

Searching people and bags

Module (B)

**Security Search Operations
Training V1 2023**

Aim

- The aim of this session is to ensure that you are able to conduct a systematic security search of people and their bags.

Outcomes

By the end of this session you will be able to:-

- Confirm the clients' person and bag search aims and objectives
- Formulate a systematic search plan to deliver the most effective and efficient method of carrying out the search
- Identify the possible, risks and safety hazards and take appropriate action

Outcomes (cont.)

- Identify potential hiding places on a person and their bags
- Carry out a systematic security search of a person and their bags for unauthorised and prohibited items
- Complete accurate security search documentation in line with the instructions and search plan.

Why is it necessary to carry out security searches on people?

- Find unauthorised and prohibited items
- Protect potential targets from explosive devices
- Deter illegal or prohibited activity.

New York, 9/11 A turning the point in security searching



Hidden and concealed weapons

Jewellery – pendant blade



Key-fob firearm



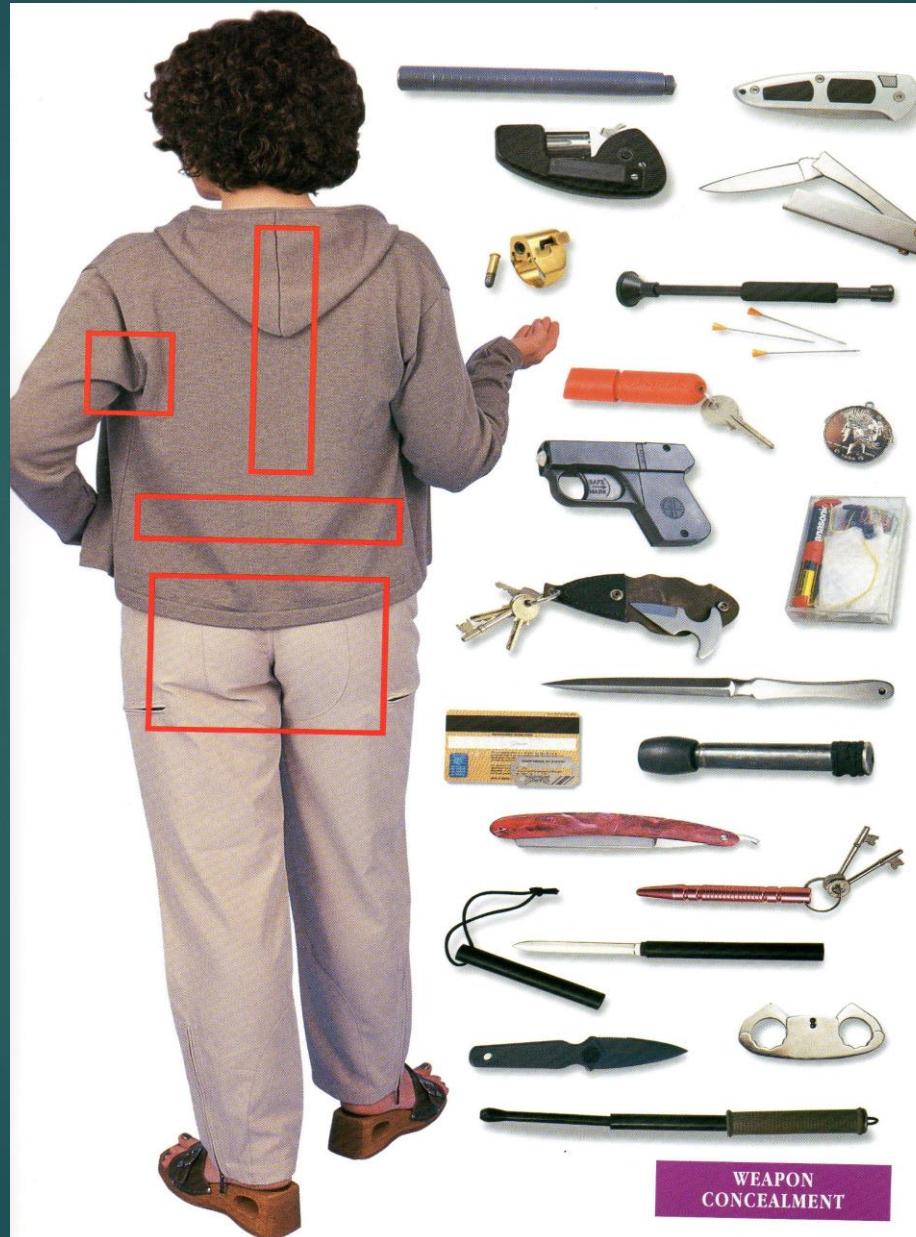
WEAKNESS AREAS



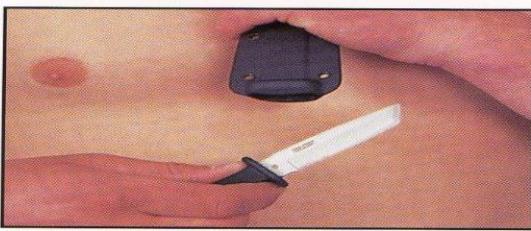


WEAKNESS AREAS

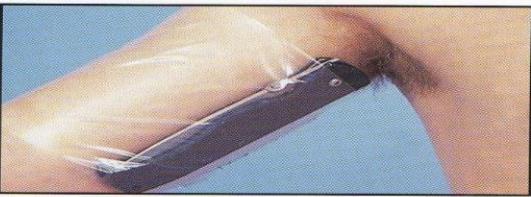




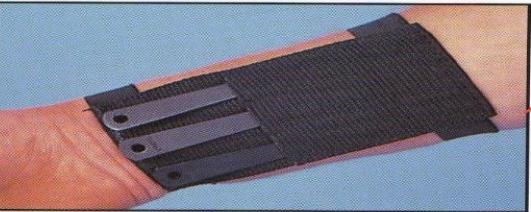
DEEP CONCEALMENT



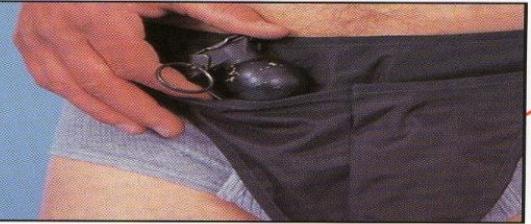
Mini tanto on neck sling



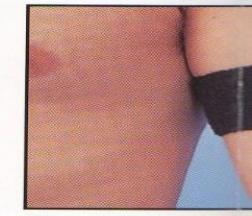
Lock knife secured with cling film



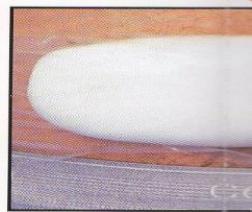
Ninja spikes on wrist harness



Hand grenade in crutch pouch



Thrust Dagger in an arm brace

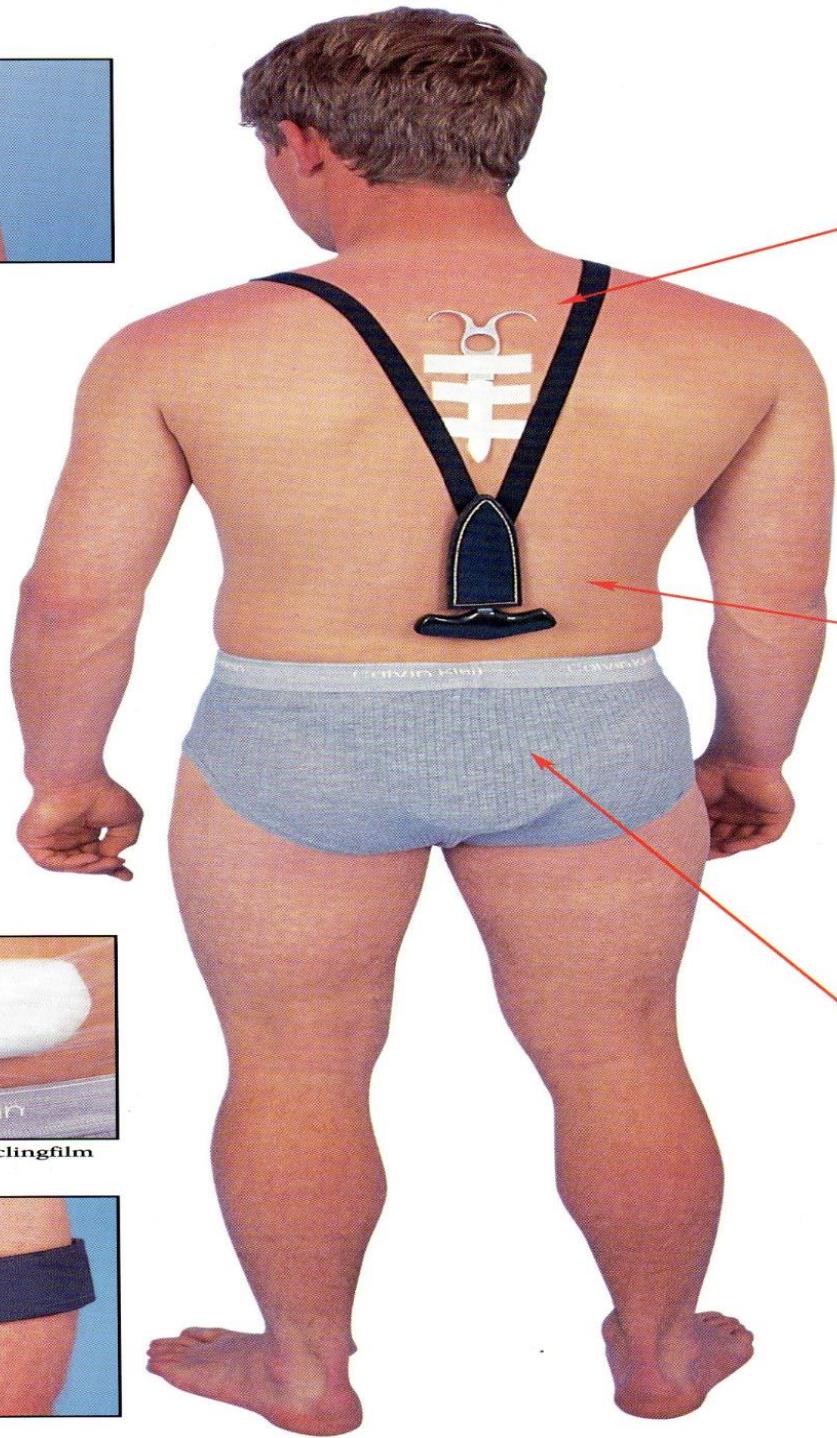


C4 Plastic Explosive

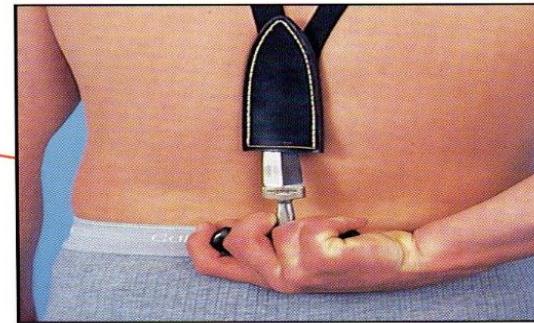




Thrust Dagger in arm strap



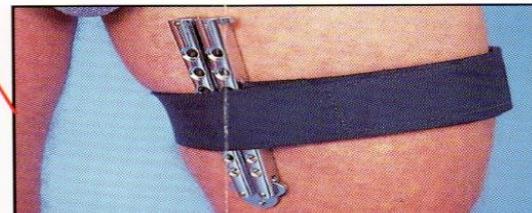
Thrust dagger taped between shoulder blades



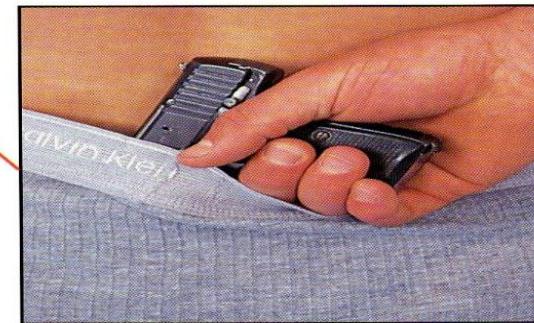
Push dagger on inverted covert back rig



C4 Plastic Explosive secured with clingfilm

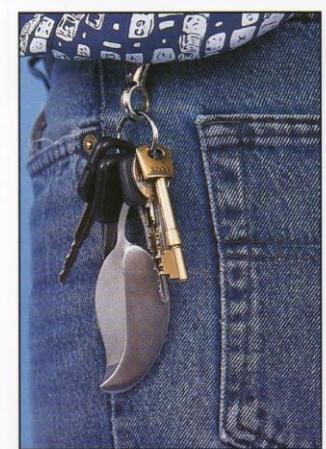


Balisong in thigh strap

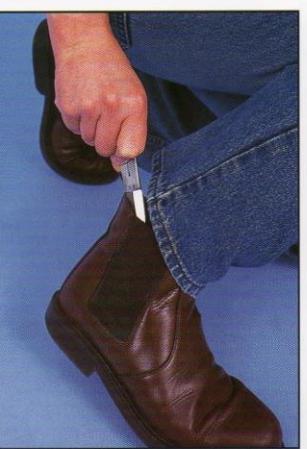


Pistol in covert posterior pouch

WEAPON
CONCEALMENT



Razor leaf knife key fob



Thrust knife concealed in boot



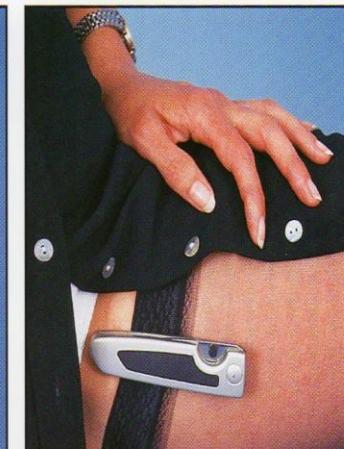
Thrust dagger in wrist straps



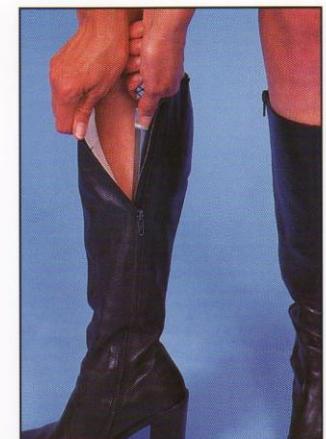
Thrust dagger in wrist strap



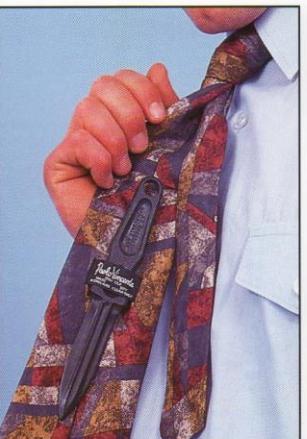
Thrust dagger in belt loop



Black jack in belt loops



Stiletto in ladies boot



Zytel knife in tie loop



Cut-throat razor in head band



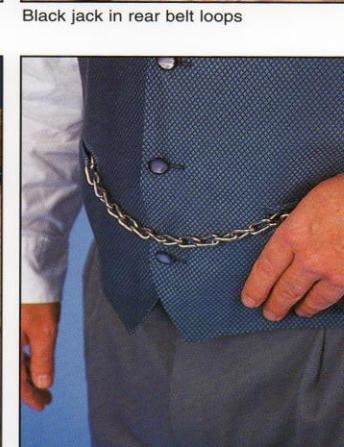
lapel knife taped onto garment



Thrust dagger taped to bag strap



Black jack in rear belt loops



Health and Safety

Health and safety Risk Assessments should always be carried out.

- Danger of physical assault
- Hidden weapons
- Hidden sharps
- Noxious substances
- Infectious diseases.

Deciding who to search

Random

- Good deterrent value
- Completely random
- Requires care to avoid discrimination.

Specific

- Everyone searched a a condition of entry
- Selected based on information or criteria.

Customer care – 4 Ps

What sort of manner or attitude should a searcher adopt?

- Permission – consent to a search must be sought unless empowered by law
- Politeness – will gain co-operation
- Positive – instills confidence that procedures are being followed
- Professional – respect diversity, ensure search is fair and lawful.

Levels of person search

Screening

- Usually carried out in public
- Involves use of metal detection equipment
- Used of large numbers of people requiring quick entry to a venue
- Can be part of a more detailed search.

Detailed

- Involves a systematic physical search
- Involves 'non-intimate' pat down
- Provides a high level of confidence.

Types of Search

There are three types of search policy:

- General
- Random
- Specific

Types of Search

General Searches

- General searches are fairly common at venues and involve all patrons being subjected to a search before entry is permitted.

Types of Search

Random Searches

- Randomly selected people (not every third or fifth person). Random searches act as a deterrent, as people do not know they are going to be selected.



Types of Search

Specific Searches

- Specific searches are carried out as and when they are requested by management.
- In some instances door supervisors may know an individual as a potential troublemaker. The search is then carried out specifically to target that individual.



Searching People and their Property

REMEMBER:

- It is best practise that only men search other men and only women search other women
- Male door supervisors can search a female's handbag with her consent

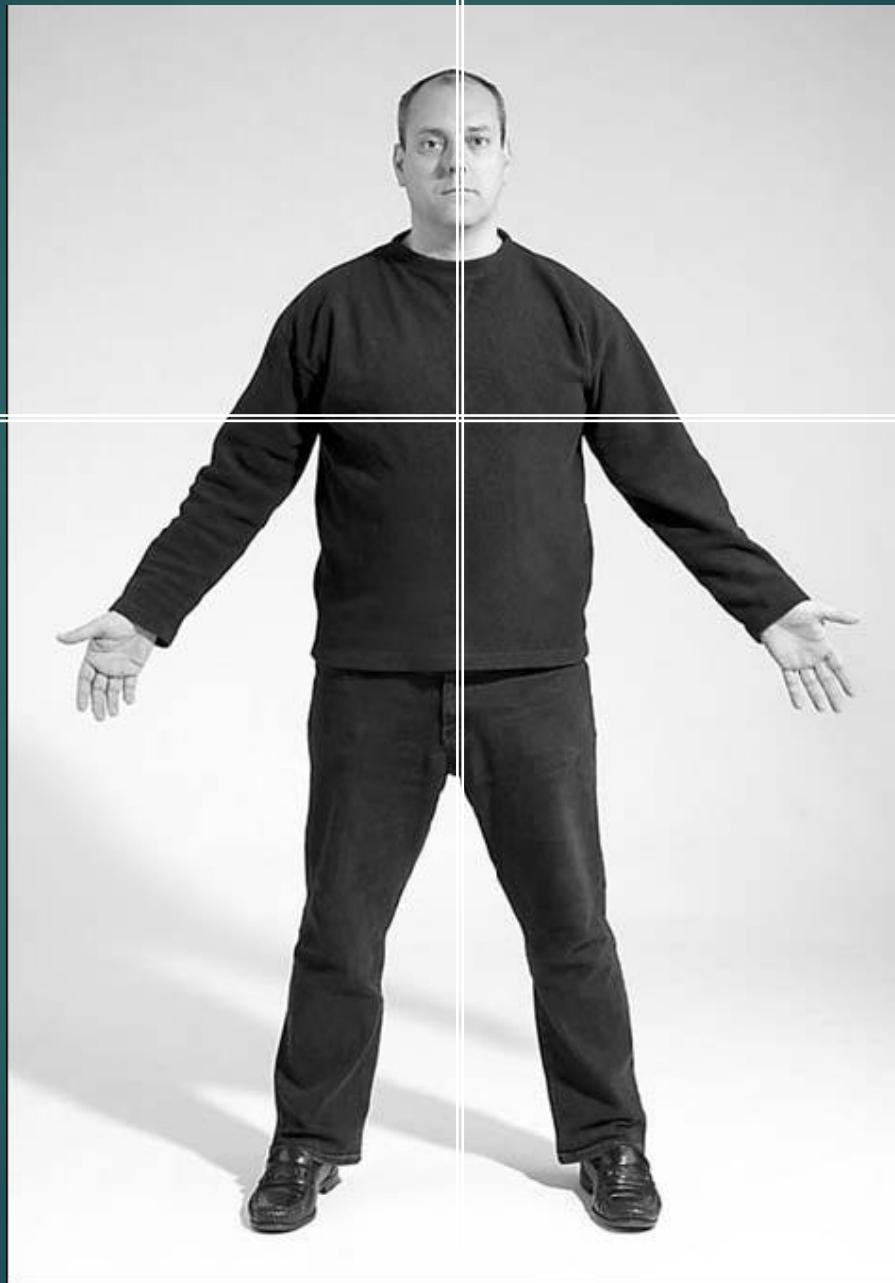
Search plan

- Empty pockets into tray
- Remove bulky outdoor clothing
- Put through x-ray if available or hand search
- Screen person with walk-through metal detector/hand-held.



Systematic security search

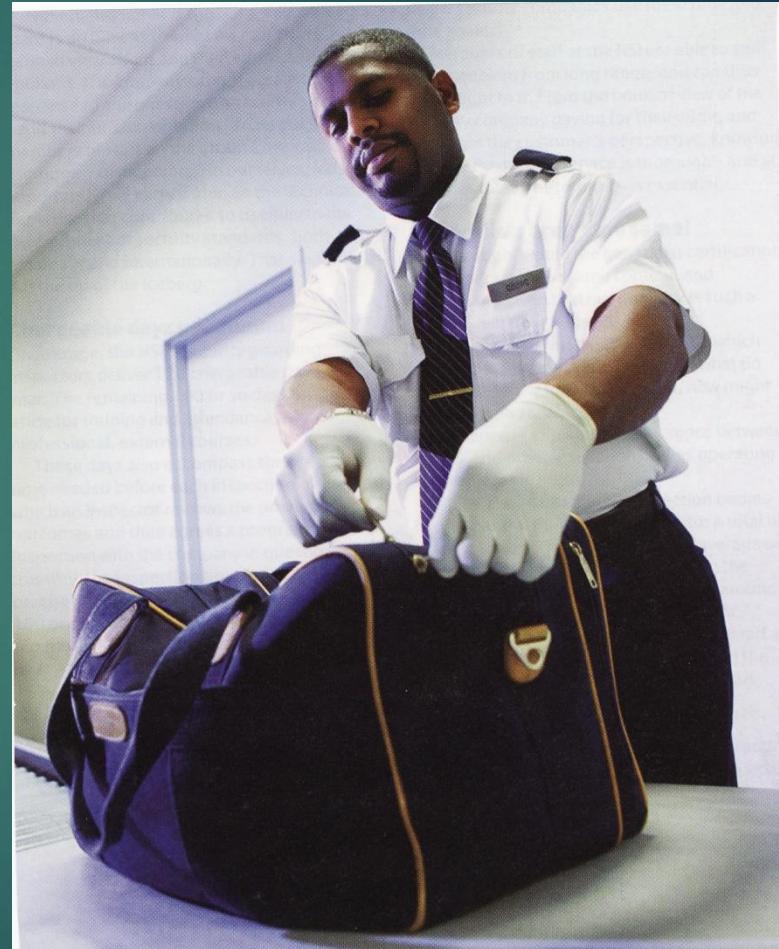
- Head
- Shoulders
- Arms/hands
- Chest
- Back.
- Armpits/sides
- Waistband
- Lower torso
- Legs
- Feet.



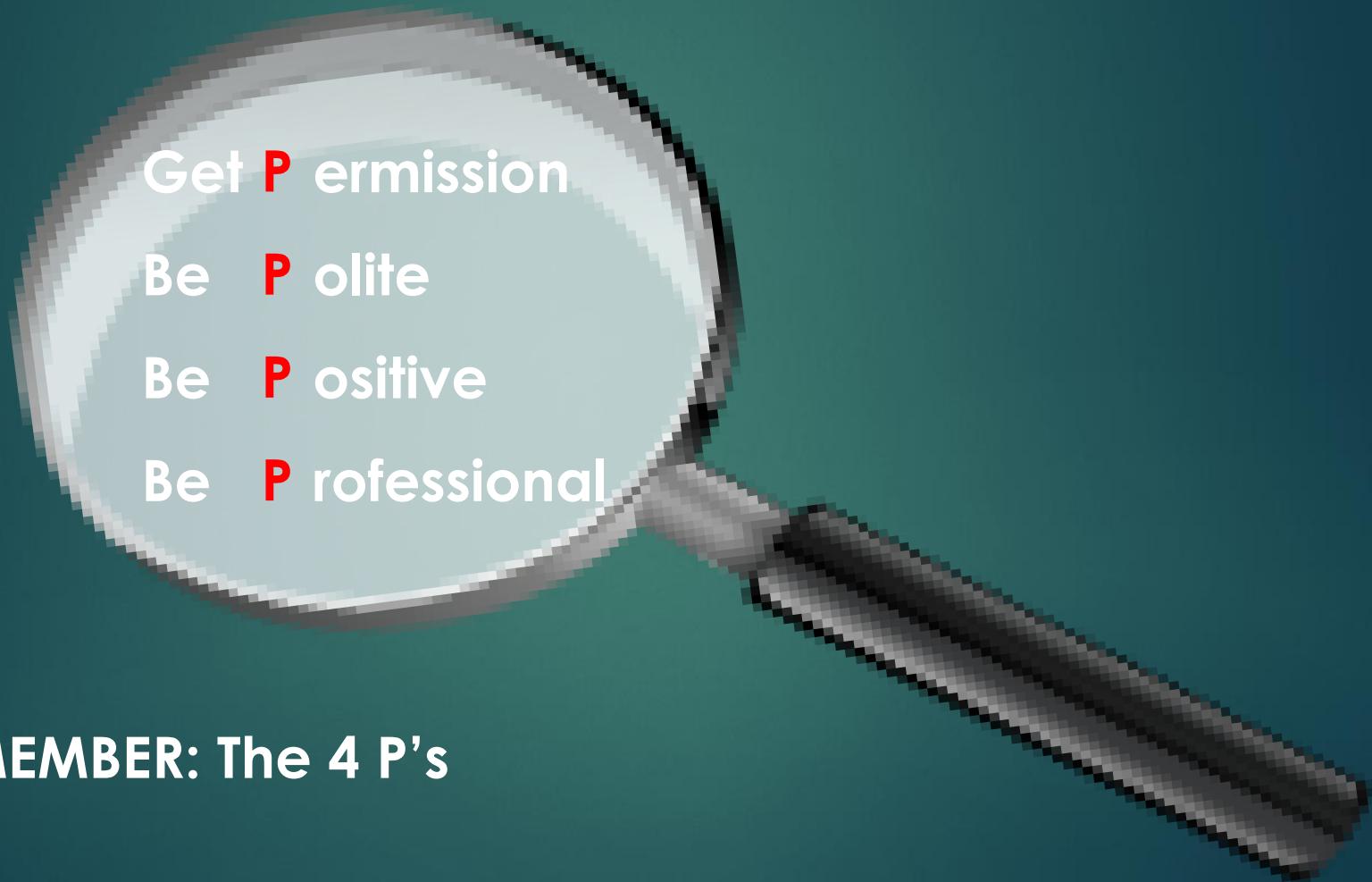


Bag search

- Take items out of bag one at a time
- Check each item
- Search the bag thoroughly
- Replace items.



The 4Ps of Searching



REMEMBER: The 4 P's

Offensive Weapons

Definitions:

Offensive weapon

“...any article made or adapted for use for causing injury to a person, or intended by the person having it for such use...”

Bladed or Sharply pointed articles

“...an offence for a person to have with him any article which has a blade, or is sharply pointed, in a public place without good reason or lawful authority...”

The Offensive Weapons Act 1996 makes these indictable offences under Section 110 of SOCPA 2005

Offensive Weapons

It is an offence for any person, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, to have with them an offensive weapon in a public place.



SEARCHING

Three categories of Offensive Weapons

1. Articles made for causing injury
2. Articles adapted for causing injury
3. Articles intended to cause injury

SEARCHING

Three categories of Offensive Weapons

1. Articles made for causing injury, These are articles, which have no other purpose other than to cause injury, e.g., cosh, bayonet, flick knife, knuckle-duster.



SEARCHING

Three categories of Offensive Weapons

2. Articles adapted for causing injury,

These are articles which have an everyday use, but which have been adapted so as to cause injury, e.g. a sharpened metal comb, a sock containing a cue ball, a piece of wood embedded with nails.



SEARCHING

Three categories of Offensive Weapons

3. Articles intended to cause injury, These articles are neither made nor adapted to cause injury but are carried for that purpose, e.g. a beer bottle, bar stool, ashtray, aerosol spray.

Any object, if used to cause injury when brought into contact with a person, could be defined as an offensive weapon within this category.

Lawful Authority

- Soldiers and police officers are examples of people who may carry weapons as a part of their duties.
- Door supervisors do not have lawful authority to carry weapons as a deterrent or as part of their uniform.



SEARCHING

Reasonable Excuse

The routine carrying of a weapon for self defence or simply because of the risk of being attacked is not reasonable in Law.

Listed below are reasonable defences for carrying a weapon, although this must be proved.

- for use at work,
- for educational purposes,
- for religious reasons, or
- as part of any national costume

Public Place

- Means any highway and any other premises or place to which at the material time the public have, or are permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise.

Bladed or Sharply Pointed Articles

‘It is an offence for a person to have with him any article which has a blade, or is sharply pointed, in a public place without good reason or lawful authority, the onus of proof being on the carrier.’

(This includes a folding pocket knife if the cutting edge of its blade exceeds 3"/7.62cm). (Section 139 Criminal Justice Act 1988).

Have with Him

- **Have with Him**, Means either actually in the offender's possession or very near to hand.



Options when items are found:

Seizure of Weapons



The weapon should be handed to the manager and the police contacted

Firearms/CS Gas



The police should be informed immediately

Sulphuric Acid



The police should be informed immediately

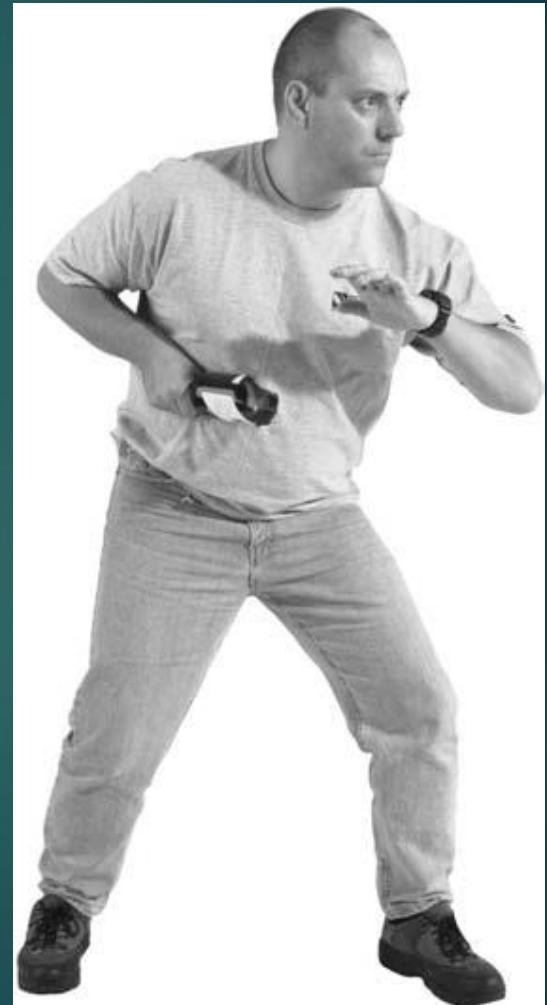
Other Items



Patrons should be prevented from entering the venue

Power of Arrest

- The Offensive Weapons Act 1996 makes these offences indictable under Section 24(2) of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) for both police officers and members of the public.
- (As amended by the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005).



Recording Articles Seized During Searches

- Any search resulting in the finding of an offensive weapon must be recorded in either a specific search register, or in the security incident-book held at the front door.



Recording Articles Seized During Searches

- Such records should contain the following information:
- Date and time of the search
- Person conducting the search
- Name and address of the person being searched (if given)
- Signature of the person being searched (if consenting)
- Description of item's being confiscated
- Time handed over to the police
- Name and warrant number of the receiving police officer

Re – visit aim

- The aim of this session was to ensure that you are able to conduct a systematic security search of people and their bags.

The End Thank you

**Dave Pattinson V1 2023 Mod A2
SSO**