

SCHEDULE 1
(introduced by section 7(1))
ENFORCEMENT POWERS

Interpretation

- 1 In this schedule—
- “constable” has the meaning given by section 99(1) of the Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012,
 - “domestic premises”—
 - (a) means premises, or a part of premises, used (or used for the time being) exclusively as a dwelling-house, and
 - (b) includes any land or structure—
 - (i) belonging to or usually enjoyed with the dwelling-house, or
 - (ii) adjacent to and for the time being enjoyed with the dwelling-house,
 - “inspector” means a person appointed as an inspector for the purposes of this Act—
 - (a) by the Scottish Ministers, or
 - (b) by a local authority,
 - “premises” includes—
 - (a) land,
 - (b) any other place, including—
 - (i) a vehicle or vessel,
 - (ii) a tent or other moveable structure,
 - “relevant power” means a power conferred on an inspector or a constable by—
 - (a) a provision of this schedule, or
 - (b) a warrant granted under a provision of this schedule,
 - “section 1 offence” means an offence under section 1.

Entry and associated powers

- 2 An inspector may enter any premises (other than domestic premises)—
- (a) if there are reasonable grounds for believing that a section 1 offence has been or is being committed at the premises, and
 - (b) for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not a section 1 offence has been or is being committed at the premises.
- 3 (1) A sheriff or justice of the peace may grant a warrant under this sub-paragraph if satisfied—
- (a) that there are reasonable grounds for believing—
 - (i) that a section 1 offence has been or is being committed at any premises, or
 - (ii) that evidence of the commission of, or participation in, a section 1 offence is to be found at any premises, and
 - (b) that condition A or condition B is satisfied in relation to the premises.
- (2) Condition A is—
- (a) that—

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally enacted).

- (i) admission to the premises has been refused, or
- (ii) such a refusal may reasonably be expected, and
- (b) that—
 - (i) notice of the intention to seek a warrant has been given to the occupier of the premises, or
 - (ii) the giving of such notice would frustrate the purpose for which the warrant is sought.
- (3) Condition B is—
 - (a) that the premises are unoccupied, or
 - (b) that the occupier is temporarily absent.
- 4 A warrant under paragraph 3(1) authorises an inspector or a constable—
 - (a) to enter the premises,
 - (b) to search for and examine any animal, and
 - (c) to search for, examine and seize any equipment, document or other thing tending to provide evidence of the commission of, or participation in, a section 1 offence.
- 5 (1) An inspector or a constable may exercise the powers in sub-paragraph (2) without a warrant under paragraph 3(1)—
 - (a) if it appears to the inspector or, as the case may be, constable that any delay would frustrate the purpose for which the powers are to be exercised, and
 - (b) in relation only to premises other than domestic premises.
 (2) The powers are—
 - (a) to enter premises,
 - (b) to search for and examine any animal, and
 - (c) to search for, examine and seize any equipment, document or other thing tending to provide evidence of the commission of, or participation in, a section 1 offence.

Stopping and detaining vehicles

- 6 (1) A constable in uniform may stop and detain a vehicle or vessel for the purpose of the exercise of a relevant power.
- (2) An inspector, if accompanied by a constable in uniform, may stop and detain a vehicle or vessel for the purpose of the exercise of a relevant power.
- (3) A vehicle or vessel may be detained under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) for so long as it is reasonably required for the purpose of the exercise of the power concerned.
- (4) The power concerned may be exercised either at the place where the vehicle or vessel was first detained or nearby.
- (5) In this paragraph, “vehicle” includes caravan (within the meaning of section 29(1) of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960).

Entry and associated powers: supplementary

- 7 A warrant granted under paragraph 3(1) remains in force for a period of 28 days beginning with the day on which it was granted.

- 8 A person exercising a relevant power must do so at a reasonable time unless it appears to the person that the purpose of exercising the power would be frustrated by exercising it at such a time.
- 9 (1) A person may, if necessary, use reasonable force when exercising a relevant power.
(2) Sub-paragraph (1) does not apply to the power conferred by paragraph 2.
- 10 A person exercising a relevant power must, if required, produce evidence of the person's authority.
- 11 (1) A relevant power includes power to take onto premises—
(a) such persons for assistance as are required for the purpose of exercising the power, and
(b) such equipment as is required for that purpose.
(2) A relevant power includes power to do or secure the doing of any of the following—
(a) the carrying out of tests on, and taking of samples from—
(i) an animal,
(ii) any equipment, substance or other thing,
(b) the identifying of an animal by use of a mark, microchip or any other method of identification.
- 12 (1) A person mentioned in sub-paragraph (2) must—
(a) comply with any reasonable direction made by an inspector, or a constable, exercising a relevant power, and
(b) in particular, give the inspector or constable such information and assistance as the inspector or constable may reasonably require.
(2) The persons are—
(a) the occupier of premises in relation to which a relevant power is being exercised,
(b) as respects the premises of a circus in relation to which a relevant power is being exercised, the circus operator,
(c) a person who appears to be under the direction or control of a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).
- 13 A person exercising a relevant power in relation to unoccupied premises must leave the premises as effectively secured against entry as the person found them.

Offences

- 14 (1) A person who, without reasonable excuse, contravenes paragraph 12(1) commits an offence.
(2) A person who intentionally obstructs an inspector or constable in the exercise of a relevant power commits an offence.
(3) A person who commits an offence under sub-paragraph (1) or (2) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

Liability of inspectors

- 15 (1) An inspector is not liable in any civil or criminal proceedings for anything done in the purported performance of the inspector's functions under this schedule where the inspector acts on reasonable grounds and in good faith.
- (2) Sub-paragraph (1) applies to any person taken onto premises by an inspector under paragraph 11(1)(a) as it applies to an inspector if the person is in the company, and under the supervision, of an inspector exercising functions under this schedule.

Powers of constables under this schedule

- 16 The powers conferred on constables by this schedule are without prejudice to any powers conferred on constables apart from this schedule.