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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

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**2018 No. 436**

**ENERGY**

**The Works Detrimental to Navigation (Powers and Duties of Inspectors) Regulations 2018**

*Made - - - - 26th March 2018*

*Coming into force in accordance with regulation 1(2)*

The Secretary of State makes the following Regulations in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 82N(3), (4) and (5) and 104(2) of the Energy Act 2008<sup>(1)</sup>.

In accordance with section 105(3) of that Act, a draft of this instrument has been approved by a resolution of each House of Parliament.

**Citation and commencement**

1.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Works Detrimental to Navigation (Powers and Duties of Inspectors) Regulations 2018.

(2) These Regulations come into force on the day after the day on which they are made.

**Interpretation**

2. In these Regulations—

“inspector” means a person appointed by the Secretary of State to act as an inspector under section 82N(1) of the Energy Act 2008;

“installation” includes any works or object;

“vessel” includes any floating structure that is capable of being manned.

**Powers of inspectors**

3.—(1) An inspector may exercise the powers set out in this regulation for the purpose of assisting in carrying out the functions of the Secretary of State under Part 4A of the Energy Act 2008 (including, in particular, monitoring, investigating and enforcing compliance with a requirement imposed by or under that Part).

(2) An inspector may—

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(1) 2008 c.32. Part 4A (sections 82A to 82Q) of that Act was inserted by section 314(1) of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (c.23).

- (a) at any reasonable time (or, if the inspector has reason to believe that a danger to navigation has arisen, at any time) access or board any installation or vessel in the regulated zone<sup>(2)</sup> that the inspector thinks it is necessary to board or access; and
  - (b) on accessing or boarding an installation or vessel, take with the inspector—
    - (i) any other person authorised by the Secretary of State; and
    - (ii) any equipment or materials required for any purpose for which the power to access or board is exercised.
- (3) An inspector may—
- (a) make any examination or investigation that the inspector thinks necessary;
  - (b) install or maintain monitoring or other apparatus on an installation or vessel in the regulated zone for the purpose of the examination or investigation;
  - (c) direct that any part of an installation or vessel in the regulated zone, or anything in it, be left undisturbed (whether generally or in particular respects) for so long as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of the examination or investigation;
  - (d) take such measurements and photographs and record such information as the inspector thinks necessary for the purpose of the examination or investigation;
  - (e) cause anything found during the examination or investigation to be dismantled or subjected to any process or test (but not so as to damage or destroy it, unless that is necessary);
  - (f) take possession of anything found during the examination or investigation and detain or remove it for so long as is necessary for any of the following purposes—
    - (i) to examine it, or cause it to be examined, and to do, or cause to be done, to it anything that the inspector has the power to do under sub-paragraph (e);
    - (ii) to ensure that it is not tampered with before examination of it is completed;
    - (iii) to ensure that it is available for use as evidence in any proceedings for an offence under Part 4A of the Energy Act 2008 or an offence under regulation 6;
  - (g) require any person whom the inspector has reason to believe to be able to give information relevant to the examination or investigation—
    - (i) to attend at a place and reasonable time specified by the inspector;
    - (ii) to answer (in the absence of persons other than a person nominated by that person to be present and persons whom the inspector allows to be present) such questions as the inspector thinks appropriate to ask;
    - (iii) to sign a declaration of the truth of that person's answers;
  - (h) require the production of, or where information is recorded in electronic form, the furnishing of extracts from, any documents or records that the inspector thinks it is necessary for the inspector to inspect for the purposes of the examination or investigation and—
    - (i) take possession of the documents, records or extracts and detain or remove them for so long as is necessary for any of the purposes referred to in sub-paragraph (f);
    - (ii) take copies of, or of any entry in, the documents or records.
- (4) An inspector may require any person to afford such facilities and assistance with respect to any matters or things within that person's control or in relation to which that person has responsibilities that are necessary to enable the inspector to exercise the powers conferred on the inspector by this regulation.

- (5) An inspector may not, when exercising the power set out in paragraph (3)(h)(i)—

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(2) "Regulated zone" is defined in section 82Q of the Energy Act 2008.

- (a) detain or remove a document or record for any of the purposes referred to in paragraph (3) (f) if a copy would be sufficient for that purpose; or
  - (b) remove from any place a document or record that is required by law to be kept at the place.
- (6) A person is not required under this regulation to disclose information or produce a document or record that the person would be entitled to refuse to disclose or produce—
- (a) on grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in the High Court; or
  - (b) on grounds of confidentiality as between client and professional legal adviser in proceedings in the Court of Session.

#### **Duty to produce evidence of appointment**

4. If requested to do so, an inspector must produce evidence of the inspector's appointment under section 82N(1) of the Energy Act 2008 before exercising a power conferred by regulation 3.

#### **Answers given in compliance with requirement under regulation 3(3)(g): admissibility in evidence**

5.—(1) An answer given by a person in compliance with a requirement imposed under regulation 3(3)(g) may be used in evidence against the person.

(2) But in criminal proceedings in which the person is charged with an offence to which this paragraph applies—

- (a) no evidence relating to the person's answer may be adduced; and
- (b) no question relating to it may be asked,

by or on behalf of the prosecution, unless evidence relating to it is adduced, or a question relating to it is asked, in the proceedings by or on behalf of the person.

(3) Paragraph (2) applies to any offence other than—

- (a) an offence under regulation 6(1);
- (b) an offence under section 5 of the Perjury Act 1911<sup>(3)</sup> (false statutory declarations and other false statements without oath);
- (c) an offence under section 44(2) of the Criminal Law (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 1995<sup>(4)</sup> (false statements and declarations); and
- (d) an offence under article 10 of the Perjury (Northern Ireland) Order 1979<sup>(5)</sup> (false statutory declarations and other unsworn statements).

#### **Offences**

6.—(1) A person commits an offence if the person, in compliance with a requirement imposed under regulation 3(3)(g)—

- (a) makes a statement that the person knows to be false or misleading in a material respect; or
- (b) makes a statement that is false or misleading in a material respect, being reckless as to whether it is.

(2) A person commits an offence if the person intentionally obstructs an inspector in the exercise or performance of the inspector's powers or duties as an inspector.

(3) A person commits an offence if the person, without reasonable excuse—

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(3) 1911 c.6.

(4) 1995 c.39.

(5) S.I. 1979/1714 (N.I. 19).

- (a) fails to comply with a direction given, or a requirement imposed, under regulation 3; or
  - (b) prevents another person from complying with such a direction or requirement.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this regulation is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction in England and Wales, to a fine;
  - (b) on summary conviction in Scotland or in Northern Ireland, to a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum;
  - (c) on conviction on indictment, to a fine.

#### **Offences by bodies corporate, etc.**

7.—(1) Where an offence under regulation 6 is committed by a body corporate and is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to neglect on the part of, an officer of the body corporate, the officer (as well as the body corporate) is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and dealt with accordingly.

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, paragraph (1) applies in relation to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with the member's functions of management as it applies to an officer of the body corporate.

(3) Where an offence under regulation 6—

- (a) is committed by a Scottish firm; and
- (b) is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a partner of the firm,

the partner (as well as the firm) is guilty of the offence and is liable to be proceeded against and dealt with accordingly.

(4) In this regulation, “officer”, in relation to a body corporate, means—

- (a) a director, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate; or
- (b) a person who was purporting to act in such a capacity.

#### **Review**

8.—(1) The Secretary of State must from time to time—

- (a) carry out a review of the regulatory provisions contained in these Regulations; and
- (b) publish a report setting out the conclusions of the review.

(2) The first report must be published before the end of the period of 5 years beginning with the date on which these Regulations come into force for any purpose.

(3) Subsequent reports must be published at intervals not exceeding 5 years.

(4) Section 30(4) of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015<sup>(6)</sup> requires that a report published under this regulation must, in particular—

- (a) set out the objectives intended to be achieved by the regulatory provisions referred to in paragraph 1(a);
- (b) assess the extent to which those objectives are achieved;
- (c) assess whether those objectives remain appropriate; and
- (d) if those objectives remain appropriate, assess the extent to which they could be achieved in another way which involves less onerous regulatory provision.

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(6) 2015 c.26.

(5) In this regulation, “regulatory provision” has the same meaning as in sections 28 to 32 of the Small Business, Enterprise and Employment Act 2015 (see section 32 of that Act).

26th March 2018

*Claire Perry*  
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Department for Business, Energy and Industrial  
Strategy

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## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Regulations)*

These Regulations confer powers on inspectors appointed by the Secretary of State under Part 4A of the Energy Act 2008 (works detrimental to navigation).

Section 82A of the Energy Act 2008 prohibits the carrying out of certain operations in the regulated zone (as defined in section 82Q) without the written consent of the Secretary of State. Section 82N(1) gives the Secretary of State the power to appoint inspectors to assist in carrying out the Secretary of State's functions under Part 4A.

Regulation 3 sets out inspectors' powers. These include *inter alia* powers—

- to access and board installations and vessels;
- to make examinations and investigations;
- to require persons to answer questions (but regulation 5 limits the circumstances in which answers given in compliance with such a requirement may be used in criminal proceedings);
- to require the production of documents and records;
- to require persons to afford facilities and assistance to enable inspectors to exercise their powers.

Before exercising a power conferred by regulation 3, an inspector must, if requested to do so, produce evidence of his or her appointment (see regulation 4).

Regulation 6 makes it an offence to do the following—

- to knowingly or recklessly make a false or misleading statement in compliance with a requirement imposed by an inspector;
- to obstruct an inspector in the exercise or performance of the inspector's powers or duties;
- to fail to comply with a requirement imposed by an inspector;
- to prevent another person from complying with a requirement imposed by an inspector.

Proceedings for an offence under regulation 6 may be taken, and the offence may for all incidental purposes be treated as having been committed, in any place in the United Kingdom (see section 82O of the Energy Act 2008).

These Regulations extend to the whole of the United Kingdom. These Regulations apply to the regulated zone as defined in section 82Q of Part 4A of the Energy Act 2008, which excludes the Scottish inshore region (as defined in section 322 of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009).