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Territorial Policing – Patrol OCU
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
Standard Operating Procedures

Issue 1

Date: January 2012

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How to use Standard Operating Procedures

Structure The Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order (CJPO) Act 1994, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been carefully structured so that it will be easy to use.

Formatted tables A number of the formatted tables have been set up as check lists and can be printed off and used by the person carrying out the role.

These are identified by this symbol:



Red tables Whenever you read content presented in a red table like the one shown below, you can be certain that you will be reading principles, this includes the responsibilities in respect to a particular role or the description of a particular issue.

Item	Responsibility

Yellow tables Whenever you read content presented in a yellow table like the one shown below, you can be certain that you will be reading facts, such as who supplies/to whom/why.

Example	Information Type

Green tables Whenever you read content presented in a green step/action table like the one shown below, you can be certain that you will be reading the procedure of exactly how to do something.

Step	Action

Blue tables Whenever you read content presented in a blue table like the one shown below, you can be certain that you will be reading what processes need to be carried out.

When.....	Then.....

Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

Overview

- Introduction** This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) supports the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Policy on Stops and Searches and must be read in conjunction with:
- Principles on Stops and Searches SOP
 - Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (CJPO)
 - PACE Codes of Practice - Code A

Note: Where legislation has been directly quoted, grammar remains unchanged.

Section 60 CJPO Act 1994

S.60 of the CJPO Act has been amended and repealed* by section 8 of the Knives Act 1997, section 25 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, sections 94, 125 and schedule 8 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001**, section 87 Serious Crime Act 2007*** and Crime and Security Act 2010.

**S.8 Knives Act 1997 amended CJPO Act 1994 s.60 (1), (3) & (11), introduced s.60 (3A), (10A) & (11A), and repealed s.60 (2).*

*** S.94 Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001 introduced s.60AA*

**** S.87 Serious Crime Act 2007 introduced s.60(1)(AA) & (9ZA)*

Index

Contents

This publication contains the following topics:

Topic	Page
Strategic vision	6
The Authority	7
Power to Authorise a Section 60 Stop/Search	9
Responsibilities of Authorisation Officer	10
Superintendent's Responsibilities	11
Working with Stakeholders	12
Guidance for use of s60	13
Briefings	15
The Encounter	16
Stop and Search Record – Form 5090 & Written Record	17
Debriefing	18
Evaluation	19
S.60AA - Removal of Disguises	20
S.60AA – Freestanding Authorisation to Remove and Seize Disguises	21
Criminal Proceedings, Civil Proceedings or Complaints	22
Definitions	23
Ownership of this SOP	24
Associated Documents and Policies	25
Feedback on s.60 SOP	26

Strategic vision

Strategic vision of stop and search	To achieve the highest level of trust and confidence in the police's use of stop & search as a tactic for keeping our streets safe. As a consequence, the use of Stop and Search in London will become significantly more effective, have better outcomes, and be used primarily to protect our communities from violent crime.
Use of s.60 powers	The powers to stop and search under s.60 Criminal Justice and Public Order (CJPO) Act 1994 are specifically used to prevent and detect the carrying of dangerous instruments or offensive weapons.
'STOP IT'	s.60 operations will contain a 'STOP IT' plan incorporating; Supervision and leadership; Tactical activity; Oversight and engagement; Performance; Intelligence and tasking; Training and knowledge.
Correct use	Home Office Circular 7/99 states: <i>"The power should not be used in place of normal powers of stop and search in dealing with routine crime problems".</i>
Proportionate and necessary	Authorisations must be justified on the basis that the exercise of the power is, in all circumstances a proportionate and necessary response for achieving the purpose for which Parliament provided the power.

The Authority

Power S.60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 covers an authority given by an officer of the rank of Inspector or above.

Authority An authorisation under section 60 may only be given by an officer of the rank of inspector or above and must be in writing, or orally if PACE Code A 2.12(c)* applies and it is not practicable to give the authorisation in writing. An oral authorisation must be recorded in writing as soon as practicable.

* PACE Code A 2.12(c): If the authorising officer reasonably believes that an incident involving serious violence has taken place in the officer's police area, a dangerous instrument or offensive weapon used in the incident is being carried by a person in any locality in that police area, and it is expedient to use these powers to find that instrument or weapon.

If an Inspector gives an authorisation, he or she must inform a Superintendent or higher rank as soon as practicable. The Superintendent will then either give authority for the authorisation to continue, or they may cancel the authority if he/she considers it not appropriate.

Reasonable belief Authority for a constable in uniform to stop and search under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 may be given if the authorising officer reasonably believes:

- (a) that incidents involving serious violence may take place in any locality in the officer's police area, and it is expedient to use these powers to prevent their occurrence OR
 - (b) that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason in any locality in the officer's police area OR
 - (c) that an incident involving serious violence has taken place in the officer's police area, a dangerous instrument or offensive weapon used in the incident is being carried by a person in any locality in that police area, and it is expedient to use these powers to find that instrument or weapon.
-

Objective basis Authorisations must have an objective basis, for example intelligence or relevant information such as:

- history of antagonism;
- violence between particular groups;
- previous incidents of violence at, or connected with, particular events or locations;
- a significant increase in knife-point robberies in a limited area;
- reports that individuals are regularly carrying weapons in a particular locality.
- An incident involving serious violence has taken place
- A dangerous instrument or offensive weapon used in the incident is being carried.

Intelligence

Intelligence (both slow and fast time) MUST be checked when considering authorising the use of s.60 including:

- CAD
- Intelligence Units, CRIMINT Plus and other indices
- NSPIS
- CRIS
- FIT officers (where appropriate)

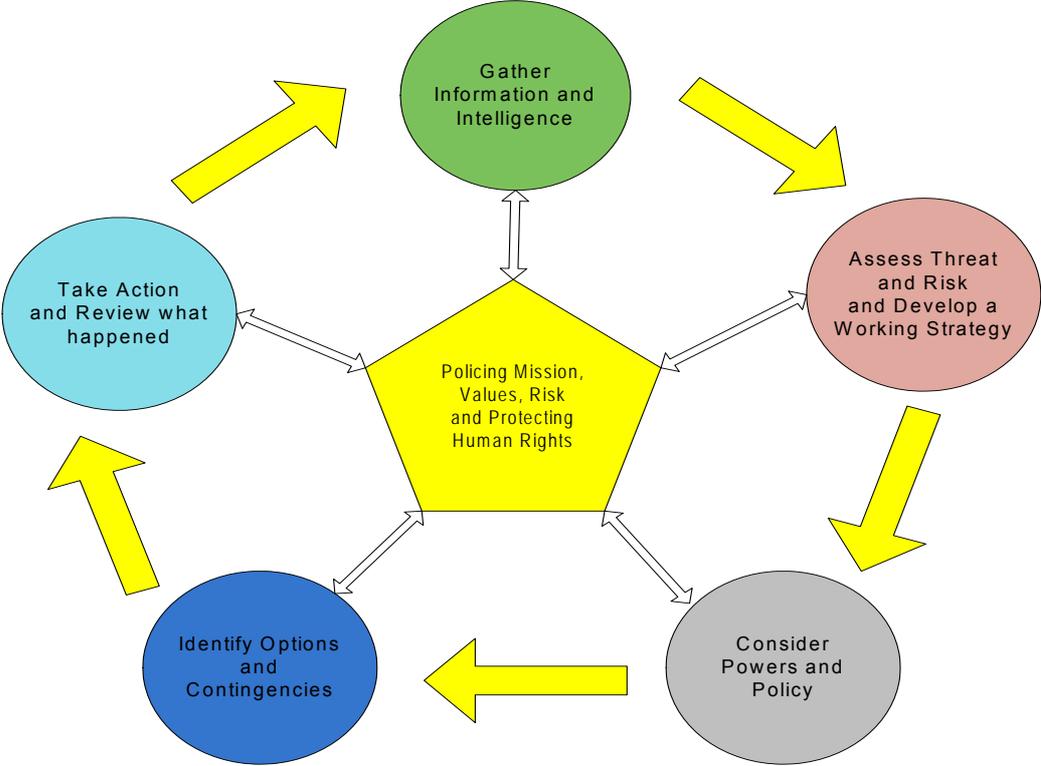
On the form 5096 ensure all references to intelligence are included together with details of relevant operations.

Authorisation by Acting or Temporary Ranks.

Acting or Temporary Inspectors / Superintendents (correctly authorised in line with the Police Officer Acting and Temporary Promotion SOP) can give an authorisation under section 60, the same as if they were of substantive rank.

National Decision making Model

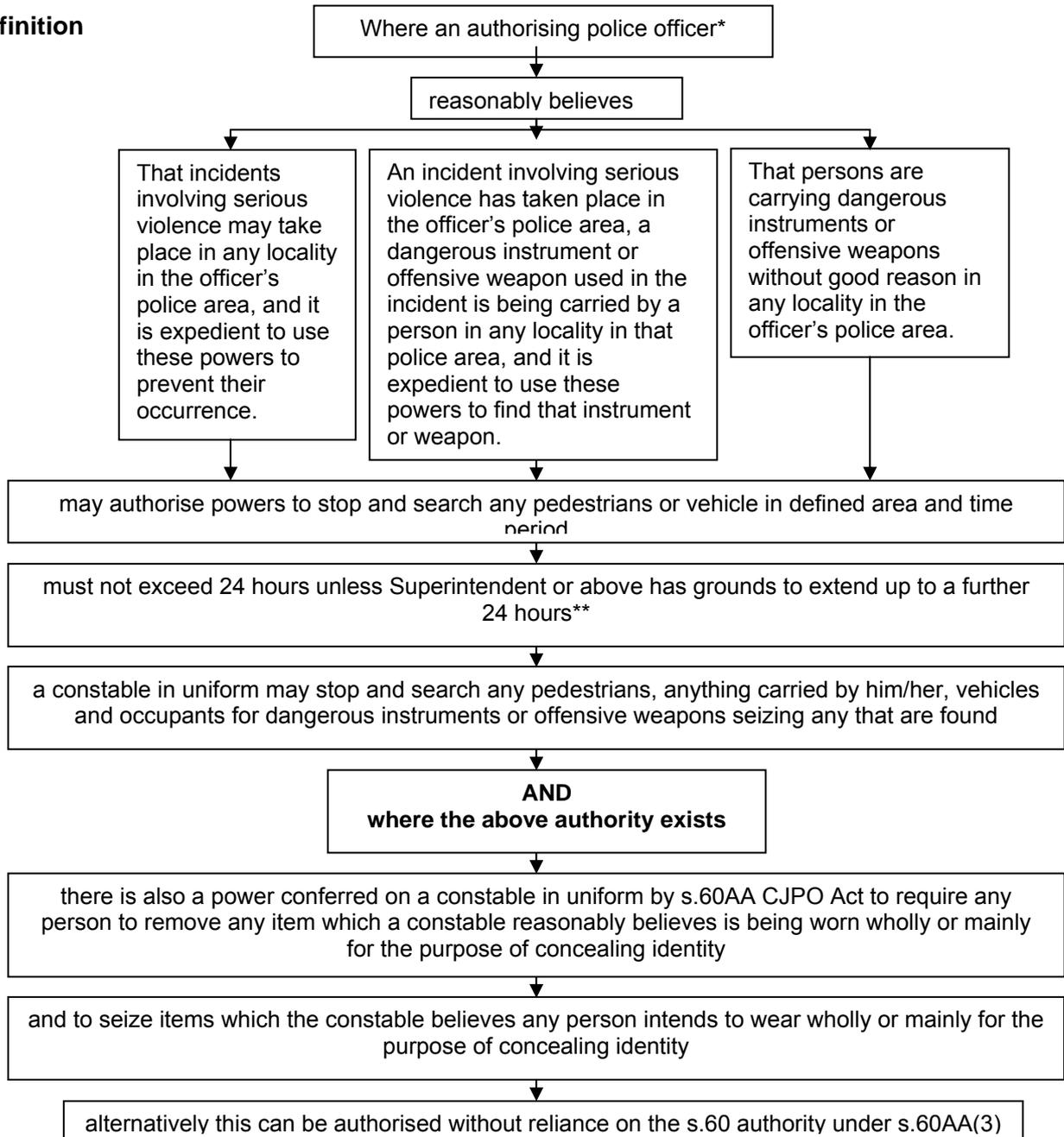
It is critical that when Authorising Officers consider whether to impose a S.60, they use a corporate process to underpin their decisions; the process which must be considered and applied on all authorities should therefore follow the National Decision Making Model.



Power to Authorise a Section 60 Stop/Search

Act and section Authorisation under Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (as amended by s.8 knives act 1997 & s.87 Serious Crime Act 2007).

Definition



*When an Inspector or Chief Inspector makes an authorisation under s.60 they must cause a Superintendent or higher rank to be informed as soon as practicable.

**An inspector who gives an authorisation must, as soon as practicable, inform an officer of or above the rank of superintendent. This officer may direct that the authorisation shall be extended for a further 24 hours, if violence or the carrying of dangerous instruments or offensive weapons has occurred, or is suspected to have occurred, and the continued use of the powers is considered necessary to prevent or deal with further such activity or to find a dangerous instrument or offensive weapon used that has been used. That direction must be given in writing unless it is not practicable to do so, in which case it must be recorded in writing as soon as practicable afterwards.

Responsibilities of Authorisation Officer

Step	Action	√
1	Ensure community engagement takes place (prior to the authorisation for pre-planned operations) and a tension indicator is completed.	
2	Ensure that a Risk Assessment is undertaken (dynamic for immediate incidents and RA/1 for pre-planned operations).	
3	Consult with CO11 (GT), (prior to implementing a s.60) where the authority could impact on a Pan London event passing through their borough.	
4	Complete s.60 authorisation form and attach a map (with the designated area clearly shown).	
5	Confirm a CAD entry has been created (Tagged CCCSEC60) and sent to surrounding BOCU's and pan London units e.g. TSG, that may be affected by the implementation of a s.60 authorisation (supply the CRIMINT number for reference).	
6	Document the results of checks completed as part of the criteria for authorisation on s.60 authorisation form.	
7	Specify the grounds.	
8	Set the <u>minimum period</u> considered necessary to deal with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the risk of violence • the carrying of dangerous instruments • offensive weapons. 	
9	Determine the geographical area in which the use of the power is to be authorised, this should not be wider than is believed necessary to prevent the actual or anticipated violence. The officer should take into account: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the nature and venue of the incident that has taken place or anticipated incident; • the number of people who may be in the immediate area of that incident; • their access to surrounding areas and the actual or anticipated level of violence. 	
10	Ensure briefing takes place prior to the operations. (Briefings must include a stop and search 'STOP IT' plan).	
11	Plan a debrief.	



Date: Ref No: Officer:

Superintendent's Responsibilities

Authorising Pre- Planned Operations

Item	Responsibility	√
1	A Superintendent must consult with their Area Commander or other ACPO Officer prior to making a decision to authorise a pre-planned s.60 operation.	

Review of authorisation

When a Superintendent has been informed by an Inspector or Chief Inspector that he/she has authorised a s.60, the Superintendent will be responsible for:

Item	Responsibility	√
1	Reviewing and updating the intelligence;	
2	Checking whether the grounds relied upon for the original authorisation are still made out:	
3	Ensuring community consultation and engagement (via Community Networks, Ward Panels, Local S&S monitoring group etc) is or has taken place and tension indicator completed;	
4	Checking the area of authority is appropriate;	
5	Taking an active role in the implementation and monitoring of the power, including the stop and search 'STOP IT' plan.	

Continued authorisation

Where the Superintendent gives authority for the s.60 to continue, the Superintendent will assume responsibility for the authority and must make a written record of the following:

Step	Action	√
1	The reason for continuing (or not) with the authority.	
2	The duration of the authority.	
3	The geographical area to which the authority applies, updating the plan/map if necessary.	

At conclusion

The authorising Superintendent is responsible for:

Item	Responsibility	√
1	Checking that the authorising officers check list is complete;	
2	Ensuring the CTSET Tension Assessment is updated	
3	Ensuring an evaluation (incorporating 'STOP IT') is conducted and any post event impact strategy implemented;	
4	Ensuring that surrounding BOCU's are notified that the operation is finished.	



Date: Ref No: Officer:

Working with Stakeholders

Community groups & partnership agencies In line with MPS policy, when a s.60 is authorised, local community groups will be notified as soon as practicable using local procedures and a tension indicator completed.

Pre-planned operations Where the use of a s.60 is pre-planned, local community groups MUST be consulted before the authorisation.

Sensitive/confidential material Only relevant and appropriate information should be shared, this should be sufficient to justify the authority but must not include personal details of individuals or other confidential/sensitive information. Any information shared must be justified on a case by case basis. However, it is vital that liaison takes place in order to maintain community confidence and support.

Who should be informed Examples of Stakeholders:

- Local Community Networks
- Neighbourhood Link
- youth councils
- consultative groups
- stop & search local monitoring groups
- black and minority ethnic monitoring organisations
- Safer Neighbourhood ward panels
- local residents
- businesses in the area
- Local authority

Engaging the community Consideration should be given to providing:

- leaflets
- notices
- posters
- letters
- newsletters
- adopting other communication options to inform the public in the area to which the authorisation applies, such as texting, e-mail, Twitter and other social networks

Impact beyond the local area The advice of the Diversity & Citizen Focus Directorate (DCFD) can be sought in these areas and is vital where the impact of the operation is likely to have an effect on community groups beyond the local area.

Further advice Further advice on the sharing of information can be obtained from the Information Sharing Support Unit DoI(2)3.

Guidance for use of s.60

Use of s.60 powers

We police with consent and the communities across London tell us they want us to use stop and search to keep them safe from violence.

The Home Office and ACPO state, “s.60 powers should not be used instead of normal powers of stop and search in dealing with routine crime problems”.

S.60 is a unique power intended to prevent serious violence or the commission of offences involving the use of weapons or dangerous instruments and must only be applied where its use can be justified.

A significant increase in knife-point robberies in a limited area is not considered a routine crime problem and the authorisation of s.60 should be considered.

The authorisation of s.60 should also be considered for the following (this list is not exhaustive):

- Gang related violence or disorder
- Football related violence
- Operation Neon
- Operation Blunt
- Events (e.g. demonstrations, music concerts) that typically include a large-scale gathering of people, which, combined with other factors, indicate a likelihood of violence or the commission of offences.

‘STOP IT’

S.60 operations must contain a ‘STOP IT’ plan incorporating; Supervision and leadership; Tactical activity; Oversight and engagement; Performance; Intelligence and tasking; Training and knowledge.

To maintain support, trust and confidence of communities, stop and search must be intelligence led and targeted and conducted in a professional and respectful manner.

s.60 briefings must include a STOP IT plan for stop and search.

Patrolling officers must use s.60 stop and search powers in a fair, legal and targeted way to detect people who are carrying weapons, and in this way deter them from carrying in the future.

Supervisors must directly supervise patrolling officer’s use of s.60 powers, ensuring stops are targeted and intelligence led, encounters are good and search records are correctly completed and entered onto the database.

s.60 de-briefings must be conducted and include a STOP IT element.

Pre-planned or Spontaneous ?

An operation will be considered to be pre-planned if there has been any thought or planning in advance of how the operation should run.

Op Neon	S.60 can be lawfully given for Neon and Xenon type operations. However, it should not be automatically given, the authorising officer must still give individual consideration to the information/intelligence available on each occasion upon which s/he is considering a s.60 authority.
Public Order Events Command structure	Public Order branch (CO11) will have an agreed command structure for most public order events. The exception will be for events totally dealt with and resourced by an individual borough, in these cases the Borough Commander will agree the command structure. The command team for each event will determine whether a s.60 authority should be authorised and implemented and MUST ensure a s.60 authorisation form is completed. A CAD (tagged CCCSEC60) must be sent to those boroughs affected by the s.60 authority (and any neighbouring boroughs).
Cross Border Issues	<p>If the authority exceeds more than one borough, separate community tension indicators must be completed for each borough and included in the respective borough weekly CTSET Tension Assessment returns.</p> <p>Should an Inspector or above from a Pan London unit e.g. CO11, CO20 or CO19, authorise a s.60 on a borough, they must immediately notify the Duty Officer and on call Superintendent covering that BOCU. The 'Responsibilities of Authorisation Officer' must be completed and all documentation filed on the borough subject of the authorisation or with the Op Order for Pan London events.</p>
Scanning Wands & Arches	Scanning wands and arches are effective tools in assisting officers in the use of this power and their use should be actively promoted to detect and prevent knives and weapons. See the Screening Arch SOP for more information.

Briefings

Planned Planned briefings should be the rule, as opposed to the exception, but where this is not possible, due to operational necessity, an informal briefing may take place. All briefings must contain a 'STOP IT' stop and search plan.

Purpose It is important to ensure that all officers taking part in the operation are fully aware of their role and responsibilities.

Check List During the briefing, the following issues should be emphasised:

Issue	Description	✓
Compliance	All stop and search activity must be carried out in accordance with the MPS stop and search plan 'STOP IT' and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles on Stops and Searches SOP; Code A of the Codes of Practice of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 	
Uniform	Only Constables in uniform can exercise this power.	
Authority	Provide the name of the authorising officer and the period of time the authorisation is in force.	
Maps	Provide maps, clearly showing boundaries within which the s.60 authority operates.	
Reasonable Grounds	Reasonable grounds for suspicion are not required to exercise a s.60 authority, but officers MUST only use the power for the object of the authorisation and should use tact and sensitivity	
Search Powers	Officers should be reminded they can still use other search powers when deployed.	
Powers of Arrest	Officers should be reminded of relevant power of arrest relating to the object of the authorisation.	
Credible Reason	Officers should ensure they do not discriminate inappropriately or stereotype when exercising their powers. Each person stopped and searched should be given a credible reason for them being searched.	
Focus	The authorising officer must ensure details are provided to officers as to who should be stopped and searched based on available intelligence .	
Communications Rooms	CAD and where appropriate GT and IR or Metcall, should be supplied with details of the authorisation (including briefing papers and maps) and should maintain a working knowledge of the operation.	
Forensic	Articles should be packaged according to health and safety and forensic requirements.	
Officer Safety	Describe risk areas and the use of personal protective equipment.	



Date: Ref No: Officer:

The Encounter

Selecting pedestrians and vehicles to stop and search

The selection of pedestrians and vehicles under section 60 to be stopped and, if appropriate, searched should reflect an objective assessment of the nature of the incident or weapon in question and the individuals and vehicles thought likely to be associated with that incident or those weapons.

The powers must not be used to stop and search persons and vehicles for reasons unconnected with the purpose of the authorisation.

Quality of interaction

The quality of the encounter with the person being stopped is pivotal to maintaining public support for the use of the power. The use of the power can be provocative for members of the public and it is important that they are dealt with politely and considerately.

Notes to officer

The mnemonic GOWISELY and the principles of Total Policing (Total care for victims and Total professionalism) apply in relation to the use of s.60, further guidance is provided below:

- Identify yourself (**this power is only available to officers in uniform**).
- Explain which power you are using.
- Remain polite at all times and treat the person with respect and dignity.
- Complete a record of the stop and search on Form 5090, stating the rationale for the stop in the 'Grounds' section of the form.
- Provide the person stopped with a copy of the completed Form 5090.
- Identify and respond effectively to the individual needs of the person stopped.

Vulnerability

Whilst you are trying to achieve a lawful purpose you must also be mindful that you may be dealing with someone who is vulnerable due to their age, physical or mental disability, disfigurement, religious or personal reasons.

Balancing potential harm caused

Having considered the sensitivities and vulnerability of the person stopped you will need to balance the likelihood of discovering a dangerous instrument or offensive weapon to the potential harm you may cause to the person.

Removal of headgear worn for religious reasons

Many people customarily cover their heads or faces for religious reasons - for example, Muslim women, Sikh men, Sikh or Hindu women, or Rastafarian men or women. A police officer cannot order the removal of a head or face covering except where there is reason to believe that the item is being worn by the individual wholly or mainly for the purpose of disguising identity, not simply because it disguises identity. Where there may be religious sensitivities about ordering the removal of such an item, the officer should permit the item to be removed out of public view. Where practicable, the item should be removed in the presence of an officer of the same sex as the person and out of sight of anyone of the opposite sex. See Annex F of Codes of Practice.

Stop and Search Record – Form 5090 & Written Statement

Providing F5090 & Written Statement.

The form 5090 should be provided to the person searched, or driver of a vehicle searched, at the time unless exceptional circumstances make it wholly impractical to do so. In such cases they are entitled to a copy up to 3 months after the date they were searched.

Where a vehicle is stopped under s.60, the driver will be entitled to obtain a written statement that their vehicle was stopped and/or searched under this power if they apply within 12 months from the date of the stop/search. In the MPS this statement will take the form of an MG11.

Rationale / Credible reasons

Officers should provide a rationale / credible reasons in the 'Grounds' section to justify stopping/searching any pedestrian or vehicle under this power.

Supervision

All search records must be handed to a supervising officer before booking off duty.

The supervising officer must:

Step	Action	√
1	Ensure s.60 has been authorised.	
2	Ensure the location of the search is within the s.60 authorisation area.	
3	Ensure the time of the search is within the s.60 authorisation period.	
4	Ensure the form is input onto Crimint+ on the BOCU on which the search took place.	

Guidance on completion

For comprehensive guidance on the completion of a form 5090 see the Principles for Stops and Searches Standard SOP.



Date: Ref No: Officer:

Debriefing

Good practice De-briefing is good practice and should be conducted at the conclusion of the operation with an emphasis on 'STOP IT'.

Opportunities De-briefings are the opportunity to:

Issue	Description	√
Answer Questions	Allow officers to ask and answer questions.	
Feedback	Obtain feedback from officers.	
Collate Information	Collate issues that may have arisen.	
Credible Reasons	Check that 'credible reasons' have been provided in the 'Grounds' section of form 5090 to justify stopping/searching any person or vehicle under this power.	
Cross Reference	Ensure that forms are cross-referenced with each other and the CRIMINT entry.	
Update s.60 authorisation form	Update the s.60 authorisation form.	



Date: Ref No: Officer:

Evaluation

Evaluation At the conclusion of a s.60 authorisation, the authorising Superintendent will ensure the operation is evaluated (with particular emphasis on 'STOP IT') and details of the evaluation recorded on the s.60 authorisation form. As well as identifying whether the objectives of the operation were met, quantitative and qualitative measures will be evaluated.

Qualitative measures include community confidence and reassurance. Involvement of the community (Community Networks, Safer Neighbourhood Ward Panels, Local Stop & Search monitoring groups etc) is a vital part of this process.

Quantitative measures include disproportionality, number of arrests, number of searches, numbers and types of weapons seized etc

Suggested forums to discuss the evaluation of the authorisation, include the Borough Tasking and Co-ordinating Group and Daily Management Meetings.

Who should attend

Examples of personnel who should attend an evaluation meeting :

- Authorising Officer;
- Superintendent (counter signing officer);
- Detective Inspector (Intelligence);
- SMT Stops and Searches Lead;
- Chief Inspector (Community);
- OCU Press Liaison Officer;
- Supervisor (Management Information Unit);
- Operational Officers involved in the Operation;
- Community Representative;
- De-briefing officer

S.60AA - Removal of Disguises

Definition Section 60AA of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 provides the power to require the removal of disguises.

Where a s.60 authorisation is in force a s.60AA is automatically authorised.

Note: s.60AA was inserted by s.94 of the Anti-terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001.

Authorisation If there is no s.60 authorisation in place, a s.60AA authorisation can still be made under s.60AA (3), which states that ‘the authorising officer must reasonably believe that **activities** may take place within their police area **which are likely to involve the commission of offences** and that it is expedient in order to prevent **or control** the activities to give an authorisation’.

The authorising officer must complete and sign the s.60 authorisation form.

Purpose Prevent those involved in intimidatory or violent protest using face coverings to disguise identity.

No power to search There is no power to stop and search for disguises.

When exercising a power of search for something else and during the search an officer reasonably believes they have found an article intended to be used for concealing anyone’s identity, they may still seize the article.

Power to seize disguises This seizure power can only be used if an authorisation under s.60 **or** an authorisation under s.60AA(3) is in force.

Offence & power of arrest Failure to remove an item is an offence (s.60AA (7)).

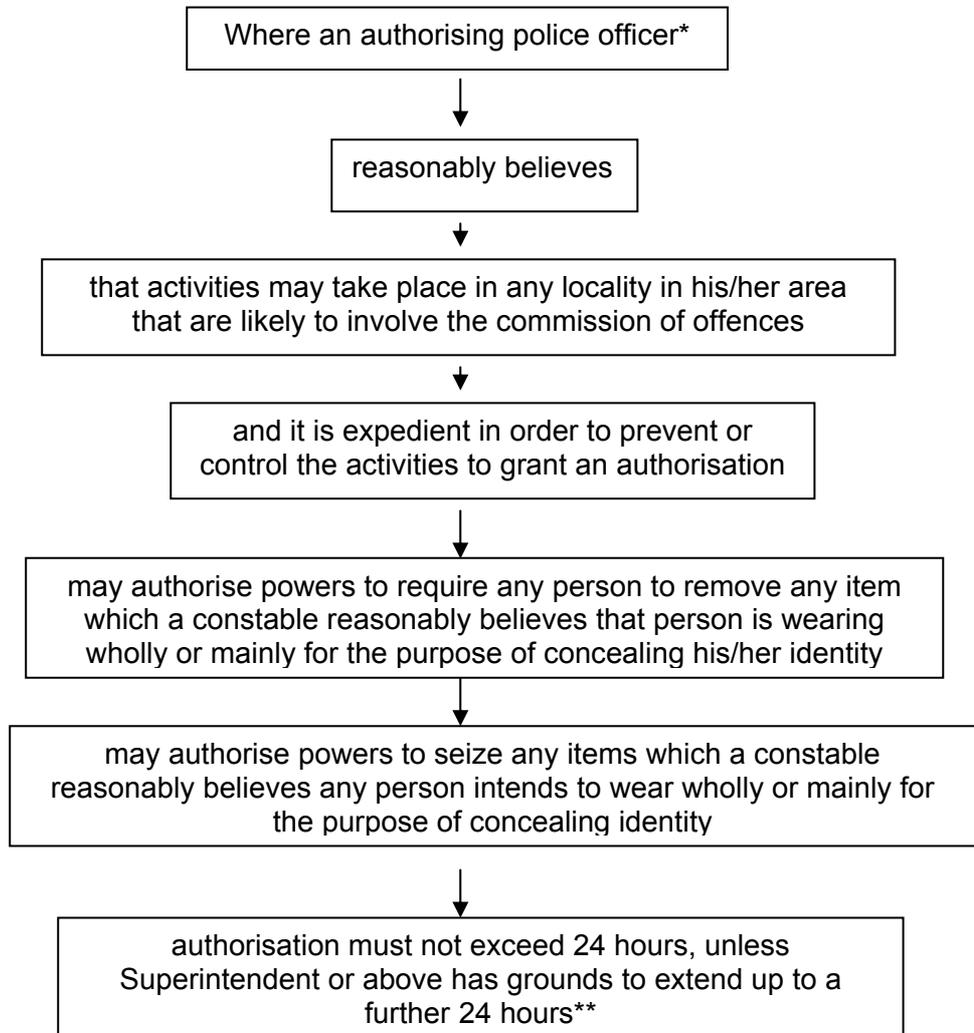
Arrest without warrant – Section 24 PACE.

Requirements All authorising, recording, monitoring, supervising, filing and storage requirements relating to s.60AA authorities apply in the same way as they do to s.60 authorities.

S.60AA – Freestanding Authorisation to Remove and Seize Disguises

Act and section Authorisation to remove and seize disguises is under s.60AA Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.

Definition



*When an Inspector or Chief Inspector makes an authorisation under s.60AA they must inform a Superintendent or higher rank as soon as possible.

**Extension may only be authorised if crimes have been or are suspected of being committed, and the continued use of the powers is considered necessary to prevent or deal with further activity.

Criminal Proceedings, Civil Proceedings or Complaints

Evidence of authority in force

At a later date, where evidence is required that an authorisation under s60 CJPO was in force, the officer who gave the authority is the only person who can give direct evidence of the authorisation and the reasons for giving it.

Way to give evidence

There are three ways in which the authorising officer may be required to give evidence:

Option	Action
Written	By making a statement exhibiting the original s.60 authorisation form (or certified true copy thereof) for service on the defence;
Oral	By giving oral evidence at court of the authority and producing the original (or copy) as an exhibit; or
Admission	By a formal admission by the defence under s.10 Criminal Justice Act 1967.

Completing form MG5

When completing the MG5, always include the following details of the authorisation:

- date and time given
- times
- locations specified
- the authorising officer

Contested cases

Where a case is to be contested:

When.....	Then.....
Evidence of the authorisation is to be used	Include a statement from the authorising officer producing the authorisation (or copy) in the file unless the CPS require otherwise.
It is not proposed to use evidence of the authorisation	List the authorisation form as unused material as well as other notes (not on the form) or relevant matters on which the authorising officer's decision was based. If these notes include secret or sensitive information or anything, which in the particular case could endanger lives or compromise an investigation, they should be so listed on the MG6D.

Definitions

Pre-Planned	An operation will be considered to be pre-planned if there has been any thought or planning in advance of how the operation should run.
Dangerous instruments	Dangerous Instruments means instruments, which have a blade or are sharply pointed.
Offensive weapon	'Offensive weapon' is defined as <i>any article made or adapted for use for causing injury to the person, or intended by the person having it with him for such use or by someone else.</i> There are three categories of offensive weapons: those made for causing injury to the person; those adapted for such a purpose; and those not so made or adapted, but carried with the intention of causing injury to the person. A firearm, as defined by section 57 of the Firearms Act 1968, would fall within the definition of offensive weapon if any of the criteria above apply.
Vehicle	Vehicle includes a caravan as defined in section 29(1) of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960.
Pedestrian	Section 60 provides for stops and searches of Pedestrians and Vehicles, the term Pedestrian infers the person is using a highway or other public place. If a person has at all times been on private premises then they cannot be considered a pedestrian and should not be searched under s.60. If someone walks from the highway or other public place on to private premises, such as a garden or driveway of a dwelling house, they may still fall within the definition of a pedestrian and (depending on the individual circumstances) could be searched under s.60. The use of other powers should always be considered.

Ownership of this SOP

Ownership The commissioning, ownership and approval of this SOP resides with the Stop & Search Strategic Committee.

Development of document This SOP was developed by the Territorial Policing Patrol OCU.

Implementing This SOP will be implemented by:

- Operational Officers
- Supervisors
- SMT Leads on Stop and Search
- Duty Officers
- Superintendents
- Borough Intelligence Units (BIU)
- Management Information Units (MIU)
- Quality Assurance Officers
- Diversity Directorate
- Metropolitan Police Special Constabulary (MSC)

Note: PCSOs will not implement these procedures but should have knowledge of them, giving them an understanding of how they will impact on their duties.

Review of document The review of this SOP will be the responsibility of the Territorial Policing Patrol OCU.

Associated Documents and Policies

Legislation

- The Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984 Code of Practice - Code A
- Police (Property) Regulations 1997
- Knives Act 1997
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Human Rights Act 1998:
 - Article 3 – prohibition of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment;
 - Article 5 – the right to liberty;
 - Article 8 – the right to respect for private life;
 - Article 10 – the freedom of expression; and
 - Article 14 – the prohibition on discrimination.
- Police (Health & Safety) Act 1974
- Equalities Act 2010

Policies and SOPs

- MPS Policy on Stops and Searches
- MPS - Principles on Stops and Searches SOP
- MPS - Screening Arch SOP
- Home Office Circular 7/99

Feedback on s.60 SOP

Continued review

This SOP will be reviewed on a regular basis.

Information to be provided

If you would like to provide feedback about this document your e-mail must include the following information:

Step	Action
1	Name.
2	Rank/Post.
3	The department/unit/OCU/community group you represent.
4	Contact information.
5	The title of the section being commented on.
6	The label of the block(s) being commented on.
7	The benefit(s) of your suggestion.
8	Details of the changes suggested, (at this point it will be necessary for you to type exactly the words you are suggesting for replacement).

Submitting comments

Send your comments to:

StopsandSearches-TPHQ@met.police.uk

Where possible you will be sent an acknowledgement.

Making changes

Your comments will be taken alongside those of others submitted and your changes may or may not be implemented.
