



Suffolk Constabulary Policies & Procedures

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Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs)

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Introduction

- 1.1 A Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) is a non-warranted Police Staff employee who is designated with certain powers by their Chief Constable.
- 1.2 The primary role of PCSOs in Suffolk Constabulary is taken from that adopted by ACPO and agreed by the Chief Constables’ Council in January 2005:

“The role of the PCSO is to contribute to the policing of neighbourhoods, primarily through highly visible patrol with the purpose of reassuring the public, reducing crime and disorder in public places and being accessible to communities and partner agencies working at local level.”

- 1.3 PCSOs enhance neighbourhood policing and increase the police service presence on the streets, thereby providing reassurance to the public; and freeing up the time of regular officers for the tasks, which require their higher level of training and skills. They spend the majority of their day where they can be most effective – conducting high visibility patrols out on the street.

Please Note: This is a general overview; there are specialist PCSO posts within Suffolk Constabulary whose roles will differ from the primary role outlined above.

2. Policy Purpose

- 2.1 The main purpose of this policy is to set out the working conditions and deployment terms for Suffolk PCSOs as well as the powers designated to them.
- 2.2 The Designation Booklet, issued to all PCSOs when fully trained, will compliment this policy document and be a synopsis of the content for PCSOs to refer to and produce when requested by a member of the public.

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3. Working Conditions

3.1 In general*, full time PCSOs work a 37 hour week, covering seven days on a rotational basis between the core hours of 08:00 and 00:00.

*There are exceptions to this, e.g. specialist PCSO posts may not work shifts or weekends.

3.2 PCSOs who work shifts/weekends, qualify for the shift/weekend working allowances once they start their shift pattern at their allocated station.

3.3 A PCSO's duty times will vary according to the requirements of the role to which they are posted, e.g. PCSOs in a specialist post such as school based PCSOs will have different duty times to a PCSO in a non-specialist post.

3.4 PCSOs can be required to work additional hours or to change shifts to meet operational requirements, but this must be within the required notification period within the guidelines of the Police Staff Council Pay and Conditions Handbook.

3.5 PCSOs will normally patrol alone, unless the supervisor considers, via a risk assessment, that solo patrols are not appropriate. The key issues for supervisors to consider when deciding whether lone or dual patrol is most appropriate are:

- The experience of the PCSO.
- The likelihood of encountering disorder or anti-social behaviour.
- The environment, e.g. busy town centre.
- Recent events, e.g. recent spate of robberies in the area.
- The necessity for the PCSO to conduct the work required, e.g. important for reassurance at local level.

3.6 It is acknowledged that PCSOs will encounter confrontation during their patrols however supervisors and CCR Dispatchers should not send PCSOs to events where there is an obvious high risk of confrontation from the outset.

4. Deployment Terms

4.1 Effective deployment of PCSOs will need to take account of National and local policing priorities, including the relevant Police and Crime Commissioners' (PCCs) Police and Crime Plans.

4.2 PCSOs should be directed or tasked within the National Intelligence Model (NIM) framework and National Decision Making (NDM) model and

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participate in local tasking briefing sessions. They should be briefed and tasked with the rest of the team.

- 4.3 PCSOs are only allowed to fulfil their policing function within the county of the Constabulary to which they are employed, i.e. PCSOs employed by Suffolk Constabulary can only patrol and use their designated powers in Suffolk.
- 4.4 PCSOs must be available for deployment between the core hours as set out in 3.1 above.
- 4.5 PCSOs are primarily a uniformed role, however there are some specific Suffolk PCSO roles which are not required to wear the uniform, e.g. Suffolk Family Focus.
- 4.6 All PCSOs (whether uniformed or not) must carry their designation booklet and their photo ID with them at all times when on duty.
- 4.7 PCSOs are only empowered with their designated powers when on duty and in uniform.
- 4.8 PCSOs can self-deploy, where necessary, to deal with a specific event, but they should notify the CCR at the earliest opportunity and seek guidance.

5. PCSO Powers

5.1 PCSOs are designated with powers by the Chief Constable of their Constabulary from a range of powers under Schedule 4, part 1 of the Police Reform Act 2002 as amended. The powers designated to Suffolk PCSOs are listed in the table below.

	POWER	RELEVANT LEGISLATION
Ref	Standard Powers	
S1	Power to issue fixed penalty notices for cycling on a footpath: Power of a constable in uniform to give a person a fixed penalty notice under section 54 of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 (fixed penalty notices) in respect of an offence under section 72 of the Highway Act 1835 (riding on a footway) committed by cycling.	Paragraph 1(2)(b) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S2	Power to issue fixed penalty notices for littering: Power of an authorised officer of a litter authority to give a notice under section 88 of the Environmental Protection Act 1990 (fixed penalty notices in respect of litter).	Paragraph 1(2)(d) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S3	Power to issue fixed penalty notices in respect of offences under dog control orders: power of an authorised officer of a primary or secondary authority, within the meaning of section 59 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005, to give a notice under that section (fixed penalty notices in respect of offences under dog control orders).	Paragraph 1(2)(e) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see section 62(2) of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005).
S4	Power to require name and address: Power to require the name and address of a person whom a PCSO has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence or a relevant licensing offence (Relevant offences are defined under subparagraph 2(6) of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 and include relevant fixed penalty offences under paragraph 1 of Schedule 4 and an offence which appears to have caused injury, alarm or distress to another person or loss of or	Paragraph 1A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).

	<p>damage to another person's property. Relevant licensing offence is defined as a specified offence under the Licensing Act 2003). Paragraph 1A enables chief constables to designate the power to require name and address without also designating the power of detention.</p>	
S5	<p>Power to require name and address for anti-social behaviour: Power of a constable in uniform under section 50 of the Police Reform Act 2002 to require a person whom he has reason to believe to have been acting, or to be acting, in an anti-social manner to give his name and address. Subparagraph 3(2) of Schedule 4 provides the PCSO with the power to detain (under subparagraphs 2(3) to (5) of Schedule 4). However, by virtue of paragraph 2(8) of Schedule 4 the power to detain <i>has no effect unless a PCSO has been designated with the power of detention under paragraph 2 of Schedule 4.</i></p>	<p>Paragraph 3 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (as amended by paragraph 3(10) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005)</p>
S6	<p>Power to require name and address for road traffic offences: Enables PCSOs to be designated with the power to require the name and address of a driver or pedestrian who fails to follow the directions of a community support officer or police officer under sections 35 or 37 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.</p>	<p>Paragraph 3A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 6 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).</p>
S7	<p>Power to require persons drinking in designated places to surrender alcohol: Power to require a person whom a PCSO reasonably believes is, or has been, consuming alcohol in a designated public place or intends to do so, to not consume that alcohol and to surrender any alcohol or container for alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.</p>	<p>Paragraph 5 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>
S8	<p>Power to require persons aged under 18 to surrender alcohol: Power to require a person who he reasonably suspects is aged under 18 or is or has been supplying alcohol to a person aged under 18 to surrender any alcohol in his possession and to give their name and address. Power to require such a person to surrender sealed containers of alcohol if the PCSO has reason to believe that the</p>	<p>Paragraph 6 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002</p>

	person is or has been consuming or intends to consume alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.	
S9	Power to seize tobacco from a person aged under 16 and to dispose of that tobacco.	Paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S10	Power to seize drugs and require name and address for possession of drugs: Enables PCSOs to be designated with a power to seize unconcealed drugs or drugs found when searching for alcohol, tobacco or other items if the PCSO reasonably believes the person is in unlawful possession of them. The PCSO must retain the drugs until a constable instructs them what to do with it. If a PCSO finds drugs in a person's possession or has reason to believe that a person is in possession of drugs and reasonably believe such possession is unlawful then the PCSO may require that person's name and address.	Paragraphs 7B of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
S11	Power to enter and search any premises for the purposes of saving life and limb or preventing serious damage to property.	Paragraph 8 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S12	Power to seize vehicles used to cause alarm: Power to stop and seize a vehicle which a PCSO has reason to believe is being used in a manner which contravenes sections 3 or 34 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (careless and inconsiderate driving and prohibition of off-road driving) and is causing alarm, distress or annoyance under section 59 of the Police Reform Act 2002.	Paragraph 9 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S13	Power to remove abandoned vehicles under regulations made under section 99 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. A PCSO designated under this paragraph has the power to order the removal of a vehicle under regulation 3 of the Removal and Disposal of Vehicles Regulations 1986. This relates to vehicles that have broken down or been permitted to remain at rest on a road: (a) in a position, condition or situation causing obstruction or danger to persons using the road, or (b) in contravention of a prohibition contained in Schedule 1 of the	Paragraph 10 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.

	regulations.	
S14	Power to stop cycles: Powers of a constable in uniform to stop a cycle under section 163(2) of the Road Traffic Act 1988 when a PCSO has reason to believe that a person has committed the offence of riding on a footpath.	Paragraph 11A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 89(3) of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
S15	Power to control traffic for purposes other than escorting a load of exceptional dimensions: Powers to direct traffic (for purposes other than escorting loads of exceptional dimensions) based on the powers constables have under sections 35 and 37 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. It also gives PCSOs the power to direct traffic for the purposes of conducting a traffic survey. PCSOs designated under this paragraph must also be designated with powers under paragraph 3A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act.	Paragraph 11B of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 10 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
S16	Power to carry out road checks: Power to carry out a road check which has been authorised by a superintendent (or a police officer of higher rank) and power to stop vehicles for the purposes of carrying out a road check.	Paragraph 13 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S17	Power to place signs: enables PCSOs to be designated with the power of a constable under section 67 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984 to place and maintain traffic signs.	Paragraph 13A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 11 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.)
S18	Power to enforce cordoned areas: under section 36 of the Terrorism Act 2000.	Paragraph 14 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S19	Power to stop and search in authorised areas: Powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 in authorised areas to stop and search vehicles and pedestrians when in the company and under the supervision of a constable.	Paragraph 15 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
S20	Power to photograph persons away from a police station: enables PCSOs to be designated with the power to photograph a person who has been arrested, detained or given a fixed penalty notice away from the police station.	Paragraph 15ZA of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 12 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005)
S21	Power to issue fixed penalty notices for an offence involving	Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002

	<p>contravention of a prohibition or restriction (under section 5(1) or 8(1) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984) that relates to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stopping, waiting or parking at or near a school entrance; • one-way traffic on a road, or • lanes or routes for use only by cycles, only by buses or only by cycles and buses. 	<p>inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>
S22	<p>Power to issue fixed penalty notice for an offence of more than one person on a one-person bicycle (under section 36 of the Road Traffic Act 1988).</p>	<p>Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>
S23	<p>Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for an offence of failing to comply with traffic directions, committed by the rider of a cycle (under section 35 of the Road Traffic Act 1988).</p>	<p>P Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>
S24	<p>Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for an offence of failing to comply with traffic signs, committed by the rider of a cycle who fails to comply with the indication given by a red traffic sign (under section 36 of the Road Traffic Act 1988).</p>	<p>Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>
S25	<p>Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for an offence of contravening or failing to comply with a construction or use requirement (under section 42 of the Road Traffic Act 1988) about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lighting equipment or reflectors for cycles; • the use on a road of a motor vehicle in a way that causes excessive noise; • stopping the action of a stationary vehicle's machinery; • the use of a vehicle's horn on a road while the vehicle is stationary or on a restricted road at night, or • opening a vehicle's door on a road so as to injure or endanger a person. 	<p>Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>

S26	<p>Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for an offence of failing to stop a vehicle or cycle when required to do so by a police officer or traffic officer under section 163 of the Road Traffic Act 1988. Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>	<p>Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>
S27	<p>Powers with regard to Charity Collectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power to require a person to give his name and address and to sign his name under the House to House Collections Act 1939; • Power to require that person to produce his certificate of authority. • Schedule 4 of the Police reform Act 2002. 	<p>Part 1 of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002 inserted by Schedule 10 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.</p>
S28	<p>Powers of a Traffic Warden: All PCSOs in Suffolk have been appointed as Traffic Wardens and designated as PCSOs. This provides them with the powers of traffic wardens in respect of non-endorsable and some endorsable FPNs relating to local Traffic Regulation Orders such as no waiting, limited waiting, returning within prohibited time, loading of vehicles, parking without lights and unnecessary obstruction. PCSOs have the powers that wardens have historically had and which are contained on the Traffic Wardens' blue card</p> <p>It should also be noted that PCSOs do have a general power to stop vehicles, as a result of them being appointed as traffic wardens.</p> <p>Please Note: Civil Parking Enforcement (CPE) is in place in the Ipswich Borough District Council area. Those PCSOs working in Ipswich still have this power to use outside of the Ipswich Borough District Council area.</p>	<p>Function of Traffic Wardens Order 1970 and subsequent amendments such as The Functions of Traffic Wardens (Amendment) Order 1993</p> <p>Section 163(1) RTA 1988 (as amended by RTA 1991 and section 49 Police Reform Act 2002) allows constable to stop a vehicle on a road. This was extended to Traffic Wardens under the Function of Traffic Wardens Order 1970 (article 3(2) (i)) and amendments made to section 96 of the RTR Act 1984 by Section 44 of the Police Reform Act 2002.</p>

Discretionary Powers

D1	Power to issue penalty notices in respect of offences of disorder: Power of a constable in uniform to give a penalty notice under Chapter 1 of Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001 (fixed penalty notices in respect of offences of disorder).	Paragraph 1(2)(a) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
D2	Power to issue fixed penalty notices for excluded pupil found in a public place: Power of a constable to give a penalty notice under section 105 of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 (penalty notice in respect of presence of excluded pupil in public place).	Paragraph 1(2)(ab) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 107(2) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006)
D3	Power to issue fixed penalty notices for dog fouling: Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under section 4 of the Dogs (Fouling of Land) Act 1996 (fixed penalty notices in respect of dog fouling). This power (and the 1996 Act) has now been repealed in relation to England and Wales by section 107 and Schedule 5 Part 5 of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Act 2005. However the power continues to have effect in respect of any land which remains designated land under the 1996 Act.	Paragraph 1(2)(c) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.
D4	Power to issue fixed penalty notices for graffiti and fly-posting: Power of an authorised officer of a local authority to give a notice under section 43(1) of the Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 (penalty notices in respect of graffiti or fly-posting).	Paragraph 1(2)(ca) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 46 of the Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003)
D5	Power to detain: Power to detain a person whom a PCSO has reason to believe has committed a relevant offence who fails to comply with a requirement under paragraph 1A(3) to give name and address or who gives an answer which the PCSO reasonably suspects to be false or inaccurate for up to 30 minutes for the arrival of a police officer (or to accompany that person to a police station if he or she elects to do so on request). Under paragraph 2(2) (as amended by Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police	Paragraph 2(3) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002. (Paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005.)

	Act 2005) a PCSO may only be designated with the power to detain if they have also been designated with the power to require name and address under paragraph 1A of the Police Reform Act 2002.	
D6	Power to enforce byelaws: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 provides that offences committed under relevant byelaws are relevant offences under paragraph 2(6) of Schedule 4 of the Police Reform Act 2002. A relevant byelaw is a byelaw from a list of byelaws that has been agreed between a chief constable and a relevant byelaw-making body. As well as being able to require name and address for breach of a byelaw, and issue a fixed penalty notice, PCSOs can also enforce a byelaw by removing a person from a place if a constable would also have the power to enforce a byelaw in that way.	Paragraphs 1A, 2(3A), 2(6)(ad), 2(6B), 2(6C), 2(6D), 2(6E), 2(6F) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 2, 3(4), 3(7) and 3(8) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005). And Paragraph 1ZA of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 130 of the Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 (Power to issue fixed penalty notice).
D7	Power to deal with begging: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 makes offences under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824 into relevant offences. It also gives PCSOs a power to detain a person who they have required to stop committing an offence under sections 3 and 4 of the Vagrancy Act and who has failed to comply with the requirement.	Paragraphs 2(6)(ac) and 2(3B) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 3(4), 3(5), 3(6) and 3(7) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
D8	Power to enforce certain licensing offences: The Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 establishes a set of relevant licensing offences. These offences are sale of alcohol to a person who is drunk, obtaining alcohol for a person who is drunk, sale of alcohol to children, purchase of alcohol by or on behalf of children, consumption of alcohol by children and sending a child to obtain alcohol. Where these offences apply specifically to clubs they are not relevant licensing offences. PCSOs may require name and address but may not detain for those relevant licensing offences that are most likely to be committed by license holders.	Paragraph 2(6A) of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (see paragraphs 3(3) and 3(8) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
D9	Power to remove children in contravention of bans imposed by curfew notices to their place of residence: Power to remove a	Paragraph 4C of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform

	child to their place of residence if the PCSO has reason to believe that the child is in contravention of a ban imposed by a curfew notice under section 15(3) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.	Act 2002 (inserted by section 8 of the Police and Justice Act 2006)
D10	Power to remove truants to designated premises etc: Enables a PCSO to be designated with the power of a constable under section 16(3)of (3ZA) of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to remove a truant or excluded pupil found in a specified area (as specified in a direction under section 16(2) of the 1998 Act) to designated premises or (in the case of a truant) to the school from which the truant is absent.	Paragraph 4C of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by section 8 of the Police and Justice Act 2006)
D11	Power to search for alcohol and tobacco: Where a person has failed to comply with a requirement under paragraph 5 or 6 or has failed to allow a PCSO to seize tobacco under paragraph 7 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 and a PCSO reasonably believes that the person is in possession of alcohol or tobacco then a PCSO may search them for it and dispose of anything found. It is an offence to fail to consent to be searched and PCSOs can require name and address for this offence. As specified in paragraph 3(10) of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 a PCSO may only detain a person for failure to give an adequate name and address if he or she has been designated with powers under paragraph 2 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.	Paragraph 7A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 of the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
D12	Power to seize drugs and require name and address for possession of drugs: Builds on the standard power to seize drugs and require name and address under paragraph 7B and enables PCSOs to detain a person on failure to comply with the requirement to provide name and address.	Paragraph 7C of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 8 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).
D13	Limited power to enter licensed premises: Enables PCSOs to be designated with a power to enter licensed premises under section 180 of the Licensing Act 2003 for the purposes of investigating relevant licensing offences. They may not enter clubs and must enter all premises with a constable unless the premises are licensed for the	Paragraph 8A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by paragraph 9 of Schedule 8 to the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).

	sale of alcohol off the premises.	
D14	Power to stop vehicles for testing: Powers of a constable in uniform to stop vehicles for the purposes of testing under section 67 of the Road Traffic Act 1988.	Paragraph 11 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002.
D15	Power to direct traffic for the purposes of escorting abnormal loads.	Paragraph 12 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002
D16	Power to exclude a person from an area, when an Inspector's authority is in place, and where members of the public are being harassed alarmed or distressed or there is crime and disorder in that locality. Powers which, by virtue of an authorisation under section 34 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act, are conferred on a constable in uniform by section 35 are designated to a PCSO in accordance with Section 40. A PCSO may additionally issue a fixed penalty notice for an offence under Section 39, failing to comply.	Paragraph 4A of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 (inserted by Section 40 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.
D17	Power to issue a Community Protection Notice: Section 43 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 and issue a fixed penalty notice for failing to comply in accordance with Section 52.	Paragraph 1ZA of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002 and Section 53 (Authorised Persons) Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
D18	Power to require persons drinking in breach of a prohibition in a public spaces protection order not to drink alcohol and to surrender alcohol: Power under Section 63 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 to require a person whom a PCSO reasonably believes is, or has been, consuming alcohol in breach or intends to do so, to not consume that alcohol and to surrender any alcohol or container for alcohol. Power to dispose of alcohol surrendered.	Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002. Substituted by Section 69 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014
D19	Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for an offence under Section 63 Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 (above) and for an offence under Section 67 of doing anything that is prohibited by or failing to comply with a public spaces protection order.	Part 1 of Schedule 4 to the Police Reform Act 2002. Substituted by Section 69 Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014.

D20	Power to carry out an out of court disposal by way of community resolution.	Section 102 of the Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014.
Penalty Notices for Disorder		
Ref	Offences for which PCSOs may issue PNDs under Chapter 1 Part 1 of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001	Relevant Legislation
P1	Sale of alcohol to a person under 18.	s146 of the Licensing Act 2003
P2	Purchase of alcohol for a person under 18	s149(4) of the Licensing Act 2003
P3	Delivery of alcohol to a person under 18 or allowing such delivery.	s151 of the Licensing Act 2003
P4	Destroying or damaging property (under £500).	s1(1) of the Criminal Damage Act 1971
P5	Breach of fireworks curfew.	Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003
P6	Possession of a category 4 firework.	Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003
P7	Possession by a person under 18 of an adult firework.	Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003
P8	Supply of excessively loud fireworks.	Fireworks Regulations 2004 under s11 of the Fireworks Act 2003
P9	Wasting police time, giving false report.	s5 of the Criminal Law Act 1967
P10	Using public electronic communications network in order to cause annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety.	s127(2) of the Communications Act 2003
P11	Knowingly giving false alarm to a person acting on behalf of a fire and rescue authority.	s49 of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004
P12	Causing harassment, alarm or distress.	s5 of the Public Order Act 1986
P13	Throwing fireworks.	s80 of the Explosives Act 1875

P14	Drunk and disorderly behaviour.	s91 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967
P15	Consumption of alcohol by a person under 18 or allowing such consumption.	s150 of the Licensing Act 2003
P16	Buying or attempting to buy alcohol by an under 18.	s149 of the Licensing Act 2003
P17	Sells or attempts to sell alcohol to a person who is drunk.	s141 of the Licensing Act 2003
P18	Trespassing on a railway.	s55 of the British Transport Commission Act 1949
P19	Throwing stones at a train.	s56 of the British Transport Commission Act 1949
P20	Drunk in the highway.	s12 of the Licensing Act 1872
P21	Drinking in a designated public area.	s12(4) of the Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001

Department:	County Policing Command
See Also:	PCSO Designation Booklet
Authorised by:	DCC
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