



Protection from Harassment Act 1997

1997 CHAPTER 40

England and Wales

1 Prohibition of harassment.

- (1) A person must not pursue a course of conduct—
- which amounts to harassment of another, and
 - which he knows or ought to know amounts to harassment of the other.

- [^{F1}(1A) A person must not pursue a course of conduct —
- which involves harassment of two or more persons, and
 - which he knows or ought to know involves harassment of those persons, and
 - by which he intends to persuade any person (whether or not one of those mentioned above)—
 - not to do something that he is entitled or required to do, or
 - to do something that he is not under any obligation to do.]

- (2) For the purposes of this section [^{F2}or section 2A(2)(c)], the person whose course of conduct is in question ought to know that it amounts to [^{F3} or involves] harassment of another if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct amounted to harassment of the other.

- (3) Subsection (1) [^{F4}or (1A)] does not apply to a course of conduct if the person who pursued it shows—
- that it was pursued for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime,
 - that it was pursued under any enactment or rule of law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any enactment, or
 - that in the particular circumstances the pursuit of the course of conduct was reasonable.

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 1(1A) inserted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\), ss. 125\(2\)\(a\), 178\(8\); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3\(1\)\(m\)](#)

*Status: Point in time view as at 07/02/2023.**Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Protection from Harassment Act 1997, Cross Heading: England and Wales. (See end of Document for details)*

- F2** Words in s. 1(2) inserted (25.11.2012) by [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 \(c. 9\), s. 120, Sch. 9 para. 143\(2\)](#) (with s. 97); S.I. 2012/2075, art. 5(d)
- F3** Words in s. 1(2) inserted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\), ss. 125\(2\)\(b\), 178\(8\); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3\(1\)\(m\)](#)
- F4** Words in s. 1(3) inserted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\), ss. 125\(2\)\(c\), 178\(8\); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3\(1\)\(m\)](#)

2 Offence of harassment.

- (1) A person who pursues a course of conduct in breach of [^{F5}section 1(1) or (1A)] is guilty of an offence.
- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.

^{F6}(3)

Textual Amendments

- F5** Words in s. 2(1) substituted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\), ss. 125\(3\), 178\(8\); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3\(1\)\(m\)](#)
- F6** S. 2(3) repealed (1.10.2002) by [2002 c. 30, s. 107, Sch. 8; S.I. 2002/2306, art. 2\(g\)\(iii\)\(e\)](#)

[^{F7}2A Offence of stalking

- (1) A person is guilty of an offence if—
- the person pursues a course of conduct in breach of section 1(1), and
 - the course of conduct amounts to stalking.
- (2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(b) (and section 4A(1)(a)) a person's course of conduct amounts to stalking of another person if—
- it amounts to harassment of that person,
 - the acts or omissions involved are ones associated with stalking, and
 - the person whose course of conduct it is knows or ought to know that the course of conduct amounts to harassment of the other person.
- (3) The following are examples of acts or omissions which, in particular circumstances, are ones associated with stalking—
- following a person,
 - contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means,
 - publishing any statement or other material—
 - relating or purporting to relate to a person, or
 - purporting to originate from a person,
 - monitoring the use by a person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication,
 - loitering in any place (whether public or private),
 - interfering with any property in the possession of a person,
 - watching or spying on a person.

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- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 51 weeks, or a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale, or both.
- (5) In relation to an offence committed before the commencement of section 281(5) of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, the reference in subsection (4) to 51 weeks is to be read as a reference to six months.
- (6) This section is without prejudice to the generality of section 2.]

Textual Amendments

- F7** S. 2A inserted (25.11.2012) by [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 \(c. 9\)](#), **ss. 111(1), 120** (with s. 97); [S.I. 2012/2075, art. 5\(a\)](#)

[^{F8}2B Power of entry in relation to offence of stalking

- (1) A justice of the peace may, on an application by a constable, issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter and search premises if the justice of the peace is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that—
 - (a) an offence under section 2A has been, or is being, committed,
 - (b) there is material on the premises which is likely to be of substantial value (whether by itself or together with other material) to the investigation of the offence,
 - (c) the material—
 - (i) is likely to be admissible in evidence at a trial for the offence, and
 - (ii) does not consist of, or include, items subject to legal privilege, excluded material or special procedure material (within the meanings given by sections 10, 11 and 14 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984), and
 - (d) either—
 - (i) entry to the premises will not be granted unless a warrant is produced, or
 - (ii) the purpose of a search may be frustrated or seriously prejudiced unless a constable arriving at the premises can secure immediate entry to them.
- (2) A constable may seize and retain anything for which a search has been authorised under subsection (1).
- (3) A constable may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the exercise of any power conferred by virtue of this section.
- (4) In this section “premises” has the same meaning as in section 23 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.]

Textual Amendments

- F8** S. 2B inserted (25.11.2012) by [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 \(c. 9\)](#), **ss. 112, 120** (with s. 97); [S.I. 2012/2075, art. 5\(b\)](#)

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3 Civil remedy.

- (1) An actual or apprehended breach of [F9 section 1(1)] may be the subject of a claim in civil proceedings by the person who is or may be the victim of the course of conduct in question.
- (2) On such a claim, damages may be awarded for (among other things) any anxiety caused by the harassment and any financial loss resulting from the harassment.
- (3) Where—
 - (a) in such proceedings the High Court or [F10 the county] court grants an injunction for the purpose of restraining the defendant from pursuing any conduct which amounts to harassment, and
 - (b) the plaintiff considers that the defendant has done anything which he is prohibited from doing by the injunction,
 the plaintiff may apply for the issue of a warrant for the arrest of the defendant.
- (4) An application under subsection (3) may be made—
 - (a) where the injunction was granted by the High Court, to a judge of that court, and
 - (b) where the injunction was granted by [F10 the county] court, to a judge [F11 of that] court.
- (5) The judge F12... to whom an application under subsection (3) is made may only issue a warrant if—
 - (a) the application is substantiated on oath, and
 - (b) the judge F12... has reasonable grounds for believing that the defendant has done anything which he is prohibited from doing by the injunction.
- (6) Where—
 - (a) the High Court or [F10 the county] court grants an injunction for the purpose mentioned in subsection (3)(a), and
 - (b) without reasonable excuse the defendant does anything which he is prohibited from doing by the injunction,
 he is guilty of an offence.
- (7) Where a person is convicted of an offence under subsection (6) in respect of any conduct, that conduct is not punishable as a contempt of court.
- (8) A person cannot be convicted of an offence under subsection (6) in respect of any conduct which has been punished as a contempt of court.
- (9) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (6) is liable—
 - (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine, or both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both.

Textual Amendments

- F9** Words in s. 3(1) substituted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\)](#), ss. [125\(4\)](#), [178\(8\)](#); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(m)

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- F10** Words in s. 3 substituted (22.4.2014) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 9 para. 39\(a\)](#); [S.I. 2014/954](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#) (with [art. 3](#)) (with transitional provisions and savings in [S.I. 2014/956](#), [arts. 3-11](#))
- F11** Words in s. 3(4)(b) substituted (22.4.2014) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 9 para. 39\(b\)](#); [S.I. 2014/954](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#) (with [art. 3](#)) (with transitional provisions and savings in [S.I. 2014/956](#), [arts. 3-11](#))
- F12** Words in s. 3(5) omitted (22.4.2014) by virtue of [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 9 para. 39\(c\)](#); [S.I. 2014/954](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#) (with [art. 3](#)) (with transitional provisions and savings in [S.I. 2014/956](#), [arts. 3-11](#))

Commencement Information

- II** S. 3 wholly in force at 1.9.1998; S. 3 not in force at Royal Assent see s. 15; s. 3(1)(2) in force at 16.6.1997 by [S.I. 1997/1498](#), [art. 2](#); s. 3(3)-(9) in force at 1.9.1998 by [S.I. 1998/1902](#), [art. 2](#)

[^{F13}3A Injunctions to protect persons from harassment within section 1(1A)

- (1) This section applies where there is an actual or apprehended breach of section 1(1A) by any person (“the relevant person”).
- (2) In such a case—
- (a) any person who is or may be a victim of the course of conduct in question, or
 - (b) any person who is or may be a person falling within section 1(1A)(c),
- may apply to the High Court or [^{F14}the county court] for an injunction restraining the relevant person from pursuing any conduct which amounts to harassment in relation to any person or persons mentioned or described in the injunction.
- (3) Section 3(3) to (9) apply in relation to an injunction granted under subsection (2) above as they apply in relation to an injunction granted as mentioned in section 3(3)(a).]

Textual Amendments

- F13** S. 3A inserted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\)](#), [ss. 125\(5\)](#), 178(8); [S.I. 2005/1521](#), [art. 3\(1\)\(m\)](#)
- F14** Words in s. 3A(2) substituted (22.4.2014) by [Crime and Courts Act 2013 \(c. 22\)](#), s. 61(3), [Sch. 9 para. 52](#); [S.I. 2014/954](#), [art. 2\(c\)](#) (with [art. 3](#)) (with transitional provisions and savings in [S.I. 2014/956](#), [arts. 3-11](#))

4 Putting people in fear of violence.

- (1) A person whose course of conduct causes another to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against him is guilty of an offence if he knows or ought to know that his course of conduct will cause the other so to fear on each of those occasions.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the person whose course of conduct is in question ought to know that it will cause another to fear that violence will be used against him on any occasion if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct would cause the other so to fear on that occasion.
- (3) It is a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to show that—
- (a) his course of conduct was pursued for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime,

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- (b) his course of conduct was pursued under any enactment or rule of law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any enactment, or
 - (c) the pursuit of his course of conduct was reasonable for the protection of himself or another or for the protection of his or another's property.
- (4) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F15}ten years], or a fine, or both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both.
- (5) If on the trial on indictment of a person charged with an offence under this section the jury find him not guilty of the offence charged, they may find him guilty of an offence under section 2 [^{F16}or 2A].
- (6) The Crown Court has the same powers and duties in relation to a person who is by virtue of subsection (5) convicted before it of an offence under section 2 [^{F17}or 2A] as a magistrates' court would have on convicting him of the offence.

Textual Amendments

- F15** Words in s. 4(4)(a) substituted (31.1.2017 for specified purposes, 3.4.2017 in so far as not already in force) by [Policing and Crime Act 2017 \(c. 3\)](#), **ss. 175(1)(a)**, 183(1)(5)(e) (with s. 175(3)); S.I. 2017/399, reg. 2, Sch. para. 35
- F16** Words in s. 4(5) inserted (25.11.2012) by [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 \(c. 9\)](#), s. 120, **Sch. 9 para. 143(3)(a)** (with s. 97); S.I. 2012/2075, art. 5(d)
- F17** Words in s. 4(6) inserted (25.11.2012) by [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 \(c. 9\)](#), s. 120, **Sch. 9 para. 143(3)(b)** (with s. 97); S.I. 2012/2075, art. 5(d)

[^{F18}4A Stalking involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress

- (1) A person (“A”) whose course of conduct—
- (a) amounts to stalking, and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) causes another (“B”) to fear, on at least two occasions, that violence will be used against B, or
 - (ii) causes B serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on B's usual day-to-day activities,
- is guilty of an offence if A knows or ought to know that A's course of conduct will cause B so to fear on each of those occasions or (as the case may be) will cause such alarm or distress.
- (2) For the purposes of this section A ought to know that A's course of conduct will cause B to fear that violence will be used against B on any occasion if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct would cause B so to fear on that occasion.
- (3) For the purposes of this section A ought to know that A's course of conduct will cause B serious alarm or distress which has a substantial adverse effect on B's usual day-to-day activities if a reasonable person in possession of the same information would think the course of conduct would cause B such alarm or distress.

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- (4) It is a defence for A to show that—
- (a) A's course of conduct was pursued for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime,
 - (b) A's course of conduct was pursued under any enactment or rule of law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any enactment, or
 - (c) the pursuit of A's course of conduct was reasonable for the protection of A or another or for the protection of A's or another's property.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F19}ten years], or a fine, or both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [^{F20}the general limit in a magistrates' court], or a fine not exceeding the statutory maximum, or both.
- (6) In relation to an offence committed before [^{F21}2 May 2022], the reference in subsection (5)(b) to [^{F22}the general limit in a magistrates' court] is to be read as a reference to six months.
- (7) If on the trial on indictment of a person charged with an offence under this section the jury find the person not guilty of the offence charged, they may find the person guilty of an offence under section 2 or 2A.
- (8) The Crown Court has the same powers and duties in relation to a person who is by virtue of subsection (7) convicted before it of an offence under section 2 or 2A as a magistrates' court would have on convicting the person of the offence.
- (9) This section is without prejudice to the generality of section 4.]

Textual Amendments

- F18** S. 4A inserted (25.11.2012) by [Protection of Freedoms Act 2012 \(c. 9\)](#), **ss. 111(2)**, 120 (with s. 97); [S.I. 2012/2075](#), art. 5(a)
- F19** Words in s. 4A(5)(a) substituted (31.1.2017 for specified purposes, 3.4.2017 in so far as not already in force) by [Policing and Crime Act 2017 \(c. 3\)](#), **ss. 175(1)(b)**, 183(1)(5)(e) (with s. 175(3)); [S.I. 2017/399](#), reg. 2, Sch. para. 35
- F20** Words in s. 4A(5)(b) substituted (7.2.2023 at 12.00 p.m.) by [The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(Magistrates' Court Sentencing Powers\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. 2023/149\)](#), regs. 1(2), 2(1), **Sch. Pt. 1** table
- F21** Words in s. 4A(6) substituted (28.4.2022) by [The Criminal Justice Act 2003 \(Commencement No. 33\) and Sentencing Act 2020 \(Commencement No. 2\) Regulations 2022 \(S.I. 2022/500\)](#), regs. 1(2), 5(1), **Sch. Pt. 1**
- F22** Words in s. 4A(6) substituted (7.2.2023 at 12.00 p.m.) by [The Judicial Review and Courts Act 2022 \(Magistrates' Court Sentencing Powers\) Regulations 2023 \(S.I. 2023/149\)](#), regs. 1(2), 2(1), **Sch. Pt. 1** table

[^{F23}4B Offences under sections 4 and 4A committed outside the United Kingdom

- (1) If—
- (a) a person's course of conduct consists of or includes conduct in a country outside the United Kingdom,

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- (b) the course of conduct would constitute an offence under section 4 or 4A if it occurred in England and Wales, and
- (c) the person is a United Kingdom national or is habitually resident in England and Wales,

the person is guilty in England and Wales of that offence.

(2) In this section—

“country” includes territory;

“United Kingdom national” means an individual who is—

- (a) a British citizen, a British overseas territories citizen, a British National (Overseas) or a British Overseas citizen,
- (b) a person who under the British Nationality Act 1981 is a British subject, or
- (c) a British protected person within the meaning of that Act.]

Textual Amendments

F23 S. 4B inserted (29.6.2021) by [Domestic Abuse Act 2021 \(c. 17\)](#), s. 90(2), [Sch. 3 para. 1](#)

^{F25} **Restraining orders [^{F24}on conviction].**

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Textual Amendments

F24 Words in s. 5 heading inserted (30.9.2009) by [Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 \(c. 28\)](#), s. 60, [Sch. 10 para. 43\(2\)](#); S.I. 2009/2501, art. 2(d)

F25 S. 5 repealed (1.12.2020) by [Sentencing Act 2020 \(c. 17\)](#), s. 416(1), [Sch. 28](#) (with s. 413(4)(5), 416(7), [Sch. 27](#)); S.I. 2020/1236, reg. 2

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

C1 S. 5 modified (30.9.1998) by [1998 c. 37](#), s. 32(7); S.I. 1998/2327, [art. 2\(1\)\(g\)](#)

C2 S. 5 modified (11.1.2015) by [The Criminal Justice \(European Protection Order\) \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2014 \(S.I. 2014/3300\)](#), regs. 1(1), [13](#)

C3 S. 5 modified (11.1.2015) by [The Criminal Justice \(European Protection Order\) \(England and Wales\) Regulations 2014 \(S.I. 2014/3300\)](#), regs. 1(1), [17\(7\)](#)

^{F26} **5A Restraining orders on acquittal**

- (1) A court before which a person (“ the defendant ”) is acquitted of an offence may, if it considers it necessary to do so to protect a person from harassment by the defendant, make an order prohibiting the defendant from doing anything described in the order.

^{F27}(2) The order may have effect for a specified period or until further order.

- (2A) In proceedings under this section both the prosecution and the defence may lead, as further evidence, any evidence that would be admissible in proceedings for an injunction under section 3.

- (2B) The prosecutor, the defendant or any other person mentioned in the order may apply to the court that made the order for it to be varied or discharged by a further order.

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- (2C) Any person mentioned in the order is entitled to be heard on the hearing of an application under subsection (2B).
- (2D) It is an offence for the defendant, without reasonable excuse, to do anything that the defendant is prohibited from doing by an order under this section.
- (2E) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—
- (a) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or a fine, or both, or
 - (b) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or a fine, or both.
- (2F) A court dealing with a person for an offence under this section may vary or discharge the order in question by a further order.]
- (3) Where the Court of Appeal allow an appeal against conviction they may remit the case to the Crown Court to consider whether to proceed under this section.
- (4) Where—
- (a) the Crown Court allows an appeal against conviction, or
 - (b) a case is remitted to the Crown Court under subsection (3),
- the reference in subsection (1) to a court before which a person is acquitted of an offence is to be read as referring to that court.
- (5) A person made subject to an order under this section has the same right of appeal against the order as if—
- (a) he had been convicted of the offence in question before the court which made the order, and
 - (b) the order had been made under section 5.]

Textual Amendments

F26 S. 5A inserted (30.9.2009) by [Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 \(c. 28\)](#), **ss. 12(5)**, 60; [S.I. 2009/2501](#), art. 2(a)

F27 S. 5A(2)-(2F) substituted for s. 5A(2) (1.12.2020) by [Sentencing Act 2020 \(c. 17\)](#), s. 416(1), **Sch. 24 para. 144** (with [Sch. 24 para. 447](#), [Sch. 27](#)); [S.I. 2020/1236](#), reg. 2

6 Limitation.

In section 11 of the ^{M1}Limitation Act 1980 (special time limit for actions in respect of personal injuries), after subsection (1) there is inserted—

“(1A) This section does not apply to any action brought for damages under section 3 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997.”

Marginal Citations

M1 [1980 c. 58](#).

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7 Interpretation of this group of sections.

- (1) This section applies for the interpretation of sections [F28 sections 1 to 5A].
- (2) References to harassing a person include alarming the person or causing the person distress.
- [F29(3) A “course of conduct” must involve—
- (a) in the case of conduct in relation to a single person (see section 1(1)), conduct on at least two occasions in relation to that person, or
 - (b) in the case of conduct in relation to two or more persons (see section 1(1A)), conduct on at least one occasion in relation to each of those persons.]
- [F30(3A) A person’s conduct on any occasion shall be taken, if aided, abetted, counselled or procured by another—
- (a) to be conduct on that occasion of the other (as well as conduct of the person whose conduct it is); and
 - (b) to be conduct in relation to which the other’s knowledge and purpose, and what he ought to have known, are the same as they were in relation to what was contemplated or reasonably foreseeable at the time of the aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring.]
- (4) “Conduct” includes speech.
- [F31(5) References to a person, in the context of the harassment of a person, are references to a person who is an individual.]

Textual Amendments

- F28** Words in s. 7(1) substituted (30.9.2009) by [Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 \(c. 28\)](#), s. 60, [Sch. 10 para. 44](#) (with [Sch. 12 para. 5\(3\)](#)); S.I. 2009/2501, art. 2(d)
- F29** S. 7(3) substituted (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\)](#), [ss. 125\(7\)\(a\)](#), 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(m)
- F30** S. 7(3A) inserted (1.8.2001) by [2001 c. 16, s. 44\(1\)\(2\)](#); S.I. 2001/2223, [art. 3\(b\)](#)
- F31** S. 7(5) added (1.7.2005) by [Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005 \(c. 15\)](#), [ss. 125\(7\)\(b\)](#), 178(8); S.I. 2005/1521, art. 3(1)(m)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C4** S. 7 applied (28.3.2009 for specified purposes, 31.10.2009 in so far as not already in force) by [Armed Forces Act 2006 \(c. 52\)](#), [ss. 230\(1\)](#), 383(2) (with s. 385); S.I. 2009/812, art. 3(a)(b) (with transitional provisions in S.I. 2009/1059); S.I. 2009/1167, art. 4

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