

## LEGAL INFORMATION

### IF YOU ARE ARRESTED

- You have the right to know why - so ask
- Shout out a name - so that you can be located later
- Note the numbers of the arresting officers.

### AT THE POLICE STATION YOU HAVE THE RIGHT:

- To a solicitor of your choice - free of charge
- To let somebody know you have been arrested.
- TO REMAIN SILENT - There is NO requirement to talk to the police. We strongly advise that you:
  1. Say you are making "NO COMMENT" to police questions until you have spoken to a solicitor.
  2. Don't write a statement, don't sign a statement written by the police & don't sign any police notebook.
  3. Don't accept a caution without first speaking to a solicitor as this is an admission on guilt.



### THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACT DID NOT GET RID OF THE RIGHT TO SILENCE

It is in your interest to give the police a name & address. You don't have to give a date of birth but it may delay your release.

The solicitors below can be  
contacted 24 hours a day:

**Hodge, Jones & Allen 020 7482 1974**

At the police station you may be searched. You can be held for up to 24 hours without being charged. Once charged they can use "reasonable force" to take fingerprints, photograph and saliva sample. If the police assault you go to casualty and get your injuries recorded.

■ ***DON'T PANIC***

■ ***DON'T TALK***

■ ***YOU'LL SOON BE OUT***

## INFORMATION FROM LDMG

### Stop & Search (Section 60 & Terrorism Act s44)

Where a s60 order is in force uniformed cops of any rank can stop people and vehicles and search them for weapons or dangerous instruments. No suspicion that the person or vehicle has weapons is required. Any weapons or dangerous instruments may be seized. The (uniformed) cops can also require that any item be removed which the cop thinks is wholly or mainly for concealing identity (e.g. masks) and they can seize any item which they reasonably believe any person intends to wear wholly or mainly for that purpose.

S44 of the Terrorism Act is very similar to s60 - do not be alarmed by the term "terrorism". Uniformed cops of any rank can stop people and vehicles and search them for items of a kind that may be used in connection with terrorism.

Both are non-intimate "pat down" searches. You are not required to give your name and address or answer any questions. Please report any use of s44 to Liberty via their website.

### Demonstrations and Assemblies

Section 12 of the Public Order Act 1986 allows the cops to impose conditions on public processions if the senior cop believes it will result in public disorder or serious disruption or the purpose is intimidation. Refusal to obey the conditions is an arrestable offence. Section 14

is a similar power applying to public assemblies. An assembly need only consist of 2 or more people.

### (Prevention of) Breach of the Peace

BoP is not the catch all offence of myth. It has a specific meaning: It applies where harm is done, or threatened to be done, or likely to be done, to a person or in his presence to his property.

### Fixed Penalty Notices

FPN's may be issued for minor offences, including:

- Behaviour likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress (s5 Public Order Act 1986)
- Destroying or damaging property (limited to damage under £500)
- Theft
- Trespassing on a railway

If you are issued with a FPN you have 21 days in which to either dispute the offence or pay the penalty. You should therefore contact solicitors and LDMG for advice ASAP.

If you witness an arrest then write down the name of the arrested person, the exact location and time of the arrest and the number(s) of the arresting officer(s). Give the information to a Legal Observer or send it to LDMG.

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