CHAPTER 26

An Act to consolidate with amendments certain enactments relating to police forces in Scotland and to the execution of warrants in the border counties of England and Scotland. [15th March, 1956]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Police Forces and Police Authorities

Police areas for which police forces are to be maintained.

1.—(1) Subject to the provisions of any amalgamation scheme a police force shall be maintained for every county in Scotland and for every burgh mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, and the provisions of this Act shall have effect in relation to any police force so maintained and to the constables thereof.

(2) If at any time a burgh not mentioned in the said First Schedule has, according to the last published census, a population of not less than fifty thousand, the town council of the burgh may apply to the sheriff for an order establishing a separate police force for the burgh, and on any such application the sheriff, on being satisfied that the population of the burgh is as aforesaid, shall make an order accordingly.

(3) An order under the last foregoing subsection may include such transitory and consequential provisions, and such provision as to the expenses of the application, as the sheriff may think fit.

(4) Upon the making of an order under subsection (2) of this section this Act shall (subject to any such provisions as are mentioned in the last preceding subsection) have effect as if the burgh to which the order relates were mentioned in the said First Schedule.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Act relating to amalgamation schemes any reference in any enactment including this Act to a police area or police district shall be construed as a reference to an area for which a police force falls to be maintained in pursuance of this section, or would apart from the said provisions fall to be so maintained, and shall include a reference to the territorial waters, if any, adjacent to such area.

(6) Any reference in any enactment including this Act to the chief constable or another constable of, or appointed for, any area or district shall be construed as a reference to the chief constable or another constable, as the case may be, of the police force maintained for the police area comprising that area or district.

(7) In this section "sheriff" does not include "sheriff-substitute".

Police authorities.

2. For every police area which is a burgh, the town council, and for every police area which is a county, the county council, shall be the police authority and, subject to the provisions of any amalgamation scheme, shall have in relation to that area, and to the police force maintained for that area or for any combined area comprising that area, the powers and duties conferred or imposed upon police authorities by this Act.

Establishments of police forces.

3.—(1) A police force shall consist of a chief constable and—

(*a*) permanent and probationary whole-time constables (hereafter in this Act referred to as "regular constables"), and

(*b*) part-time constables (hereafter in this Act referred to as "special constables")

not exceeding such number in each case as may from time to time be authorised by the police authority with the consent of the Secretary of State, and may in addition include temporary wholetime constables (hereafter in this Act referred to as "temporary constables") not exceeding such number as may be so authorised.

(2) In deciding the number of regular constables to be authorised under the last preceding subsection for a police force the police authority shall take no account of the number of special or temporary constables authorised or to be authorised for the force.

(3) The chief constable of a police force may maintain lists of persons who undertake to hold themselves available for appointment, in such circumstances as may be specified in the undertaking, as temporary constables of the force, and may arrange for such persons, with their consent, to receive from time to time training in the functions of constables in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed.

General functions of constables.

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act it shall be the duty of the constables of a police force, under the direction of the appropriate chief constable—

(*a*) to guard, patrol and watch so as—

(i) to prevent the commission of offences against the law,

(ii) to preserve order, and

(iii) to protect life and property;

(*b*) where any such offence as aforesaid has been committed (whether within the police area for which the police force is maintained or otherwise), to take all lawful measures, and make such reports to the appropriate prosecutor, as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the offender with all due speed to justice;

(*c*) to serve and execute when required any warrant, citation or deliverance issued, or process duly endorsed, by a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, sheriff, justice of the peace, or magistrate of a burgh, being a warrant, citation, deliverance or process relating to any criminal proceeding;

(*d*) to attend any court of law for the purpose of giving evidence:

Provided that a special constable shall not be required or entitled to exercise the functions of a constable otherwise than—

(*a*) in an emergency,

(*b*) for the purpose of preventing or suppressing riot or tumult, or

(*c*) when with his own consent he is assigned by the chief constable for duty for the purpose of enabling him to gain practical experience of police work.

(2) The preceding subsection shall be without prejudice to the duty of a constable under any other enactment or the common law, but the performance of any such duty shall be subject to the direction of the appropriate chief constable.

(3) In directing the constables of a police force in the performance of their duty (whether under subsection (1) of this section or otherwise) the appropriate chief constable shall comply with

such lawful instructions (whether general or as respects any particular case) as he may receive—

(*a*) as respects any place in a burgh from the magistrates of the burgh, and

(*b*) as respects any place not in a burgh, from the sheriff having jurisdiction in the place:

Provided that in relation to the investigation of offences the chief constable shall comply with such lawful instructions as he may receive from the appropriate prosecutor.

(4) For the purposes of the performance of any duty (whether under this section or otherwise) a constable of a police force shall have all the powers and privileges vested in a constable under this Act or at common law—

(*a*) throughout the police area for which the force is maintained,

(*b*) throughout any police area in which the constable is for the time being required to serve in pursuance of the provisions of this Act relating to the mutual aid of police forces,

(*c*) throughout any police area having a common boundary with any police area mentioned in either of the two last preceding paragraphs, and

(*d*) so far as necessary for the purpose of escorting a person in custody from one place to another in pursuance of a lawful direction, throughout any police area:

Provided that this subsection shall be without prejudice to any special powers conferred by any other enactment upon constables for a particular purpose.

(5) The preceding provisions of this section shall not apply to any constable who is for the time being suspended from duty in accordance with any regulations made under this Act.

(6) In this section "appropriate chief constable", in relation to any constable, means—

(*a*) if the constable is for the time being serving, in pursuance of the provisions of this Act relating to the mutual aid of police forces, with a police force other than that in which he holds his appointment, the chief constable of the first-mentioned force, and

(*b*) in any other case, the chief constable of the police force in which the constable holds his appointment;

and "sheriff", except in paragraph (*c*) of subsection (1), does not include "sheriff-substitute".

Execution of warrants in border counties of England and Scotland.

5.—(1) It shall be lawful for any constable appointed for any one of the border counties of England or Scotland respectively, that is to say the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Berwick, Roxburgh or Dumfries, to execute within any of those counties the lawful warrant of any sheriff, justice of the peace or other magistrate for the apprehension of any person accused or convicted of a criminal offence committed, or for the recovering of any goods alleged to have been stolen, within the county for which the constable is appointed, in like manner as the warrant might be executed by that constable within the last mentioned county.

(2) In the preceding subsection—

(*a*) references to the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland shall be construed as including references respectively to a combined area within the meaning of the Police Act, 1946, comprising Northumberland and to such a combined area comprising Cumberland, and

(*b*) references to the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh and Dumfries shall be construed as including references to a combined area within the meaning of this Act comprising any one of those counties.

(3) This section shall extend to the whole of Great Britain.

Administration of Police Forces

Appointment and tenure of office of chief constables.

6.—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section eleven of this Act, and to the provisions of paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2) of section seventeen of this Act, a person shall be appointed to the office of chief constable of a police force by the police authority with the approval of the Secretary of State.

(2) It shall be competent for one person to hold at one time the office of chief constable of more than one police force:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall authorise the chief constable of any police force to accept appointment as chief constable of another police force without the consent of the police authority of the police area for which the first-mentioned force is maintained.

(3) Subject to the next following subsection, a person appointed to the office of chief constable of a police force—

(*a*) may resign his appointment in accordance with regulations made under section eleven of this Act, or

(*b*) may in accordance with regulations made as aforesaid be required by the police authority to resign his appointment, or

(*c*) may in accordance with regulations made as aforesaid be dismissed by the police authority,

but otherwise shall remain in office until the termination of his appointment by death or the expiration of any period of tenure specified in the terms thereof, whichever event shall first occur.

(4) Nothing in the last preceding subsection shall prejudice the operation of subsection (2) of section twenty-two of this Act, or of any enactment providing for retirement by virtue of section one of the Police Pensions Act, 1948.

Appointment and tenure of office of constables other than chief constables.

7.—(1) Subject to any regulations made under section eleven of this Act and to the provisions of paragraph (*a*) of subsection (2) of section seventeen of this Act, a person shall be appointed to the office of constable of a police force (other than that of chief constable) by the chief constable of the force.

(2) Subsections (3) and (4) of the last preceding section shall apply to a constable of a police force (other than the chief constable) as they apply to the chief constable, with the substitution for any reference to the police authority of a reference to the person who is, in relation to the constable, the appropriate disciplinary authority as defined by subsection (5) of section eleven of this Act.

Declaration to be made by constables on appointment.

8. A person appointed to the office of constable of a police force shall on appointment make, before a sheriff, justice of the peace or burgh magistrate, a declaration in such terms as may be prescribed concerning the proper discharge of the duties of the office.

Ranks.

9.—(1) The Secretary of State may prescribe the ranks which may be held by constables, which shall include ranks to be known respectively as " chief constable ", " assistant chief constable ", " chief superintendent " and " superintendent ".

(2) The number of constables of each rank in any police force shall not exceed such number as may from time to time be authorised by the police authority with the consent of the Secretary of State.

(3) A constable of a police force holding the office of chief constable of the force shall have the rank of chief constable, and every other constable of the force shall have such rank as may from time to time be assigned to him by the chief constable in accordance with any regulations made under section eleven of this Act as to promotion:

Provided that there shall not be assigned to any constable at any time without his consent a rank lower than that which he then has, except in accordance with regulations made as aforesaid as to discipline.

Deputy chief constables.

10.—(1) The chief constable of a police force may, with the consent of the police authority, appoint as his deputy any person who immediately before the appointment was serving as a constable in any police force in Great Britain, and references in this Act or any other enactment to a deputy chief constable, or to the deputy chief constable of a particular police force, shall be construed as references to a person holding an appointment under this section, or, as the case may be, to the person holding such an appointment under the chief constable of that force.

(2) An appointment made by a chief constable under the last preceding subsection may be terminated by the chief constable with the consent of the police authority.

(3) Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of chief constable of a police force the person (if any) holding an appointment as deputy chief constable of the force shall continue to hold that appointment until—

(*a*) the filling of the vacancy, or

(*b*) the expiration of a period of three months beginning on the occurrence of the vacancy,

whichever shall first occur, and no longer:

Provided that—

(i) the period mentioned in paragraph (*b*) of this subsection may be extended or further extended from time to time by the police authority with the consent of the Secretary of State; and

(ii) nothing in this subsection shall prevent a re-appointment of the same person under this section as deputy chief constable of the force.

(4) A deputy chief constable of a police force shall have all the powers and duties of the chief constable of the force—

(*a*) during any absence, incapacity or suspension from duty of the chief constable, and

(*b*) during any period when he is holding his appointment by virtue of the last preceding subsection.

(5) A deputy chief constable of a police force shall, on his appointment as such, be deemed also to be appointed to the office of constable of the force, unless he then holds that office.

Regulations as to government and administration of police forces.

11.—(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (6) of this section the Secretary of State shall make regulations as to the government and administration of police forces.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the preceding subsection, any such regulations may include provisions—

(*a*) providing for the maintenance of discipline in police forces, for the determination by the appropriate

disciplinary authority of questions whether offences against discipline have been committed by constables and for the punishment by the appropriate disciplinary authority, by way of dismissal, requirement to resign, reduction in rank, reduction in rate of pay, fine, reprimand or caution, of any constable who is found in the manner so provided to have committed any such offence;

(*b*) prescribing the qualifications for appointment of constables and, in the case of regular constables (other than chief constables), providing for an initial period of service on probation within which such constables may be required to resign their appointments otherwise than in respect of an offence against discipline;

(*c*) prescribing the circumstances in which a special or temporary constable may be required to resign his appointment otherwise than in respect of an offence against discipline;

(*d*) prescribing the circumstances in which a constable may resign his appointment voluntarily (whether with a view to accepting appointment as a constable in another police force in Great Britain or otherwise);

(*e*) prescribing the circumstances in which a constable may be temporarily suspended from duty;

(*f*) as to the pay and allowances, the promotion and the conditions of service of constables;

(*g*) applying to special constables, subject to such modifications as may be prescribed, any enactment relating to the grant of pensions to regular constables injured, and of pensions or gratuities to the dependants of such constables killed, in the execution of their duty;

(*h*) providing for the maintenance of personal records of constables; and

(*i*) regulating the issue, use and return of the accoutrements and clothing required by constables for the execution of their duty and prescribing the pattern and scale of provision by police authorities of such accoutrements and clothing, and of any other equipment, vehicles and apparatus required for the purposes of police forces.

(3) Regulations made under this section shall provide for the making of such arrangements as to the hours of duty of constables as shall secure that every constable (not being above such

rank as may be specified in the regulations) shall be allowed at least fifty-two days in a year on which he is not required to perform police duty, save on occasions of emergency, such days being distributed throughout the year with the object of securing, so far as practicable, to every such constable one day's rest in every seven.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this section regulations under this section may make different provision for different classes of constable and for constables of different rank.

(5) For the purposes of this section and any regulations made thereunder the appropriate disciplinary authority shall be—

(*a*) in relation to the chief constable of a police force, the police authority;

(*b*) in relation to any constable of a police force (other than the chief constable) having the rank of assistant chief constable or holding the appointment of deputy to the chief constable, the police authority; and

(*c*) in relation to any other constable of a police force, the chief constable of the force:

Provided that in relation to any such other constable in whose case the chief constable of the force is interested otherwise than as chief constable or is a material witness the appropriate disciplinary authority shall, if either the constable or the chief constable so elect, be the chief constable of such other police force as may be determined by or under the regulations.

(6) Before making any regulations under this section the Secretary of State shall submit a draft thereof either—

(*a*) to a police council held under paragraph 18 of the Schedule to the Police Act, 1919, as modified by any order made under section thirteen of that Act, or

(*b*) to the Joint Central Committee and to such bodies or associations as appear to him to be representative of police authorities, chief constables and superintendents respectively,

and shall consider any representations made as to the draft by that council or, as the case may be, by the Joint Central Committee or any of those bodies or associations.

Pay, allowances, expenses and rewards.

12.—(1) The police authority shall pay to the constables of a police force pay and allowances in accordance with regulations made under section eleven of this Act, and shall reimburse to such constables any expenses reasonably incurred by them in the performance of their duty, being expenses of a kind approved either generally or in particular cases by the Secretary of State.

(2) On the recommendation of the chief constable of a police force the police authority may pay such sums by way of reward as they think fit—

(*a*) to any constable (other than the chief constable) of the police force who in their opinion has conducted himself in the performance of his duty with exceptional merit, or

(*b*) to any constable (other than the chief constable) of another police force who, while serving with the first mentioned force in pursuance of the provisions of this Act relating to the mutual aid of police forces, has in their opinion conducted himself in the performance of his duty with exceptional merit, or

(*c*) to any person other than a constable who in their opinion has substantially contributed to the fulfilment of the functions of the police force:

Provided that the aggregate of payments made under this subsection by a police authority in any year shall not exceed such sum as may be approved by the Secretary of State.

Non-police employees.

13. The police authority may employ for the assistance of the constables of a police force such number of officers (not being constables) as may from time to time be fixed by the authority with the consent of the Secretary of State.

Equipment.

14. The police authority may, subject to any regulations made under section eleven of this Act, provide and maintain such vehicles, apparatus, accoutrements, clothing and other equipment as may be required for the purposes of a police force.

Land and buildings.

15.—(1) The police authority may, subject to the consent of the Secretary of State, provide and maintain such land and buildings and other structures, and make such alterations in any buildings and other structures already provided, as may be required for the purposes of a police force (including cells for the temporary confinement of persons taken into police custody, and dwelling houses or other housing accommodation for constables).

(2) A police authority may be authorised by the Secretary of State to acquire compulsorily land required for the purposes of their functions under this Act, and the Acquisition of Land

(Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act, 1947, shall apply as if this section had been in force immediately before the commencement of that Act.

(3) For the purposes of the last preceding subsection and of Part VIII of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, (which relates to the acquisition of, and dealing in, land by local authorities) any land required, acquired, appropriated or held for the purposes of a police force shall be deemed to be required, acquired, appropriated or held, as the case may be, for the purposes of the functions of the police authority under this Act.

(4) The Sixth Schedule to the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947 (which specifies enactments for the purposes of which money may be borrowed by local authorities repayable within periods other than thirty years), shall have effect as though there were added in the first column thereof a reference to this section except so much thereof as relates to dwelling houses and other housing accommodation and in the second column thereof, opposite that reference, the words " Such period not exceeding sixty years as the Secretary of State may fix."

Mutual Aid of Police Forces

Aid of one police force by another.

16.—(1) If it appears to the chief constable of a police force that the resources of the force are insufficient to meet any particular circumstances he may apply for assistance to the chief constable of any other police force, and the second-mentioned chief constable may thereupon arrange for such assistance to be given from the resources of that other force as in his opinion the circumstances of that other force permit.

(2) If the chief constable of a police force is unable by means of applications made under the foregoing subsection to obtain, or to obtain at the time required, the amount of assistance which in his opinion is needed by the police force, he may apply to the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may thereupon, if it appears to him to be necessary or expedient in the interests of public safety or the maintenance of public order, direct the chief constable of any other police force to arrange for the provision from the resources of that other force of such assistance to the first-mentioned force as may be specified in the directions.

(3) A copy of any directions given to the chief constable of any police force under the last foregoing subsection shall be sent to the police authority for the area for which that force is maintained and shall be binding on them so far as it affects their functions in relation to that force.

(4) The cost of any assistance given under any of the foregoing provisions of this section from the resources of a police force shall be divided between the police authorities concerned in such

manner as may be agreed between them, or, in default of such agreement, as may be provided by any agreement subsisting at the time between all police authorities generally, or, in default of any agreement, as may be directed by the Secretary of State.

Amalgamation of Police Forces

Voluntary schemes for amalgamation of police forces.

17.—(1) If it appears to the police authorities for any two or more police areas that it is expedient that those areas should be combined for police purposes, they may for that purpose submit to the Secretary of State a scheme (hereafter in this Act referred to as an "amalgamation scheme") and the Secretary of State may by order approve any scheme so submitted to him.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act an amalgamation scheme shall make provision with regard to the following matters—

(*a*) the dis-establishment of the police forces maintained for the several police areas, the establishment and maintenance of a police force for the combined area, the appointment of the first chief constable of that force, and the transfer to that force of constables of the forces previously maintained for the several police areas comprised in the combined area;

(*b*) the constitution for the purposes of the next following paragraph in relation to that force of a joint police committee consisting of such number of persons, being members of the constituent authorities, as may be specified in the scheme;

(*c*) the delegation to the joint police committee of the whole functions relating to police of the constituent authorities (except their power to levy a rate, their functions under this section, and such other functions as may be specified in the scheme);

(*d*) the payment by the constituent authorities in such proportions as may be specified in the scheme of the expenditure incurred by the joint police committee in the performance of the functions delegated to them;

(*e*) the audit of the accounts of the joint police committee by an auditor appointed by the Secretary of State and the application to such audit of the provisions of Part X of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947.

(3) The reference in paragraph (*d*) of the last preceding subsection to the expenditure incurred by the joint police committee is a reference to so much of the net expenditure of the committee as is not reimbursed to the committee under section thirty of this Act by sums paid out of moneys provided by Parliament.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Act, an amalgamation scheme may make provision with regard to all or any of the following matters—

(*a*) the transfer of property, rights and liabilities;

(*b*) the adjustment of liabilities between the constituent authorities;

(*c*) the settlement of differences between the constituent authorities;

(*d*) the transfer to the joint police committee of officers of any of the constituent authorities;

(*e*) the furnishing, on such terms and conditions as may be specified in the scheme, by one of the constituent authorities of any service connected with the administration of the police force maintained for the combined area;

(*f*) any other matters incidental to or consequential on the provisions contained in the scheme.

(5) The Secretary of State may, after consultation with the constituent authorities concerned, by order provide for the incorporation of any joint police committee, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and for conferring on such a committee power to hold land or to borrow money.

(6) The expenses incurred by a constituent authority for the purpose of the payment to the joint police committee of the expenditure referred to in paragraph (*d*) of subsection (2) of this section shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses of that authority for the purposes of their functions relating to police would have required to be defrayed if the amalgamation scheme had not been made.

(7) For the purposes of the Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937, the appropriate superannuation fund in relation to the contributory employees of a joint police committee shall be the superannuation fund of such one of the constituent authorities as may be determined by or under the amalgamation scheme.

(8) Where an amalgamation scheme is to come into operation on a date subsequent to that on which it is approved, any appointment to be made, direction to be given or other thing to be done for the purposes of the scheme may be made, given or done at any time after the approval of the scheme so far as may be necessary for the purpose of bringing the scheme into operation on the first-mentioned date.

(9) Unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) any reference in any enactment including this Act to a police area or police district shall be construed as including a reference to a combined area; and

(*b*) in relation to a police force maintained for a combined area any reference in any enactment including this Act to the police authority shall be construed as a reference to the police authorities for the several police areas comprised in the combined area, without prejudice however to any delegation of functions to the joint police committee by or under the amalgamation scheme.

Power of Secretary of State to make amalgamation schemes.

18.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section, if it appears to the Secretary of State that the expediency in the interests of efficiency of making an amalgamation scheme for any police areas should be considered, and no scheme satisfactory to him has been submitted to him by the police authorities for those areas under the last preceding section before such date as he may fix, the Secretary of State may in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this section by order make such scheme as he considers expedient, and the provisions of the last preceding section shall apply in relation to any such scheme as they apply in relation to schemes made under that section, with the substitution in subsection (8) for any reference to the approval of a scheme of a reference to the making of a scheme.

(2) Before making a scheme under this section the Secretary of State shall give to the police authorities concerned notice of the general nature of the proposed scheme; and unless those authorities give notice to the Secretary of State that they assent thereto, the Secretary of State shall publish in one or more newspapers circulating in the areas of the authorities a notice of the general nature of the proposed scheme and shall cause a local inquiry to be held by a person appointed by him (not being an officer of police or of any government department).

(3) Any local inquiry held under the last preceding subsection shall be held in public, and the provisions of subsections (3) to (9) of section three hundred and fifty-five of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, shall have effect in relation thereto.

(4) A draft of any statutory instrument embodying an order under this section, together with a copy of the proposed scheme to which the order applies, shall be laid before Parliament; and where a local inquiry has been held under this section with respect to the proposed scheme a copy of the report of the person by whom the inquiry was held shall also be laid before Parliament with the said draft.

Transitory provisions.

19.—(1) The transitory provisions set out in the Second Schedule to this Act shall have effect for the purposes of the alterations effected by virtue of an amalgamation scheme.

(2) Where, immediately before the date on which an amalgamation scheme came into operation, proceedings were pending by or against any authority with respect to any property, rights or liabilities which are transferred by virtue of the scheme, those proceedings may be carried on thereafter with the substitution, for that authority, of the authority to whom the property, rights or liabilities are transferred.

Amendment and revocation of amalgamation schemes.

20.—(1) An amalgamation scheme made under section seventeen or eighteen of this Act may be amended or revoked by a subsequent scheme made under either of those sections, and the foregoing provisions of this Act, including the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Act, shall, so far as applicable, have effect in relation to any such amending or revoking scheme subject to any necessary modifications and to the following provisions of this section.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, provision may be made by any such subsequent scheme—

(*a*) for the division of the combined area into any two or more areas, being either police areas comprised in the combined area or new combined areas constituted by the subsequent scheme, or for the inclusion in the combined area of any additional police area;

(*b*) for the establishment or re-establishment and maintenance of police forces for any areas into which the combined area is divided as aforesaid;

(*c*) for the dissolution and winding up of any joint police committee constituted under the original scheme, or for the reconstitution of any such committee;

(*d*) for the transfer or retransfer to such police forces as may be determined by the subsequent scheme of constables of the force maintained for the combined area;

(*e*) for the transfer or retransfer to such authorities as may be determined by the subsequent scheme of any officers, property, rights or liabilities of the joint police committee;

(*f*) for any other matters incidental to or consequential on the provisions of the subsequent scheme.

Compensation of officers prejudicially affected by amalgamation schemes.

21.—(1) If in consequence of an amalgamation scheme or of anything done thereunder any person who, immediately before the date when the scheme came into operation, was an officer employed by a constituent authority or by a joint police committee, suffers direct pecuniary loss by reason of the determination of his employment or the diminution of his emoluments he shall,

unless provision for his compensation for that loss is made by or under any other enactment for the time being in operation, be entitled to receive compensation under this section from such constituent authority or joint police committee as may be determined by or under that scheme.

(2) Any person who immediately before the date on which an amalgamation scheme came into operation, was an officer employed by a constituent authority or by a joint police committee and who, at any time within five years after the said date—

(*a*) has his services dispensed with or his emoluments reduced, otherwise than on the ground of misconduct, or

(*b*) relinquishes office by reason of his having been required to perform duties which are not analogous or which are an unreasonable addition to those which he was required to perform immediately before that date,

shall, for the purposes of this section be deemed, unless the contrary is shown, to have suffered a direct pecuniary loss by reason of the determination of his appointment or the diminution of his emoluments in consequence of the scheme.

(3) For the purposes of the determination and payment of compensation under this section the provisions of section three hundred and eighteen of and the Eleventh Schedule to the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947, shall be incorporated with this section subject to such modifications as the Secretary of State may prescribe for the purpose of adapting those provisions to claims under this section.

Chief constables of police forces affected by amalgamation schemes.

22.—(1) The chief constable of a police force shall not be transferred by an amalgamation scheme to the police force established by the scheme unless he is appointed as the first chief constable of that force or unless before the date when the scheme comes into operation he agrees to join that force in some other capacity.

(2) A chief constable who is not transferred as aforesaid shall be deemed to have retired from his police force immediately before the date when the scheme came into operation, and during the period of three months beginning with the said date (or, if within those three months he joins the police force established by the scheme, during the period beginning with the said date and ending with the day before the date on which he joins that force) he shall be entitled to be paid by the joint police committee a salary and emoluments at the same rate as the salary and emoluments which he would have been entitled to receive had he continued to be the chief constable of his police force.

Provisions as to constables serving on overseas police service.

23.—(1) In relation to a person who has engaged in accordance with the provisions of section two of the Police (Overseas Service) Act, 1945, for a period of overseas service, and who, before he so engaged, was either—

(*a*) a member of a transferred force; or

(*b*) a person to whom section one of the Police and Firemen (War Service) Act, 1939, applied, having ceased to serve as a constable in a transferred force in order to serve in Her Majesty's forces,

the provisions of the said section two shall, if he so engaged before the date when the amalgamation scheme came into operation, have effect, in relation to any period after that date, as if for any reference therein to his home police force there were substituted a reference to the new force, and references in that section to the appropriate authority shall be construed accordingly.

(2) Nothing in the last preceding subsection shall be construed as entitling a person who has engaged for a period of overseas service to revert to the new force as the chief constable of that force; but where any person who immediately before he so engaged was the chief constable of a transferred force would but for this provision be so entitled to revert to the new force, then, if he does not join that force in some capacity other than that of chief constable at the end of his period of overseas service in pursuance of an agreement in that behalf made by him during that period, subsection (2) of the last preceding section shall apply to him as if for any reference therein to the date when the amalgamation scheme came into operation there were substituted a reference to the end of his period of overseas service.

(3) In this section the expressions "transferred force" and "new force" have the same meanings as they have for the purpose of the Second Schedule to this Act, and the expression "overseas service" has the same meaning as it has for the purposes of the Police (Overseas Service) Act, 1945.

Offences and Legal Proceedings

Assaulting, etc., a constable in the execution of his duty.

24.—(1) Any person who assaults, resists, obstructs, molests or hinders a constable in the execution of his duty or any person assisting such a constable, or who rescues or attempts to rescue or assists or attempts to assist the escape of any person in custody shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or to both such fine and such imprisonment:

Provided that in relation to a second or subsequent offence within two years of the conviction in respect of the last preceding

offence this subsection shall have effect with the omission of any reference to a fine and with the substitution for the words " three months " of the words " nine months ".

(2) Any reference in this section to a person in custody shall be construed as a reference to a person—

(*a*) who is in the lawful custody of a constable or any person assisting a constable to execute his duty, or

(*b*) who is in the act of eluding or escaping from such custody, whether or not he has actually been arrested.

Causing disaffection, etc.

25.—(1) Any person who causes, or attempts to cause, or does any act calculated to cause disaffection amongst the constables of any police force maintained under this Act, or induces, or attempts to induce, or does any act calculated to induce any constable of any such police force to withhold his services or to commit breaches of discipline, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) Any person convicted of an offence against this section shall be permanently disqualified from becoming or remaining a constable.

Unauthorised use of police uniform, etc.

26.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section any person who—

(*a*) takes the name, designation or character of a constable for the purpose of obtaining admission into any house or other place or of doing or procuring to be done any act which such person would not be entitled to do or procure to be done of his own authority, or for any other unlawful purpose, or

(*b*) wears any article of police uniform without the permission of the police authority for the police area in which he is, or

(*c*) has in his possession any article of police uniform without being able to account satisfactorily for his possession thereof,

shall be guilty of an offence and on summary conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months.

(2) Nothing in the preceding subsection shall make it an offence to wear any article of police uniform in the course of taking part in a stage play, or music hall or circus performance, or of performing in or producing a cinematograph film or television broadcast.

(3) In this section "article of police uniform" means any article of uniform or any distinctive badge or mark usually issued by any police authority to constables, or any article having the appearance of such article, badge or mark.

Offences by constables.

27.—(1) Any person who, being a constable, wilfully absents himself from duty as such otherwise than in accordance with regulations made under section eleven of this Act shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) Any person who, being a constable, neglects or violates his duty as such shall be guilty of an offence.

(3) Any person who, being or having been a constable of any police force, fails without reasonable excuse to return to the chief constable of the force (or other person appointed by the chief constable for the purpose), immediately upon being ordered to do so or upon ceasing to be a constable of the force, any accoutrements or clothing which have been issued to him for the execution of his duty, shall be guilty of an offence.

(4) Any person guilty of an offence against this section shall, without prejudice to the operation of any regulation made under this Act, or to any civil proceedings, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding sixty days.

Warrants to search for police accoutrements and clothing.

28. If a sheriff, justice of the peace or magistrate of a burgh is satisfied on information on oath that there has been a failure to return duly any accoutrements or clothing issued to a constable for the execution of his duty, and that any of the said accoutrements or clothing are in any premises or place, the sheriff, justice of the peace or magistrate may grant a warrant to any constable named therein to enter the said premises or place at any reasonable hour, if necessary by force, and to search the same, and to seize and detain any of the said accoutrements or clothing which he may find therein.

Miscellaneous

Central training and other common services.

29.—(1) The Secretary of State may provide courses for constables of police forces, and may for that purpose, if he thinks fit, establish and maintain one or more central training institutions (including such instructing and administrative staff, and such land, buildings and equipment, as he may consider expedient).

(2) The Secretary of State may make arrangements for the attendance of constables of police forces at courses provided (whether in Scotland or elsewhere) otherwise than under the preceding subsection.

(3) Before providing any courses, or making any arrangements, under the preceding provisions of this section the Secretary of State shall consult the Joint Central Committee and such bodies or associations as appear to him to be representative of police authorities, chief constables and superintendents respectively.

(4) Where a constable of a police force, with the consent of the chief constable, undertakes temporary service as a member of the instructing staff of any central training institution established under subsection (1) of this section, such service shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act and any Act relating to police pensions and (in either case) any enactment made thereunder, to be service as a constable of the said police force.

(5) One half of the expenses incurred by the Secretary of State in establishing and maintaining any central training institution under subsection (1) of this section shall be recoverable by him from police authorities (not being constituent authorities) and from joint police committees in such proportions as may be determined by him after consulting such bodies or associations as appear to him to be representative of police authorities; and any expenses falling on a police authority or joint police committee by virtue of this subsection shall be defrayed in like manner as other expenses incurred by the authority or committee for the purposes of this Act.

(6) The Secretary of State, after consulting such bodies or associations as appear to him to be representative of police authorities, may by order apply the last preceding subsection to the expenses incurred by him in providing any other service for the purposes of police forces generally.

(7) In this section "courses" means courses of instruction in matters relating to police service.

Police Grant.

30.—(1) There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament towards the expenses of police authorities and joint police committees for the purposes of this Act, other than those expenses to which subsection (6) of section seventeen of this Act, or subsection (5) of the last preceding section, applies or may for the time being apply, such sums, at such times, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Secretary of State may, with the approval of the Treasury, by order determine.

(2) The Secretary of State may deduct from any sum payable by him under the preceding subsection to any police authority or joint police committee any sum due by that authority or committee to him by virtue of subsection (5) of the last preceding section or by virtue of that subsection as applied by any order under subsection (6) of that section.

(3) Any statutory instrument embodying an order under this section shall be subject to annulment in pursuance of a resolution of either House of Parliament.

Watching of premises under agreement with occupier.

31.—(1) The police authority for any police area may enter into an agreement with the occupier of any premises or land in the area, on such terms as may be specified in the agreement, for the guarding, patrolling and watching of the premises or land by constables of the police force maintained for the area.

(2) The power conferred upon a police authority by the preceding subsection may be delegated by them, subject to such limitations and conditions as may be specified in the delegation, to the chief constable of the police force.

Extra policing of localities where works are being constructed.

32.—(1) Where—

(*a*) by reason of the construction of works on or over land in any part of a police area the number of people resident in that part of the area is temporarily increased to an abnormal extent, and

(*b*) the police authority for the area consider it expedient because of the circumstances aforesaid that the number of constables available for duty in that part of the area should be increased during the continuance of the said circumstances,

the police authority may direct the chief constable of the police force maintained for the area to make such arrangements as he considers necessary (whether by the appointment of temporary constables or otherwise) for increasing the number of constables so available accordingly.

(2) Where such arrangements as are mentioned in the preceding subsection have been made the police authority may recover from the occupier of the land (or, if the occupier proves that some other person is responsible for the construction of the works, from that other person) such sums representing the cost necessarily incurred in each year in pursuance of the arrangements as may be agreed, or as may be fixed by a single arbiter appointed (in default of agreement as to the appointment) by the sheriff.

(3) The provisions of this section shall be without prejudice to the provisions of subsection (3) of section four of this Act.

(4) In this section "sheriff" does not include "sheriff-substitute".

Inspectors of constabulary.

33.—(1) Her Majesty may appoint for the purposes aftermentioned such number of inspectors (hereafter in this Act referred to as "inspectors of constabulary") as the Secretary of State with the consent of the Treasury may determine, and of the persons so appointed one may be appointed as chief inspector of constabulary.

(2) The inspectors of constabulary shall hold office during Her Majesty's pleasure and shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament such salaries and allowances as the Treasury may determine.

(3) It shall be the duty of the inspectors of constabulary under the direction of the Secretary of State to visit and inquire into the state and efficiency of the police forces and of the buildings and equipment used by such forces.

(4) Such of the inspectors of constabulary as may be directed in that behalf by the Secretary of State shall annually, at such time as may be so directed, submit to the Secretary of State a written report on the state and efficiency of the police forces generally, and the Secretary of State shall cause a copy of every such annual report to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Annual and other reports by chief constables.

34.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section the chief constable of a police force shall whenever required by any of the authorities specified in the next following subsection submit to that authority a report on such matters as may be so required, being matters connected with the policing of the area for which the force is maintained.

(2) The authorities referred to in the preceding subsection are:—the Secretary of State, the sheriff having jurisdiction in any part of the area, the magistrates of any burgh comprising any part of the area, and the police authority.

(3) Nothing in the preceding provisions of this section shall require a chief constable to submit to the magistrates of any burgh or to any sheriff a report on matters which are not connected with the policing, respectively, of the burgh or of places in which the sheriff has jurisdiction.

(4) The chief constable of a police force shall before the thirty-first day of May in each year submit to the police authority a general report in writing on the policing, during the year ended on the thirty-first day of December last preceding, of the area for which the force is maintained, and shall send a copy of the report to each of the other authorities specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) In this section "sheriff" does not include "sheriff-substitute".

Criminal statistics.

35.—(1) The chief constable of a police force shall, at such times and in such form as the Secretary of State may direct, transmit to the Secretary of State and to the police authority a statement with respect to the police area for which the force

is maintained, showing for the year to the thirty-first day of December last preceding—

(*a*) the number of offences reported to the police;

(*b*) the number of persons taken into custody by the police;

(*c*) the nature of the charges made against such persons respectively;

(*d*) the number of cases in which further criminal proceedings were taken and the result of any such proceedings;

(*e*) any further statistical information relating to the state of crime as the chief constable may think material or as the Secretary of State may direct.

(2) The Secretary of State shall cause a consolidated and classified abstract of the reports mentioned in the preceding subsection to be prepared and laid before Parliament and shall cause a copy of such abstract to be sent to each police authority.

(3) To enable a chief constable to perform the duty imposed on him by subsection (1) of this section—

(*a*) he shall keep, and maintain up to date at all times, sufficient records of all the matters specified in the said subsection, and

(*b*) he shall be entitled to obtain from the clerk of any court having criminal jurisdiction in any part of the area such information regarding those matters as may be available to the clerk and necessary for the purpose.

Supplemental

Regulations and orders.

36.—(1) The Secretary of State shall have power to make regulations prescribing any thing which may be prescribed under this Act.

(2) Any power conferred by this Act (except section one thereof) to make regulations or orders shall be exercisable by statutory instrument, and except where otherwise provided any such statutory instrument shall be laid before Parliament after being made.

(3) Any power conferred by this Act (except section one thereof) to make an order shall include power to vary or revoke, by a subsequent order, any order made thereunder.

Local enactments.

37. The provisions of this Act shall have effect in substitution for the corresponding provisions of any local enactment with respect to the maintenance of police forces by a county council or a town council, and every such corresponding provision shall cease to have effect:

Provided that this section shall not apply to any such corresponding provision specified by the Secretary of State by order made before the commencement of this Act.

Repeals and savings.

38.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this section the enactments mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Act (being enactments which, to the extent specified in the third column of that Schedule, are superseded by this Act or are otherwise obsolete) are hereby repealed to the extent so specified.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall affect any regulation, order, scheme, agreement or appointment made, or direction given, or any other thing done under any enactment repealed by this Act, but any such regulation, order, scheme, agreement, appointment, direction or thing shall, if and in so far as it is in operation at the commencement of this Act, continue in operation so far as it could have been made, given or done under a corresponding provision of this Act and shall have effect as if it had been made, given or done under that corresponding provision.

(3) Any reference in any document having effect at the commencement of this Act to any enactment repealed by this Act shall be construed as a reference to this Act or the corresponding provision of this Act.

(4) The mention of particular matters in this section shall be without prejudice to the provisions of section thirty-eight of the Interpretation Act, 1889 (which relates to the effect of repeals).

(5) So much of this section as relates to section eleven of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1857, and to subsection (2) of section twenty of, and paragraph 5 of the First Schedule to, the Police Act, 1946, shall extend to the whole of Great Britain.

Financial provisions.

39.—(1) There shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament—

(*a*) any increase attributable to the passing of this Act in the sums payable out of moneys so provided under any enactment providing for the payment of Exchequer grants towards the expenses of police authorities and joint police committees in Scotland; and

(*b*) any expenses incurred by the Secretary of State under this Act.

(2) Any sums which by virtue of any provision of this Act are received by the Secretary of State from police authorities or joint police committees, or deducted by him from moneys otherwise payable by him to any such authority or committee, shall be paid into the Exchequer.

40.—(1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, that is to say— Interpretation.

" amalgamation scheme " means a scheme made under section seventeen or eighteen of this Act or any corresponding provisions repealed by this Act, and " amending scheme " and " revoking scheme " mean respectively a scheme amending or revoking an amalgamation scheme;

" burgh " has the same meaning as in the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947;

" combined area " means the area consisting of the police areas combined by an amalgamation scheme;

" constable " means a constable (including the chief constable) of a police force; and " regular constable ", " special constable ", and " temporary constable " have the meanings assigned to them by subsection (1) of section three of this Act;

" constituent authority " means a police authority which is a party to an amalgamation scheme;

" enactment " includes an order, regulation or other instrument having effect by virtue of an Act;

" functions " includes powers and duties;

" Joint Central Committee " means the three central committees of the Police Federation established for Scotland under section one of the Police Act, 1919, acting together as a joint committee;

" land " includes land covered by water;

" officer " includes " servant ";

" police area " has the meaning assigned to it by subsection (5) of section one, as read with subsection (9) of section seventeen of this Act;

" police authority " has the meaning assigned to it by section two of this Act as read with subsection (9) of section seventeen of this Act.

" police force " means a police force maintained under this Act for a police area or a combined area;

" prescribe " means prescribe by regulations made under this Act, and " prescribed " shall be construed accordingly.

" rank " means a rank prescribed under section nine of this Act.

(2) Any reference in this Act to a county shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to the county inclusive of any burgh situated therein which is not mentioned in the First Schedule to this Act, and section one

hundred and eighteen of the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947 (which relates to the combination of certain counties for certain purposes), shall have effect accordingly.

(3) Any reference in this Act to the functions of a police force shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to the functions of the constables of that force generally.

(4) Any reference in this Act or any other enactment to the chief constable, or chief officer, of a police force shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as including a reference to any other constable of the force who, during a vacancy in the office of the chief constable or during any absence of the chief constable from duty, is responsible for performing the functions of that office.

(5) Any reference in this Act to persons holding the rank of superintendent shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as including a reference to persons holding the rank of chief superintendent.

(6) Any reference in this Act to any other enactment shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as a reference to that enactment as amended by or under any other enactment, including this Act.

(7) In this Act the expression "under this Act", and any other expression describing any matter or thing by reference to this Act or to any enactment in this Act, shall be construed as including a reference to any Act repealed by this Act or to the corresponding provision of any Act so repealed.

Short title, extent and commencement.

41.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Police (Scotland) Act, 1956.

(2) Except where otherwise provided, this Act shall extend to Scotland only.

(3) This Act shall come into operation on such day as the Secretary of State may appoint by order made by statutory instrument.

SCHEDULES

FIRST SCHEDULE

Sections 1, 40.

Burghs for which (subject to amalgamation schemes) Police Forces are to be maintained

The burgh of Aberdeen
The burgh of Airdrie
The burgh of Arbroath
The burgh of Ayr
The burgh of Coatbridge
The burgh of Dumbarton
The burgh of Dumfries
The burgh of Dundee
The burgh of Dunfermline
The burgh of Edinburgh
The burgh of Glasgow
The burgh of Greenock
The burgh of Hamilton
The burgh of Inverness
The burgh of Kilmarnock
The burgh of Kirkcaldy
The burgh of Motherwell and Wishaw
The burgh of Paisley
The burgh of Perth
The burgh of Stirling

SECOND SCHEDULE

Sections 19, 20.

Transitory Provisions for the Purposes of Amalgamation Schemes

1. All members of a police force who are transferred by an amalgamation scheme shall be deemed to have been duly appointed and attested under this Act as constables of the new force, and shall hold in that force the same ranks respectively as they held immediately before the date of such transfer in the transferred force.

2. Where immediately before the date when an amalgamation scheme comes into operation a constable of a transferred force is entitled to appeal to a Secretary of State under the Police (Appeals) Acts, 1927 and 1943, or where any such member has appealed to a Secretary of State under the said Acts before the said date but the appeal has not been determined, the disciplinary authority for the new force shall be the respondent for the purposes of the appeal and in the case of a pending appeal shall be substituted as respondent for the disciplinary authority of the transferred force.

3. Any register kept in pursuance of any enactment by the chief constable of a transferred force shall be transferred by him to the chief constable of the new force as soon as may be after the date when the scheme came into operation, and as from that date shall be deemed to form part of the corresponding register kept by that chief constable.

2ND SCH. —*cont.*

4. Subject to the preceding provisions of this Schedule, anything done before the date when an amalgamation scheme comes into operation by, to or before the police authority for any police area comprised in the combined area, or by, to or before the chief constable of a transferred force, shall, in so far as may be necessary for the purpose or in consequence of the provisions of this Act or of the scheme, have effect after that date as if it had been done by, to or before the joint police committee or the chief constable of the new force.

5. In this Schedule the expression " transferred force " means the police force maintained for any police area comprised in a combined area, and " new force " means the police force established by any amalgamation scheme, and any reference to attestation includes a reference to making a declaration under section eight of this Act.

6. This Schedule shall have effect in relation to an amending or revoking scheme with the substitution where necessary—

(*a*) for any reference to an amalgamation scheme, of a reference to the amending or revoking scheme,

(*b*) for any reference to the combined area, of a reference to such area as may be prescribed by the amending or revoking scheme, and

(*c*) for any reference to a police area comprised in a combined area, of a reference to the combined area under the scheme being amended or revoked;

and for this purpose the expression " new force " shall be construed as including a reference to a police force re-established by an amending or revoking scheme.

Section 38.

THIRD SCHEDULE

Enactments repealed

Session and Chapter	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
1 & 2 Geo. 4. c. 88.	The Rescue Act, 1821 ...	The whole Act.
11 Geo. 4. & 1 Will. 4. c. 37.	The Criminal Law (Scotland) Act, 1830.	Section fifteen.
20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.	The Police (Scotland) Act, 1857.	The whole Act.
21 & 22 Vict. c. 65.	The Police (Scotland) Act, 1858.	The whole Act.
32 & 33 Vict. c. 33.	The Judicial Statistics (Scotland) Act, 1869.	Section five.
34 & 35 Vict. c. 112.	The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871.	Section twelve.
48 & 49 Vict. c. 75.	The Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1885.	The whole Act.
52 & 53 Vict. c. 50.	The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889.	Sections thirteen and ninety-seven.

3RD SCH. —*cont.*

Session and Chapter	Short Title	Extent of Repeal
53 & 54 Vict. c. 67.	The Police (Scotland) Act, 1890.	The whole Act.
55 & 56 Vict. c. 55.	The Burgh Police (Scotland) Act, 1892.	Sections seventy-eight to eighty, eighty-two to ninety-eight, four hundred and sixty-nine, four hundred and ninety-four and five hundred and two.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 8.	The Police (Weekly Rest Day) (Scotland) Act, 1914.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 53.	The Special Constables (Scotland) Act, 1914.	The whole Act.
4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 61.	The Special Constables Act, 1914.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 46.	The Police Act, 1919 ...	Sections three, four and ten.
13 & 14 Geo. 5. c. 11.	The Special Constables Act, 1923.	Sections one, two and four. In section five the words from "and sections ninety-six" to the end of the section.
19 & 20 Geo. 5. c. 25.	The Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.	In section three, subsections (3) to (6). In section five, subsection (6).
8 & 9 Geo. 6. c. 11.	The Police (His Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary) Act, 1945.	The whole Act.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 26.	The Emergency Laws (Transitional Provisions) Act, 1946.	The Second Schedule so far as it amends section four of the Special Constables Act, 1923.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 46.	Police Act, 1946 ...	In subsection (2) of section twenty, the words "Except so far as it amends section eleven of the Police (Scotland) Act, 1857"; in the Second Schedule, paragraph 5.
9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 71.	The Police (Scotland) Act, 1946.	The whole Act.

Table of Statutes referred to in this Act.

Short Title	Session and Chapter
Police (Scotland) Act, 1857	20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.
Interpretation Act, 1889	52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.
Police Act, 1919	9 & 10 Geo. 5. c. 46.
Police (Appeals) Act, 1927	17 & 18 Geo. 5. c. 19.
Local Government Superannuation (Scotland) Act, 1937	1 Edw. 8. & 1 Geo. 6. c. 69.
Police and Firemen (War Service) Act, 1939 ...	2 & 3 Geo. 6. c. 103.
Police (Appeals) Act, 1943	6 & 7 Geo. 6. c. 8.
Police (Overseas Service) Act, 1945	9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 17.
Police Act, 1946	9 & 10 Geo. 6. c. 46.
Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) (Scotland) Act, 1947	10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 42.
Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1947... ...	10 & 11 Geo. 6. c. 43.
Police Pensions Act, 1948	11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 24.

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