fear or favour.
- **Consistent** – have a similar approach to similar concerns/ risks/ harms.
- **Transparent** – must contain clear evidence at a standard fit to meet the scrutiny of the courts.
- **Targeted** – at the areas of most risk/ harm/ concern, and
- **Be in the public interest.**

2.2 Regulatory Services are committed to avoiding the imposition of unnecessary regulatory burdens and endeavour to minimise the cost of compliance by ensuring that any advice offered, or enforcement action taken, is proportionate to the seriousness of the breach/non-compliance, as well as considering the risk to people, business, other organisations, animals, property, the community, and/or the environment. In doing so we will take approaches that are based on relevant factors including, business size, and management capacity.

2.3 Officers may give prior notice of their intention to carry out a routine inspection, unless they have a specific or legal reason for not giving notice, for example, this would include where the identity of the person or premises is initially unknown, or where it could defeat the objective of the inspection to give notice.

2.4 As far as the law permits, officers will take account of the circumstances of the case and attitude of the individuals involved when considering action. They will take care to work with businesses and individuals, where practicable, so that they can meet their legal obligations without undue expense, to support and enable local economic growth, and to provide a fair playing field for local business.

2.5 The most serious enforcement actions, including prosecution, are reserved for serious, deliberate, and/or potentially harmful offenses.

- 2.6 Officers will work with businesses and individuals to advise and guide them on their journey to compliance. Both analogue and digital contact methods are provided.
- 2.7 Officers aim to conduct site inspections at a reasonable time of day, where appropriate. Staff will show their identification and authority at the outset of every encounter and explain the reason for their inspection. However, officers may conduct informal site visits and inspections or arrange to buy goods or services without announcement, to gain knowledge from the customer experience, and to sample products for testing. Where appropriate officers may use a proxy or young person, for example to test purchase age-restricted products. Officers always have regard to the latest guidance and Codes of Practice when working with young people.
- 2.8 Out-of-hours contact methods are provided for service workstreams where there is a need for an immediate response to protect against a risk to public health or safety, or of significant damage to property, infrastructure, or the environment.
- 2.9 Feedback from customers, partners, members, audits and investigations are used to review and improve the services we provide.
- 2.10 New legal requirements will be highlighted, through the Council's social media platforms, website, reports and/or letters, in documentation provided after an inspection or site visit, and/or by providing or signposting advice and information to help businesses and individuals keep up to date with any changes.
- 2.11 The Service will have regard to fairness and any individual's human rights by ensuring enforcement work processes conform with the European Convention on Human Rights (as implemented by the Human Rights Act 1998).
- 2.12 All Regulatory Services officers undertaking enforcement must approach enforcement in accordance with this enforcement policy and our published service standards.
- 2.13 The Service will conduct its enforcement and advisory functions in an equitable and consistent manner. Officers will adopt and adhere to relevant policy and guidance and will be suitably trained, qualified, and authorised to undertake their enforcement duties. They will understand the principles of good regulation.
- 2.14 Decisions regarding enforcement do entail a degree of professional judgement and the circumstance of each case will inevitably differ in detail. Furthermore, the laws and legal guidance upon which officers rely do change over time and a decision made one day, may differ from one made the next with good reason. Consequently, there may be instances when, over time, enforcement may appear to be inconsistent. Officers will ensure to take account of:

- LBBB service policies, procedures, and guidance notes.
  - Guidance from other authoritative or professional bodies e.g. Food Standards Agency (FSA), Health and Safety Executive (HSE), Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH), Chartered Trading Standards Institute (CTSI), Association of Chief Trading Standards Officers (ACTSO), Association of Chief Environmental Health Officers ACEHO, National Trading Standards (NTS), Local Government Association (LGA), London Councils, Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (DHCLG), Department for Business & Trade (DBT), Sports Ground Safety Authority (SGSA), Building Safety Regulator (BSR), the Institute of Licensing (IoL), Cabinet Office, Home Office, etc.
  - Any new laws and case law principles
  - The action of other enforcement services and agencies
  - Relevant joint local authority schemes designed to achieve greater consistency.
  - Benchmarking data.
  - Data sharing, intelligence, and information shared between officers, councils, partners and teams, always in accordance with the Data Protection Act 2018 and its principals, e.g. through the National Intelligence Database (IDB), etc.
- 2.15 In most circumstances officers work to ensure that people affected by enforcement action are informed of what is happening and to ensure they have time to respond for discussion and clarification. The Service will provide a named officer's contact details. These arrangements have regard to legal requirements.
- 2.16 When a formal warning, notice or legal order is served on someone, it will contain information including that in the officer's opinion a breach of the law has been committed, why the warning/notice/order is necessary, what needs to be done to ensure compliance, and by when. Officers will make a clear distinction between legally required actions and strongly recommended actions.
- 2.17 This Enforcement Policy and the specialist enforcement policies relating to Regulatory Services, once approved, are published on the Council's website. We also publish other policies and guidance regarding specific legal approaches in some Regulatory Services teams.
- 2.18 The publicity generated by enforcement activity a) educates the public on what is and is not acceptable, b) acts as a deterrent to others, and c) assures the law abiding public that the Council takes a serious view of non-compliance and d) maintains a level and fair-trading environment. The

Council routinely publishes information on court proceedings and other enforcement action and, include the name and address street of the guilty, unless directed not to do so by the Courts.

2.19 The Council also publishes the names and trading addresses of businesses who conduct themselves in non-compliant ways and thus have the potential to be a risk to their patrons, to the consumers/users of their products, and in the interests of legitimate local businesses - All subject to the following:

- There is no prejudice to legal proceedings or other formal enforcement action in process.
- The evidence is adequately proven.
- It is in the public interest, and
- There is no risk of breaching the Human Rights Act 1998, Data Protection Act 2018, the Children and Young Persons Act 1933, and the Enterprise Act 2002.

2.20 In the course of enforcement, officers obtain and process personal data, and confidential or sensitive data. The Service processes these types of information in accordance with the law and council policy.

2.21 The decision to inspect a specific premises may be taken reactively – due to observation or intelligence received, or proactively – the premises needs to be inspected because it is due to be inspected.

2.22 Enforcement activity is targeted at the locations, persons, premises, and businesses whose activities give rise to concern, where the risks potentially present are the most serious and/or the least well controlled. Officers target enforcement action in three ways:

- Using a risk rating assessment – Premises or activities with the highest hazards, greatest risks, poorest compliance, and a record for poor management practice are inspected more frequently than those premises with low-risk activities and a record of compliance.
- Evidence – where evidence is found, the premises case history, intelligence, and officer knowledge and experience, are all used to focus enforcement activity on the most serious and pertinent concerns.
- Planned surveys, projects, and operations – These may be arranged to address matters of a national regional or local concern, raised by government, other agencies, organisations or charities, or due to concerns identified locally.

2.23 The Council is accountable for its actions. Officers undertake enforcement on behalf of the public and businesses as a whole, and not in the interest of any one individual or group. Where appropriate, officers will consider the views expressed by those affected by an offence or regulatory infringement as well as the wider consequences of any enforcement decision.

2.24 Whilst the general principles above will always be applied, each individual case will be handled based on its own particular circumstances before an enforcement decision is taken.

2.25 Where offending or enforcement incurs a cost to the Council, we will seek to recover the costs from those responsible. However, being mindful of the pressures on the finances of individuals, households and local small businesses, it must be noted that:

- Prosecutions due to non-payment of fines can be satisfied by an out of court settlement (cheaper) being agreed prior to the commencement of proceedings.
- The courts always consider mitigation – including financial mitigation – when setting fines and deciding costs, and
- The Authority's Debt Management Policy, Section 2.2 – states that we (LBBD) will consider special payment arrangements for those customers experiencing financial difficulties

### **3. Targeted (Intelligence and Risk Led) Enforcement**

3.1 Enforcement action is targeted towards situations that give rise to the most serious risk or harm, and to deliberate acts. Other determining factors include local priorities, national or regional targets and priorities, new legislation, national campaigns, public/media concern, and local needs.

3.2 Having a coherent, risk-based intelligence system, enables effective enforcement strategies to be formed and co-ordinated to create solutions to specific problems. This enables the identification of new, current, and emerging issues, allowing strategic policy and tactical action, often with partners, to best tackle non-compliance and community concerns.

3.3 Subject to the provisions of Data Protection and Human Rights Laws, we refer cases and/or share information and intelligence with other law enforcement agencies using formal information sharing agreements.

### **4. Primary Authority Partnerships**

4.1 Primary Authority is a statutory regime established by the Regulatory Enforcement and Sanctions Act 2008. It permits an eligible business to form a legally recognised partnership with a single local authority in relation to the provision of tailored compliance advice, guidance and assistance relating to their specific regulatory needs. That local authority (known as the "Primary Authority") can be registered with the Office for Product Safety & Standards (OPSS), via the Primary Authority Register.

4.2 The Primary Authority then acts as the single point of contact between its partner business and the local authorities that regulate it. The Primary

Authority can issue assured advice upon which the business can rely and can also, where appropriate, devise inspection plans for businesses. The inspection plan can place specific requirements on other local authorities and can require feedback on their checks to be given to the Primary Authority.

4.3 Where an enforcing local authority is considering enforcement action against a business that has a Primary Authority it is required to make a statutory notification to the Primary Authority. In most cases, this notification must be made before the action can be taken. However, in certain circumstances the notification can be retrospective. These currently include:

- Abatement notices the Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Emergency prohibition notices under specified food hygiene legislation
- Prohibition notices under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005
- Notices of emergency remedial action under the Housing Act 2004
- Emergency prohibition orders under the Housing Act 2004
- Enforcement action that is required urgently to avoid a significant risk of harm to human health, the environment, or the fiscal interests of consumers; and
- Enforcement action where the 'pre-notification' requirements of the scheme would be wholly disproportionate.

4.4 If another local authority proposes enforcement action which the Primary Authority deems to be inconsistent with the assured advice, the Primary Authority may seek to block the enforcement action. Where this is the case but is disputed, or there is a need for further considerations, the matter would be referred to the Office for Product Safety & Standards (OPSS) for their consideration/determination.

## **5. Use of Social Media for Enforcement Purposes**

5.1 Some officers use social media in the course of their work for the purpose of gathering evidence to assist in the council's enforcement activities (e.g. to detect fraud). Where applicable, investigative officers must follow the Codes of Practice under the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (RIPA) (2000) as set out in the Authority's Corporate Policies and Procedures. Officers should consider whether the provisions of RIPA are applicable before taking investigatory action.

## **6. Engagement Processes**

6.1 The Council will engage with those it regulates in a variety of ways, including:

- Providing information and advice on legislative requirements and compliance.

- Operating statutory licensing, permitting, and registration regimes.
- Undertaking programmes of planned inspections based on assessments of risk.
- Conducting inspections to investigate incidents, accidents, complaints, reports, and allegations of non-compliance.
- Providing instruction through warnings, notices and orders.

6.2 Appropriate use of enforcement powers is important, to secure compliance with the law and regulatory regimes and to ensure that those who have a legal duty are held to account.

## **7. Decisions on Enforcement Actions**

7.1 In addition to applying the general principles, enforcement decisions will be taken with the aims of:

- Protecting persons, businesses, animals, and the environment from harm and/or risk of harm
- Improving poor behaviours and practices, deterring future non-compliance, and inspiring public confidence
- Removing financial gain or benefit associated with non-compliance where possible.
- Ensuring that the most serious offending is subject to the most rigorous sanction.

7.2 No enforcement decision will be influenced by the protected characteristics of the victim/s or the perpetrator/s. Protected characteristics include age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex, sexual orientation.

7.3 All cases where prosecution is considered will be assessed in accordance with the Code of practice for prosecutors<sup>4</sup>. No prosecution will go ahead unless there is sufficient evidence for a realistic chance of a positive result and that prosecution is in the public interest.

## **8. Enforcement Actions and Sanctions**

8.1 Officers may seek to achieve compliance through early engagement and the provision of information and advice as a first step, rather than by taking enforcement action immediately.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://www.cps.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/publications/Code-for-Crown-Prosecutors-October-2018.pdf>

8.2 Depending on the applicable legislation, there are a range of potential enforcement options available to officers. Where any enforcement intervention is subject to a right of appeal, officers will provide information on how to make an appeal at the time the enforcement intervention occurs.

- **Informal Action** – Verbal or written advice may be given where minor breaches of law or compliance regime requirements are identified.
- **Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) or Penalty Charge Notice (PCN)** – Some legislation allows officers to issue Fixed Penalty Notices or Penalty Charge Notices, requiring the payment of a fine. FPNs or PCNs may be issued the first time an offence is identified, without the need for previous advice or warning. In the event that fines are not paid, the Council will seek to pursue the recipients for payment and potentially to prosecute those with unpaid FPNs.
- **Statutory Notices** – Some legislation allows Officers to serve Notices requiring recipients to take specific actions, provide certain information, or cease certain activities within a specified timescale. Notices may require identified activities to cease immediately. In other circumstances the time allowed for compliance with the Notice will be reasonable, subject to statutory minimum periods. Failure to comply with the terms of a notice is a criminal offence and will result in prosecution. In some circumstances the Council can charge the recipient for notices served.
- **Civil Penalty Notices** – The Housing and Planning Act 2016 allows officers to use Civil Penalty Notices of up to £30,000 for each offence as an alternative to prosecution in respect of certain offences under the Housing Act 2004, and the Housing and Planning Act 2016. In the event that charges are not paid, the Council will seek to enforce payment in the County Court.
- **Prohibition and Suspension Notices** – This power is used where there are legal grounds and where the situation cannot be allowed to continue because of the risk of immediate harm involved. The Council may suspend or prohibit the use of a particular piece of equipment, a specific activity, or to close part or all of a premises, depending on the specific risk.
- **Refusal, Revocation or Suspension of a Licence or Permit** – Where there is a requirement for an activity to be carried out only under a licence or permit issued by the local authority, the Council may grant a licence or permit subject to standard and/or special conditions. The Council may refuse to grant a licence or permit if the applicant or application do not meet the required standard or, where a licence or permit has been

granted, officers may revoke or suspend the licence or permit where there is an extant failure to comply with the conditions of said license or permit.

- **Review** – For licences issued under the Licensing Act 2003, Officers of some teams and/or other persons can apply to have a premises licence reviewed by the Council’s Licensing Committee, if activities at the premises appear to be undermining one or more of the four licensing objectives under the Act (the prevention of crime and disorder, public safety, the prevention of public nuisance and the protection of children from harm). Such a review may result in modification, suspension, or revocation of the premises licence.
- **Enforcement Orders** – Some legislation allows officers to apply to the County Court or High Court for an enforcement order requiring an individual or business comply with the law. Failure to comply with the order is contempt of court, punishable by a fine, and/or imprisonment.
- **Undertakings** – In some limited circumstances, officers can accept an ‘undertaking’, or formal promise, to comply with the law from an individual or business if they appear genuinely penitent for their offending and have committed to making amends by taking tangible action.
- **Injunctions** – In some circumstances, officers may apply to the County Court or High Court for an injunction to prevent an anticipated breach of the law, stop an ongoing breach, or require that something done in breach of the law be undone. Failure to comply with an injunction is a contempt of court, punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment.
- **Seizure** – In some circumstances, officers may seize or take into possession goods, equipment, and/or documents. Seizure may be used to prevent the occurrence of an offence, to ensure that an illegal activity ceases, or to ensure that it does not reoccur, to prevent injury, and/or to prevent sale. The seized goods may be subject to testing or analysis and may be used as evidence in court proceedings. When an officer seizes any items, they will explain which statutory powers are being exercised and the reason they are being exercised. An appropriate receipt will be provided to the person from whom the items are seized.
- **Confiscation/Forfeiture Proceedings** – Officers may make an application to the Courts for forfeiture of goods, in conjunction with seizure and/or prosecution where we deem it necessary to dispose of goods and equipment in order to prevent them re-entering the market or being used in the commission of any further offence.

- **Simple Cautions** – Formal warnings may be issued where there is unambiguous evidence of the commission of a relatively minor offence, it is a first offence, and the offender acknowledges their guilt. A caution does not result in a criminal conviction, but a record of the caution is kept on file and may be cited in criminal proceedings in the event of prosecution for further offending. Anyone who accepts a caution will be required to pay the reasonable costs of the investigation of their offence.
- **Prosecution** – Prosecution will normally be considered where one or more of the following criteria are met:
  - Deliberate, negligent, or persistent breach of legal obligations, which was likely to, or did in fact, cause material loss or harm to others.
  - Deliberate or persistent disregard of written warnings or formal notices.
  - Endangerment to a serious degree of the health, safety or wellbeing of persons, animals, or the environment.
  - Assault of, or obstruction of an officer in the course of their duties; and
  - Prosecution is in the public interest.

9.3 On conviction, the maximum sentence available to the courts for a breach of the legislation varies but extends to an unlimited fine and/or imprisonment.

9.4 The Decision to Prosecute vs. to Issue a Simple Caution – Two tests are applied in determining whether a prosecution or a simple caution is viable and appropriate. We follow guidance issued by the Crown Prosecution Service when applying the tests. A Simple Caution or Prosecution proceedings will only be progressed when 1) the case has passed both the evidential test and 2) the public interest test. Similar principles will also be applied to the other types of formal enforcement actions that are available.

### **The Evidential Test**

Officers must be satisfied that there is enough evidence to provide a 'realistic prospect of conviction' against each defendant on each charge. In considering the evidence, officers should have regard to any lines of defence which are open to or have been indicated by the accused, as well as any other factors likely to affect the prospects of conviction including admissibility of the evidence and reliability of witnesses. This must be an objective test since a conviction will only be obtained if the Court or the jury is sure of a defendant's guilt.

## **The Public Interest Test**

The public interest test must be considered in each case where there is enough evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction. We will balance factors for and against prosecution carefully and fairly. Public interest factors that can affect the decision to prosecute usually depend on the seriousness of the offence or the circumstances of the defendant. Some factors may increase the need to prosecute whilst others may suggest that another course of action would be more appropriate.

### **9.4 Proceeds of Crime Applications**

In appropriate cases where it appears a defendant has benefitted from their criminal conduct, applications will be made under the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002<sup>5</sup> for confiscation of assets, with the aim of recovering the financial benefit obtained by the offender from their criminal conduct.

### **9.5 Works in Default**

Under some of the legislation we enforce, where a notice has been served requiring works to be carried out to remedy a non-compliance and that notice is not complied with, the Council may exercise its power to undertake the works itself or to arrange for the works to be carried out, then recover the costs of the works and other reasonable expenses from the person or company on whom the notice was served.

## **10 Authorisation**

10.1 The Council will ensure that its enforcement officers are appropriately trained, qualified, and authorised. Officers carry identification and authorisation in the form of a card and produce them on introduction and on request.

## **11 Investigations**

11.1 Officers use discretion when deciding whether to investigate incidents or complaints. It is not possible, nor necessary, to investigate all incidences of non-compliance reported. Investigations will be considered using the following:

- Where there is a risk of harm to the public or the environment, or where harm has occurred.
- Where the potential breach of law or licensing regime is serious
- Where there appears to have been fraudulent or misleading practices
- Where there is a history of non-compliance.
- Where the matter is of significant public concern

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2002/29/contents>

- Where there has been a failure to heed warnings, pay fines, or make required changes in response to formal or informal enforcement action.

11.2 Officers undertake investigations using overt methods, which includes making test purchases, unless the only effective means of investigation is by way of covert directed surveillance. Covert surveillance will be carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act 2000<sup>6</sup> and the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012<sup>7</sup>.

## 12 Work-related Deaths

12.1 Officers will investigate all incidences of work-related deaths and deaths potentially resulting from a breach of legislation we enforce. To ensure decisions on investigation and prosecution are closely co-ordinated following a work-related death, we abide by the *Work-related deaths. A protocol for liaison*<sup>8</sup>. More detailed guidance on which can be found in the associated publication *Work-related Deaths Protocol: Practical Guide*<sup>9</sup>.

12.2 Consideration will be given as to whether the circumstances of the case might justify a charge of manslaughter or corporate manslaughter. The police are responsible for deciding whether or not to pursue a manslaughter or corporate manslaughter investigation and whether or not to refer a case to the Crown Prosecution Service to consider possible manslaughter charges. We investigate possible offences under the legislation we enforce. If, during the course of our investigation, we find evidence suggesting manslaughter or corporate manslaughter, we will refer it to the police. If the police or CPS decide not to pursue a manslaughter or corporate manslaughter case, we will consider whether to bring a prosecution for other offences in accordance with this policy.

## 13 Working with Partners

13.1 Where appropriate, investigation and enforcement activities will be coordinated with other regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies in order to maximise effectiveness. We will share intelligence relating to wider regulatory matters with other regulatory and/or enforcement agencies, including government agencies, government departments, other local authorities, police forces and fire authorities.

## 14. Review of Policy

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<sup>6</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/23/contents>

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2012/9/contents>

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.hse.gov.uk/enforce/wrdp/>

<sup>9</sup> [Work-related Deaths Protocol: Practical Guide \(England and Wales\)](#)

14.1 Regulatory Services will review this policy every two years. We will also review its effectiveness in supporting the Council's and the community 's priorities.

14.2 The Service will consult with stakeholders before making material changes to this policy.