

SCRUTINY OF POLICE POWERS PANEL

29 May 2018

12 of the 16 members attended the 5th *Scrutiny of Police Powers* Panel meeting in May 2018.



A standard reminder about confidentiality and declarations of interest is highlighted on the agenda.

Stop and Search - Record of Body Worn Video (BWV) Usage

Progress is being made by Police Officers in the switching on and recording of BWV during each Stop and Search. The Panel highlight this as a key issue in maintaining public confidence in the use by the Police of their powers and in enabling the Scrutiny Panel to review cases.

Stop and Search Month/Year	Count	BWC recorded? Yes	%
Sep 2017	332	198	59.64%
Oct 2017	343	195	56.85%
Nov 2017	335	217	64.78%
Dec 2017	350	220	62.86%
Jan 2018	372	239	64.25%
Feb 2018	375	270	72.00%
Mar 2018	285	218	76.49%
Sum:	2392	1557	65.09%

ACTIONS

ACTION 1 Stop and Search

Based on the www.Police.UK data for the 6 months' period October 2017 to March 2018:

1.1. **Positive Outcomes:** Of the 2876 searches, 701 (24.37%) were Positive Outcomes; 1761 (61.23%) No Further Action; and 414 (14.39%) No information.

Are these figures what you would expect and how do they compare with other Police Forces?

1.2. Positive Outcomes: Of the 701 Positive Outcomes, 557 (79.46%) were 'linked to the purpose of the search'. So 557 searches out of 2876, i.e. 19.38%, were linked to the purpose of the search. Is this what Avon and Somerset Police would expect and how does it compare with other Police Forces?

1.3. **Ethnicity:** The Stop and Search per 1000 Resident Population by ethnicity of Black or Black British is 5.89 and White is 0.55. Is this what Avon and Somerset Constabulary would expect and how does it compare with other Police Forces?

1.4. Ethnicity: What comparison work has taken place with other Police Forces regarding Stop and Search and 'positive outcomes' and ethnicity?

1.5. What are other Police Forces as well as Avon and Somerset Constabulary doing to ensure that Stop and Search is intelligence-led? The statistics indicate an increase but still low 'positive outcomes' (~25%). Therefore, what percentage/how many Stop and Searches are based on intelligence?

1.6. Is there any data analysis for Stop and Search where hand-cuffs are used, broken down by ethnicity?

ACTION 2 Body Worn Video (BWV)

2.1. The Panel request recorded figures for each month from September 2017 for BWV used for Firearms/Taser and for Spit & Bite Guard use (as per Stop and Search report).

2.2. Does Avon and Somerset Constabulary monitor the usage of BWV and are there comparison figures for other Police Forces?

ACTION 3: Taser

3.1. Panel members to consider Dip Sampling Taser Quality Assurance ('Check and Test' processes).

3.2. Scrutiny of Police Powers Panel members await proposed dates from the Taser Constabulary Lead for members to be invited to observe Taser Training.

CONSTABULARY PRESENTATIONS

Constabulary updates and Question & Answer sessions took place for Spit and Bite Guards and for Taser use, including geographic location and disproportionality.

Stop and Search was not an update item for this meeting. However, the quarterly bulletin (Jan-Mar 2018) was circulated to all members. This includes information on:

- The number of Stop and Searches (approx. 500 per month);
- The percentage of positive outcomes (26% latest quarter);
- Ethnicity breakdown for the 12 months to March 2018 (71% White (4002) with 25% positive outcomes, 13% Black (751) with 23% positive outcomes);
- Geographical location of searches (including 20% Bristol East, 22% Somerset);
- Searches of Black people (Jan-Mar 2018, 54% in Bristol East Central);
- The intelligence context of the most searched individuals;
- Searches per 1000 population per month, by ethnicity (White: 0.21/1000, Black: 2.43/1000);
- Stop and Searches for firearms or offensive weapons (Mar 2018: 65 searches);
- and Officer refresher Training, which started in April 2018, covering legislation and the use of Body Worn Video Cameras (BWV) and the perceptions of Stop and Search within communities and the impact on individuals stopped.

Additional reference was made to the website: www.police.uk , which holds national and local crime data maps and stop and search data.

Spit and Bite Guard update – Chief Inspector Mark Runacres

Data provided on Spit and Bite Guard use is sourced from National Use of Force Monitoring Forms. In summary:

- Since January 2018 to mid May 2018 (the report was provided on 23 May 2018) there have been 43 recorded uses of Spit & Bite Guards by Officers in Avon and Somerset Constabulary.
- There have been no recorded complaints.
- 37 of the 43 uses were by Police Patrol Officers, 3 by Neighbourhood Policing Team Officers and 3 by Custody Officers. The Guard use is always by pairs of Police Officers, not single patrols.
- 56% in the Bristol Policing area, 28% in Somerset and 16% in the North East Constabulary area.
- The breakdown by gender is recorded as: 81% male and 19% female.
- By age: 63% were 18-34 years old, 35% were 35-49 and 2% were 50-64. Of note is that no Spit and Bite guards were used on young people under 18s or old people over 64 years old.
- By ethnicity (perceived by the Police Officers): 93% White; 5% Black, 2% Other ethnicity.
- Disability (Officer perceived): Of the 43 uses of a spit guard, no Police Officers exercising this use of force identified any physical disability for the subject. In 5 of the 43 incidents an issue relating to Mental Health was identified. Within the 5 cases of perceived mental ill-health for the subject, 1 person was detained under the Mental Health Act, 1 person was detained before being taken to Hospital, 2 related to a criminal act and the other 1 had no further information recorded. This is highlighted as an important 'check and test' analysis item for the Constabulary.
- In 13 of the 43 incidents where a Spit and Bite Guard was used, the Police Officer reported having been assaulted.
- In 11 of the 43 incidents where a Spit and Bite Guard was used, the Police Officer reported having been spat at.
- Procedural guidance stipulates that Police Officers should switch their Body-Worn Video camera on prior to using a Spit and Bite Guard. In 35 out of 43 cases (this leaves 8) BWV footage has been secured. In 3 of those 8 cases the use was in Custody, where Officers do not routinely wear BWV because CCTV coverage is so extensive.
Note: This leaves 5 cases with no secured BWV.
- The Constabulary's Professional Standards Department have received no complaints relating to the use of Spit and Bite Guards.

Q&A: Panel Member Questions and Constabulary Answers regarding Spit & Bite Guards

1. Question: How has Spit and Bite Guard use gone down with Police Officers?

Answer: Very well. The Spit and Bite Guards were piloted first in Gloucestershire and the Police Federation undertook strong lobbying to Avon and Somerset Constabulary's Management Board at the time of the Body Worn Video Launch.

Note: The Police and Crime Commissioner also undertook a public survey, to listen to people's comments prior to the Chief Constable's final decision.

2. Question: HIV and contamination was incorrectly stated in the National Guidance for Spit and Bite Guards. Has this been corrected.

Answer: Yes. There has also been 'myth busting' training for Officers on this subject.

3. Question: The Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs) within the Avon and Somerset Constabulary area, particularly Bristol IAG members, have concerns regarding the use of Spit and Bite Guard use. Can the information in the presentation be cascaded?

Answer: Yes.

4. Question: Do all Police Officers carry Spit and Bite Guards?

Answer: No. Officers with a Police Patrol function, who use the power to arrest and Roads Policing, Dog handlers and Firearms Officers carry Spit and Bite Guards. Officers give a warning to stop spitting or else one of the Officers will use a Guard. The Home Secretary Amber Budd wants all Police Forces to have Spit and Bite Guards and there is a National roll-out. The reasoning is for the safety of Police Officers and the Public and there should be no misconstrued use.

5. Question: How is the use of Spit and Bite Guards assessed?

Answer: The use of a Spit and Bite Guard is at Officers' discretion. A warning is given and it can be a pre-emptive measure as well as after the subject has spat (or bitten).

Taser Update presentation by Taser Training Lead, Karl Waltho

- The 5-week training for the old Taser version 'X26' has been completed.
- The X26 Taser are rapidly failing and breaking and so they are being taken out of service.
- The new Taser version 'X2' replacement program will take about 9 months to roll out in Avon and Somerset Constabulary. Therefore, X26 training is still needed.
- Firearms Officers are already training on the Taser X2, including National training best practice.
- The X2 Taser is massively different to the X26 Taser, for example, pulling the X2 Taser trigger more than once will result in the X2 firing again.
- The Scrutiny Panel's questions and review of the Guidance and Policy have been very useful to the Constabulary and have been fed into the preparation for the Constabulary review of Taser, due to start on 9 June 2018. For example, the Panel have highlighted that Body Worn Video camera (BWV) is not mentioned in the Constabulary's Procedural Guidance.
- The fundamental problem with BWV in situations of threat is the Officer forgetting to turn on the BWV camera. Therefore, training has emphasised the requirement for Police Officers to think of the options to them in advance of an incident.
- The threat assessment for every incident is according to the National Decision Making model, as summarised in the Panel members' initial training sessions in 2017.
- The training emphasises switching on the BWV camera and giving a verbal summary of the situation expected before arriving at the incident. If nothing is found at the scene then the BWV footage doesn't need to be saved as evidential material.

- The aim of the Taser training is always to improve and to implement best practice. Turning on BWV camera is being trained as a matter of course for Police Officers.
- The week commencing 4 June 2018 is the roll out of Taser X2s and Officers do not go back to using Taser X26s. The existing X26 Tasers will be used by Officers, e.g. by the Roads Policing Unit (RPU) until all X26 Tasers are taken out of service and replaced with Taser X2s.
- By March 2019 the Taser X2 training will be complete for existing Officers and all X26 Tasers will have been withdrawn.
- The Taser X2 roll-out is going well. It has less powerful voltage but double-firing capacity.
- Training costs are from a Home Office Training Bid, excluding training for new Officers, but the 3 day Taser training course can fill the gaps and be cost neutral.
- Taser is an expensive Police Powers tool, but it has proven to be effective.
- For the year 2017-18 (Mar to Mar) there were 644 uses of Taser and of these, 544 uses did not involve the firing of the Taser. 100 were fired and drive or angle drive stun.
- Taser is considered as keeping the Public and Officers safe.

Q&A: Panel Member Questions and Constabulary Answers regarding Taser

Questions raised after the previous Panel meeting in February 2018:

Panel members reviewed and commented upon the Local Avon and Somerset Constabulary's Taser Guidance and the National College of Policing's Authorised Professional Practice. The Panel also asked for the number and summary of Taser complaints from members of the public against Avon and Somerset Police.

Questions:

1. What has been learnt from the 9 Taser complaints from members of the public against Avon and Somerset Police?
2. Have any of these complaints resulted in any modifications to procedure and practice?
3. Why is the use of BWV not part of the Procedural Guidance?
4. Switching on BWV should be compulsory for Taser use.

Answer: Some of the complaints are still live and currently being investigated. Not all complaints have a learning point. However, generally, there is learning and the question asked is "What could have been done sooner and better?"

Training course content is changed. For example for the Taser X2, wording has been added to "re-assess and delay a second Taser shot".

Some Avon and Somerset Police employees attended the National Training Review. Currently no other Police Force area has a Scrutiny Panel reviewing BWV incidents, unlike in Avon and Somerset Constabulary.

5. Taser Procedural Guidance, Training section: Panel Member comment is that there should be some reference to Quality Assurance (or Service Delivery Assurance). It is understood and accepted that there are annual refresher training sessions for the use of Taser. However, it is felt that there should be some ad hoc/spot-check Quality Assurance activity. i.e., at any given moment Police Officers who have been accredited for the use of Taser can be asked a series of questions around usage and application of the Taser. This would further enhance Avon and Somerset Constabulary's confidence of usage of the device and in turn increase public

protection. Again, the Member accepts that this may cause a strain on Police resources but it may minimise inappropriate Taser use.

Answer: Refresher training is every 12 months and the budget is for 1 day's annual training. Quality assurance is currently informal. Tasers are signed-in and signed-out. If this isn't done correctly then the Taser is removed from the Officer. There is ongoing monitoring by a Training Assistant in the Constabulary who reports back to the Taser Constabulary Lead, Karl Waltho. Avon and Somerset Constabulary recordings are reviewed weekly (it is an automated recording system) to check and test Officer behaviour.

The Police Federation representative attending the Panel meeting confirmed that Police Officers are debriefed. Chief Constable Andy Marsh's Road Show presentations to Police Officers and Staff highlight that CC Marsh wants the Constabulary's local Supervisors debriefed too, for example, Police Officers with a mental ill-health concern may have their Taser withdrawn. This may be for just one day or for many months until there is a positive reassessment.

The Police often attend incidents where members of the public are in crisis and this affects Officers' health and welfare. There are extensive 'checks and tests' including Supervisor reports sent to the Taser Constabulary Lead and after each issue is reviewed on a case-by-case basis, Action Plans are put in place.

See Action 3.1 above: Panel members to consider Dip Sampling Taser Quality Assurance.

6. Local Taser Procedural Guidance, Vulnerable populations: There should be reference to minors and infants in terms of Taser usage. Police Officers also must be made aware of age/height/size of a minor/infant when considering and evaluating deploying the device.
7. A concern is the possibility of a head injury when the person being Tasered falls on a hard surface, such as paving stones and concrete.

Answer: The National Decision Making Model of risk, harm and threat assessment takes place, including Police Officer training on the subject falling and the possibility of injury. If there is any health concern after a Taser is fired then the Police Officer takes the subject to Hospital for assessment. Officer training also includes learning from scenarios of incidents going wrong (often based on cases in the U.S.A.). The Taser X2 does not have an auto-switch-on facility. This facility is not suitable for some situations involving vulnerable people.

8. Is there National 'Use of Force' form completion and other form completions?

Answer: There is a Home Office duplication of form-filling.

Noted: The Independent Residents' Panel (two members are also Scrutiny of Police Powers Panel members) will review completed Taser related complaints at their next Panel meeting in June 2018. Panel members have found BWV footage invaluable when it is switched on *before, during and after* an incident.

See Action 3.2 above: Scrutiny of Police Powers Panel members are invited to observe Taser Training and await proposed dates from the Taser Constabulary Lead. Avon and Somerset Constabulary are unique in liaising with an Independent Scrutiny Panel.

Note: Standing Reminder about the Police 'Ride-Along' Scheme

If you would like to join and experience the daily work of a serving Police Officer on the beat (in their police vehicle and responding to incidents or observing staff in the Communications Department) then please view the Police website: <https://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/services/ride-along-scheme/>.

This scheme gives members of the public the chance to ask questions to Police Officers and Staff, which you may find of interest. The PCC considers this to be one of the best ways of allowing the public to see Police work first hand, the demand placed on Officers' time and how they target their efforts in the most productive way. You may find the Friday and Saturday evening period between 5p.m. to 2a.m. the most varied but you don't have to complete the whole shift and the Constabulary is happy to accommodate you whenever is suitable for you. The PCC realises that participating in the Ride Along Scheme involves an amount of your time but it is thoroughly recommend and the PCC welcomes your feedback on the experience.

PANEL FEEDBACK AND AOB

The Panel report from the last meeting was available for further comments prior to being published on the [PCC website](#) publication in the [Reports section](#), along with the Panel's revised Terms of Reference (section 3.2 updated for the General Data Protection Regulation).

Summary of main points to highlight from this Panel meeting's case review

- Where English was not the first language of a subject Stopped and Searched, it was noted in more than one case that the Police Officer tended to repeat the same words rather than changing the words to something simpler, in plain English.
- In cases where the person appears to have mental ill-health, the Police appear to sort out the issue rather than professional service providers for ill-health. Panel members are aware of the Police Communications Department have a Mental Health Triage process where Police Officers can seek advice from Triage Staff between 8am and 10pm 7 days a week.
- Some good case examples have been reviewed where Taser training is shown to have been put to practice, such as switching on BWV early and a verbal commentary given by the Police Officer. The Panel noted that it is best practice for the Officer to repeat the situation as verbal narrative on the audio BWV.
- Some Stop and Search incidents are marked on the Stop and Search report as having BWV but no footage was found.
- The Panel member from the previous Taser use Scrutiny Panel noted that information on the National Use of Force form has less detail than the previous local form. The Taser Constabulary Lead Officer said that the Constabulary still have the Taser old form content, if the Scrutiny Panel require it. Although Taser Officers have had training on completing the National Use of Force form, no other Police Officer has had this training.
- Some case examples have been reviewed where the BWV camera is switched on too late.
- Cases have been reviewed where Police Officers are very calm and professional.

The PCC's Chief Executive, John Smith, gave an update on the Trial on 18 May 2018

The Defence Barrister went through the National Decision Making model, stopping the video footage regularly. The video footage posted online didn't show any Taser warning. However, there was a warning and the Judge referred to this warning. The Police Officer thought the person may escape. The Judge did not like that reason but stated that it wasn't unlawful use. There are legal issues regarding the Scrutiny Panel review of three relevant video footages, i.e. from two Police

Officers and a neighbour's video. The next step is the case to answer for gross misconduct and a Misconduct Hearing. Once the Hearing is over and any appeal then the Scrutiny Panel can look at this Taser incident.

The PCC's statement and also Avon and Somerset Constabulary's statement on 18 May 2018 refer: <https://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/newsroom/2018/05/outcome-of-trial-following-taser-incident-in-bristol/>.

Panel members have been advised – as is the situation for members of the public – that they can register to attend any public Misconduct Hearing. The relevant Avon and Somerset Police webpage for more information is:

<https://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/about-us/publication-scheme/our-policies-and-procedures/misconduct-hearings/>

Vice Chairs' report

The Panel's Acting Chair encourages member comments between meetings on the Vice Chairs' report, responses to Actions and generally.

The next Panel meeting is on Wednesday 5 September 2018 at Police HQ, Portishead.

SUMMARY OF THE REVIEWED CASES

Police incidents/cases for Taser use and Stop and Search (in the Panel-requested three categories of: an under 16 year old is searched (<16); more than jacket, outer garment and gloves removed (>JOG); the subject is Black, Asian or in an ethnic minority (BME) were randomly selected from body worn video camera (BWV) footage. Panel members reviewed the associated narrative from the Police *Niche* database as well as the BWV footage and the Stop and Search report with narrative on the Officer's grounds for the stop and search. Incidents were selected within the time periods of March, April and May 2018.

Case 1: Stop and Search (More than Jacket) – 23/5/2018 – A person is stopped in his vehicle after the Police Officer sees a speeding vehicle and erratic driving. There is then a smell of cannabis in the vehicle. A lot of cash is found. However, it is a negative outcome as no drugs are found, despite the person admitting to having a Joint in the car previously.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes

The Police Officers are respectful, informative, friendly and professional. The Officers have a positive tone and attitude and undertake a thorough search. . However, there is no BWV footage showing that before the search the GOWISELY* acronym items are stated by the Officer.

***Note:** The GOWISELY acronym is a reminder to a Police Officer of the information that must be provided (in any order) to a 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 all 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 2: Taser fired and Pava spray used – 8/3/2018– A telephone call from the Ambulance Service of a male with violent behaviour and has taken drugs.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes.

Police National Computer (PNC) intelligence states previous violence towards Police. The Police Officers attending this difficult situation remain calm, patient and reassuring to the big, strong and aggressive male, also providing good commentary on the BWV footage. However, the Panel

members noted that there was little warning before the Taser was fired. Also Pava was sprayed in the male's eyes at the same time as the Taser fire.

Question: What is the procedure after Pava is sprayed? Is fresh air needed by the individual?

Case 3: Stop and Search (more than jacket removed) – 3/2/2018 at 5.39a.m. – The Police are acting on intelligence, two males are carrying drugs. There is white powder on the table and a strong smell of cannabis. Positive Outcome: Arrested. Drugs found.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes

This is considered to be good use of Stop and Search which is correctly completed and the GOWISELY acronym items are stated by the Officer. The Constable takes a confident and calm lead and the situation is well handled over a long and thorough search.

Three questions answered on the Panel's feedback form:

1. Do you think that the use of force was appropriately used in an open, fair and proportionate manner? Yes
2. Do you think that the correct decision was made by the Police Officer? Yes
3. Do you think that this incident is fair and free from any form of discrimination or bias? Yes

Case 4: Taser drawn – 26/3/2018 at 15:49 Radio message to Police Officer that staff reported a male has made knife threats and used threatening words of 'kill you' and threatening language all night. Staff are unsure if any weapon is available to the male. However, the male is likely to be high on 'gas' and sprayed fire extinguisher at other tenants.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes, based on the level of threat.

Officers checked PNC before arrival. BWV is also switched on in advance of arriving at the incident location. Police Officers remain calm despite the threat assessment. Thorough Police Officer fact-finding from reception staff. The Police Officer makes notes about the male. The Officer draws the Taser on entry. "Taser" advised (warning) by the Police Officer (not fired). The Officer has a non-confrontational tone and voice, chatty and de-escalating the situation. A well-managed situation with good threat de-escalation.

Operational question: the BWV camera was beeping due to a low battery. How long is the BWV camera battery charge? Is there procedural guidance or training to check the BWV camera battery life before a Police shift?

Operational learning question: The Panel members thought it would be helpful for the Police Officer to say that the Taser is being put away/re-holstered, to complete the de-escalation.

Three questions answered on the Panel's feedback form:

1. Do you think that the use of force was appropriately used in an open, fair and proportionate manner? Yes
2. Do you think that the correct decision was made by the Police Officer? Yes
3. Do you think that this incident is fair and free from any form of discrimination or bias? Yes

Case 5: Stop and Search – under 16 – 1/4/2018 – A report of 3 youths, jumping over fences and garages. A baton/axe has been seen.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes or Unknown as insufficient information from the BWV.

The Officer remains polite and respectful throughout the encounter. The BWV camera angle of the young people's faces is kept to a minimum. A copy of the search record is offered. However, the BWV camera is switched on late, after the start of the search. No background or Grounds for the search are stated but this may have been before the BWV is switched on. Also, there is no mention by the Officers of the original report issue, i.e. the anti-social behaviour of jumping over fences and garages.

Question: What is the justification for the Police Officer doing a PNC check? The Police Officer can ask for a person's name and date of birth but the individual doesn't have to answer.

Question: What is the procedural guidance for an Officer searching a person's pockets rather than asking the person to pull out their pockets?

Case 6: Taser and Stop and Search (BME, under 16) and Taser red dotted – 16/3/2018 7.30pm St. Paul's, Bristol – A call via CCTV link regarding a young black male with a large knife, chasing someone.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser and Stop and Search?: Yes, the knife justifies the Taser red dotting and the search.

The Police Officers run to stop the young person. Good, strong communication by the Police Officer, who took control of the situation. Very good, clear instructions given by the calm, polite and respectful Police Officer, who explains to the 14 year old boy why he has been stopped, gives the names of the Police Officers, what the Police are looking for and that the person matches the description received. The Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) is also cited, as well as the person's Rights and a copy of the search record is offered. The Officer's communication with the boy is in an age-appropriate manner throughout the incident and the boy is compliant. The Panel members noted that the BWV audio didn't include any "Taser drawn" (not fired) verbal warning prior to the red dotting. However, the Officer says to the boy that he is: "not going to get shot as long as you stay still" and there is a discussion about handcuffs. The Officer also says that he is holstering the Taser. The Officers search the area and nothing is found. The Officer asks the name of the boy who doesn't want to disclose it. This is readily accepted by the Officer. The boy is allowed to go on his way.

Question: What is the protocol for allowing a subject to talk on a mobile phone to an unknown person?

Question: The boy says that it is someone else, not him. Does he become a witness?

Case 7: Taser fired – 9/3/2018 at 10pm - A traffic pursuit.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: No or Unknown, as uncertain from BWV when the Officers are made aware of the firearms link. However, it is appropriate use if the firearms link is known prior to the Taser deployment.

There is good communication, including the Officer asking if there is anything that may harm the Officer and that the Police encounter is being recorded. The person is initially compliant but then appeared to resist. However, a Taser warning is given, there are multiple red-dotting (which are good) before the Taser is fired at the aggressive male who is verbally abusive, when out of his car after the vehicle pursuit. Both sides are very angry. The Officer says “Do as you are told!”. Panel concerns are that the Taser is fired whilst the person is lying face down and that the Officer’s instructions could be clearer. There is an instruction to “Get Down” and the person goes down to his knee. It is not clear as to the meaning “Lie Down”. Get Down does not mean Lie Down. The Officer puts his hand on the suspect to lead to handcuffing him.

Question: Is it appropriate to fire the Taser or rather to restrain the male in another way?

Case 8: Taser fired – 26/4/2018 at 2:53pm - A male with a needle/syringe of blood, looking into a Council building, threatening people.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes

Good use of BWV, good intelligence-gathering, planning and preparation before the Officer calmly and patiently engages with the suspect. The Officer asks the male to try to calm down and also mentions the Taser. The Officer gives time and space to the male and has good dialogue and solutions are offered prior to taking actions, including good attempts to de-escalate the situation. The Taser is fired through a door (tactically used well) and although the subject is not hit by the Taser barbs, he drops the syringe and comes away quietly. However, although the Officer has time to give a commentary (for the BWV) this isn’t done and may have been useful. Also, the Taser warning is given after the Taser is fired.

Case 9: Taser fired – 30/4/2018 at 10.24pm - A male is reported to be in distress and screaming out. The caller to the Police is afraid to approach the person. The person is injured and refusing ambulance assistance. Possibly agitated due to a head injury. Effecting the dog. Medical conditions are unknown but mental health issues are known.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Unknown as initially a poor BWV camera angle, preventing a view of the situation.

Good pre-briefing before the Officers enter the flat and good Officer communication, trying to persuade the vulnerable male to cooperate. However, the situation seems to escalate when the Officer touched the person. There is quite a crowd of Officers but this is possibly necessary due to the level of agitation. Unsure why the person needs to be forcibly handcuffed.

Question: Is the use of Taser on an animal covered in Taser Training?

It is noted by the Panel that the College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice on Conducted Energy Devices (Taser) includes:

The term 'use' includes any of the following actions carried out in an operational setting:

- *firing a device so that the probes are discharged at a subject or animal.*

Noted: There is no information on the use of Taser on animals in the current Avon and Somerset (local) Taser Procedural Guidance.

Question: Could any other multi-agency/ partnership Mental Health resources have been used to manage this situation?

Case 10: Stop and Search – more than Jacket removed – 1/2/2018 at 6pm – A male is running from the Police with no reason and is a suspected drug dealer.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Unknown as inconclusive.

The person is chased and caught by plain-clothed Police Officers and this should have been explained, although it is not clear if it was said because the BWV is switched on later. At this point the Officer advises the person that BWV is being used. The person is taken to a Police Station to be strip-searched. There is no further information and no evidence of GOWISELY acronym used. A poor quality report.

Case 11: Stop and Search – BME – 8/2/2018 – Suspected drug dealing in a car.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes. A positive outcome.

Good Police Officer communication from the start, with a good rapport, tone and demeanour. The GOWISELY acronym is used well and in advance, including highlighting the use of BWV. A record of the search is also given to the subject. The car is searched and drugs are found. This Stop and Search encounter is very well done. **Compliments from the Panel to the female Police Officer.** Good BWV. However, only one Officer used BWV. Therefore, the Constabulary need to continue to re-inforce switching on BWV cameras.

Case 12: Stop and Search (search of a property) – BME – 1/2/2018 at 2pm (section 23 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Misuse of drugs Act). A call to the Police from a member of the public of a person attempting to get into a property. There is known history, including past threatening behaviour. The person has been previously stopped and searched.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes.

The Stop and Search GOWISELY items are explained and the search is considered justified. It is calmly and professional conducted. However, see comment below. Also, the BWV is poorly angled and only one out of three Officers have switched on their BWV camera.

Operational/Organisational Learning comment: The Police Officer answer to the suspect's question "Is it because we are black?" should be more appropriate and professional than responding with "Don't go pulling the racism card". Perhaps a simple "No" would be a better answer.

Question: Is there any Police Officer training covering the angle of a BWV camera? Case 6 above provides an example of an Officer refusing to give any details to passers-by.

Case 13: Taser fired – 1/5/2018 at 10.12am - Police called to report that a man is trying to kill himself by posting "goodbye" on Facebook. The man has a knife.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes

Police Officers are very calm and speak to the man for a long time and give the man numerous opportunities to hand the knife over to the Police Officers. Officers give good, clear instructions to the man and show real concern and empathy for the man's wellbeing, to prevent self-harm. This has no effect. As a last resort and after a warning, the Taser is fired in the person's house.

Case 14: Taser fired – 16/5/2018 at 1.04am - Threats by a male to a Police Officer and threat to kill former partner and himself. He has a Restraining Order. He says he's "tooled up" and has a stab vest. Says he will slit his throat so Officers need not bother with Tasers. Says he has a grenade and will use it.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes

Police Officers are calm and in control. There is no other course of action for Officers to take. Actioned well, promptly, appropriately and efficiently.

Case 15: Taser fired – 19/5/2018 at 8.40pm - A female patient, covered in blood, is taken to Hospital by the Police. The female is known to self-harm.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes, justified use, to prevent self-harm.

Officers leave the Hospital but are called back by Hospital staff. Officers are considered to do very well, trying to talk to and reason with the female. All Officers are concerned about the female's welfare and the Officers behaved with the female's best interests in mind. The Taser Officer gives all the appropriate warnings. A blade is found.

Case 16: 21/2/2018 - No Panel feedback.

Case 17: Stop and Search – under 16 & BME – 23/3/2018 at 4.07pm - Students are threatening to fight and two may have knives. Two schools are involved.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes, although a negative search.

Compliments to the Officer who is courteous and the tone of voice is brilliant. The Stop and Search is well explained (GOWISELY), with a good explanation of Rights and a receipt is also offered.

Case 18: No Panel feedback.

Case 19: No Panel feedback.

Case 20: Stop and Search – under 16 & BME – 26/3/2018 at 8.04pm - Intelligence states that drug taking and dealing is in this area.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Opposite views by Panel members.

Yes, intelligence-led search, well explained, but lack of reason.

Yes, just about fustifiable, but rather tenuous.

No, not enough reason to Stop and Search and concern that race played a factor in the Stop and Search.

A black male is stopped. Concern that there is a lack of detail for the reason for the Stop Search. It is not clear whether the male was loitering around or whether he was stopped and passing by.

There is little evidence of the former. “We know why you’re here” comment. Why is this funny? “See my friend”. The search has a negative outcome.

Case 21: Taser fired – 28/5/2018 at 7.16pm - An informant reports that his son is threatening to self-harm and to kill himself.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Unknown, not enough BWV footage to assess and switched on at a very late stage.

BWV switched on late, as the Taser is fired. Shields are visible but not enough BWV footage to assess whether or not the use is reasonable and appropriate.

Case 22: Taser red dotted – 2/4/2018 at 3.27am Bristol - Report of a suicidal male, holding a knife to his throat.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes

This incident is managed in a timely way, within 6 minutes, although the Police Officers give lots of time for the friend/family member to reason with the man. From the start, Police Officers are concerned for the subject’s welfare and all Officers’ actions are focussed on the person’s wellbeing. At least 2 warnings were given by the Taser Officers and the Officers remained calm. The Taser was drawn and the red dot used effectively to de-escalate the situation. The Police Officers drew back when the male became agitated. 3 Taser Officers attended the scene and no Tasers were fired. A well-handled incident involving a vulnerable person with mental illhealth, in crisis, with blood on his hands and head from head-butting the door-frame. Compliments to the Police Officers. The only negative point is the BWV and audio, being generally poor.

Case 23: Stop and Search – BME – 25/3/2018 at 7.55pm - An Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) intelligence-led, drugs marker stop of the vehicle (Search under section 23 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Misuse of drugs Act).

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes. A positive outcome (drugs found).

Good use of Stop and Search. The suspect admitted that he was going to sell the drugs. The Police Officer said “What do you do for a living?” and the suspect replied “Sell drugs”. The vehicle smelt of drugs. Cash counted. The search is timely, within 5 minutes of stopping the vehicle. The Officers are courteous throughout the encounter.

Case 24: Stop and Search Bristol – under 16 – (section 1 of PACE) A member of the public reports that 3 males have been seen running across the park, looking over their shoulder.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?:

Unknown as no BWV, despite the Stop and Search report saying that there is BWV footage of this incident.

Case 25: Stop and Search – female under 16 – 21/5/2018 at 6:04pm. Report by off-duty Police Officer of 3 young people fighting and attempted theft from a shop.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes.

The Police Officer is calm and gentle with the young girl and takes time to speak with and listen to this girl in order to gather information. The girl admits the attempted theft on BWV and under caution. She said she “took it for that boy over there”. The Police Officer charges the girl with a section 5 Public Order Act offence. However, there is no search visible on the BWV footage, of the girl or the boy.

The Grounds on the Stop and Search report for this case reference states that it is a 15 year old male and a member of the public reports to the Police that they have witnessed a male take a knuckle duster from the pocket of an offender being detained by off-duty Police Officer. This doesn't match the notes for the case.

Case 26: Stop and Search – more than Jacket removed – 11/5/2018 at 4.12pm in Bristol. A white male is fidgeting in his car, the car is coughing and spluttering and this driver fails to stop his vehicle when requested by the Police. (Search under section 23 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Misuse of drugs Act). The black male in the car is also searched.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes, entirely appropriate.

The Police Officer is very courteous, explaining what is being searched for, the person's Rights – that they are entitled to a copy of the search record, that the encounter is being recorded (BWV) and why a strip search is necessary at the Police Station. Good Officer engagement.

The outcome is a warning about cannabis, the male is reported for Road Traffic Offences and no Car Insurance. The vehicle is seized.

Case 27: Taser - red dotted, angle stun and fired – 24/4/2018 at 12:57 - A Care Home report that a male resident has assaulted a Carer. It is the first night in adult case after residing at a child care home.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes. Prompt and appropriate intervention to prevent self-harm.

The main Police Officer provides good verbal narration and describes, in advance on the BWV, what he is attending and this is a great introduction by the Officer, who is setting the scene. The Officer asks Care Staff if there are any mental health issues. The Police are aware that the 17 year old male self-harms and may also assault Police Officers. The male has damaged his own property. The Officers are very calm during the time when the male is not listening and is agitated as well as throughout the encounter. The male is banging his forehead against the inner door frame. The Officers show genuine concern and with words, stop the male from self-harming. Taser is fired and also used in angle-stun mode. The male is lying on the floor and then starts spitting, is warned that a spit and bite guard will be used if he doesn't stop spitting. The main Police Officer handcuffs the male and also puts the Spit and Bite Guard over the male's head because the male continues to spit. The Officer said that he will "pop this over your head. I'm worried that you'll bite us". The Officer remains calm throughout. The situation de-escalates and the male is now calm and says "I'm really sorry". The Officer explains that the male is being arrested as he "kicked out at us". The Officer says "Stay calm while you talk to us" and mentions "bleeding head" and "You're not in trouble at the moment".

This case is a good example of where the Taser Training is put into best practice. The situation is all under control after just 8 minutes.

The Panel members highlight the genuine concern by the Officers for this 19 year old male. The Officers are completely in control of the situation and calmed everything down. The male is de-arrested.

The Panel members were advised from the Police data held in Niche that the Social Care Home asked for a review of the Police attendance and the Constabulary's Professional Standards Department are assessing the case.

Compliments from the Panel sub-group to Officer 838 J. LEE for a very good job. A brilliant, Professional Officer – commended for a very well handled incident with a vulnerable person. A good

example of the National Decision Making model put into practice. The Officer continues to keep thinking out loud throughout the incident.

Case 28: Stop and Search – BME – 29/3/2018 at 4.37am - Police called by the owner of a building that a male is throwing bottles at a window, one bottle is being held at the neck and presented as a weapon. The male is also swinging around a piece of wood. The suspicion is that the person is in possession of other weapons.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes, although no additional weapons are found.

Under the circumstances there is reasonable intervention by Police Officers (on the basis of the limited BWV evidence available). There is no BWV footage by the Officers who performed the search. One Panel member felt that the Officer dealing has a harsh tone of voice, is too loud (shouting) and is also too argumentative. The male is not arrested but asked to leave the location. It is a civil dispute over money for the allegation of no service and the male is advised to speak to a Solicitor.

Case 29: Taser fired – 14/4/2018 at 4.12pm Bristol - A report of a male holding an axe and hitting himself with the axe.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes. To prevent self-harm and to protect the public. A positive outcome.

One Officer is working very appropriately and deals with the situation very well. The male is distressed and at risk of self-harm. The Officer speaks with the male and tells him why he is being arrested - for being in possession of an offensive weapon in a public place. The Taser is fired but the male still stands - it has no effect. The positive outcome is a charge to court for possession of a bladed item.

Case 30: Stop and Search– BME – 13/4/2018 at 3.08pm Bristol (Section 23 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Misuse of drugs Act). Police are patrolling a car park specifically as a response to a hot spot area where local residents have reported ongoing drug dealing in the car park.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes.

A straightforward Stop and Search. The grounds and all items of the GOWISELY acronym are explained by the Police Officer to the suspect. There is a smell of cannabis. The male is handcuffed behind his back for the search. The detained person explains the carrying of a screwdriver, i.e. he demonstrates the seat adjustment to his bike. However, the Officer gives him a warning.

Case 31: Stop and Search– BME – 29/4/2018 at 3.20am Weston super Mare Town Centre (Section 23 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), Misuse of drugs Act). A male is acting suspiciously during Operation Adjudicate (drugs prevention). CCTV operators view and observe the male making several exchanges. There is a suspicion of dealing Class ‘A’ drugs.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes. However, a negative outcome.

The male matches the description given, is detained for the search and asked to take his hands out of his pockets. The Officer explains the grounds for the Stop and Search and repeats the same narrative several times. English is not the male’s first language but he seems to have good English. The male is handcuffed to the front and moved away from the public area to a more private part of the street, for a bit of dignity. There is good Officer conversation throughout the search on BWV. The subject is told about the BWV recording. Whilst being searched, the male won’t speak to another Officer. The male is asked his name. He becomes more agitated (although this was not apparent to one Panel member) and less cooperative as the search went on. The Officer conducting the initial search is fair and courteous.

The Police records state that a strip search of the male takes place at the Police Station near M5 Junction 21 and the male is given a lift back to the Town Centre. Nothing is found.

As the search proves negative, the Panel members are unsure if the Officer makes the correct decision in this case.

Question: After viewing and monitoring the male on CCTV, making exchanges, why isn’t the male immediately taken directly to the Police Station to be searched?

Question: Why is the subject handcuffed prior to the initial on-street stop and search? The detainee is not being disruptive and the search is for drugs and not weapons.

Question: If the detained person does not have English as their first language, wouldn’t it be better for the subject if they do not appear to understand the Officer that the Officer uses different words to explain the situation, rather the repeating the same words?

Case 32: Stop and Search– White – 29/4/2018 at 2.35pm Taunton (Section 1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE), stolen property and articles for going equipped. A report of a male (height and clothing described) breaking into a car and smashed the window of a SUV. Possibly intoxicated. Carrying a tool.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes. However, a negative outcome.

The male matches the description. The Officer knows the male and there is a good rapport and good communication and engagement. The subject is totally compliant and empties his pockets and asked if he is going to be searched before the Officer starts the stop and search. A routine stop and search, justified and with no issues. It is kept brief and it is calm and friendly throughout the process. The noise of the wind makes the BWV audio very poor.

Case 33: Stop and Search – White - 25/4/2018 at 11.20am Weston super Mare. A report of a male going in to a shop with a crowbar.

Overall appropriate Officer grounds given to Stop and Search?: Yes.

The male says he has a crowbar and is compliant but in control. He has his hands in his pockets and continues to eat throughout the encounter.

Question: Given that the suspect had an offensive weapon – a crowbar – openly on display, why was he not handcuffed?

See Action 1.6 above: Is there any data analysis for Stop and Search where hand-cuffs are used, broken down by ethnicity?

Case 34: Taser fired – 1/4/2018 at 9.26pm Bristol. A response to a domestic assault.

Overall appropriate Officer use of Taser?: Yes.

The male resists being handcuffed whilst being arrested and was further arrested for resisting arrest. The Officer gives the subject plenty of opportunity to calm down. He remains agitated and confrontational. The male suddenly steps back into his flat and tries to close the front door on the Officers in the stairwell. The male also sprays a gas at the Police Officers. Taser is fired and is very accurate in hitting the male in the narrow doorway space.

Police response:

As I was unable to attend the last panel meeting, I would like to thank C/Inspector Chris Jennings for attending on my behalf, and to the panel for welcoming him.

I can see from the notes that the presentations around Spit/Bite guard and Taser were well received. This is pleasing as I am aware the panel wanted to explore these particular areas in more detail.

In addition to this I am extremely pleased to see the number of stop searches captured on Body Worn Camera continue to increase month on month. I feel the panel have had a real influence over this and assisted in improving our performance in this area.

There were a number of questions raised through the feedback sheets. I will look to address these areas through this response where possible.

Case 1 – I have noted the positive feedback regarding the officers, but also around the perceived lack of the use of GOWISELY. There are 2 x videos in relation to this incident and I can reassure the panel that the initial footage shows officers completing GOWISELY prior to the search being completed.

Case 2 – Positive feedback from the panel noted around the officer's actions, however, also noted the panel mention that there was little notice before Taser was fired. Having viewed the footage, the

male very quickly escalated brandishing a weapon and posed an immediate threat to officers – there would have been very little opportunity to issue a warning due to the close proximity.

Regarding the use of PAVA, the guidance suggests that cold running water should be used to wash the eyes. If this is not available, the guidance is for the eyes to naturally recover in fresh air. It appears from the footage that Officers have taken the male into the fresh air and medical staff have tried to clean with water.

Case 3 – Positive feedback noted from the panel.

Case 4 – Positive feedback noted from the panel. I note the question in relation to the BMV camera battery. The length of time the battery charge lasts will vary depending on usage, however, this should certainly last the shift unless subject to particularly heavy use. The BMV camera should be charged after each shift and charging cradles are provided in stations for this. The panel comments regarding the re-holster are noted and will be fed back into training – on this occasion, the situation remained calm and the male subject saw the officer re-holstering.

Case 5 – Positive points noted. It is good practice for an officer to complete a PNC check to identify issues around somebody being wanted or, particularly relevant to juveniles, missing from home. The guidance to officers completing searches is for them to search the persons pockets rather than asking the person to “pull out” their pockets. This is to prevent loss of evidence and reduce threat if, for example, a person were to be carrying a knife. The consideration of the subject putting their own hands in their pockets would be risk assessed by the officer at the time and may be appropriate if, for example, we believed a needle was in the pocket and we allowed them to pull out but with the officer maintaining control of their arm.

Case 6 – Positive feedback regarding communication noted. Having viewed the BWV footage, the subjects mobile phone rings whilst officers are conducting the search. In the circumstances it was not practicable for the subject to answer the phone at this time. If the subject was willing to provide information about the offender, he could become a witness.

In relation to the use of a mobile phone, this will be entirely dependent on the circumstances. There is no power as such to stop someone using a mobile phone during a search, however, officers will often ask somebody to stop in order to communicate. There may also be circumstances where restraint may need to be used to safely conduct a search. If an officer had a genuine need to stop someone using their mobile phone, they would need to consider whether there were grounds to arrest.

Case 7 – This appears to have caused some concern from the panel due to the deployment of the Taser. Having reviewed the information held on Police systems, and reviewing the BWV footage this is clearly a fast moving spontaneous incident. A possible name for the subject was passed by officers to our communication centre and this name was confirmed by other occupants of the vehicle. Following a check being completed and firearms intelligence identified, this matter was referred to the Force Incident Manager (FIM) for a decision about the possible deployment of firearms officers. As this was taking place the male was located in a nearby rear garden. The Taser officer at the scene, aware of this information, immediately directed the subject to comply with instructions. The subject went to one knee, however, started shouting and the officer deemed he was not complying. I note the panels view that the officer instructions were not clear. From the officers statement; considering the preceding events, the firearms intelligence and failure to comply, the officer feared the male was possibly concealing a weapon and therefore fired the Taser. Whilst the officers could have considered dealing with this in another way, I feel their actions were proportionate in the circumstances. If the panel feel this should be considered further, please can this be raised for discussion at the next panel meeting.

Case 8 – The feedback is noted from the panel about the good use of Taser, however, also noted the common theme of the opportunity to improve commentary for BWV footage.

Case 9 – In answer to the panel question, the use of Taser on an animal is covered in Taser training. Again this should only be used where a threat is posed and in consideration of other options – on this occasion the officers deemed the dog posed a threat and had no other immediate options.

In relation to the force procedure, this clearly states it should be used in conjunction with College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice (APP). However, I will feedback to Karl Waltho for consideration as to whether this should be included within force procedure.

I am grateful to the panel for raising whether there could have been an alternative multi-agency approach to the matter. I feel we could have potentially considered an alternative approach and, having liaised with our Force Mental Health Liaison officer, he has already begun refreshing officer learning, particularly around our use of the Mental Capacity Act.

Cased 10 – I note the panel feedback in relation to the quality of this report. I have fed this back for learning through the officers supervisor.

Case 11 – I have noted the positive feedback from the panel regarding the female Police officer. I have fed this back to the officer through her supervisor.

Case 12 – I have noted the panel feedback in relation to the officer comments and agree that this was not a professional response. I have fed this back to the officer through his supervisor for learning and will include this within wider learning. BWV training does incorporate awareness around the angle of filming, however, this can be sometimes difficult to regularly adjust due to the dynamic nature of incidents. I will incorporate this into wider messaging to increase officer awareness.

Case 13 – Case 19 – Panel feedback noted with thanks.

Case 20 – I note the differing views from the panel around the grounds for this stop search. The male was seen by officers to be standing in a lane by a garage. The officer describes this as a location of known recent drug dealing at the relevant material time. When officers spoke to the male, he was unable to plausibly account for being there. Within guidance to officers around stop searches is the below:

Searches based on accurate and current intelligence or information are more likely to be effective. Targeting searches in a particular area at specified crime problems not only increases their effectiveness but also minimises inconvenience to law-abiding members of the public. It also helps in justifying the use of searches both to those who are searched and to the public.

Notably although the male states he is waiting for an unknown friend, when the officers conclude, he changes his mind and decides not to wait for his friend. Having reviewed the stop search record, I do feel there is insufficient detail recorded and as such I have fed this back to their supervisor for learning.

Case 21 – 30 – I note the panel feedback in relation to these incidents and in particular, the positive feedback to officers in Case 22 and Case 27, and I have passed this on through their supervisors.

Case 31 – The feedback from panel is noted. In answer to the panel questions, the initial search took place at the location with a negative result. Due to the subjects demeanour and information passed from CCTV, a decision was made for a full search at the Police station. Officers are able to handcuff subjects to prevent escape, or prevent harm/injury to officers or the subject. Particularly in relation to drugs, subjects can cause themselves harm by swallowing drugs, and handcuffing is sometimes used to prevent this. The panel comments in relation to subject whose first language is not English is a common theme and will form part of wider learning communication.

Case 32 – Feedback from the panel is noted.

Case 33 – Panel comments noted. As noted above the officer could have chosen to handcuff the male, however, upon risk assessing the situation chose not to.

Case 34 – Feedback from the panel is noted.

C/Inspector 3111 Paul Wigginton

Force Duty Officer

One Specific Case Reviewed by two Scrutiny Panel sub-groups

In addition to the 34 incidents reviewed, as above, the PCC requested that one specific case was also reviewed by one or more of the Panel sub-groups, having received a member of the public's concern as a by-stander watching some of the encounter. Two of the three sub-groups reviewed the case and Panel members' feedback has been passed to the PCC.