1965 No. 543

POLICE

ENGLAND AND WALES

The Police (Discipline) Regulations 1965

Made - - - - 22*nd March* 1965
Coming into Operation 1*st April* 1965

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SCHEDULES

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In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 4 of the Police Act 1919(a), I hereby make the following Regulations:—

Disciplinary offences

1. A member of a police force commits an offence against discipline if he commits one or more of the offences set out in the discipline code contained in Schedule 1 hereto.

Investigation of charges

2.—(1) Where a report, allegation or complaint is received from which it appears that a member of a police force may have committed an offence, the matter shall be referred to an investigating officer who shall cause it to be investigated:

Provided that where the matter arises otherwise than from a complaint received from a member of the public, it shall not be so referred if the chief constable concerned decides that no disciplinary proceedings need be taken.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the investigating officer shall be of, or above, the rank of superintendent, as may be appropriate to the particular case under the general arrangements for the purpose applicable in the police force concerned, and shall be a member of that force or, if the chief constable of some other force is requested to provide an investigating officer, a member of that other police force.

(3) The investigating officer shall be a person other than—

(*a*) the chief constable or deputy chief constable of the police force concerned, or

(*b*) a member of the police force concerned serving in the same division or branch thereof as the person who may have committed an offence:

Provided that sub-paragraph (*b*) of this paragraph shall not apply where the police force concerned consists of only one division or in a case in which the chief constable concerned, in view of the nature of the report, allegation or complaint or otherwise, directs that it shall not apply.

(4) The investigating officer may be a member of the police force concerned of, or above, the rank of inspector if—

(*a*) there is no member of the police force concerned of, or above, the rank of superintendent, other than the deputy chief constable, or

(*b*) the member appropriate to a particular case under the general arrangements referred to in paragraph (2) is absent for any reason and the investigating officer is acting in his place, or

(*c*) both the person who may have committed an offence and the investigating officer are women.

Personal explanation

3. The investigating officer shall, as soon as is practicable (without prejudicing his or any other investigation of the matter), inform the member of the police force in writing of the report, allegation or complaint and give him a written notice—

(*a*) informing him that he is not obliged to say anything concerning the matter, but that he may, if he so desires, make a written or oral statement concerning the matter to the investigating officer or to the chief constable concerned, and

(a) 9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 46.

(*b*) warning him that if he makes such a statement it may be used in any subsequent disciplinary proceedings.

Formulation of charges

4.—(1) The chief constable concerned, after considering the report of the investigating officer and any statement made under Regulation 3, shall decide whether the member of the police force shall be charged with an offence and, if he decides that the member shall be so charged, he shall, as soon as possible, cause to be entered on a discipline form the offence with which the member is charged and such particulars as will leave the member in no doubt as to the precise nature of the alleged offence.

(2) A discipline form shall be in the form set out in Schedule 2 hereto or in a form to the like effect.

Delegation of duties to deputy chief constable

5. The chief constable concerned may delegate to the deputy chief constable the duty of deciding under Regulation 4 whether a member of the police force shall be charged with an offence and, where he does so delegate this duty, any reference in Regulation 2, 3 or 4 to that chief constable shall be taken as a reference to the deputy chief constable.

Documents to be supplied to accused

6.—(1) Where a member of a police force is charged with an offence, he shall, as soon as possible, be supplied with copies—

(*a*) of any written statement he may have made under Regulation 3 or of an account of any oral statement so made;

(*b*) of the report, allegation or complaint on which the charge is founded (or so much thereof as relates to the accused) and of any reports thereon (other than the report of the investigating officer) notwithstanding that they may be confidential;

(*c*) of any statement relating to the charge made by any witness to be called in support of charge, together with the witness's name and address, and

(*d*) of any statement relating to the charge made by any person, other than a witness to be called in support of the charge, to the investigating officer or to anybody on his behalf, together with the person's name and address.

(2) Where the charge is founded on a report, allegation or complaint and a statement arising therefrom made by the same person, the reference in paragraph (1)(*b*) to the report, allegation or complaint shall, without prejudice to paragraph (1)(*c*) or (*d*), be construed as including a reference to that statement.

Questions in the discipline form to be answered by accused

7.—(1) The accused shall be invited to state in writing on the discipline form whether he admits or denies the charge.

(2) The accused shall be invited to state in writing on the discipline form the names and addresses of any witnesses to relevant facts whose attendance at the hearing of the case he wishes the chief constable concerned to take steps to secure.

(3) Any such witness who is a member of a police force shall be ordered to attend at the hearing of the case and any other such witness shall be given due notice that his attendance is desired and of the time and place of the hearing.

Procedure at hearing

8.—(1) The accused shall be ordered to appear at the hearing of the case.

(2) Subject to Regulation 16, the chief constable concerned shall hear the case.

(3) The case against the accused shall be presented by a member of a police force other than the chief constable or deputy chief constable of the police force concerned.

(4) If the accused does not admit the charge, the hearing shall proceed as though he denied the charge.

(5) Before the case against the accused is presented, the accused may submit that the facts alleged in the charge are not such as to constitute the offence with which he is charged and the chief constable, if he upholds that submission, shall dismiss the charge to which the submission relates.

(6) The accused may conduct his defence either in person or by a member of a police force selected by himself on his behalf:

Provided that if the accused is represented by a member of a police force the accused, as well as his representative, may cross-examine the witnesses called in support of the case against him.

(7) A verbatim record of the proceedings at the hearing of the case shall be taken and, if a punishment is imposed and the accused contemplates an appeal to the Secretary of State, at his request made within the period during which notice of appeal may be given, a transcription of the record shall be made and a copy thereof supplied to him.

Adjournment of hearing

9. The hearing of a case may be adjourned from time to time as may appear necessary for due hearing of the case.

Hearing in absence of accused

10.—(1) If the accused does not attend the hearing of the case, the hearing may be proceeded with and concluded in his absence:

Provided that—

(*a*) if the accused is detained in pursuance of the sentence of a court in a prison or other institution to which the Prison Act 1952(a) applies, and desires to makes representations in person at the hearing, the hearing shall not be concluded until the accused has been enabled to make such representations;

(*b*) if good reason is given to the chief constable concerned by, or on behalf of, the accused why the accused is unable to attend the hearing, other than that the accused is detained as aforesaid, the hearing shall be postponed or adjourned, as the case may be.

(2) Where, owing to the absence of the accused, it is impossible to comply with the procedure described in Regulations 3, 6, 7 and 8(1), that procedure shall be dispensed with.

Attendance of complainant at hearing

11.—(1) This Regulation shall apply in relation to the hearing of a charge against a member of a police force where the facts alleged in the charge were alleged in a complaint received by the chief constable of that police force from a member of the public.

(2) Subject to paragraph (4), the chief constable concerned shall allow the complainant to attend the hearing while witnesses are being examined, or

(a) 15 & 16 Geo. 6 & 1 Eliz. 2. c. 52.

cross-examined, on the facts alleged in the charge and, if he considers it appropriate so to do on account of the age of the complainant, or otherwise, shall allow him to be accompanied by a personal friend or relative who is not to be called as a witness at the hearing:

Provided that—

(*a*) where the complainant is to be called as a witness at the hearing, he and any person allowed to accompany him shall not be allowed to attend before he gives his evidence, and

(*b*) where it appears to the chief constable that a witness may, in giving evidence, disclose information which, in the public interest, ought not to be disclosed to a member of the public, he shall require the complainant and any person allowed to accompany him to withdraw while that evidence is given.

(3) Where the accused gives evidence, then, after the presenting officer has had an opportunity of cross-examining him, the chief constable concerned shall put to him any questions which the complainant requests should be so put and might have been properly so put by the presenting officer and, at his discretion, may allow the complainant himself to put such questions to the accused.

(4) Subject as aforesaid, the complainant and any person allowed to accompany him shall neither intervene in, nor interrupt, the hearing; and if he or such a person should behave in a disorderly or abusive manner, or otherwise misconduct himself, the chief constable concerned may exclude him from the remainder of the hearing.

(5) In this Regulation a reference to the complainant is a reference to the originator of the complaint notwithstanding that it was received by the chief constable of the police force concerned from or through some other person or body.

Decision of chief constable

12.—(1) The chief constable concerned, at the conclusion of the hearing or, where he has remitted the case to some other chief constable in accordance with Regulation 16, on receiving the report of that chief constable, shall decide either to dismiss the case or to impose one of the following punishments, namely:—

(*a*) dismissal from the force;

(*b*) requirement to resign from the force as an alternative to dismissal, either forthwith or on such date as may be specified in the decision;

(*c*) reduction in rank;

(*d*) reduction in the accused's rate of pay for such period, not exceeding twelve months, as shall be specified in the decision;

(*e*) fine;

(*f*) reprimand;

(*g*) caution.

(2) As soon as possible after the chief constable has reached a decision, that decision shall be recorded on the discipline form and notified in writing to the accused.

Reference to accused's personal record in considering punishment

13. In considering which punishment should be imposed, if any charge is found to be proved, regard shall be had to the accused's record of police service as shown on his personal record.

Limitations on punishments

14.—(1) The punishment of a reduction in the accused's rate of pay or of a fine shall not be imposed for the offence set out in paragraph 17 of the discipline code.

(2) The punishment of a reduction in the accused's rate of pay shall not be such as to reduce the accused's rate of pay below the minimum of the scale of pay for his rank in the police force.

(3) A fine imposed in respect of any one offence shall, without prejudice to any other method of recovery, be recoverable by way of deductions from the accused's pay during the period of thirteen weeks following the imposition of the punishment and shall be such that the aggregate sum which may be so deducted in respect of any one week (whether on account of one or more offences) does not exceed a seventh of his weekly pay:

Provided that in the event of the accused leaving the police force, the whole amount of any fine unpaid may be deducted from any pay then due.

Application of Regulations where the chief constable is interested or a material witness

15. In any case in which the chief constable concerned is interested otherwise than in his capacity as such or in which he is a material witness, these Regulations shall apply as if for any reference in Regulation 8, 10, 11, 12 or 16 to that chief constable there were substituted a reference to such chief constable of another police force as has consented to act in the case at the request of the chief constable concerned.

Application of Regulations where it appears to the chief constable appropriate to remit the case for hearing by another chief constable

16.—(1) In any case in which it appears appropriate to the chief constable concerned so to do, he may remit the case, either before or during the hearing, to some other chief constable for a hearing or re-hearing, as the case may be.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), Regulations 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13 shall apply in relation to the hearing or re-hearing in accordance with this Regulation as they apply in relation to a hearing in accordance with Regulation 8(2) but as if for any reference in the said Regulations to the chief constable concerned there were substituted a reference to the chief constable to whom the case has been remitted.

(3) The chief constable to whom a case is remitted in accordance with this Regulation shall neither dismiss the case nor impose a punishment but shall, as soon as possible after the hearing or re-hearing, submit a report to the chief constable concerned setting out—

(*a*) a statement of the facts admitted or found to be proved so far as they are material to the case;

(*b*) a statement as to the charges found to be proved;

(*c*) if any charges are found to be proved, a recommendation as to the proper punishment which in his opinion should be imposed therefor;

(*d*) any other matter arising out of the hearing which he desires to bring to the notice of the chief constable concerned,

and shall send a copy of that report to the accused.

(4) A verbatim record of the proceedings at the hearing or re-hearing of a case in accordance with this Regulation shall be taken and a transcription of the record shall be made and given to the chief constable concerned and, in the circumstances mentioned in Regulation 8(7), supplied to the accused.

Suspension

17.—(1) Where a report, allegation or complaint is received from which it appears that a member of a police force may have committed a disciplinary or criminal offence the chief constable concerned may suspend that member from membership of the force and from his office as constable, whether or not the matter has then been investigated, and in such case he shall be suspended until—

(*a*) the chief constable concerned decides otherwise;

(*b*) it is decided that the member shall not be charged with a disciplinary offence, or

(*c*) the member has been so charged and either all the charges have been dismissed or a punishment has been imposed,

whichever first occurs:

Provided that the chief constable may delegate to the deputy chief constable concerned his powers under this paragraph and, where he does so, any reference therein to the chief constable shall be taken as a reference to the deputy chief constable.

(2) Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), a member of a police force suspended under this Regulation shall not, by virtue of the Police Regulations, be entitled to pay or to any allowance, other than a rent allowance, supplementary rent allowance, compensatory grant or London allowance, in respect of the period of suspension.

(3) A member of a police force suspended under this Regulation shall, in respect of the period of suspension, be paid a suspension allowance at a rate equal to two-thirds of his rate of pay:

Provided that in the case of a member who—

(*a*) is detained in pursuance of the sentence of a court in a prison or other institution to which the Prison Act 1952, applies, or is in custody (whether in prison or elsewhere) between conviction by a court and sentence, no suspension allowance shall be payable in respect of any such period in detention or custody;

(*b*) has absented himself from duty and whose whereabouts are unknown to the chief constable concerned, no suspension allowance shall be payable in respect of the period during which his whereabouts are unknown to the chief constable unless the chief constable so directs.

(4) Where a member of a police force returns to duty when the period of suspension comes to an end and—

(*a*) it has been decided that he shall not be charged with a disciplinary offence, or

(*b*) he has been so charged and all the charges have been dismissed, or

(*c*) he has been so charged and has been punished by a reduction in his rate of pay, fine, reprimand or caution,

he shall receive, as from the date of his suspension, the pay and allowances to which, but for paragraph (2), he would have been entitled by virtue of the Police Regulations, except that from the said pay and allowances there shall be deducted the amount of any suspension allowance paid to him under paragraph (3).

Chief constable's discipline book

18. There shall be kept in the office of the chief constable concerned a discipline book in which shall be entered every charge made against a member

of the police force, together with the decision thereon and a record of the decision in any further disciplinary proceedings in connection therewith.

Application to metropolitan police force

19. These Regulations shall apply to the metropolitan police force with such modifications, adaptations and exceptions as shall have been approved by the Secretary of State and published in the General Orders of that force.

Regulations not to apply to offences committed by chief constables, deputy chief constables or assistant chief constables

20. These Regulations shall not apply to offences committed by a chief constable, deputy chief constable or assistant chief constable.

Interpretation

21.—(1) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:—

" chief constable " includes the commissioner of police for the City of London and " deputy chief constable " includes an assistant commissioner of police for the City of London; and any reference to a chief constable shall include a reference to a deputy chief constable acting as chief constable and any reference to a deputy chief constable shall include a reference to a member of the police force acting in the place of the deputy chief constable;

" discipline code " means the code of offences contained in Schedule 1 hereto;

" offence " or " disciplinary offence " means an offence against discipline within the meaning of Regulation 1;

" police force concerned " means in relation to a person who may have committed, or has been accused of, an offence, the police force of which he is a member; and, in relation to him, any reference to the chief constable or deputy chief constable concerned is a reference to the chief constable or, as the case may be, the deputy chief constable of that force;

" Police Regulations " means the regulations from time to time in force under section 33 of the Police Act 1964(a), other than these Regulations.

(2) In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to a Regulation shall be construed as a reference to a Regulation contained in these Regulations and any reference in a Regulation to a paragraph shall be construed as a reference to a paragraph of that Regulation.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of these Regulations as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Revocations and transitional provisions

22.—(1) The Police (Discipline) Regulations 1952(c), the Police (Discipline) Regulations 1953(d) and the Police (Discipline) Regulations 1954(e) are hereby revoked.

(2) Anything done before the coming into operation of these Regulations, for the purposes of the Regulations revoked by paragraph (1), by, to or before any person or authority, shall have effect as if it had been done for the purposes

(a) 1964 c. 48.
(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
(c) S.I. 1952/1705 (1952 II, p. 2511).
(d) S.I. 1953/636 (1953 II, p. 1585).
(e) S.I. 1954/1687 (1954 II, p. 1748).

of these Regulations notwithstanding that it might, under these Regulations, have fallen to be done by, to or before a person other than that person or authority.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (2), any punishment imposed under the Regulations revoked by paragraph (1) shall be deemed to have been imposed under these Regulations and a punishment imposed by a chief constable of a borough force shall have effect, on the coming into operation of these Regulations, notwithstanding that the watch committee has not decided whether or not to confirm the punishment or that notice of appeal to the watch committee has been given.

In this paragraph the expressions " borough police force " and " watch committee " have the same meanings as in the Police (Discipline) Regulations 1952.

(4) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraph (2), where immediately before the coming into operation of these Regulations a member of a police force—

(*a*) was suspended from duty under the Regulations revoked by paragraph (1), or

(*b*) was suspended under section 5 of the Metropolitan Police Act 1829(**a**), section 14 of the City of London Police Act 1839(**b**), section 26 of the County and Borough Police Act 1859(**c**) or section 191(4) of the Municipal Corporations Act 1882(**d**),

he shall be treated as if he had been suspended under Regulation 17.

Citation and commencement

23.—(1) These Regulations may be cited as the Police (Discipline) Regulations 1965.

(2) These Regulations shall come into operation on 1st April 1965.

Frank Soskice,
One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Home Office,
Whitehall.
22nd March 1965.

Regulation 1

SCHEDULE 1

Discipline Code

1. *Discreditable conduct*, that is to say, if a member of a police force acts in a disorderly manner or any manner prejudicial to discipline or reasonably likely to bring discredit on the reputation of the force or of the police service.

2. *Insubordinate or oppressive conduct*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) is insubordinate by word, act or demeanour, or

(**a**) 10 Geo. 4. c. 44.
(**b**) 2 & 3 Vict. c. xciv.
(**c**) 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32.
(**d**) 45 & 46 Vict. c. 50.

(*b*) is guilty of oppressive or tyrannical conduct towards an inferior in rank, or

(*c*) uses obscene, abusive or insulting language to any other member of the force, or

(*d*) wilfully or negligently makes any false complaint or statement against any member of the force, or

(*e*) assaults any other member of the force, or

(*f*) improperly withholds any report or allegation against any member of the force.

3. *Disobedience to orders*, that is to say, if a member of a police force disobeys or without good and sufficient cause omits or neglects to carry out any lawful order, written or otherwise, or contravenes any provision of the Police Regulations—

(*a*) requiring him to notify the chief officer of police that he, or a relation included in his family, has a business interest, within the meaning of those Regulations, or

(*b*) containing restrictions on the private life of members of police forces.

4. *Neglect of duty*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause omits, promptly and diligently to attend to or carry out anything which is his duty as a constable, or

(*b*) idles or gossips while on duty, or

(*c*) fails to work his beat in accordance with orders, or leaves his beat, point, or other place of duty to which he has been ordered, without due permission or sufficient cause, or

(*d*) by carelessness or neglect permits a prisoner to escape, or

(*e*) fails, when knowing where any offender is to be found, to report the same, or to make due exertions for making him amenable to justice, or

(*f*) fails to report any matter which it is his duty to report, or

(*g*) fails to report anything which he knows concerning a criminal charge, or fails to disclose any evidence which he, or any person within his knowledge, can give for or against any prisoner or defendant to a criminal charge, or

(*h*) omits to make any necessary entry in any official document or book, or

(*i*) neglects, or without good and sufficient cause omits, to carry out any instructions of a medical officer appointed by the police authority or, while absent from duty on account of sickness, is guilty of any act or conduct calculated to retard his return to duty.

5. *Falsehood or prevarication*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) knowingly makes or signs any false statement in any official document or book, or

(*b*) wilfully or negligently makes any false, misleading or inaccurate statement, or

(*c*) has wilfully made any false statement in connection with his appointment to the police force, or

(*d*) without good and sufficient cause destroys or mutilates any official document or record, or alters or erases any entry therein.

6. *Breach of confidence*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) divulges any matter which it is his duty to keep secret, or

(*b*) gives notice, directly or indirectly, to any person against whom any warrant or summons has been or is about to be issued, except in the lawful execution of such warrant or service of such summons, or

(*c*) without proper authority communicates to the public press, or to any unauthorised person, any matter connected with the force, or

(*d*) without proper authority shows to any person outside the force any book or written or printed document the property of the police authority, or

(*e*) makes any anonymous communication to the police authority or the chief constable or any superior officer, or

(*f*) canvasses any member of the police authority or of any county, city or borough council with regard to any matter concerning the force, or

(*g*) signs or circulates any petition or statement with regard to any matter concerning the force, except through the proper channel of correspondence to the chief constable or the police authority, or in accordance with the constitution of the Police Federation, or

(*h*) calls or attends any unauthorised meeting to discuss any matter concerning the force.

7. *Corrupt practice*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) receives any bribe, or

(*b*) fails to account for or to make a prompt and true return of any money or property received by him in his official capacity, or

(*c*) directly or indirectly solicits or receives any gratuity, present, subscription or testimonial, without the consent of the chief constable or the police authority, or

(*d*) places himself under pecuniary obligation to any publican, beer-retailer, spirit-grocer, or any person who holds a licence concerning the granting or renewal of which the police may have to report or give evidence, or

(*e*) improperly uses his character and position as a member of the force for his private advantage, or

(*f*) in his capacity as a member of the force, writes, signs or gives, without the sanction of the chief constable, any testimonial of character or other recommendation with the object of obtaining employment for any person or of supporting an application for the grant of a licence of any kind, or

(*g*) without the sanction of the chief constable, supports an application for the grant of a licence of any kind.

8. *Unlawful or unnecessary exercise of authority*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) without good and sufficient cause makes any unlawful or unnecessary arrest, or

(*b*) uses any unnecessary violence to any prisoner or other person with whom he may be brought into contact in the execution of his duty, or

(*c*) is uncivil to any member of the public.

9. *Malingering*, that is to say, if a member of a police force feigns or exaggerates any sickness or injury with a view to evading duty.

10. *Absence without leave or being late for duty*, that is to say, if a member of a police force without reasonable excuse is absent without leave from, or is late for, parade, court or any other duty.

11. *Uncleanliness*, that is to say, if a member of a police force while on duty or while off duty in uniform in a public place is improperly dressed or is dirty or untidy in his person, clothing or accoutrements.

12. *Damage to clothing or other articles supplied*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) wilfully or by carelessness causes any waste, loss or damage to any article of clothing or accoutrement, or to any book, document or other property of the police authority, served out to him or used by him or entrusted to his care, or

(*b*) fails to report any loss or damage as above however caused.

13. *Drunkenness*, that is to say, if a member of a police force, while on or off duty, is unfit for duty through drink.

14. *Drinking on duty or soliciting drink*, that is to say, if a member of a police force—

(*a*) without the consent of his superior officer, drinks, or receives from any other person, any intoxicating liquor while he is on duty, or

(*b*) demands, or endeavours to persuade any other person to give him, or to purchase or obtain for him, any intoxicating liquor while he is on duty.

15. *Entering licensed premises*, that is to say, if without permission a member of a police force enters—

(*a*) while on duty any premises licensed under the liquor licensing laws or any other premises where liquors are stored or distributed when his presence there is not required in the execution of his duty, or

(*b*) any such premises in uniform while off duty.

16. *Lending, borrowing or accepting presents*, that is to say, if a member of a police force lends money to any superior in rank or borrows money or accepts any present from any inferior in rank.

17. *Conviction for a criminal offence*, that is to say, if a member of a police force has been found guilty by a court of law of a criminal offence.

18. *Being an accessory to a disciplinary offence*, that is to say, if a member of a police force connives at or is knowingly an accessory to any offence against discipline.

SCHEDULE 2

Regulation 4

DISCIPLINE FORM

CHARGE AGAINST Name .....

No. ..... Rank ..... Rate of Pay .....

Particulars of Service .....

CHARGE

Offence of which member is accused	Particulars of alleged offence, including time, date and place	Names and addresses of witnesses in support of charge and whose statements are attached
		1. .... 2. .... 3. .... 4. .... 5. .... 6. ....

Questions to be answered by accused

1. Do you admit or deny the charge? .....
2. Do you wish—

(*a*) to select a member of a police force to assist you in presenting your case? If so, give his name, rank and police force.‡ If not, write "No".

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(*b*) the chief constable to take steps with a view to securing the attendance of any witnesses for you at the hearing of the case? If so, give their names and addresses.‡ If not, write "None".

‡ This information may be furnished later.

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Date ..... **Signature of accused** .....

Hearing

Date ..... Time ..... Place .....
and by adjournment on—

Date ..... Time ..... Place .....

Notified to accused

..... Initials

..... Date

Chief Constable's decision

I find the accused guilty/not guilty of the disciplinary offence with which he has been charged. I have referred to and taken note of the personal record of the accused.

Punishment imposed .....

Date ..... Signature .....

Chief Constable's decision notified to accused

I have been notified of the chief constable's decision.

Date ..... Signature of accused .....

For office use only

1. Copy of discipline form supplied to accused.	Initials ..... Date .....
2. Case entered in divisional complaints book.	Initials ..... Date .....
3. Decision of chief constable notified in writing to accused.	Initials ..... Date .....
4. Case entered in chief constable's discipline book.	Initials ..... Date .....

Particulars of any appeal to the Secretary of State

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Regulations, but is intended to indicate their general purport.)

These Regulations consolidate, with amendments, the Regulations set out in Regulation 22(1), namely the Police (Discipline) Regulations 1952 and the Regulations amending those Regulations (which relate to members of police forces other than chief constables, deputy chief constables and assistant chief constables).

The principal changes are described below.

Where it appears that a member of a police force may have committed a disciplinary offence, Regulation 2(3) provides that the matter shall normally

be investigated by an officer who does not serve in the same division or branch of the force as the member concerned.

Regulation 11 provides that the hearing of a disciplinary charge, arising out of a complaint made by a member of the public, may be attended by the complainant.

Under the 1952 Regulations watch committees had certain functions in relation to borough police forces; under the present Regulations they have no such functions. By virtue of Regulation 12, the disciplinary authority in every police force is the chief constable of that force, except that, where he has an interest (otherwise than as chief constable) or is a material witness, Regulation 15 provides that the disciplinary authority shall be the chief constable of some other police force.

Regulation 16 provides that where it appears to the chief constable appropriate so to do, he may remit a disciplinary case for hearing (but not decision) by another chief constable.