



Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act 2016

2016 asp 1

PART 1

ARREST AND CUSTODY

CHAPTER 6

POLICE POWERS AND DUTIES

Powers of police

45 Use of reasonable force

A constable may use reasonable force—

- (a) to effect an arrest,
- (b) when taking a person who is in police custody to any place.

46 Common law power of entry

Nothing in this Part affects any rule of law concerning the powers of a constable to enter any premises for any purpose.

47 Common law power of search etc.

- (1) Nothing in this Part affects any rule of law by virtue of which a constable may exercise a power of the type described in subsection (2).
- (2) The type of power is a power that a constable may exercise in relation to a person by reason of the person's having been arrested and charged with an offence by a constable.
- (3) Powers of the type described in subsection (2) include the power to—
 - (a) search the person,
 - (b) seize any item in the person's possession,
 - (c) cause the person to participate in an identification procedure.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

48 Power of search etc. on arrest

- (1) A constable may exercise in relation to a person to whom subsection (2) applies any power of the type described in section 47(2) which the constable would be able to exercise by virtue of a rule of law if the person had been charged with the relevant offence by a constable.
- (2) This subsection applies to a person who—
 - (a) is in police custody having been arrested without a warrant, and
 - (b) has not, since being arrested, been charged with an offence by a constable.
- (3) In subsection (1), “the relevant offence” means the offence in connection with which the person is in police custody.

49 Taking drunk persons to designated place

- (1) Where—
 - (a) a person is liable to be arrested in respect of an offence by a constable without a warrant, and
 - (b) the constable is of the opinion that the person is drunk,the constable may take the person to a designated place (and do so instead of arresting the person).
- (2) Nothing done under subsection (1)—
 - (a) makes a person liable to be held unwillingly at a designated place, or
 - (b) prevents a constable from arresting the person in respect of the offence referred to in that subsection.
- (3) In this section, “designated place” is any place designated by the Scottish Ministers for the purpose of this section as a place suitable for the care of drunken persons.