

**COUNTY DURHAM AND DARLINGTON**  
**FIRE AND RESCUE SERVICE**

**PRACTICE NOTE NO. 26**



**FIRE SAFETY**

**ENFORCEMENT POLICY STATEMENT**

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## 1. Introduction

**1.1** The principal aim of the County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Authority is to make County Durham and Darlington a safer place by reducing as far as possible the risks and social and economic costs of fires and other dangers, without imposing unnecessary burden. Securing compliance with legal regulatory requirements is an important part of achieving this aim.

**1.2** County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service (CDDFRS) enforces general fire safety legislation on behalf of the Authority in County Durham and Darlington. The Business Fire Safety Section has responsibility for the administration of Fire Safety Legislation in the community, focusing on the following key legislation:-

- The Fire Safety Order 2005
- Licensing Act 2003
- Building Regulations 2010 (as amended)
- Housing Act 2004
- Care Standards Act 2000

**1.3** In addition to ensuring that the Authority's statutory fire protection duties are discharged efficiently and effectively, it is also a requirement to ensure our regulatory functions comply with the Better Regulation Executive's five principles of good regulation.

**1.4** The following five principles of better regulation provide the basis for CDDFRS risk-based, proportionate and targeted approach to enforcement which will help create a positive relationship between CDDFRS and business owners (see section 4):

- **Targeted**
- **Proportionate**
- **Consistent**
- **Transparent**
- **Accountable**

The Regulators' Code came into statutory effect on 6 April 2014 under the Legislative and Regulatory Reform Act 2006 and provides a clear, flexible and principles-based framework for how regulators should engage with those they regulate.

**1.5** The Authority will ensure that all relevant officers are adequately skilled and are trained in the use of this policy. The Authority will seek to work with other enforcing authorities to ensure collaborative regulation and sharing of information.

**1.6** The Fire Authority holds the responsibility to enforce the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 within County Durham and Darlington, these powers, however, may be delegated in line with the Combined Fire Authority Constitution.

## **2. Advice and Guidance**

**2.1** The Authority regards prevention as better than cure. The Authority will aim to secure compliance, avoiding bureaucracy or imposing excessive cost and will seek to work with the regulated entity to support and encourage economic progress, by offering information and advice to those we regulate. Individuals, businesses and other undertakings are encouraged to put safety first and to integrate fire prevention and fire protection requirements into normal working methods.

**2.2** In accordance with its duties under section 6 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 the Authority will, to the extent that it considers it reasonable to do so, make arrangements for:

**(a)** The provision of information, publicity and encouragement in respect of the steps to be taken to prevent fires and death or injury by fire;

**(b)** The provision of advice, on request, about:

**(i)** how to prevent fires and restrict their spread in buildings and other property;

**(ii)** the means of escape from buildings and other property in case of fire.

**2.3** In exercising its duty to provide advice and information, **the Authority will not:**

- Undertake fire risk assessments for regulated persons;
- Appear in court on behalf of regulated persons in any prosecution brought by a third party including another enforcing authority, under health and safety or fire safety legislation, except as an expert or neutral witness to give general mitigating evidence;
- Draft fire safety policy and procedures on behalf of regulated persons. It is incumbent upon regulated persons to comply with fire safety legislation;
- Other than in those circumstances, which appear to the Authority to be in the public interest and appropriate to the functions of a best value authority, act as a consultant on fire safety related issues other than as required to meet statutory consultation requirements imposed on other bodies and persons.

**2.4** The Authority's officers will seek to provide advice that is appropriate to the premises and their use and will do so by reference to nationally recognised guidance and standards that regulated entities have assisted in developing.

**2.5** Where use of national guidance is not appropriate in the circumstances of the case, local guidance will be used.

**2.6** Comments from regulated entities on style, format and content will be welcomed to assist in the review of guidance used; and to assist in the further development of any guidance that the Authority may produce from time to time.

**2.7** Where a regulated entity seeks advice or guidance from the Authority or its officers about actions needed to correct fire safety deficiencies or otherwise secure compliance with the law this will not automatically lead to formal enforcement action by the Authority. Should enforcement action prove to be necessary in the circumstances of the case it will be based on the principles, expectations and methodology of the Enforcement management Model (EMM) produced by the Health and Safety Executive (HSE), which is considered national best practice.

**2.8** The Authority will positively support businesses if appropriate to comply with the Fire Safety Order

through advice and guidance, but it must reserve the right to act in the public interest and use its enforcement and prosecuting powers according to the circumstances of the case.

### **3. The Purpose and Method of Enforcement**

**3.1** The purpose of the Authority's enforcement function is to ensure that preventative remedial action is taken to protect relevant persons and to secure compliance with the regulatory system. The need for enforcement may stem from a lack of knowledge or a deliberate or negligent act. The term enforcement has a wide meaning and applies to all dealings between the Authority and those on whom the law places a duty.

**3.2** The purpose of enforcement is to:

- Promote and achieve sustained compliance with the law;
- Ensure that the person responsible for premises subject to fire safety regulation takes action to deal immediately with serious risks to the safety of relevant persons.
- Ensure those individuals, businesses and other undertakings that breach fire safety requirements are held to account, which may include bringing alleged offenders before the courts.

**3.4** The Authority has a wide range of interventions at its disposal to secure compliance with the law and to ensure a proportionate response to criminal offences. Officers may offer individuals, businesses and other undertakings information and advice either in person, in writing by letter or email, or over the telephone. This may include a warning that, in the opinion of the officer, they are failing to comply with the law. Where appropriate, officers may agree an action plan; provide a notification of deficiencies report or serve an enforcement; prohibit or restrict the use of premises; or they may prosecute.

**3.5** Enforcement, prohibition notices, and prosecutions are important ways to bring individuals, businesses and other undertakings to account for alleged breaches of the law. Where it is appropriate to do so and in accordance with this policy the Authority will use one or more of these measures to secure compliance with fire safety law.

**3.6** Investigating the circumstances encountered during audits or following incidents or complaints is essential before taking any enforcement action. In deciding what resources to devote to these investigations, the Authority will have regard to the principles of enforcement set out in this statement and the objectives published in the Integrated Risk Management Plan.

**3.7** The Authority will use discretion in deciding when to investigate or what enforcement action may be appropriate. The Authority will set down in writing the decision-making process which officers will follow when deciding on enforcement action and make this publicly available. Officers will utilise this policy when determining enforcement action. Such judgments will be made in accordance with the following Better Regulation principles which are in accordance with the Regulators Code.

### **4. The Principles of Enforcement**

**4.1** The Authority believes in firm but fair enforcement of fire safety law. This should be informed by the principles of proportionality in applying the law and securing compliance; consistency of approach; targeting of enforcement action; transparency about how the regulator operates and what those regulated may expect; and accountability for the regulator's actions.

#### **4.2 Proportionality**

Proportionality means relating enforcement action taken to the risk to public safety. Those whom the law protects and those on whom it places duties (duty holders) expect that action taken by the Authority to achieve compliance or bring individuals, businesses or other undertakings to account for non-compliance should be proportionate to any risks to public safety, or to the seriousness of any breach, which includes any actual or potential harm arising from the breach of the law.

In determining the appropriate action to take, the Authority will seek to ensure that consideration is given to the costs, effectiveness and perceptions of fairness of regulation and that these considerations are appropriately balanced against public safety so that so far as is reasonably practicable the costs of actions taken are proportionate to the benefits expected from them.

### **4.3 Targeting**

Targeting means ensuring that regulatory effort is directed primarily towards those whose activities give rise to higher levels of risk to public/employee (relevant persons) safety where the hazards and risks are less well controlled, or against deliberate offences.

The Authority aims to make sure, through targeting, that the direction of regulatory effort takes into account the level of risk. Action will be primarily focused on those directly responsible for the risk and who are best placed to control it. The Authority has systems for prioritising regulatory effort. These include a risk-based re-inspection programme and localised plans to identify high risk premises. Risk assessment, utilising methodology and data provided by Communities and Local Government, together with local data, intelligence and knowledge, underpins the Authority's approach to regulatory activity.

The Authority will seek to identify relevant and good quality data to continually improve its risk based audit and inspection programme.

### **4.4 Consistency**

Consistency of approach does not mean uniformity. It means taking a similar approach in similar circumstances to achieve similar ends.

Persons with responsibilities under fire safety law managing similar risks can expect a consistent approach from the Authority in the advice tendered; the use of enforcement powers; decisions on whether to prosecute; and in the response to incidents and complaints.

The Authority has arrangements in place to promote consistency in the exercise of discretion, including arrangements for liaison with other enforcing authorities and will seek to continually improve through internal review, audit and consideration of comments received.

### **4.5 Transparency**

Transparency means helping individuals, businesses and other undertakings to understand what is expected of them and what they should expect from the Authority. It also means making clear to businesses, other undertakings and individuals not only what they have to do, where this is relevant, but also what is not expected of them. This involves distinguishing between statutory requirements and advice or guidance about what is desirable but not compulsory.

This statement sets out the general policy framework within which the Authority should operate. Businesses, other undertakings and individuals also need to know what to expect when an officer calls and what rights of complaint are open to them.

The following can be expected when an officer is dealing with you:

When officers offer Individuals, businesses or other undertakings information or advice, either face to face or in writing, including any warning, they will explain what needs to be done to comply with the law

and explain why;

Officers will, if asked, write to confirm any advice and to distinguish legal requirements from best practice advice;

Unless urgent action is necessary, an opportunity to discuss what is required to comply with the law will be offered before formal enforcement action is taken;

A written explanation will be given of any rights of appeal against formal enforcement action at the time the action is taken;

Where examples of good practice are identified, officers will aim to provide positive feedback to encourage and reinforce these good practices and may share them with others as examples of good practice.

#### **4.6 Accountability**

Regulators are accountable to the public for their actions. This means that enforcing authorities must have policies and standards against which they can be judged (such as those outlined in this Policy Statement and the Authority's Equalities policy), and an effective and easily accessible mechanism for dealing with comments and handling complaints.

The Authority's "Compliments and Complaints procedure" is explained fully in the Customer Care Charter and Fire Safety Procedure 8. Having a published and publicised procedure helps demonstrate to the public that the Authority takes their comments seriously. These comments can help highlight potential problems and help the Authority to build on the things that it does well.

### **5. Competency Framework**

5.1 All staff carrying out audits and inspections of premises will be qualified in line with the Competency Framework for Fire Safety Regulators.

### **6. Audit and Inspection of Premises**

**6.1** The Authority operates a risk-based system of audit and inspection of premises. This system utilises data and guidance from MHCLG together with local intelligence and knowledge and incorporates local risk priorities identified from trends in location, types of fire and assessment of vulnerability of groups in local areas within County Durham and Darlington. From time to time, and particularly if any significant changes are proposed, the Authority will consult regulated entities on its methodology through consultation on its Integrated Risk Management Plan or by other means.

**6.2** The Risk Based Inspection Programme is underpinned by a determination of the level of risk presented by premises. The targeting of inspections will be determined by their priority when set against other premises which may present a greater or lesser risk. The focus of the Fire Safety Order is life safety.

**6.4** The relative risk score (calculated by our Premises Risk Database) considers a detailed analysis of national data (including information from the National Incident Recording System (IRS)) and data from other sources. This includes evidence-based, empirical evaluations of the risk in buildings in terms of:

- the frequency of fires nationally by type of premises, taken from the IRS based on national and international, data;
- the effectiveness of passive and active fire precautions;
- the impact of fire safety management; and
- the societal risk presented by the type of occupancy, e.g. less mobile occupants.

**6.5** Risk is defined as the probability that an incident will occur multiplied by the impact that it will have. Hence, a low frequency may not mean a low risk, if the consequence is high. Similarly, high frequencies do not necessarily mean high risk. CFRMIS using the guidance laid out by Government (IRMP Note 4) calculates this relative risk rating and identifies inspection frequencies for premises.

**6.6** Audits and inspection will be undertaken by officers on the basis of the Authority's risk based system under which priority will be given to individual premises and generic premises types or uses that have been assessed as being of relatively higher risk. The greatest audit and inspection effort will be allocated to premises where a compliance breach would pose a serious risk to the safety of relevant persons and the Authority has reason to believe that there is a high likelihood of noncompliance with the law. Higher risk premises will be audited by the central fire safety team.

**6.7** The Authority's overall enforcement programme will utilize Operational Personnel to audit premises in relatively lower risk categories in order to ensure compliance with legislation in these lower risk premises. The Authority will respond to allegations of fire risk in any premises for which they are the enforcing authority regardless of the relative risk level of the premises.

**6.8** The Authority has entered into a number of agreements with other enforcing authorities to provide clarification about which authority takes the lead for particular premises types where the enforcement regimes overlap. To minimise audit and inspection burdens for regulated entities the Authority will continue to seek to develop, engage in, and foster partnerships working with other enforcers and other stakeholder groups particularly through Local Partnerships which will encourage joint working relationships.

**6.9** The Authority will continue to work with other enforcing authorities, regulated entities and others in order to avoid duplication of collection of information from regulated entities and to seek and implement ways of:

- Varying data requests according to risk;
- Limiting collection to specific regulated entities sectors/sub-sectors;
- Reducing the frequency of data collection;
- Obtaining data from other sources;
- Allowing electronic submission;
- Requesting only data which is justified by risk assessment; and
- Sharing data with other authorities.
- Compliance with GDPR where personal data is collected.

## **7. The Use of Formal Action**

**7.1** Before formal enforcement action is taken officers will provide an opportunity to those responsible for complying to make representations and, where possible, to resolve points of difference, save where the situation is so serious that immediate action is necessary. Where immediate action is taken to prohibit or restrict the use of a premises this will be explained in writing to the relevant party/parties normally within 24 hours. Where rights of appeal exist against formal action the Authority will clearly state this, with advice on the appeal process.

## **8. Decisions on Enforcement Action**

**8.1** The Authority seeks to ensure that legislation is enforced in an impartial way through policy and management procedures and safeguards.

**8.2** Some decisions about enforcement action are taken by the officers who inspect the premises and in consultation with more senior colleagues if appropriate. Particularly serious action, such as prohibition or restriction of the use of premises or part of the premises, can only be authorised by identified senior officers. The decision to prosecute is taken by the Chief Fire Officer following consultation with the Community Protection and Prevention Manager.

**8.3** Officers will be fair, independent and objective when considering enforcement action and will not let their personal views cloud their judgement.

**8.4** The Authority will ensure that the correct individual and/or company is prosecuted for the correct offence/s.

**8.5** Prior to taking any enforcement action, the Authority will endeavor to contact the respective Fire Service, should the premises be part of the Primary Authority Scheme (P.A.S.)

## **9. Enforcement Options**

**9.1** The Authority's policy on determining the level of enforcement action to take utilises nationally recognised risk assessment based methodology. In deciding what action to take to ensure compliance with the law, the Authority considers the following:

- The nature and seriousness of any alleged offence/s;
- The risk of death or serious injury;
- Previous experience and record of compliance of the responsible person;
- Action taken to prevent any recurrence;
- The likely effectiveness of the various enforcement options;
- Any explanation offered and the circumstances and attitude of the responsible person;
- Any statutory defence available.

**9.2** The Authority will always seek to use enforcement action that is proportionate primarily to the circumstances of the offence and the risk to life, but in so doing will also consider other factors such as the size of the business or undertaking and the nature of its activities.

**9.3** Choices of enforcement approach available to the Authority are:



- Educate and inform;
- Agreed Action Plan
- Statutory notice identifying the nature of the corrective action needed;
- Prohibition /restriction of use;
- Referral to other agencies;
- Formal Caution
- Prosecution through the criminal justice system

**9.4** The Authority will keep its regulatory activities under review through management of its fire safety enforcement function. This will ensure, so far as reasonably practicable, that all actions are proportionate and impose the minimum burden necessary to secure reasonable compliance with the law.

#### **9.5 Educate and inform (informal)**

Verbal reports or deficiencies letters for minor issues which can be easily and quickly remedied can be used. More serious breaches of the Fire Safety Order will lead to formal enforcement action. Where advice is not mandatory this will be made clear.

#### **9.6 Agreed Action Plans**

Where a fire risk assessment or fire safety audit identifies a need for improvements to a premises the responsible person will often benefit from advice prior to implementing the necessary works. Inspectors may provide advice to assist the responsible person in planning and prioritising remedial action thereby ensuring best value and maximum benefit is achieved. This may be achieved by formulating an action plan.

The aim of an action plan is to focus attention on where a risk is identified, what preventive and protective measures are necessary to either reduce the risk to an acceptable level or eliminate the risk altogether, and the time scale over which remedial action should be taken.

Where an action plan has been compiled and agreed, the responsible person should be made aware that failure to meet the objectives of the plan in full may result in formal enforcement action being taken over any matters outstanding at the end of the agreed period of time for completion.

#### **9.7 Enforcement and similar notices**

Regulatory notices calling for corrective action would generally be used where there is a clear breach of the law; where the degree of risk or harm from the situation is significant; and where a remedy needs to be identified and secured within a set period of time. Notices specify the problem and will

either require a remedy as determined by officers or (if the legislation allows) may allow for other action with an equivalent remedial effect. In most cases there is a right of appeal against a notice. Where there is a right of appeal, advice on the appeal mechanism will be set out in writing to the person on whom the notice is served.

Where a notice requires changes to a premise in which another enforcing body has a statutory interest, the Authority will, so far as is reasonably practicable, consult with such bodies as can reasonably be

identified before serving the notice. Any such consultation will not release the person on whom the notice is served from their statutory obligation to consult relevant bodies in respect of works they will undertake as a result of a notice. Any failure by the Authority to consult with any particular body or person will not invalidate any notice served under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005.

### **9.8 Prohibition/Restriction notices**

The Authority has powers under Article 31 of the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 to prohibit the use of the whole or part of premises or to restrict the use of premises. Such action will be considered where conditions are found that constitute a serious risk to life or injury to persons in the event of fire. Where immediate action is necessary an explanation of why such action is required will be given at the time and confirmed in writing. Where there are rights of appeal these will be clearly set out in writing at the time the action is taken.

### **9.9 Referral to other agencies**

Where other Health and Safety enforcing authorities have a regulatory interest in a particular premises details will be forwarded to the appropriate agency, for example if apparently dangerous conditions or practices (not related to fire) are noted in a workplace.

### **9.10 Prosecution**

The Authority will use discretion in deciding whether to bring a prosecution.

The decision to prosecute is a serious step. Fair and effective prosecution forms a legitimate element of the Authority's strategy to reduce the risk of death and injury in the workplace by enforcing fire safety law. Any prosecution has serious implications for all involved – including the person prosecuted, casualties, witnesses and Authority personnel. The Authority will apply the guidance set out below so that it can make fair and consistent decisions about prosecutions.

Criminal proceedings will be taken against those persons responsible for the offence. Where a Company is involved, it will be usual practice to prosecute the Company where the offence resulted from the Company's activities. However, the Authority will also consider any part played in the offence by the officers of the Company: including Directors, Managers and the Company Secretary. Action may also be considered against staff, contractors or any other person (as well as or instead of the Company) where it can be shown that the offence was attributable to neglect or other failings or actions on their part.

The decision whether to prosecute will take account of the evidential test and the relevant public interest factors set down by the Director of Public Prosecutions in the Code for Crown Prosecutors. No prosecution may go ahead unless the Authority finds there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction and decides that prosecution would be in the public interest.

When in the course of an investigation the Authority has collected sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction and has decided, in accordance with the Code for Crown Prosecutors that it is in the public interest then that prosecution will go ahead. Where the circumstances warrant it

and the evidence to support a case is available, the Authority may prosecute without warning or recourse to alternative sanctions.

### **9.11 Formal cautions**

Formal cautions are important ways to bring those responsible for alleged breaches of the law to account. Where appropriate, we will use this measure in addition to issuing an enforcement or prohibition notice.

A formal caution is a statement by the Service that is accepted in writing by the responsible person, that the responsible person has committed an offence for which there is a realistic prospect of conviction. A formal caution will only be used where a prosecution could be properly brought. It will be kept on file for 5 years and if the responsible person is convicted for a further offence in that period, it will be introduced to the court.

## **10. Public Interest Factors**

**10.1** The Authority will consider the following factors in deciding whether or not to prosecute:

- The nature and seriousness of any alleged offence/s;
- The risk of death or serious injury;
- Previous experience and record of compliance of the responsible person;
- Action taken to prevent any recurrence;
- The likely effectiveness of the various enforcement options;
- Any explanation offered and the circumstances and attitude of the responsible person;
- Any statutory defence available.

**10.2** These factors are not exhaustive and those which apply will depend on the particular circumstances of each case. Deciding on the public interest is not simply a matter of adding up the number of factors for and against prosecution. Each applicable factor must be considered and given appropriate weight according to the circumstances of the case. The Authority will decide how important each factor is in the circumstances of each case and go on to make an overall assessment.

**10.3** Where there is sufficient evidence, the Authority will normally consider prosecution in any of the following circumstances:

- Breaches of legislation that placed people at risk of death or serious injury;
- Persistent breaches of statutory requirements in relation to the same undertaking;
- Failure to comply with formal remedial requirements, such as the requirements of an enforcement notice. It is unacceptable to ignore remedial requirements and unfair to those who do take action to comply;
- Reckless disregard for fire safety requirements. It is in the interests of all that irresponsible operations are brought into compliance;
- Failure to supply information without reasonable excuse or knowingly or recklessly supplying false or misleading information. It is essential that lawful requests for information by the Authority or its Officers are complied with and that accurate information is always supplied to enable informed regulation to be exercised;
- Obstruction of Officers in carrying out their powers. The Authority regards the obstruction of, or assaults on, its Officers while lawfully carrying out their duties as a serious matter.

## **11. Human Rights and Other Statutory Compliance**

**11.1** All enforcement policy development and enforcement action will be carried out in a manner which complies with the Human Rights Act 1998 and the requirements of other legislation. Officers will also comply with all relevant codes of practice, unless a code is not mandatory and there are good reasons which justify non-compliance.

### **11.2 Data Protection**

The Service will comply with the principles of the Data Protection Act 2018 governing the use of personal data received or obtained and will respect the rights and freedoms of those individuals when processing their details.

### **11.3 Freedom of Information**

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000, individuals are given a 'general right of access to information held by public authorities in the course of carrying out their functions subject to certain conditions and exemptions'. Under Section 19 of the Act, public authorities are required to produce a publication scheme setting out details of the information routinely published or made available, how the information is made available (in hard copy and on-line), and whether it is available free of charge or on payment.

## **12. Publicity**

**12.1** The Authority will consider publicising any conviction, which could serve to draw attention to the need to comply with fire safety requirements, or deter anyone tempted to disregard their duties under fire safety law.

### **12.2 Public Register**

The Environment and Safety Information Act 1988 requires the Fire Service and other local authorities to maintain a register of Notices served concerning health, safety and environmental protection and for related purposes.

County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service (for and duly authorised by the Fire and Rescue Authority) has set up a register containing details of Notices issued under the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety Order) 2005 after the Act came into force; the register is available for public inspection through contacting The Business Fire Safety Section as well as being available for inspection at reasonable hours without charge at the Services Headquarters. This is also available via a link on the CDDFRS Website within the Business Safety pages.

County Durham and Darlington Fire and Rescue Service will ensure that the register is adequately indexed so as to enable entries relating to any particular premises (or, where the Notice does not relate to any particular premises, to any particular person) to be located. Also, on request, and upon payment of any such reasonable fee as the authority may require, supply copies of entries in the register to any persons inspecting the register.

A person has a right of appeal against a Notice being placed on the public register within 14 days following the service of the Notice if they feel that any such entry would disclose a trade secret or confidential trade or manufacturing information.

Notices will stay on record for at least 3 years and The Business Fire Safety Section will ensure that information held is current. Control will be informed of all notices issued by the Fire Safety Section.

The Duty Fire Safety Officer will be informed of any incidents at these addresses that have a notice outstanding on them.

Each entry in the register will state sufficient particulars to convey the substance of the Notice to which it relates.

The progress of Notices will be indicated “on-going” if the Notice has not been complied with.

Where a notice is withdrawn or amended, any entries in the register which relate to that notice will be deleted or, as the case may be, amended within the period of seven days following the date of the withdrawal or amendment. Control will also be informed to remove the address from the database once the premise has complied with any statutory obligation.

### **13. Actions by the Courts**

**13.1** In cases of sufficient gravity or complexity, for example (but not exclusively) where serious injury or death has resulted, consideration will be given to requesting the Magistrates to refer the case to the Crown Court. The same factors as listed in paragraph 8.1 are used, but consideration is also given to the sentencing powers of the Magistrates' Court.

#### **13.2 Penalties**

The existing law gives the courts considerable scope to punish offenders and to deter others. Unlimited fines and, in some cases up to 2 years imprisonment may be imposed by the higher courts. The Authority will continue to raise the awareness of the courts to the gravity of offences and will encourage them to make full use of their powers.

The Authority will always seek to recover the costs of investigation, enforcement, and court proceedings when appropriate.

### **14. Further Information**

Further information about the Authority's enforcement of fire safety regulation can be obtained from the following sources:

- The Authority Customer Care Charter
- IRMP;
- Regulators Code;
- Code for Crown Prosecutors.