



Prevention of Crimes Act 1871

1871 CHAPTER 112 34 and 35 Vict

Amendment of Criminal Law in certain Cases

[^{F1}15] Evidence of vagrancy and amendment of Vagrant Act.

Whereas by the fourth section of the ^{M1}Vagrancy Act 1824, it is, amongst other things, provided that every suspected person or reputed thief frequenting any river, canal, or navigable stream, dock, or basin, or any quay, wharf, or warehouse near or adjoining thereto, or any street, highway, or avenue leading thereto, or any place of public resort, or any avenue leading thereto, or any street, highway, or place adjacent, with intent to commit [^{F2}an arrestable offence], shall be deemed a rogue and vagabond, and may be apprehended and committed to prison . . . ^{F3} for any time not exceeding three calendar months: . . . ^{F4} firstly, the said section shall be construed as if instead of the words “highway or place adjacent” there were inserted the words “or any highway or any place adjacent to a street or highway;” and, secondly, in proving the intent to commit [^{F2}an arrestable offence] it shall not be necessary to show that the person suspected was guilty of any particular act or acts tending to show his purpose or intent, and he may be convicted if from the circumstances of the case, and from his known character as proved to the justice of the peace or court before whom or which he is brought, it appears to such justice or court that this intent was to commit [^{F2}an arrestable offence]; and the provisions of the said section, as amended by this section, shall be in force in Scotland and Ireland. For the purposes of this section, in Scotland the word [^{F2}an arrestable offence] shall mean any of the pleas of the Crown, any theft, which in respect of aggravation, or of the amount in value of the money, goods, or thing stolen, may be punished with penal servitude, any forgery, and any uttering of any forged writing.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** S. 15 repealed (E.W.) by [Criminal Attempts Act 1981](#) (c. 47, SIF 39:1), **Sch. 1 Pt. II** and (S.) by [Civic Government \(Scotland\) Act 1982](#) (c. 45, SIF 81:2), **Sch. 4**
- F2** Words substituted (E.W.) (S.) by [Criminal Law Act 1967](#) (c. 58), s. 11(3), **Sch. 2 para. 2(2)**
- F3** Words omitted by virtue of (E.W.) [Criminal Justice Act 1948](#) (c. 58), s. 1(2) and (S.) [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1975](#) (c. 21), s. 221(2)
- F4** Words repealed by [Statute Law Revision \(No. 2\) Act 1893](#) (c. 54)

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Prevention of Crimes Act 1871, Cross Heading: Amendment of Criminal Law in certain Cases. (See end of Document for details)

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C1** S. 15 excluded by [Theatres Act 1968 \(c. 54\), s. 2\(4\)](#)
- C2** Reference to penal servitude to be construed as reference to imprisonment: [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1975 \(c. 21\), s. 221\(1\)](#)

Marginal Citations

- M1** 1824 c. 83.

16 Power to search for stolen property.

Any constable may under the circumstances hereafter in this section mentioned be authorized in writing by a chief officer of police to enter, and if so authorized may enter, any house, shop, warehouse, yard, or other premises in search of stolen property, and search and seize and secure any property he may believe to have been stolen, in the same manner as he would be authorized to do if he had a search warrant, and the property seized, if any, corresponded to the property described in such search warrant.

In every case in which any property is seized in pursuance of this section the person on whose premises it was at the time of seizure, or the person from whom it was taken if other than the person on whose premises it was, shall, unless previously charged with receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen, be summoned before a court of summary jurisdiction to account for his possession of such property, and such court shall make such order respecting the disposal of such property, and may award such costs as the justice of the case may require.

It shall be lawful for any chief officer of police to give such authority as aforesaid in the following cases, or either of them:—

First. When the premises to be searched are, or within the preceding twelve months have been, in the occupation of any person who has been convicted of receiving stolen property or of harbouring thieves: or

Second. When the premises to be searched are in the occupation of any person who has been convicted of any offence involving fraud or dishonesty, and punishable by penal servitude or imprisonment:

And it shall not be necessary for such chief officer of police on giving such authority to specify any particular property, but he may give such authority if he has reason to believe generally that such premises are being made a receptacle for stolen goods.

Modifications etc. (not altering text)

- C3** S. 16 repealed (E.W.) by [Larceny Act 1916 \(c. 50\), Sch.](#)
- C4** Reference to penal servitude to be construed as reference to imprisonment: [Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act 1975 \(c.21\), s. 221\(1\)](#)

Changes to legislation:

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