



**Powers
exercisable by
North Yorkshire Police
Community Support Officers**

Designated Powers

North Yorkshire Police Community Support Officers are designated by the Chief Constable of North Yorkshire and may exercise the following powers when on duty:

Powers to tackle anti social behaviour

- 1 Power to request the name and address of a person believed to have been acting or to be acting in an anti social manner.
- 2 Power to deal with begging.
- 3 Power to disperse persons and remove persons under 16 to their place of residence or safety.
 - Power to direct surrender of any item.
 - Power to withdraw or vary a direction to disperse.

Powers to search for and seize alcohol, tobacco and drugs

- 4 With consent of the person you have the power to search a person for alcohol or a container for alcohol if;
 - (a) the PCSO has imposed a requirement on a person to surrender alcohol or a container for alcohol under s.63(2) of the Anti social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 or under s.1 of the Confiscation of Alcohol (Young Persons) Act 1997;
 - (b) the person has failed to comply with the requirement, and
 - (c) the PCSO reasonably believes that the person has alcohol or a container for alcohol in his or her possession.
- 5 With the consent of the person you have the power to search a person for tobacco or cigarette papers where;
 - (a) the PCSO has sought to seize the tobacco or cigarette papers under s.7(3) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (seizure of tobacco from young persons);
 - (b) the person from whom the PCSO sought to seize the item has failed to surrender it; and
 - (c) the PCSO reasonably believes that the person has it in his or her possession.
- 6 Power to search under paragraph 19 and 20 is to do so only to the extent that is reasonably required for the purpose of discovering whatever the PCSO is searching for and does not authorise the PCSO to require a person to remove any of his or her clothing in public other than an outer coat, jacket or gloves.
 - If the person in question fails to consent to being searched, the PCSO may require him or her to give the PCSO his or her name and address.

- If on searching the person the PCSO discovers what he or she is searching for, the PCSO may seize it and dispose of it.

Licensing powers

- 7 Limited power to enter licensed premises. May not enter clubs and must enter all premises with a constable unless the premises are licensed for the sale of alcohol off the premises.
- 8 Power to enforce certain licensing offences namely:
 - 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.

Powers to seize and detain: controlled drugs

- 9 If, in the relevant police area, the PCSO:
 - (a) finds a controlled drug in a person's possession (whether or not the PCSO finds it in the course of searching the person in the exercise of a power or duty conferred or imposed by his or her designation under s.38); and
 - (b) reasonably believes that it is unlawful for the person to be in possession of it, the PCSO may seize it and retain it.
- 10 If, in the relevant police area, the PCSO either:
 - (a) finds a controlled drug in a person's possession; or
 - (b) reasonably believes that a person is in possession of a controlled drug, and
 - (c) reasonably believes that it is unlawful for the person to be in possession of it, the PCSO may require the person to give his or her name and address.

Powers to search, seize and detain: psychoactive substances

- 11 If, in the relevant police area, the PCSO either:
 - (a) finds a psychoactive substance in a person's possession (whether or not the PCSO finds it in the course of searching the person in the exercise of a power or duty conferred or imposed by his or her designation under section 38); and
 - (b) reasonably believes that it is unlawful for the person to be in possession of it, the PCSO may seize it and retain it.
- 12 If, in the relevant police area the PCSO either:
 - (a) finds a psychoactive substance in a person's possession;
 - (b) reasonably believes that a person is in possession of a psychoactive substance; and

- (c) reasonably believes that it is unlawful for the person to be in possession of it, the PCSO may require the person to give the PCSO his or her name and address.

Enforcement powers

- 13 Power to require name and address of a person, where the PCSO has reasonable belief that:
- A relevant offence or licensing offence has or is being committed;
 - A relevant fixed penalty notice offence has or is being committed;
 - The subject has failed to follow an instruction to disperse or surrender an item under s.39 of the Anti Social Behaviour, Crime & Policing Act 2014;
 - An offence involving injury, alarm or distress has or is being committed;
 - An offence involving loss or damage to property has or is being committed.
- 14 Power to detain and require a person to wait with the PCSO, for a period not exceeding 30 minutes, for the arrival of a constable where;
- (a) the PCSO has required the person to give his or her name and either
- (i) the person has failed to comply with the requirement, or
 - (ii) the PCSO has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person has given a name or address that is false or inaccurate.
- 15 Power to detain and require a person to wait with the PCSO, for the arrival of a constable where;
- (a) the PCSO has reason to believe that the person is committing an offence under s.3 or 4 of the Vagrancy Act 1824;
- (b) the PCSO requires the person to stop doing whatever gives rise to that belief; and
- (c) the person fails to stop as required.
- 16 Power to search detained persons for dangerous items or items that could be used to assist escape.
- 17 Power to use reasonable force in relation to detained persons.
- 18 Power to use reasonable force to prevent a detained person making off.
- 19 Power to photograph persons away from a police station.
- 20 Power to issue penalty notices in respect of offences of disorder.
- 21 Power to enforce by laws.
- 22 Power to remove children in contravention of curfew notices to their place of residence.
- 23 Power to remove truants to designated premises.
- 24 Power to issue fixed penalty notices for truancy.

- 25 Power to issue fixed penalty notices for excluded pupil found in a public place.
- 26 Power to issue penalty notices for breach of Public Spaces Protections Orders.

Environmental Powers

(Powers 27 - 29 inclusive are only exercisable where arrangements exist with the relevant local authority)

- 27 Power to issue fixed penalty notices for littering.
- 28 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for graffiti and fly posting.
- 29 Power to issue fixed penalty notices in respect of offences under dog control orders.
- 30 Power to issue fixed penalty notices for dog fouling.
- 31 Power to remove abandoned vehicles.

Transport powers

- 32 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for cycling on a footpath.
- 33 Power to stop cycles for the offence of cycling on a footpath.
- 34 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for the offence of more than one person on a one person bicycle.
- 35 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for the offence of failing to comply with traffic directions (under s.35) committed by the rider of a cycle.
- 36 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for the offence committed by the rider of a cycle who fails to comply with the indication given by a red traffic light.
- 37 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for lighting equipment or reflectors for cycles.
- 38 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for the use on a road of a motor vehicle in a way that causes excessive noise.
- 39 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for the use of a vehicles horn on a road while the vehicle is stationary or on a restricted road at night.
- 40 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for opening a vehicles door on a road so as to injure or endanger a person.
- 41 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for failing to stop cycle when required to do so by constable or traffic officer.
- 42 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for driver and passengers not wearing a seat belt.
- 43 Power to issue fixed penalty notice for driving whilst using a mobile phone.
- 44 Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for contravening a bus lane.
- 45 Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for driving the wrong way down a one way street.

- 46 Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for parking in a restricted area outside schools.
- 47 Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for unnecessary Obstruction of the highway and removal of that vehicle.
- 48 Power to issue a fixed penalty notice for leaving vehicles in dangerous positions and removal of that vehicle.
- 49 Power to control traffic for purposes other than escorting a load of exceptional dimensions.
- 50 Power to direct traffic for purposes of escorting abnormal loads.
- 51 Power to carry out road checks.
- 52 Power to require name and address for certain road traffic offences.
- 53 Power to place signs.
- 54 Power to seize vehicles used to cause alarm.
- 55 Power to stop vehicle for testing.

Security Powers

- 56 Power to enter and search any premises for the purposes of saving life and limb or preventing serious damage to property.

Penalty Notices for Disorder for the following offences:

- 57 Causing wasteful use of police time/wasting police time, giving false report.
- 58 Send false message/persistently use a public electronic communications network in order to cause annoyance, inconvenience or needless anxiety.
- 59 Knowingly give false alarm to a person acting on behalf of a fire and rescue authority.
- 60 Use words/conduct likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress.
- 61 Fire/throw firework(s).
- 62 Possession of a category 4 firework.
- 63 Breach of fireworks curfew (11pm 7am).
- 64 Sale of alcohol anywhere to a person under 18. s.146(1).
- 65 Buys or attempts to buy alcohol on behalf of a person under 18. s.149(3).
- 66 Buys or attempts to buy alcohol for consumption on relevant premises by a person under 18. s.149(4).
- 67 Delivery of alcohol to a person under 18 or allowing such delivery. s.151.
- 68 Sells or attempts to sell alcohol to a person who is drunk. s.141.
- 69 Supply of alcohol by or on behalf of a club to a person aged under 18. s.146(3).
- 70 Drunk & disorderly in a public place.

- 71 Drunk in highway.
- 72 Consume alcohol in designated public place, contrary to requirement by constable not to do so. s.150(2).
- 73 Allowing consumption of alcohol by a person under 18 on relevant premises. s.150(2).
- 74 Trespass on a railway.
- 75 Throwing stones/matter/thing at a train.

s.19 PACE 1984 – General power of seizure

- 76 A constable (or legally defined designated person, in this case PCSO) may seize anything on premises which he has reasonable grounds for believing:
 - (a) That it has been obtained in the consequence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) That it is evidence in relation to an offence which he or she is investigating or any other offence; and
 - (c) That it is necessary to seize it in order to prevent it being concealed, lost, altered or destroyed.
- 77 A constable (or legally defined designated person, in this case PCSO) may require any information which is stored in electronic form and is accessible from the premises to be produced in a form in which it can be taken away and in which it is visible and legible or from which it can readily be produced in a visible and legible form, if he or she has reasonable grounds for believing:
 - (a) That it is evidence in relation to an offence which he is investigating or any other offence; or
 - (b) That it has been obtained in consequence of the commission of an offence; and
 - (c) That it is necessary to do so in order to prevent it being concealed, lost, tampered with or destroyed.



[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Chief Constable