

Protective Marking	Not Protectively Marked
Publication Scheme Y/N	Y
Title	Search Powers under Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000 Standard Operating Procedures
Version	1
Summary	These Standard Operating Procedures detail procedures to be followed when exercising stop and search powers under Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2004.
Branch / OCU	Patrol and Response Strategic Committee
Date created	1.4.05
Review date	December 2005



Territorial Policing - Modernising Operations

Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000

Standard Operating Procedures

DPMO - 80 – v.2

Issue 2

Date 1.4.05

	Name	Signature	Date	Title
Prepared by	Jean Hodgkiss & Paul Harries		1.4.05	Sergeant & Inspector
Agreed by	Gary Lewis		25.05.05	Chief Inspector
Approved by	Bob Broadhurst			Commander
Authorised by				



**METROPOLITAN
POLICE**

Working together for a safer London

DOCUMENT REVISION HISTORY:

REVISION	DATE	PREPARED BY	COMMENTS	CR
1	25.05.05	Gary Lewis	Revised following agreement with ACSO.	

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS:

Ref No.	DOCUMENT TITLE	DOCUMENT NUMBER	ISSUE

Any enquires; errors or omissions regarding this document should be addressed to

DISTRIBUTION:

ie Project Board

How to use Standard Operating Procedures

Structure

The section 44 Terrorism Act 2000, Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been carefully structured so that it will be easy to use.

Formatted tables

Some types of information have been formatted in specific ways to help you find key content quickly and to identify important steps and responsibilities.

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 your will be reading what processes need to be carried out.

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

Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000

Overview



Introduction

This Standard Operating Procedure supports the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Policy on Stops and Searches and must be read in conjunction with:

- Principles on Stops and Searches;
- [PACE Codes of Practice - Code A](#);
- [Race Relations \(Amendment\) Act 2000 \(RRAA\)](#);
- [The Terrorism Act 2000](#); and
- [Home Office Circular 3 of 2001](#).

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

Index



Contents



This publication contains the following topics:

Topic	See Page
About the Authority	7
Section 44 & 45 Search and Seizure	8
Searching	9
Information Sharing	10
Intelligence	11
Appropriate Use	12
Objective Assessments	14
Rainbow	15
Event Briefings	16
CAD Rooms/Metcall/Integrated Borough Operations	17
Information before a Search	18
Requirement to Provide Form 5090	19
Information Leaflet 'Protecting you from Terrorism'	21
Debriefing	22
Monitoring	23
Additional Stop and Search Powers	24
Offences under Stop & Search Powers	25
Useful Links	26
Key Operations and Contacts	27
Responsibilities	29
Associated Polices and Documents	30
Feedback – s.44 TAct 2000 SOP	31

Terrorism



Historic evidence

Historic evidence on the methodology of both Irish and International terrorists indicates that they operate on a pan-London and indeed occasionally a pan-UK basis.

Primary targets

The particular areas where they live, plan, meet and store equipment and arms are generally away from the iconic, financial and transportation hubs, which they seek as primary targets.

Vigilance

All staff should recognise that there is an ongoing requirement to be vigilant and alert to terrorist related activity wherever they may be based or whatever type of policing activity they are involved in.



Contents

About the Authority



Power

Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000 covers the application of an authority granted by a Chief Officer.

Chief officers authority

The authority granted by the Chief Officer is significant because it provides the reasonable grounds for officers to carry out searches within a specified area in the Metropolitan Police area and during a specified period.

Power differs from s.1 PACE

These stop and search powers differ from those provided in section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

Once authorised, a s.44 power allows a constable to exercise the power whether or not they have any grounds for suspecting the presence of such articles.

What the Codes of Practice say [Code A, 2.25](#)

*“The selection of persons stopped under section 44 of Terrorism Act 2000 should reflect an **objective assessment** of the threat posed by the various terrorist groups active in Great Britain. The powers must not be used to stop and search for reasons unconnected with terrorism. Officers must take particular care not to discriminate against members of minority ethnic groups in the exercise of these powers. There may be circumstances, however, where it is appropriate for officers to take account of a person’s ethnic origin in selecting persons to be stopped in response to a specific terrorist threat (for example, some international terrorist groups are associated with particular ethnic identities). [See [Notes 12 and 14 of Code A](#)]”*

Specific areas

Officers must be aware that the specified area may vary because the authority is subject to information and intelligence.

Advice and guidance

The Rainbow briefing site located on the [Rainbow website](#) provides details about the power, specific areas and applicable dates.



Contents

Section 44 & 45 Search and Seizure

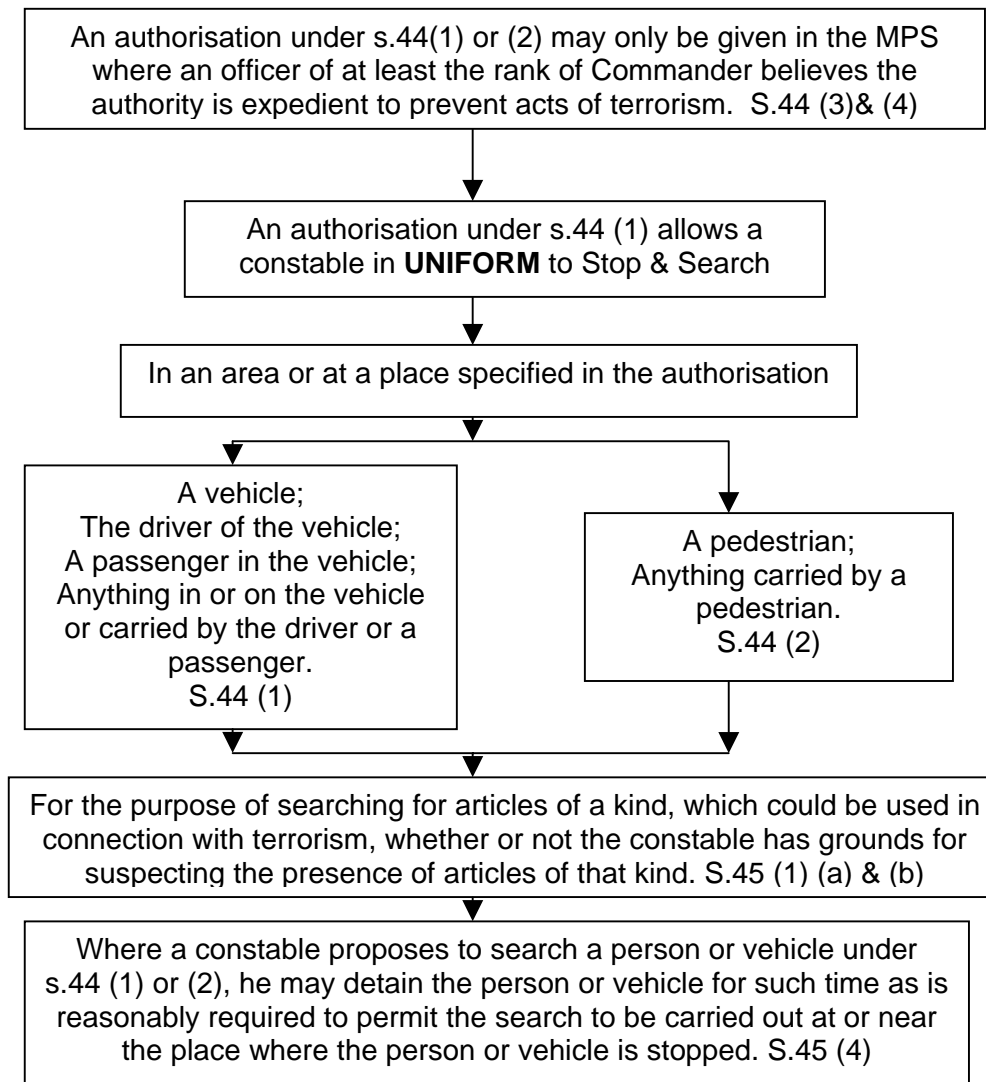


Who can use the power

This power gives a constable the authority to stop and search persons and vehicles in order to prevent terrorism.

Police Community Support Officers (PCSO) can search property when under the direction of an officer holding the authority of a constable.

Definition



Seizure of articles

S.45(2) Terrorism Act 2000 – authorises the seizure and retention of articles discovered in the course of a search under s.44(1) or (2) which the constable reasonably suspects are intended to be used in connection with terrorism.



Searching



Extent of search

Under s.45(3) Terrorism Act 2000 a person who is searched should not be required to remove any clothing in public except for headgear, footwear, an outer coat, a jacket or gloves.

Note: See also the MPS Principles for Stops and Searches, topics:

- extent of search; and
 - sensitivities.
-

Awareness

Officers are reminded to be alert and act with extreme caution when dealing with a suspected terrorist.

No power to detain for checks

Police National Computer (PNC)/Nation Joint Unit (NJU) checks on individuals stopped under the Terrorism Act 2000 may on occasions be desirable, in the absence of any other powers there is no authority to detain for this purpose alone.

Note: Under this legislation there is no obligation on the persons stopped to provide their personal details. - [Code A 4.2](#)

Recording property seized

Any property seized must be shown on the form 5090.

The property must be recorded on the custody record or form 66 (whichever is appropriate) at the police station and cross-referenced to form 5090

Suspect devices

Where any suspicious packages or suspect devices are found, officers should:

- evacuate the immediate area;
 - set up [cordons](#);
 - call for assistance from the appropriate specialist department.
-

Evidence

Officer should also be reminded that when seizing any dangerous article/offensive weapons the items should be handled with care and packaged according to health and safety and forensic requirements.



Information Sharing



Community groups

MPS corporate wide data on stops and searches conducted under s44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 will be shared with community groups through the local borough.

What to share

The MPS is keen to be open and transparent.

This data can be shared in a similar method to other stops & searches information, including data on ethnicity.

Restrictions

Individual data on boroughs within the MPS will not be shared on section 44 because this may provide terrorist groups with valuable information about the areas specified within an authority.

Partnership agencies

Partnership agencies in relation to s.44 of the Terrorism Act 2000 are the Home Office and Security Services.

The sharing of information between Partnership agencies will be dealt with centrally.

Further advice

Further advice on consultation can be obtained from the Corporate Planning Group (DCC2) and their document 'Planning and Managing Consultation and Community Engagement'.



Contents

Intelligence



CRIMINT

The intelligence system (CRIMINT) should be used appropriately to log as much information as possible about s.44 stop and searches.

CRIMINT entries

All CRIMINT entries should be made on the BOCU where the operation is being conducted.

Forms 5090/3166

All form 5090s should be handed in at the conclusion of the event/debrief, along with the 3166 as appropriate.

Informing the National Joint Unit (NJU)

The National Joint Unit (NJU) must be informed of:

- **all arrests** under Section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000;
- any person(s) arrested under different legislation following a stop under the Terrorism Act 2000.

Informing the Anti-Terrorist Branch (SO13)

Anti-Terrorist Branch SO13 Reserve, must be informed via telephone of **any persons arrested** under the Terrorism Act, 2000.

In confirmation, a form should be completed with the accused person's details, and sent as per instructions to the Anti-Terrorist Branch Operational Support Unit (OSU).



Appropriate Use



Purpose It is important that officers take every opportunity to detect, deter and disrupt terrorist operations.

Essence of s.44 Police officers in uniform are entitled to stop and search people/vehicles to see whether they have 'articles of a kind which could be used in connection with terrorism' and if no such articles are found then they must be allowed to go on their way.

Searches must not be random Although the power to stop and search does not require the officer to have reasonable grounds for suspicion before exercising it, it is not random because the power has to be used for the purposes that the authorisation was sought.

All officers must be aware that this power is not to be used to stop and search for reasons unconnected with terrorism.

Consequence of misuse Officers who use section 44 powers for reasons unconnected with terrorism may be subject to disciplinary proceedings.

Objective assessment It must be understood that the selection of persons stopped under the Terrorism Act 2000 should reflect '[an objective assessment](#)', of the threat posed by the various terrorist groups.

Never stereotype Terrorists may come from a wide variety of backgrounds and may attempt to change their behaviour to disguise their criminal intentions and blend into their surroundings.

Officers should never use stereotypical images of 'terrorists' when deciding to use their powers of stop and search, to do so could lead to:

- targeting of certain communities or groups;
 - disproportionality;
 - discrimination,
 - terrorists avoiding detection whilst carrying out their objective.
-

Operation Orders Whether the operation orders are produced by CO11 or by the BOCU, they should give guidance on the correct use of the s.44 power(s) which are currently authorised.

Continued on next page

Appropriate Use, Continued

Recording Requirements

The Form 5090 must record that the driver or pedestrian was stopped by virtue of s.44(1) or (2). The recording requirements of the PACE Codes of Practice must also be complied with.



Objective Assessments



Threat v stops It is rational to associate a relationship between the current threat levels and the number of persons and vehicles stopped across the entire London area.

It is realistic to expect a rise in the number of s.44 stops as the threat level rises as well as a decrease when it lowers.

Key factors Objective assessments should be based on five key factors:

Step	Action
1	The information contained within the current authorisation document ;
2	The current threat assessment ;
3	Other briefing material, (whether via personal briefings or official police documents);
4	Local areas of vulnerability, (these would be identified locations within each borough);
5	Borough Operational Command Unit (BOCU) counter terrorist profile, (this is an extensive list of the areas of vulnerability which also includes locations where terrorists may live, work, gather, store equipment etc).

Key component The Terrorism powers now represent a key component of the police counter terrorism (CT) strategy and are seen as necessary to encompass the increased threat from international terrorist groups.

Hostile observations Prior to any attack terrorists will ALWAYS conduct hostile terrorist reconnaissance on their intended target.

London targets London has a multitude of potential targets for all types of terrorist attack, such as those associated with political leadership, symbolic venues, the embassies of targeted countries and economic locations, in addition to a wide range of public events.



Contents

Rainbow



Co-ordinator Each OCU should have a dedicated Rainbow co-ordinator.

Briefing operational officers It is important that Rainbow co-ordinators provide regular information for inclusion in the briefing to operational officers prior to the beginning of shifts or other operations.

Responsibility The Rainbow co-ordinators responsibilities include:

Step	Action
1	Liaising with the central Rainbow unit.
2	Preparing information for briefing officers on a regular basis.
3	Ensuring that intelligence is forwarded to the relevant units.
4	Liaising and advising the SMT stops and searches lead about the setting up of s.44 operations on their OCU.
5	Providing advice re the appropriate use of s.44 powers.
6	Providing the reference number for the authorisation in force at the time.

Awareness Officers and Police staff should ensure that they are aware of instructions relating to terrorist activity.

Pan London Centrally co-ordinated security operations will be controlled by Public Order branch (CO11) through the Rainbow desk.

Pan London Records The senior officer in charge of a Pan London event must ensure that the appropriate records are safely delivered to the relevant OCU as soon as possible.

Current information Current information concerning s.44 search authorisations, and threat levels can be found on the [Rainbow intranet site](#).



Contents

Event Briefings



Formal briefings – good practice

Formal 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.

Responsibility for briefings

It is the responsibility of the authorising officer (or nominated officer) to carry out formal briefings before the operation begins.

Officers Role

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

Restrictions

It should be emphasised at the briefing that all stop and search activity must be carried out in accordance with the:

- Principles on Stops and Searches,
 - [Code A of the Codes of the Practice of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#);
 - [Race Relations \(Amendment\) Act 2000 \(RRAA\)](#); and
 - Appropriate legislation.
-

Use of s.44 power

During the briefing officers should be reminded when a power of search is exercised under a s.44:

- that the authority does not require reasonable grounds for suspicion, (but the exercise of this power must relate to and be limited to the object of the authorisation);
 - the expectation of the use in relation to the specific operation.
-

Imposing conditions

The authorising officer should consider imposing conditions as to who should be stopped and searched based on available intelligence.

Provide maps

Officers should be provided with maps, which clearly show the boundaries within which the s.44 operation/event will take place.

Health & Safety

Consideration should always be given to addressing issues concerning:

- officer safety;
 - personal protection equipment;
 - finding [suspect devices](#).
-



CAD Rooms/Metcall/Integrated Borough Operations



Information

Control Rooms (Computer Aided Despatch (CAD))/Intergrated Borough Operations (IBOs) and where appropriate GT and Information Room (IR) or Metcall, should be supplied with details of the authorisation (including briefing papers and maps etc.) and should maintain a working knowledge of the operation.

Level of response

Officers and police staff involved in call handling should ensure that they are up to date with current threat levels and Rainbow briefings.

This will allow for the appropriate level of priority to be applied to what might otherwise appear to be a low priority request for assistance.



Contents

Information before a Search



Information to person searched

Officers must take reasonable steps to give certain matters to the person's attention **before starting the search**.

GOWISELY is the minimum information that should be given to the person stopped.

Mnemonic	Information to be give
G	Grounds for the search; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>There is no requirement for the officer to provide grounds for search under this power. However, consideration should always be given to informing the person of any specific factors which influenced their decision to stop/search that particular person or vehicle under this power.</i>
O	Object of the search is for articles connected with terrorism;
W	Warrant Card if not in uniform; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>In cases of terrorism or where fear of danger, see below.</i>
I	Identity; <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>The officers name ... (except in the case of enquiries linked to the investigation of terrorism, or otherwise where the officer reasonably believes that giving his or her name might put him or her in danger, in which case a warrant or other identification number shall be given)...</i><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Code A 3.8b
S	Station to which attached;
E	Entitlement to a copy of the search form - (form 5090);
L	The legal search power being exercised;
Y	'You' must tell the person stopped that they are being detained for the purpose of a search.

Further explanation

It is important to be mindful of other's needs and perceptions and that further explanations could be helpful.



Requirement to Provide Form 5090



Written record Where a person/vehicle is stopped and searched under s.44 Terrorism Act 2000, the person or the driver will be entitled to obtain a written statement that they or their vehicle was stopped and searched under this power.

Grounds for stop Officers should consider using the grounds section of the form to note any specific factors which influenced their decision to stop/search a particular person or vehicle under this power.

When to provide the record The Form 5090 should be provided to the person 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 12 months after the date they were searched.

Officers copy Form 5090 should be handed in (before booking off duty) to the supervising officer.

Supervisors responsibility The Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that all form 5090s are:

Step	Action	√
1	Supervised;	
2	Clearly marked as a s.44(1) and/or s.44(2);	
3	Referenced with the CRIMINT number;	
4	Ensure that all forms are cross-referenced for example: the 5090,5099,3166 and CRIMINT entry.	
5	Passed to the administrator for inputting into the Stops database, on the BOCU on which the search took place.	

Continued on next page

Requirement to Provide Form 5090, Continued



Further guidance

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



Contents

Date: Ref No: Officer:



Information Leaflet 'Protecting you from Terrorism'



Multi lingual form 5191

This leaflet is now multi lingual and is intended for persons searched who do not appear to understand English.

Explanation

The form outlines stop and search powers under s.44 of the Terrorism Act and explains why people are stopped by police patrols.

Legal requirement

The form 5090 is the written statement that you are required to provide to the person searched.

Note: The form 5091 is not the written statement referred to under the legislation.

When to use form 5091

When using s.44 powers the form 5191 should be handed to non-English speaking persons(s) stopped, or left in unattended vehicles where the language of the owner is unknown and the vehicle has been searched.

Note: There is no requirement to hand a form 5191 to persons who appear to understand written English because this information can be found on the updated version of the form 5090.

Further information

For more information on form 5191 contact the Rainbow Unit.–



Contents

Debriefing



Good practice De-briefing is good practice and should be conducted as soon as possible after the conclusion of the specific operation, critical incidents and at the conclusion of shifts.

Note: It is acknowledge that there may be occasions where the officer in charge decides that it is not necessary to have a formal debrief.

Formal debrief

Examples of personnel who should attend a de-brief include:

- 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
 - Nominated person compile evaluation de-brief report
-

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.
Administration	Ensure the administration and filing procedures are allocated and completed.



Contents

Monitoring



Justification

There is public concern that there has been use of the power for non-anti terrorist purposes.

Senior officers are being required to provide justification for the use of Anti-terrorism stop and search powers.

Required reading

It is important that the SMT Leads on each OCU read the contents of the 'MPS Principle for Stops and Searches', and adopt procedures which will enable them in this process.



Contents

Additional Stop and Search Powers



[Section 43](#) [TAct 2000](#)

S.43 of the Terrorism Act 2000 gives a constable the power to stop and search.

Reasonable grounds

This power can be used at anytime BUT you must have **reasonable grounds** similar to other search powers prior to arrest.

Definition [s.43\(1\)](#) [TAct 2000](#)

A constable:

- may stop and search a person he **reasonably suspects** to be a terrorist
- to discover whether he is in possession of anything, which may constitute that he is a terrorist.

Note: See [Reasonable Ground in Codes of Practice](#)

Who can search [s.43\(3\)](#) [TAct 2000](#)

A search of a person under this section must be carried out by someone of the SAME gender.



Contents

Offences under Stop & Search Powers



Definition

[s.47](#)
[TAct 2000](#)

A person commits an offence under s.47:

- if he fails to stop a vehicle when required to do so by a constable in the exercise of the power conferred by an authorisation - Section 44(1)
 - if he fails to stop when required to do so by a constable in the exercise of the power conferred by an authorisation - Section s.44 (2)
 - if he wilfully obstructs a constable in the exercise of the power conferred by an authorisation – Section 44 (1) or (2)
-

Power of arrest

The Power of Arrest is under Section 25 PACE Act 1984 - General arrest conditions apply.

Penalties

Summary offence punishable with a maximum of six months imprisonment and/or a fine not exceeding level five on the standard scale.

DPP authority required

The consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions is required before proceedings for an offence against this section.



Contents

Useful Links



Further guidance

Further guidance can be found under the [Terrorism Act 2000](#):

Act	Gives Meaning To
Section 1 TAct 2000	Interpretation of the term 'terrorism'.
Section 40 TAct 2000	Interpretation of the term 'terrorist'.

Definitions

[Section 121 of the Terrorism Act 2000](#) states:

Term	Definition
'Act' & 'Action'	Include omission.
'Article'	Includes substance and any other thing.
'Explosive' means;	(a) an article or substance manufactured for the purpose of producing a practical effect by explosion; (b) materials for making an article or substance within paragraph (a); (c) anything used or intended to be used for causing or assisting in causing an explosion; and (d) a part of anything within paragraph (a) or (c).
'Firearm'	Includes an air gun or air pistol.
'Organisation'	Includes any association or combination of persons.
'Premises'	Includes any place and in particular includes: (a) a vehicle; (b) an offshore installation within the meaning given in section 44 of the Petroleum Act 1998; and (c) a tent or moveable structure.
'Property'	Includes property wherever situated and whether real or personal, heritable or moveable, and things in action and other intangible or incorporeal property.
'Public place'	Means a place to which members of the public have or are permitted to have access, whether or not for payment.
'Road'	Has the same meaning as in the Road Traffic Act 1988 (in relation to England and Wales).
'Vehicle',	Except in sections 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and Schedule 7, includes an aircraft, hovercraft, train or vessel.



Key Operations and Contacts



Special Branch (SO12)

[Special Branch \(SO12\)](#) Counter Terrorist Intelligence Officers (SB-CTIO's) – These officers have a specialist knowledge relating to counter-terrorism. Their advice should be considered with particular regard to operational briefings etc. They should also be informed of any Section 44 activity where the officers conducting the search identify any relevant information arising from the search. The Special Branch Intelligence Brief - Published bi-weekly is for the attention of all personnel within the MPS.

National Joint Unit (NJU)

The National Joint Unit (NJU) is a Special Branch facility staffed by officers from Forces around the country. It operates 24 hours a day throughout the year and, apart from giving advice and guidance on the Terrorism Act, it has access to a variety of intelligence that is available to police in the fight against terrorism. It is an essential function of the NJU to act as a single point of contact with both the Home Office and the relevant judicial authorities on all arrests that are made under the Terrorism Act. That is irrespective of the length of detention under that legislation or the degree of seriousness of the offence.

The Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre (JTAC) Intelligence Reports

Under the name 'Operation Fairway'. JTAC produces a variety of reports tailored to meet the needs of individual customer departments. These are sanitised intelligence reports that are disseminated to a wide range of Police customers via Special Branch. They are predominantly intended for use as background briefing documents amongst officers and staff engaged in operational duties, in order to heighten awareness of the current international terrorist threat. All these reports can be accessed via the Rainbow homepage.

Anti-Terrorist Branch (SO13)

The Anti-Terrorist branch gives practical advice regarding police officer action when dealing with persons suspected to be concerned in terrorist related activity. They are also the owners of the following key operations:

Operation Lightning

- A national intelligence gathering operation designed to record, research and analyse suspicious sightings or activity at or near to any prominent or vulnerable structure or building.
- It is also to take account of such incidents surrounding the travel infrastructure of the UK.

Operation Trammel

- An operation designed to identify criminals linked with terrorist groups by the use of key indicators.
 - These may include credit card related fraud and forged documents used to raise money for terrorist organisations.
-

Continued on next page

Key Operations and Contacts, Continued



Anti-Terrorist Branch (SO13) (continued)

Operation Camion

- This operation is designed to identify and deal with the individuals who support international terrorist groups linked to the AQ network that are engaged in theft of vehicles containing hazardous materials and theft of marked Emergency Services vehicles or identifiable Military vehicles, which would normally not attract suspicion.

Operation Kratos

- There are 4 phases of Operation Kratos, each designed by SO13 as a coordinated response to suicide attacks.
-

Operation Rainbow (CO11)

[Operation Rainbow \(CO11\)](#) Operation Rainbow is primarily a uniform policing response to counter terrorism.

It can be used in support of activities related to covert tactics and deployments by other specialist branches/departments that are deliberately overt and high profile.

It is the gateway through which intelligence about counter terrorist activity informs uniform policing.

The Operation Rainbow intranet site gives information on the contemporary threat and advice on the application of an authority under section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000, information about building alert states, guidance and reminders on methods of response to certain types of incidents, information about previously published materials and useful contact details.

Responsibilities



Ownership

The commissioning, ownership and approval of this SOP resides with the Demand Management Strategic Committee.

Development of document

This SOP was developed by the Territorial Policing Modernising Operations unit.

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; and
 - Diversity Directorate.
-

Review of document

The review of this SOP will be the responsibility of the Territorial Policing Modernising Operations unit.



Contents

Associated Polices and Documents



Legislation

[The Police & Criminal Evidence Act 1984 Code of Practice - Code A](#)
[Police \(Property\) Regulations 1997](#)

[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;
- Article 14 – the prohibition on discrimination).

[Home Office Circular 3 of 2001](#)

[Police \(Health & Safety\) Act 1974](#)

[The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999](#)

[The Provision & Use of Work Equipment Regulations 1998](#)

[Manual handling Operations Regulations 1992](#)

[Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992](#)

[Race Relations Act 1976](#)

[Race Relations \(Amendment\) Act 2000; \(RRAA\)](#)

[Freedom of Information Act 2000](#)

Polices and SOP's

MPS Principles on Stops and Searches

[MPS Risk Assessment – Searches prior to Arrest](#)



Contents

Feedback – s.44 TAct 2000 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.



Contents

