

SCRUTINY OF POLICE POWERS PANEL

27 May 2020 Case reviews

1. Attendees:

A sub-group of 10 of the 16 members have reviewed cases from home (using a secure database) for the 13th *Scrutiny of Police Powers* Panel quarterly meeting performed via Skype on 27th May 2020. Additional incidents have also been reviewed regarding Covid-19 Regulation breaches and fixed penalty notices served and a separate Panel Case Review Report has been produced.

The Panel Chair welcomed Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner John Smith, Chief Inspector Paul Wigginton and thanked members for attending this first on-line Panel meeting.

Apologies from 4 members.

One member has had to stand down, after a full 3 year term. Due to the good news that a family member has been appointed as a PCSO the Panel rules about any perceived conflict of interest mean that this member has to leave the Independent Scrutiny Panel.

Thank you very much to this member for his time and commitment to the Scrutiny Panel.

2. Chair's update:

Panel members have been working remotely since March 2020. The last Panel meeting (10 March 2020) was replaced by remote case reviews and the Panel member feedback was good for the Report. The review of Covid-19 related Police cases and member feedback was also good.

The Panel Chair and Vice Chair have been having telephone conferences with Assistant Chief Constable Steve Cullen regarding Police guidance for Covid-19 public engagement, explanation and encouragement. Enforcement being a last resort.

Member reviews of Body Worn Video (BWV) has produced 181 feedback forms for 62 cases. i.e. 137 feedback forms for Stop and Search and Taser use (47 cases) and 44 feedback forms relating to Covid-19 (15 cases).

3. Constabulary update:

C.I. Wigginton gave a policing service Covid-19 overview and a Police daily business overview.

3.1: Covid-19

- The lockdown since 23 March 2020 has been a challenge for Avon and Somerset Constabulary. There have been real benefits from Stop and Search.
- The Constabulary's Data Analytics tool (Qlik Sense) was shown to Panel members.
- The Covid-19 Regulation breach '4 Es' by Police Officers are: **Engage, Explain, Encourage**, with the last resort to **Enforce**.
- 23,934 reports from members of the public of Covid-19 Regulation breaches, online and phone calls. The number of incidents is small, at 258, relating to 344 individuals (more people due to house parties and gatherings).
- Broken down by geographical area, Somerset has tourist hot spots (9274 reports), followed by Bristol (6901) and the Constabulary's North East area (6496).
- There is separate data analytics App for Covid-19 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs).
- Since 23 March 2020 Notices are slowly reducing.
- The changed Covid-19 Regulations on 13 May 2020 resulted in a reduction of Notices served.
- 68.9% of cases have BWV and that's disappointing. BWV was lost at the beginning of March.
- Ethnicity data shows: White: 259, Black: 37, Asian: 21, Mixed race: 13.
- Geographically, in the 3 policing area:
Somerset = 7%. BME population = 2%, so Disproportionality = 3.5%
Bristol = 39%. BME population = 16%, so Disproportionality = 2.4%
North East = 24%. BME population = 5%, so Disproportionality = 4.8%
- Note: Absolute numbers are low, e.g. 1 in Bath (the North East policing area).
- The Constabulary is mid table nationally regarding the issue of FPNs.

3.2: Avon and Somerset Constabulary business as usual operational policing

- 2.5% of the Force are off sick, which is less than normal.
- There has also been a reduced number of calls for service.
- Community engagement continues, e.g. from the Outreach workers, helping to explain and educate. Faith communities, such as around Ramadan, has had fantastic engagement.
- The Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs) are also very good.
- The Police are monitoring trends, such as domestic violence. There is no uplift but there is an under-reporting concern. However, there is very good multi-agency working.
- Drug dealing is more visible now and County Lines is prevalent. Police pressure continues.
- Stop and Search is also prevalent and there are challenges.
- Conspiracy themes include 5G masts and Police State protests. There has been Police communication with protestors, rather than enforcement.

Q&A: No stricter localised lockdown is anticipated. Non-food store issues and hate crime is anticipated.

Action: There will be a deep drive into Covid-19 Fixed Penalty Notices by geographical area, e.g. Stapleton Road, Bristol.

4. Case review discussion

There were 47 case files reviewed - see Appendix 1 for a summary and case by case feedback.

Summary of feedback:

- Members' positive feedback includes: Stop & Search solid grounds stated; fair searches; well handled; calm and respectful Officers; very humane; De-escalation seen; drug advice given; and good Police Officer engagement with members of the public.
 - Members' concerns and negative feedback includes: the late switching on of the BWV camera; the elements of Stop and Search not stated; and searches in public places.
 - Covid-19 positive feedback includes: Officers engaging, explaining and encouraging; some exemplary policing examples; good BWV officer summary narrative before arriving at an incident; Police, respectful Officers; proportionate police action; excellent engagement; good control of the situation; thorough and fair; and incidents nicely handled by Police Officers.
 - Covid-19 negative feedback includes: one case where Taser was considered to be drawn inappropriately; a Stop and Search transformed into a Covid-19 breach; No evidence of education/explaining; one example of the lack of breathalyser kits in the Police vehicles.
 - Generally, comments included that members noted that Taser has been drawn more often than in the past, e.g. for a Covid-19 breach case, the people were slow leaving a party and the Officer drew and waived his Taser. Also an example where a male was blocked in his car and the Officer red dotted the car. Taser being drawn appears to be a first not last resort.
- The Panel Chair mentioned the IOPC Director General's comments on **Taser disproportionality**. This is planned as the next theme for the Panel. Taser data analysis is better than other Use of Force data but the latter is changing in June 2020.

Documents in the reading pack for Panel members for this Panel meeting included:

- Stop and Search Quarterly Bulletin (Jan-Mar 2020).
- Covid Regulations Police Briefing.
- Constabulary Covid-19 overview report.
- Q&A from the first Panel Review of Covid FPN BWV - 21 April 2020.
- Panel guide to the Covid Regulations.
- Panel Chair's Covid-19 Regulations Guides (12 April 2020 and 14 May 2020).
- Health Protection Regulation Amendments England – Changes from 13 May 2020.

The Panel reports from the last meeting – both the standard report (10 March postponed meeting) and the Covid related case reviews (to 28 April 2020) - were available for further comments prior to acceptance for publication on the [PCC website](#) . This is in the [Reports section](#).

Avon and Somerset Constabulary's Use of Force report is published on the [Police website](#).

Stop and Search and body worn video (BWV) statistics – see **Appendix 2**.

Taser and body worn video data – see **Appendix 3**.

APPENDIX 1

SUMMARY OF THE REVIEWED CASES

Panel members reviewed the Body Worn Video (BWV) footage for cases, focussing on the months of March to May 2020.

Randomly pre-selected Police incidents/cases were reviewed within specific categories or themes, as requested by the Panel. The categories selected were:

1. Cases where a person has been Stop and Searched more than once. ***Note 1** below.
2. Stop and Search of people who have Black and minority ethnicity (BME).
3. Taser and Use of Force cases in March to May 2020 for Bridgwater and for Bristol East/Central areas, as a comparison. ***Note 2** below.
4. Under 10 year olds Stopped and Searched. ***Note 3** below.
5. Additionally, Covid-19 Act breach cases, some resulting in Penalty Notices being served. This is documented in a separate Covid-19 Panel Case Review Report.

***Note 1:**

A spreadsheet of 20 Cases where a person has been Stop and Searched more than once (7 people) was provided by the Constabulary. The date range is from April 2019 to January 2020. Persons 2, 3 and 5 were searched twice but only 1 BWV is found. Total: 17 cases. This information has been provided by the Constabulary's internal Stop Search Group (the Panel Chair attends) and relates to disproportionality concerns.

***Note 2:**

This selection was requested due to Taser disproportionality concerns. No Constabulary data was provided prior to the member BWV review time. Therefore, Taser deployment cases were randomly selected by the PCC's staff member without knowing the geographical location.

***Note 3:**

Constabulary data references provided for the Panel included 14 case references for under 10 year olds stopped and searched in 2019 plus 2 cases in 2020. However, due to data quality issues (incorrect date of birth recording), the data provided was revised to 3 cases. Of these cases, only 1 case (28/08/2019) had BWV for the Panel to review. (Appendix 1, case 47).

SCRUTINY OF POLICE POWERS PANEL

27 May 2020 Case reviews

PANEL CASE REVIEWS and CONSTABULARY RESPONSES

The member feedback form's 5 questions are all either blank or positive unless stated otherwise:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate?
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode?
3. Was the Police behaviour free from any stereotyping or assumptions?
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour?
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation?

1. Stop and Search cases where a person has been stopped more than once **- 7 people and 20 incidents**

Note: The GOWISELY acronym is a reminder to a Police Officer of the information that must be provided (in any order) to a person (subject) when the Officer performs a stop and search.

'GOWISELY' stands for:

G: **Grounds for the search;**

O: Object the officer is searching for;

W: Warrant, particularly if the Officer is in plain clothes;

I: Identification, proof that the Officer is indeed a Police Officer;

S: Station to which the Officer is attached;

E: Entitlement, any citizen being searched by a Police Officer is entitled to copies of the paperwork;

L: Legislation, the legal power which gives the officer the right to stop and search;

Y: YOU are being detained for the search or for the purpose of... i.e. informing the person in clear terms the purpose and nature of the search.

Case 1: Stop & Search (under the power of section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act (s23 MDA)) – 16/04/2019 – Person 1 (1st of 2 cases)

Based on intelligence (Operation Remedy in targeting illegal drugs dealing) and Officer observations. The search outcome was that nothing was found.

This BWV footage has been viewed by members individually, without background context other than a case summary, so the case has been seen as on-street interaction, as seen by any member of the public.

This case has also been discussed at the Panel meeting with the Constabulary Lead Officer adding the additional context and case background. This case relates to an Organised Crime Group and County Lines in Weston-super-Mare. The male was seen leaving an address and there was an exchange with another male.

Member feedback:

A polite and courteous Officer's search, with all GOWISELY items stated. One member commented that the Officer confirmed that it was nothing to do with race.

However, two members had concerns about the Police Officer's excessive questioning. The Officer did not explain the subject's Rights with respect to Stop and Search. If a person being stopped feels it is racially motivated, a member comments that this is entirely justified. To dismiss is simply because the Officers doesn't agree is felt to be irrelevant.

The Police officer's comment "We are doing a lot of stop and searches on people so we need your name." is not a valid reason to demand a person's name for a Stop and Search. A member thought that the male should have been advised he does not have to give his name.

There was no good reason for carrying out the search in the middle of the street with people passing by, when there was a side street less than 2m away.

A Panel member was equally unhappy about some of the `banter` during the search. What reason could the Officer have for asking who gave the man his watch or what type of a car he drove? This was beyond what I would expect unless a person is under caution.

Questions:

- 1) The Officer asks the male if the car is his and is it a family car. Were these questions relevant?
- 2) When the person raised his feelings about race being the reason for the stop, that is his entirely valid feeling, it is not for the officer to reject that feeling or intimidate him with the comment "It's absolutely nothing to do with your race Sir, so please don't". A member asks: "Don't ..." what?
- 3) Also, why does the Officer follow the male after the search has been completed, if not to intimidate?

The member feedback form's 5 questions have been answered as:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? Not applicable (3), **No (1)**.
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (3), **No (1)**.
3. Was the Police behaviour free from any stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (1), **Unsure (3)**.
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (2), **No (1)**, **Unsure (1)**.
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (3), **Unsure (1)**.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary thanks the Panel for this feedback which has been passed onto the Op Remedy Inspector for their consideration and officer learning.

With regards the questions, the Panel's observations about the officer's response to the question as to whether race was a motivator for the stop, are taken on board. In answer to the member's question "don't – what?" it would appear that the officer has said 'please don't' meaning 'please don't suggest the stop was motivated by race'. Mindful of the context of disproportionality and importance of being open to scrutiny, the situation might have benefitted from the officer being clearer as to the objective grounds for the search i.e. why the person was stopped (an exchange was seen in this case as stated) coupled with an understanding of how the stopped person felt, may have been helpful in this case.

In relation to the questions asked about the car – the questions appear to be an attempt to create conversation between the officer and person stopped, in addition to which the officer appears to be asking questions used to gather intelligence – particularly in relation to the car. The person searched is under no obligation to answer the questions.

It is not clear why the officer followed the person following the search – this has been included in the email sent to the Op Remedy Inspector for their consideration and review.

Case 2: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 01/08/2019 - Person 1 (2nd of 2 cases)

Based on intelligence. The same location as the previous search on 16/04/2019. Nothing found.

A calm search based on suspicion of drugs in the van (Operation Remedy focus focus on drugs, burglaries and knife crime). GOWISELY items stated.

However, members concerns are: The location of the search being outside a busy café.

One member is unsure whether or not the Police behaviour was free from any stereotyping or assumptions. This is because unless we know of the intelligence/reasons for stopping, it is difficult to know if the S+S was justified.

The notes on the record could tell us this but because we don't have access to these given the remote nature of our scrutiny, it is difficult to draw firm conclusions on this matter.

Questions: 1) Why did the search take place immediately outside a busy café window, in the middle of the street?

2) Compared to this person's 1st stop and search (Case 1 above) a member thought that this was much better, but the male expressed concern about being repeatedly being stopped. Are these concerns valid and if so, why?

The member feedback form's questions have been answered by 4 members as below:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? Not applicable (3), **No (1)**.
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (3), **No (1)**.

3. Was the Police behaviour free from any stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (3), **Unsure** (1)
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (3), **No** (1).
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (4).

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback from the Panel in this case, which has been forwarded onto the Op Remedy Inspector in addition to the case above, for their consideration.

It is noted by the Constabulary that this stop search has taken place outside of a busy café. Consideration would need to be given to a number of elements before moving the search to a more private location – it is very unlikely prior to searching the van, that officers would have allowed the male to move the van to another location himself, due to the risk of him driving off or concealing items (considering that officers felt they had suspicion that they would find the item searched for). It may be that the male might not want officers to drive his van to a location themselves. Moving location may have delayed the male further and extended the length of the search – Code A stipulates that officers complete the search as soon as possible and take no longer than is reasonable. From the body worn video footage, the male, clearly frustrated at having been stopped, appears to wish to be allowed on his own way as soon as possible. A question about whether he would prefer to move location away from the shop would be good to consider, but may not be fully achievable in the circumstances.

In relation to the Panel's question regarding the validity of the male's concerns about having been repeatedly stopped – both stop searches were conducted based on recent intelligence and the specific remit and focus of Op Remedy is likely to see an increase in the same people being searched more than once in a short timeframe, as they are able to gather and develop intelligence and act on it in a timely manner. This is not without internal scrutiny however, through both supervisors and the internal Stop Search scrutiny panel, to ensure recent intelligence is remains the key driver to repeat searches of individuals.

Case 3: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) - 07/05/2019 – Person 2 (1st of 2 cases - but no BWV the 2nd case)

Intelligence led. Same vehicle as used in Stop and Search for Case 12 below

Commended. A very good example of a polite and friendly search with good explanation of reasons for the search, including all GOWISELY items. The search is also conducted away from other people.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary thanks the Panel for their feedback in this case, which has been passed onto the Op Remedy Inspector for disseminating to the officers involved.

Case 4: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 13/06/2019 – Person 2 (2nd of 2 cases)

Based on Officer observations. Nothing found.

Note: No BWV found of this incident for Panel member to view.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary have located body worn video footage of this stop search, which was saved under the searching officer's collar number instead of the occurrence number.

Case 5: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 18/10/2019 - Person 3 (1st of 2 cases - but no BWV the 2nd case)

Smell of cannabis included in the grounds.

A positive interaction with a large group (5 people in the car), well controlled and well handled by the polite and courteous Police Officers, using appropriate language throughout.

Constabulary response: The Panel's comments and feedback have been noted by the Constabulary with thanks.

Case 6: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 18/10/2019 - Person 3 (2nd of 2 cases)

Same incident as Case 5.

Note: No BWV for this incident for Panel member to view.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary have located body worn video footage of this stop search, which was saved under the searching officer's collar number instead of the occurrence number.

Case 7: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 02/06/2019 - Person 4 (1st of 2 cases)

Based on intelligence and Officer observations. Smell of cannabis in grounds. Includes a strip search. Nothing found.

A positive interaction, well controlled and well handled, appropriate use of language throughout.

Constabulary response: The Panel's feedback is noted with thanks.

Case 8: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 21/06/2019 Yeovil - Person 4 (2nd of 2 cases)

Based on Officer observations. Nothing found (cannabis found on other subjects).

A positive although lengthy interaction. One member noted that the BWV showed the strip search on the BME person only, despite three other persons being in the house.

This case was discussed at the Panel meeting and the context helped explain that this is a County Lines matter, with a cuckoo'd home address. 2 males (from the London area) were with the home owner (the victim). 2 BME men were strip searched and cannabis was found. The male victim was not searched as he was the vulnerable person. The drug education program and a positive search was the outcome, with a contemporaneous interview. 3 people in total were strip searched. Members queried that the 4th person, the female, was not searched at the time and left the house.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback with thanks. Body worn video footage from another officer at the scene shows that the female was searched by a female officer under s.23 Misuse of Drugs Act – this was a search in which her outer jacket was removed, but was not a strip search.

Case 9: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 18/10/2019 - Person 5 (1st of 2 cases - but no BWV the 2nd case)

Based on intelligence. Class A drugs found.

The Officer's early commentary on the BWV footage, especially as approaching the scene, is very good, to understand the context. The situation is calmly and professionally handled. The Officers are polite and give clear reasons for the search. Considering it is the possession of a Class A drug, this is dealt with fairly, without the need for detention.

One member commented that there is limited GOWISELY items stated, but it may not have been caught on BWV.

The member feedback form questions have been answered by 6 members:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? Not applicable (6).
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (5), **Unsure (1)**.
3. Was the Police behaviour free from any stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (4), **No (1) Unsure (1)**
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (5), **Unsure (1)**.
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (5), **Unsure (1)**.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback with thanks.

Case 10: Stop & Search (under the power of: Police and Criminal Evidence Act section 1 (s1 PACE) – 21/06/2019. Person 5

Member of the public's phone call to the Police. Outcome of the Stop and Search: nothing found.

Note: No BWV for this incident for Panel member to view.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary have located body worn video footage of this stop search, which was saved under a different occurrence number.

Case 11: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 06/06/2019 - Person 6 (1st of 4 cases)

Member of the public's phone call to the Police. Cannabis found. The other person in the vehicle admitted possession of drugs.

The suspect is dealt with fairly and the female suspect admits possession - it is her weed - and agrees to an immediate Voluntary Attendance at the Police Station for referral to a Drug Education Programme. A firm but courteous engagement, with the correct decision made. One member recorded that there was some confusion from Officers on the correct procedure.

Question: The member of the public reported a smell of cannabis. Is this adequate for a stop and search?

The member feedback form questions have been answered by 5 members:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? Not applicable (4), Yes (1).
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (4), **Unsure (1)**.
3. Was the Police behaviour free from any stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (4), **Unsure (1)**.
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (4), **Unsure (1)**.
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (4), **Unsure (1)**.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback with thanks. Regarding the question about the smell of cannabis, the Force's position is that best practice is that smell alone is not sufficient to provide grounds and must be accompanied by something additional.

Case 12: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 16/6/2019 - Person 6 (2nd of 4 cases)

Based on Officer observations. Class A drugs and cannabis found. The same vehicle as in Case 3 above.

Commended: This female Officer should be commended for her excellent communication skills and the way she dealt with the female suspect. The officer is very professional, giving clear reasons for the stop and search, dealing with the suspect extremely well and offering advice and support on drug use. The Officer is very empathetic and humane in her approach towards the female suspect, offering the strip search to be undertaken at the Police Station.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary thanks the Panel for its comments, which have been sent to the officer's Inspector for onward feedback to the officer concerned.

Case 13: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 7/11/2019 - Person 6 (3rd of 4 cases)

Based on intelligence and Officer observations. Class A drugs found.

This was the second day of an investigation for drug possession being done at suspect's home. The Police Officer gave a very comprehensive description of what was going to happen and explained the suspect's Rights.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback with thanks.

Case 14: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) - 07/01/2020 - Person 6 (3rd of 4 cases)

Based on intelligence and Officer observations. Nothing found.

The female Officer carried out her stop very courteously with what could have been a potentially aggressive criminal, without the need for handcuffs. The Officer gave a clear and comprehensive

explanation of the justification for the Stop and Search, i.e. the person stopped matches the description of a person who had committed a robbery near to this location. GOWISELY compliant, as was the male searched.

One members felt that the reasons were flimsy, i.e. that the suspect is seen in the locality. "Acting shady" is mentioned in the stop search recorded grounds.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback. With regards the grounds provided, all frontline officers received training in 2019 where the importance of recording grounds effectively, amongst other themes relating to stop search, was covered. Further refresher training will be rolled out in 2020 that will consider what worked well from the earlier training and will focus on the areas where we are still identifying knowledge gaps and areas for further learning and improvement.

Case 15: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) - 06/05/2019 - Person 7 (1st of 6 cases)

Member of the public's phone call to the Police. Nothing found.

All Police Officers involved controlled a volatile situation well, particularly as a bladed item was found. The 2 Officers had to make sense of a large group of vocal, volatile, noisy potential witnesses or victims or perpetrators, referring to a knife or machette. 2 minors were put in the back of the Police car for safety. A person who newly arrived was immediately arrested for affray and handcuffed. A knife was found in the car in which he was travelling. However, no Stop and Search was seen (recorded as nothing found).

Note: This case reference is provided as Person 7 however it is a white male and not BME Person 7.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's comments on the search they did review, although noted that the person being searching being a white male, not BAME. The person who is the subject of the six searches was searched as part of this incident according to the Niche report, but the body worn video footage does not appear to have been uploaded or saved, despite the stop search record stating that it was captured on body worn video.

Case 16: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) - 12/06/2019 - Person 7 (2nd of 6 cases)

Weston-super-Mare. Based on Patrol Officer observations. Nothing found.

One member reported that this is a routine Stop and Search, both Officers dealing with the two males using appropriate language and keeping the interaction informal. Another member reported that this is an amiable Stop and Search.

Question: Regarding the justification – the grounds - for the stop, is being a young man with a bicycle at 3am in the Town good grounds for a search? No grounds are heard to be given.

Constabulary response: The Panel's feedback is noted. The stop search record states that the males were seen to take evasive action on seeing Police and one of the three males made off after having thrown the contents of his pockets out over a wall. The area is noted to one of high crime, although not specified what type of crime.

With regards the grounds provided, all frontline officers received training in 2019 where the importance of recording grounds effectively, amongst other themes relating to stop search, was covered. Further refresher training will be rolled out in 2020 that will consider what worked well from the earlier training and will focus on the areas where we are still identifying knowledge gaps and areas for further learning and improvement.

Case 17: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) - 24/09/2019 - Person 7 (3rd of 6 cases)

Based on Officer observations. Nothing found.

Routine S&S, both officers dealt with the two individuals using appropriate language and kept the

interaction informal.

Nice attitude from the searching officer remaining calm and friendly.

However, the full GOWISELY items are not heard on the BWV, including no offer of a search receipt. It may have been said but the audio was unclear due to the noise of the wind.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback, with thanks. It appears on the body worn video footage that the female officer who comes to assist the searching officer is going through GOWISELY, or indeed elements of it, when the searching officer returns from checking the male's details on the radio. The Constabulary acknowledges that a search receipt does not appear to have been offered.

All frontline officers received training in 2019 relating to stop search. Further refresher training, including the requirement to provide receipts, will be rolled out in 2020 that will consider what worked well from the earlier training and will focus on the areas where we are still identifying knowledge gaps and areas for further learning and improvement.

Case 18: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) – 05/11/2019 - Person 7 (4th of 6 cases)

Based on Officer observations. Nothing found.

The person stopped matched the description of a suspect and GOWISELY items were clearly stated. Members highlighted this case for discussion at the Panel meeting. Just viewing the BWV without the Police background information made it difficult to know whether or not the two individuals did match the description or if there was any possibility of this being 'disruptive policing' of at least one known individual (the 4th time being stopped).

Question: What was the description recorded in the Niche database of the suspects?

The Constabulary response during the meeting was that there are 2 BWVs recorded and members had access to 1 BWV to review.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback with thanks. The description of the suspects provided as recorded on the stop search record are – "one of the males being taller than the other, wearing a grey tracksuit and being mixed race. The other being shorter and skinny build, looked around 18-20". These descriptions were obtained from a member of the public who had disturbed two males trying to break into a garage fifteen minutes prior.

Case 19: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 12/11/2019 - Person 7 (5th of 6 cases)

Based on Officer observations. Weston-super-Mare. Cannabis found.

2 BWVs were reviewed:

BWV1: 12:27hrs for 4 minutes. A complaint from Person 7's guardian (white male).

This was a complaint by Person 7's guardian regarding Person 7 being repeatedly Stopped and Searched. The Officers dealt with the complaint in a calm and respectful manner. The Officer also does well to gain the man's attention to listen to him, giving a clear explanation of how the man can complain.

Questions:

- 1) Have all the stop searches and interactions with Person 7 been scrutinised by the Constabulary?
- 2) Given the concerns raised by Person 7's guardian, was there a Niche report raised? What were the circumstances around the reason for the Stop and Search?

BWV2: 12:15hrs for 8½ minutes. Person 7 BME male.

Person 7 has been stopped 4 times before. On this 5th occasion the stop was because the Police Officer believed he was banned from the Town. This proved to be mistaken as the ban had expired. However the Officer smelled weed and searched under Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act. The man is irate at the Officers' mistake.

A member comments that this is very disturbing policing. First the Officer claims the suspect is banned from the area as the reason for the stop, then uses Person 7's use of cannabis (he is

smoking a splif) as further grounds for a search.

Questions: 1) Was the search justified by a smell of cannabis?

2) Should the Officer have checked out his belief that the man was banned from the Town before executing a search?

The member feedback form questions have been answered by 4 members to BWV2:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? Yes (3), No (1).

2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (1), **No (1), Unsure (2).**

3. Was the Police behaviour free from stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (1), **No (1), Unsure (2).**

4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (2), **No (1), Unsure (1).**

5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (2), **Yes (1), Unsure (1).**

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback, which has been sent to the Op Remedy Inspector for their consideration and officer learning. With regards the questions asked by the Panel for both sets of body worn video footage:

1) The Constabulary have not reviewed all stop searches and interactions with Person 7 – this could be discussed at the next internal scrutiny panel meeting.

2) The Niche report has the grounds recorded as “male initially believed to be in breach of a CBO and on approach found to smell strongly of cannabis. He is linked by intelligence to the supply of drugs and has a substantial criminal history. He was asked to stop and refused, his behaviour was suspicious and he was fiddling around in his pockets and bag, officers had an honestly held belief that his behaviour was consistent with someone who was in possession of a large amount of drugs or other criminal property. Additionally, the area is known to be used for drug supply.”

3) Regarding the question about the smell of cannabis, the Force's position is that best practice is that smell alone is not sufficient to provide grounds and must be accompanied by something additional. It is an objective test as to whether the search is justified.

4) From looking at the grounds as noted in the answer to question 2, it appears that the suspected breach of the CBO was the reason for the stop, but further interaction and observations by the officers have added to the grounds for search under the Misuse of Drugs Act. It would appear that even if the officers had checked the CBO details they still would have felt that they had grounds to search.

Case 20: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – 19/12/2019 - Person 7 (6th of 6 cases)

Based on intelligence and Officers observations. Nothing found.

Intelligence cited for burglaries but searched under s.23 for smell of cannabis.

Commended: A member notes that compared to Case 19, this was a 180 in how to conduct a search without the need for pretence or aggression. A second member states that this is an exceptional Police Officer, with lovely mannerisms, a calm demeanour and really professional. It is a thorough search very well carried out. 10/10 sets the benchmark high, well done.

A third member comments that the Officer gives a good GOWISELY explanation to the compliant man. A fourth member notes that the Officer is polite and courteous.

There are no negative points or concerns from Panel members.

Note: This case reference is provided as Person 7 but it is a white male with a ginger beard.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback, which has been passed onto the officer's Inspector for them to feed back to the officer concerned.

2. Stop and Search – BME - 12 cases:

Case 21: Stop & Search – BME - 10/05/2020 at 2.33pm.

Youth stopped on suspicion of drug dealing. Nothing found

Good grounds and reason for this Stop and Search, with good engagement between the Police Officer and the young person. GOWISELY items are fully explained, including the Officer offering a receipt and explaining how to obtain a record of the search. The Officer is calm and polite, the search is well conducted and it is a nice way of talking to the young lad at his level.

However, one member also commented that the approach is considered a little harsh. Another member stated that the Officer should have explained that the youth did not have to give any details if he did not wish to. A third member commented that the only thing to search is the location and age. Is ethnicity a reason? (See question 3 below, answer No).

The member feedback form questions have been answered by 5 members:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? N/A (4).
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (3), **Unsure (2)**.
3. Was the Police behaviour free from stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (4), **No (1)**.
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (5).
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (5).

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel, with thanks. The Constabulary accepts the observation that the situation may have benefitted from the officer advising the young person that he did not have to provide his details, however, it would appear that the young person is familiar with the process to the extent that when the officer asks "would you want a record of your stop search?" the young person replies, "yeah I want a receipt." The officer does not mention the word receipt and this is added by the young person, thus suggesting he is familiar with the process, whilst accepting that he may not have known that he didn't have to give his details.

With regards the grounds relating only to location and age, the Constabulary notes that the officer gives an explanation to the young person that he has been stopped because a group of drug users were seen to leave the park and then return on the young person entering the park. The inference therefore being that they have returned to purchase drugs from the young person.

Case 22: Stop & Search – BME - 10/05/2020

Group seen running away from officers. Taser pointed. Small amount of cannabis volunteered by the subject.

A well-handled search of a group of males. However, GOWISELY items are not fully explained.

This case was also highlighted and discussed at the Panel meeting.

Questions at the meeting: A Taser is drawn but the member doesn't know why without the background context. A bicycle has been stolen, some weed found. The BWV cut off.

Is Stop and Search an option inside a home address? How much evidence do the Police need to go into premises? Visiting a friend's home, can Officers Stop and Search?

Smell of drugs is not enough grounds alone for a Stop Search but it can be part of it. In this case it is 1 of 3 reasons. HMICFRS inspection picked this point up. Officers training is to observe and this includes what the officer sees and hears.

This is an option for future Panel scrutiny work: To check on Stop and Searches where the grounds include the word 'smell' regarding section 23 searches.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel. With regards the questions asked at the meeting – the power to search a person under s.23 Misuse of Drugs Act can be carried out in a dwelling, it does not matter if the person located inside the dwelling resides there

or not. s.23 does not provide a power of entry, however, once on the premises lawfully, s.23 can be used to search persons within if grounds exist to do so. Entry to the premises would need to be with consent or under a specified power of entry or warrant.

Case 23: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) – BME - 10/05/2020 at 4.41pm

The male is stopped on the street but the reason is unknown. The BWV is switched on late. The full GOWISELY isn't heard on the BWV (it's windy so unable to hear the full conversation) but a receipt is offered. A very well handled search, lovely attitude from the Officer, reflected in an easy search. Fair engagement.

Question: What was the reason and grounds of why this person has been stopped and searched?

Operational Learning: Ongoing Officer awareness for BWV to be switched on earlier for Stop Searches.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary thanks the Panel for its feedback, which has been noted. The use of body worn video has been an area of focus for the Constabulary's internal stop search scrutiny panel and will feature in the training package being created that will be mandatory for all frontline officers.

With regards the grounds and reason for the search, the stop search record states that the male was "seen to be paying excessive interest in the movements of the Police car and then cycling away from and avoiding the Police car."

Case 24: Stop & Search – BME - 11/05/2020

Related to the theft of a vehicle.

There is no real footage of a BME stop and search for the members to view.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes this feedback.

Case 25: Stop & Search – BME - 11/05/2020 – Frome, Somerset

A reasonable S&S considering the grounds. GOWISELY items are nicely delivered. However, it is difficult to hear the speech on the BWV due to the wind and the offer of a receipt isn't heard.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel, with thanks.

Case 26: Stop & Search – BME - 11/05/2020

Stop Search then detention of male at Keynsham Custody Centre.

Solid grounds for the stop and search. However, the BWV started after the male had been handcuffed. Therefore members do not know the justification for this use of force.

The member feedback form questions have been answered by 2 members:

1. If force was used, was it appropriate? N/A (1), **Unsure (1)**.
2. Did the Police make correct decisions throughout this episode? Yes (1), **Unsure (1)**.
3. Was the Police behaviour free from stereotyping or assumptions? Yes (2).
4. Was the incident free from demonstrable discriminatory behaviour? Yes (2).
5. Does the behaviour need further investigation? No (1), **Unsure (1)**.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel.

Case 27: Stop & Search (s23 MDA) – BME – 11/5/2019

No issues. Solid grounds for the stop and search and the GOWISELY items are fully explained, including and receipt offered.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel, with thanks.

Case 28: Stop & Search – BME – 11/05/2020 at Burnham-on-Sea.

Reports of a male with a knife.

No issues. Solid grounds for the stop and search.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel.

Case 29: Stop & Search – BME - 11/05/2020 – Twerton High Street, B&NES.

All positive. Police Officers are very patient with this distressed female who had just been made homeless and Officers are trying to find a solution for her housing needs and do not want to leave her on the street distressed with all her belongings and nowhere to go. The stop and search grounds are solid but it is uncertain if the officer stated the full GOWISELY items.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel. The Constabulary can reassure the Panel, that upon review of body worn video footage it does capture the searching officer providing the full GOWISELY points.

Case 30: Stop & Search (s1 PACE) – BME - 11/05/2020 - Bristol

Stop and search of a male suspect after being in possession of a bicycle wheel in company with another male also in possession of another wheel, seen trying to make off from Police Officers.

All positive. Solid grounds and all Officers dealt fairly with a known offender. Officers are relaxed and GOWISELY items are stated, engaging well with the homeless man.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the feedback of the Panel, with thanks.

Case 31: Stop & Search – BME – 12/05/2020 - Bristol

Firearms Officers search of a house after the report of men with guns entering the house. Nothing found.

The Firearms Officer's shield obscures the BWV. All appears well executed, the Officer gaining control of the occupants.

This case was also discussed at the Panel meeting. Additional BWV footage was requested for the next timeframe. However, although the BWV viewed is marked 1 of 2 (and non-evidential), the PCC's office could not find any additional BWV footage.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback, including that regarding the footage not being able to be found.

Case 32: Stop & Search – BME – 12/05/2019

Concern for Welfare of a female.

No issues. A GOWISELY item search found nothing but officers made several enquiries to understand the history, a section 136 of the Mental Health Act admission and discharge for the person the previous day, telephoning a relative in London and also telephoning the Emergency Duty Team (EDT). There is Officer concern for the female's welfare including where she will sleep that night. The conclusion was no grounds to detain and the female walked off.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback, with thanks.

Note: No BWV was found for 4 other selected Stop and Search incidents on 11th and 12th May 2020.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the above observations of the Panel. Three of these occurrences have had body worn video used during the stop search incidents, but the footage has not been marked evidential, so has been automatically deleted. One occurrence has footage that has been located. One occurrence has no footage because the officer was operating in plain clothes. The need to wear body worn video when in plain clothes will be reiterated to officers in the training package currently being created for frontline officers.

3. Use of Force & Taser deployment (14 cases reviewed)

Note: The Constabulary was asked for cases for Taser deployment in the geographical areas of Bridgwater, Somerset and in Bristol East/Central ward area, as a disproportionality theme and area comparison. However, none were provided prior to the Panel review time and meeting (references were provided on 3 June 2020 due to staff being busy). Therefore, a selection of Taser cases were extracted with no theme, selecting the latest April 2020 incidents.

Case 33: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) and PAVA spray and handcuffs – 30/04/2020. Arrest of suspect for assault on an emergency worker, public order and possession of suspected class A drugs.

A welfare check on a female resident where the male resident is very agitated and very aggressive. **Commendable** efforts regarding the Officers' de-escalation of the situation in the face of extremely aggressive and intimidating behaviour of the male suspect. Officers are firm but fair and calm, using de-escalation techniques, which were effective and the male calmed, but then escalated again. However, it was felt that there were too many Officers speaking at once. Also, the male suspect came very close to the female Officer before he was under control and as a viewer one member was concerned for the female Officer's safety.

This case was also highlighted and discussed at the Panel meeting. A good case example.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Case 34: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) – Bristol – 30/04/2020

Commended Officer standards of professional behaviour:

A shared occupancy house. One of occupants was arrested the previous day for harassing his other tenants and No further action was taken by the Police. Officers listen patiently to what the Panel member considers are weak complaints of fresh harassment and tries to explain that you cannot arrest someone without reason. Officers then go to speak to the suspect and listen thoughtfully to the suspect's long explanation of the difficulties including Covid-19 and house sharing. They indicate an understanding of his concerns and try to get him to accept that whatever feeling of injustice he has he needs to focus on protecting himself from more complaints regarding his behaviour. The Officers' patience is sorely tested and they do challenge some things the male says. Ultimately the Officers give him a 'final' warning. The lead Officer has an excellent and effective conversational manner, with active listening, being very patiently and professionally handling the situation.

This case was also highlighted and discussed at the Panel meeting.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Case 35: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) – 30/04/2020

Burglary arrest.

Burglary suspect found in the garden at night. Appropriate Officer action. However, the BWV is after the event so it is not possible to view the use of Taser and no use of force is seen in the BWV footage.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks. Comments in relation to switching on BWV at the earliest opportunity is common feedback fed in through officer training.

Case 36: Use of Force – Taser (drawn) – 29/04/2020

Stop and Search of a male.

A boy who ran away from Police Officers is caught, handcuffed and weed is found. The boy is to be taken to his Nan for a chat. The GOWISLEY items are not heard on the BWV footage.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Case 37: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) – 29/04/2020

Vehicle search.

Note: This BWV is of a section 18 search of a car and no people are present. The wrong BWV has been selected for this Case reference.

Case 38: Use of Force – Taser (drawn) – 28/04/2020 – Crewkerne, Somerset

Public Order arrest.

All Police Officers are calm and professional. The male discloses sexual abuse. After a long discussion with the male sitting inside a house at the top of the stairs, the decision is made to arrest him. There is also a suggestion he may have a knife. He is Taser red dotted, he is compliant, handcuffed and searched. It is a confined space but Officers readily gain control.

The initial BWV audio is not very clear, there is no commentary for the build-up so it is difficult to work out what is going on and the reason for the Taser deployment. It seems to be that they thought the male had a knife. Perhaps the number of Officers may have been intimidating for the male who may have mental health problems.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Case 39: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) - 28/04/2020 - Bristol

Domestic assault. Arrest of male suspect.

Good preparation for entry into the flat with the Officer having Taser ready because of the advanced warning about the violent offender, reported that he may have a knife. This incident is very patiently and professionally handled by the Officers and a potentially difficult situation is defused. The suspect is compliant.

Warned. Violent offender. Knife reported.

Constabulary response: Positive panel comments noted with thanks.

Case 40: Use of Force – Taser (Fired) - 27/04/2020 at 2.58am – Yate, South Gloucestershire.

Domestic abuse.

This case was also highlighted and discussed at the Panel meeting and members viewed the BWV.

Commendation to Officers: A report of domestic abuse. A very large, volatile, aggressive male in a small room with a woman (victim). The aggressive male has a cochlea implant so can't hear and his partner (victim) says that he lip reads. The male is also self-harming. This is very well handled by the solo Police Officer who remains calm and professional throughout the very frightening situation, awaiting Police backup. The suspect is allowed to communicate with his female partner/the victim, to try to calm him down (more than once). The partner says she's fine and doesn't want to leave the male. A most challenging situation with communication difficulties, to gain control. Backup eventually arrives. There are good reasons for the Taser use and the handcuffs. The Taser is fired but the barbs go into the male's clothing, close together, and fail so the suspect gains control and the Officers retreat from the room. However, the man then opens the door, leaves the room and gives up to the Police Officers, only to become aggressive again and is held down on the floor with difficulty. The Officers do really, really well under pressure.

Some members thought protecting the victim be the priority, getting her out of the small room, away from the male. Other members thought it best not to remove the female because she calms the male down. Perhaps it is not the best choice of words from the Officer who says "listen to me". Also, the Officer leans on the man's ear when he is being held on the floor but the partner rectified this matter.

Learning point: Is training provided in dealing with deaf and hard of hearing people (11 million in the U.K), as with mental health and other disabilities? College of Police and Deaf community working with the Police was suggested.

Members were advised that there are a small percentage of trained Police Liaison Officers for the deaf ('PLOD'). Also, it is part of the basic, overall Officer training.

Action: C.I. Wigginton will check on Officer deaf awareness.

Constabulary response: This case was discussed in some detail at the last panel meeting. The comments from the panel are noted including the positive feedback about the lone officer managing well under difficult circumstances.

The panel query about deaf awareness training for officers has been raised with our training department. This is not something that is specifically covered as a standalone input due to the volume of areas to train, however, there are inputs around communication which cover many aspects of communication skills, barriers and managing conflict which is designed to prepare officers for this type of incident. In relation to additional training for existing officers, there has been an agreement to train a number of additional officers in sign language to assist with communication. It must be noted that with a spontaneous incident such as this case, an available officer must be deployed due to the urgency and it is often not possible to allocate a specific officer with that relevant speciality – for slower time enquiries this is often much more achievable.

The panel comments have been fed back to our training department for learning and consideration of use in future inputs.

Case 41: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) - 27/04/2020 - Bristol

Report of male threatened a member of the public with a knife and sledge hammer. Fail to stop in a vehicle.

To the Officer's credit, he acted very promptly and effectively after the stop in order to immediately contain the situation. Taser is aimed (but the red dot not seen from the angle of the BWV). The young black driver looks shocked. The Officer's swearing is not desirable.

This case was also highlighted and discussed at the Panel meeting. Members were advised that this is Firearms Officers' response, using stop and extraction techniques. The language is considered unnecessary but the Officer aggression is used as a tool to gain control quickly.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks. We discussed the officer verbals during the panel meeting which were necessarily escalated to establish control in view of the threat posed. However, panel feedback regarding the officer language used is noted.

Case 42: Use of Force – Taser (Fired and Drive Stun) - 27/04/2020 – Yeovil outside a supermarket. Suspect's arrest.

This is a very large male in crisis, distressed, drunk and violent, with a bottle, in a cul-de-sac area outside the supermarket. The man's family called the Police. A sad situation. The male is known to the Police and clear warning are given about the Taser when the male refuses to put down the bottle and keeps walking towards the Officers. The Taser is fired appropriately and handcuffs are used.

Questions: After the handcuffs are put on the male, why does one Officer continue to aim the Taser red dot at the male?

This case was also highlighted and discussed at the Panel meeting.

Question: Also whilst some distance away from the Officers the male says if he is Tasered he will have a seizure and will die. The Officers do not respond to this statement. How should they have reacted if at all?

Answer: Police Officers challenge. Once hands are laid on a person there could be physical injury. Therefore Taser is less force. It is a judgement call for Officers to justify.

Constabulary response: This case was discussed in some detail at the panel meeting. Due to the male's position, officers handcuffed him to the front and at this point, the Taser "barbs" will still in

place. While they were removing these and assisting him to stand up, the Taser officer remained in place in case of a further escalation in his behaviour. Comments are noted with thanks.

Case 43: Use of Force – Taser (Fired) - 26/04/2020 at 4.29am.
Supermarket report of burglary (meat).

This case was also discussed at the Panel meeting. The BWV was switched on after the Taser deployment. The Niche reference is correct but this BWV shows the Officer going to the supermarket meat area, where evidence is dropped. Witnesses point out the direction the suspect was last seen.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Case 44: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) - 26/04/2020
Male unfit to drive through drink or drugs. Arrest.

Compliments to Officer for switching on the BWV during the drive to the scene. Good professional attitude of the Officer once the initial stop is completed and the subject is seen to be compliant. However, a member is concerned that the default stop method was the immediate Taser deployment and red dotting of the subject, which didn't seem necessary.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks including feedback in relation to Taser.

Case 45: Use of Force – Taser (aimed) – 26/04/2020 – Weston-super-Mare
Domestic incident.

18 BWVs stored. The BWV reviewed by Panel members was incorrectly the one post Taser deployment, of the female being transferred from an ambulance to a police van.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Case 46: Use of Force – Taser (Red dot) – 25/04/2020 – Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol
Stop and Search (s23 MDA).

2 people ran from a car and Taser is promptly deployed as a red dot, with warning, to stop one person. A good search by the female Officer who keeps up the narrative so the female is informed at all times. However, not all GOWISELY items are explained and it is rather rushed.

Constabulary response: Panel comments are noted with thanks.

Note: No BWV was found for 4 Taser cases selected (either drawn or the red dot used).
(27/04/2020 Drawn; 28/04/2020 Red dot; 28/04/2020 Red dot; 29/04/2020 Drawn).

4. Stop and Search under 10s – 1 case

Case 47: Stop and Search (s23 MDA) under 10 year old – 28/08/2019 at 1.59pm
Search of a woman and her two children in a car.

A lack of acknowledgement and regard for the distressed children. No GOWISELY items stated on the BWV which started midway through the incident. A timely switch on of the BWV could resolve most of the above issues. Unfortunately the BWV does not show the search of the child and background context would be helpful.

Constabulary response: The Constabulary notes the Panel's feedback. There is body worn video footage of the search of both children, which is done by a female officer. In the footage she makes conversation with the children and speaks to them and their mother, to try and reassure them in what was clearly a difficult situation. Appropriate language is used and the searches are conducted out of public view (on a police van) with mother present, in a very controlled and calm manner.

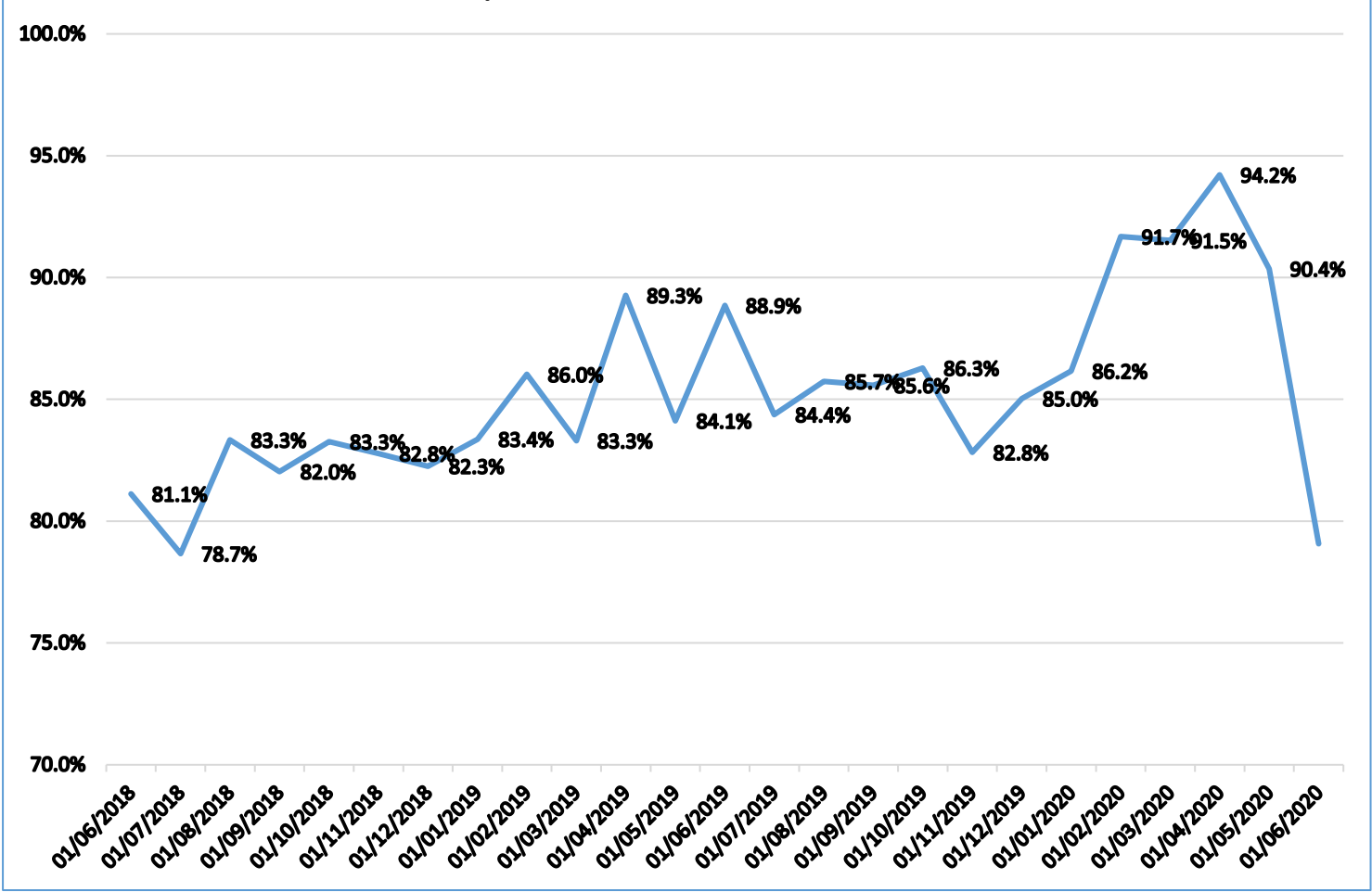
The Constabulary acknowledges that GOWISELY cannot be heard and that the body worn video footage only starts following the stop of the vehicle when conversation has already been started with the female.

Appendix 2

Stop and Search monthly data and BWV camera switched on figures (to 30 April 2020)

Stop and Search Month/Year	Stop & Search count	BWC recorded %
Oct 2017	464	58.8%
Nov 2017	482	63.3%
Dec 2017	518	61.0%
Jan 2018	527	67.4%
Feb 2018	498	74.9%
Mar 2018	390	78.5%
Apr 2018	477	77.4%
May 2018	522	81.4%
Jun 2018	490	79.8%
Jul 2018	450	78.0%
Aug 2018	506	82.6%
Sep 2018	377	80.9%
Oct 2018	479	82.0%
Nov 2018	419	81.4%
Dec 2018	508	80.5%
Jan 2019	498	82.1%
Feb 2019	517	83.9%
Mar 2019	571	82.5%
Apr 2019	618	88.0%
May 2019	706	82.4%
Jun 2019	662	86.0%
Jul 2019	586	82.4%
Aug 2019	680	84.6%
Sep 2019	622	83.1%
Oct 2019	705	83.1%
Nov 2019	726	81.4%
Dec 2019	626	82.3%
Jan 2020	627	86.6%
Feb 2020	711	81.3%
Mar 2020	702	90.7%
Apr 2020	968	94.2%
May 2020	1172	90.4%

Stop Search over time: % with BWV



Data as at 2/6/2020

Appendix 3

Taser used (out of holster and either aimed, red-dot, arc, drive-stun or fired) and BWV on:

Year	Month	Taser used / deployed	BWV (recorded in Log or Use of Force Form)	% with BWV
2019	March	13	12	92.3%
2019	April	49	44	89.8%
2019	May	75	66	88.0%
2019	June	81	72	88.9%
2019	July	76	64	84.2%
2019	August	92	80	87.0%
2019	September	68	53	77.9%
2019	October	66	58	87.9%
2019	November	87	67	77.0%
2019	December	112	91	81.3%
2020	January	85	71	83.5%
2020	February	92	72	78.3%
2020	March	114	94	82.5%
2020	April	98	81	82.7%
2020	May	134	110	82.1%

Taser FIRED only and BWV:

Year	Month	Fired TASER	BWV (recorded in Log or UoF Form)	% with BWV
2019	March	2	2	100.0%
2019	April	9	8	88.9%
2019	May	11	10	90.9%
2019	June	10	10	100.0%
2019	July	13	10	76.9%
2019	August	10	10	100.0%
2019	September	13	13	100.0%
2019	October	22	20	90.9%
2019	November	14	12	85.7%
2019	December	27	23	85.2%
2020	January	11	11	100.0%
2020	February	13	10	76.9%
2020	March	12	11	91.7%
2020	April	18	16	88.9%
2020	May	22	19	86.4%