

# Stop and Search Recommendations

	Recommendation	Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G	Owner
	<p><b>Force</b> Norfolk &amp; Suffolk <b>Chief officer stop search lead for force</b> Norfolk T/DCC Nick Dean Suffolk ACC Rachel Kearton</p> <p><b>Email</b> <a href="mailto:DeanN@norfolk.pnn.police.uk">DeanN@norfolk.pnn.police.uk</a> Rachel.Kearton@suffolk.pnn.police.uk</p> <p><b>Operational stop search lead for force</b> Norfolk Supt David Buckley Suffolk T/ Supt Kim Warner</p> <p><b>Email</b> Buckleyd@norfolk.pnn.police.uk Kim.Warner@suffolk.pnn.police.uk</p> <p><b>Date form completed</b> 1<sup>st</sup> July 15</p>	<p>Assessment rating: <b>PLEASE SHADE BOX APPROPRIATE COLOUR.</b></p> <p><b>RED</b> - Little work yet undertaken in this area. Unlikely to reach deadlines</p> <p><b>AMBER</b> - Work undertaken in area but still requires development to complete</p> <p><b>GREEN</b> - Already complete / believed to be complete within short time scale (and within deadline)</p> <p>**Light blue shaded areas do not need to be completed**</p>			
<b>No.</b>	<b>HMIC 2013</b>				
1.	Chief constables and the College of Policing should establish in the Stop and Search Authorised Professional Practice document a clear specification of what constitutes the effective and fair exercise of stop and search powers, and guidance in this respect. This should be compliant with the Code of Practice.	Following consultation with the Police and Public Encounters Board a definition and short guidance has been drafted. This has been approved by the NPCC lead for stop and search and the Chief Executive of the College of Policing.  <b>NORFOLK</b> November 16 – The APP has been launched and both Forces will receive a brief on it	Dec 16		

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	<p>December 16 – Norfolk issues internal APP announcement.</p> <hr/> <p><b>SUFFOLK</b></p> <p>November 16 – The APP has been launched and both Forces will receive a brief on it</p> <p>January 17 - SUFFOLK – announcement req'd 15/5/17 Actioned. A force announcement / reminder regarding the APP was issued w/c 15/5/17 within a general force Stop Search BUSSS update on the intranet/global email.</p>			
2.	<p>Chief constables should establish or improve monitoring of the way officers stop and search people, so that they can be satisfied their officers are acting in accordance with the law (including equality legislation and the Code of Practice), and that the power is used effectively to prevent crime, catch criminals and maintain public trust. This monitoring should, in particular, enable police leaders to ensure officers have the reasonable grounds (and, where applicable, authorising officers have the reasonable belief) required by law to justify each stop and search encounter.</p>	31/11/15		

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	<p>report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In addition, the ISSSP review a selection of stop search form to ensure that they have been conducted in accordance with the law, where there are concerns over the use of the power the ISSSP can refer the form back to a District Commander for them to review with the officer conducting the search; the District Commander must then report their findings back to the ISSSP. This data is captured in the quarterly report.</li> <li>The report is then reviewed at executive level by the ACC Local Policing and signed off.</li> <li>The Joint Public Encounters Improvement Board reviews feedback from the ISSSP for both counties, any external bodies recommendations, or any other interested parties to ensure continuous professional development of stop search.</li> <li>All Stop Search forms have to have supervisory sign off.</li> </ul>			

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	<p><b>SUFFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JPAD has been commissioned to producing a statistical quarterly stop search report. They also produce a six-monthly analysis report including commentary around trends and themes which is scrutinized by the OPCC. This report is sent out to area commanders for their information.</li> <li>• This report is presented to the Independent Stop Search Scrutiny Panel (ISSSP) who reviews the document and holds the police to account on behalf of the public for their use of the power. Once satisfied the ISSSP sign off on the report.</li> <li>• In addition, the ISSSP review a selection of stop search form to ensure that they have been conducted in accordance with the law, where there are concerns over the use of the power the ISSSP can refer the form back to District Commanders. Suffolk have agreed with their ISSSP to review 10% of White British Stop Search forms, 30% BME and 30% any other ethnicity forms in order for a cross representation of forms to be represented.</li> <li>• Suffolk's internal scrutiny also extends to a six monthly random audit of forms, Chaired by the ACC with representation from the OPCC and CPC.</li> </ul>			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Stop Search forms have to have supervisory sign off.</li> </ul>			
3.	<p>Chief constables should ensure that officers carrying out stop and search encounters are supervised so that they can be confident that the law is being complied with and that the power is being used fairly and effectively. Particular attention should be given to compliance with the Code of Practice and equality legislation. (Note: This recommendation concerns real-time supervision whereas Recommendation 2 is about retrospective monitoring)</p>	<p><b>NORFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All stop search forms are checked and signed off by a supervising officer.</li> <li>The ISSSP described at recommendation 2 above also supports this process; if a form is submitted back to an officer by the ISSSP then the supervisor who checked and signed the form off will also receive an intervention from the District Commander.</li> </ul>	31/11/15		
		<p><b>SUFFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All stop search forms are checked and signed off by a supervising officer.</li> <li>The ISSSP described at recommendation 2 above also supports this process; if a form is submitted back to an officer by the ISSSP then the supervisor who checked and signed the form off will also receive an intervention from the District Commander.</li> </ul>			
4.	<p>The College of Policing should work with chief constables to design national training requirements to improve officers' understanding of the legal basis for their use of</p>	<p>For the College of Policing to respond.</p> <p>NOV 16 – The training package has been designed by the CoP</p>			

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	<p>stop and search powers; skills in establishing and recording the necessary reasonable grounds for suspicion; knowledge of how best to use the powers to prevent and detect crime; and understanding of the impact that stop and search encounters can have on community confidence and trust in the police. Specific training should also be tailored to the supervisors and leaders of those carrying out stops and searches.</p>	<p>and both Forces will now work with L&amp;D on when and how it will be delivered.</p> <p>Chief Officers for both forces are looking at options around training in February 17.</p> <p><b>Two day training package (PC's) and 3 days (supervisors) has been agreed by JCOT and will be delivered Autumn 2017.</b></p>			
5.	<p>Chief constables should ensure that officers and supervisors who need this training are required to complete it and that their understanding of what they learn is tested.</p>	<p><b>NORFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At present stop search training is only provided during initial training (including specials).</li> <li>• Further training/briefings were conducted on the introduction of BUSS.</li> <li>• On completion of recommendation 4 by the CoP above refresher training will be given to all front line officers in line with any time frames recommended by College of Policing.</li> <li>• Podcast by ACC on changes (May 17)</li> <li>• 60 Second Brief sent to all Area Commanders for dissemination (April 17)</li> <li>• Drip feed information onto Intranet</li> </ul>	Autumn 2017		

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		Two day training package (PC's) and 3 days (supervisors) has been agreed by JCOT and will be delivered Autumn 2017.			
		<p><b>SUFFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At present stop search training is only provided during initial training (including specials).</li> <li>Further training/briefings were conducted on the introduction of BUSS.</li> <li>On completion of recommendation 4 by the CoP above refresher training will be given to all front line officers in line with any time frames recommended by College of Policing.</li> </ul> <p>Two day training package (PC's) and 3 days (supervisors) has been agreed by JCOT and will be delivered Autumn 2017.</p>	Autumn 2017		
6.	Chief constables should ensure that relevant intelligence gleaned from stop and search encounters is gathered, promptly placed on their force intelligence systems, and analysed to assist the broader crime- fighting effort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The new stop search form has a section for IR Number to prompt/encourage officers to submit intelligence following a stop search where appropriate</li> <li>All IR are added to the force crime/intelligence system in a timely manner and actioned in accordance with existing processes.</li> <li>October 2015, introduction of Athena all intelligence is linked.</li> </ul>	1/11/14		

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7.	<p>Chief constables should, in consultation with elected policing bodies, ensure that they comply with the Code of Practice by explaining to the public the way stop and search powers are used in their areas and by making arrangements for stop and search records to be scrutinised by community representatives. This should be done in a way that involves those people who are stopped and searched, for example, young people.</p>	<p><b>NORFOLK</b></p> <p>ISSSP in place and as far as is reasonably practicable young people and/or adults representing young people are encouraged to be members.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISSSP membership revisited August 15. Members written to, to encourage them to be vetted which will enable them to become more involved in scrutiny by attending Gold Groups for example.</li> <li>• In talks to set up Youth ISSSPs with Police Cadets (pilot in Thetford)</li> <li>• Meeting arranged with LGBT Area Project for 19/08 to discuss getting young people on ISSSP</li> <li>• Any S.60 authorisation is notified to the ISSP/IAG for awareness (BUSS compliant)</li> <li>• Lay obs carried out by members of ISSSP (Apr/May 17)</li> <li>• Coercive Powers Mtg (scoping meeting taking place June 17)</li> <li>• Safer Schools Scrutiny Meetings (to become Coercive</li> </ul>	1/11/15		

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		Powers) to enable effective engagement with young people.			
		<p>SUFFOLK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISSSP in place for some time, and as far as is reasonably practicable young people and/or adults representing young people are encouraged to attend.</li> <li>• In Suffolk the ISSSP has been convened at University and educational premises to encourage youth attendance.</li> <li>• Any S.60 authorisation is notified to the ISSP/IAG for awareness (BUSS compliant)</li> <li>• <b>Community Safety are creating a CYP terms of reference for targeted visits to schools and PRU's in Suffolk to raise awareness of Stop Search and obtain feedback on experiences of encounter and stop powers. Terms of reference should be defined by June 28<sup>th</sup> 2017.</b></li> </ul>	June 2017		
8.	Chief constables should ensure that those people who are dissatisfied with the way they are treated during stop and search encounters can report this to the force and have their views considered and, if they wish, make a formal complaint quickly and easily. This should include gathering information about dissatisfaction reported to other agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New stop search form now gathers information about dissatisfaction and is reported on in the quarterly report to the ISSSP.</li> <li>• During the review process any staff attracting disproportionate amount of feedback is highlighted for the attention of area</li> </ul>	1/11/14		

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	<p>supervisors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norfolk and Suffolk piloted a system where any MOP who indicated dissatisfaction was written to by the supervisor of the officer who conducted the stop and invited to contact them to discuss/address their dissatisfaction. There was very little feedback so has reverted to supervisory discretion as to whether to contact.</li> <li>The stop search form &amp; website provide clear information on how to make a formal complaint to police.</li> <li>The Community Safety teams run community conversations with the BME community to address issues with stop search and address any dissatisfaction..</li> <li>Third party reporting centers exist. E.G ISCRE, Abate Teams, Community Groups.</li> <li>PSD to attend ISSSP to update on complaints/dissatisfaction. Redacted complaints put before panel for comment and any learning for us will be cascaded through the lessons learned process – starting at September 15 meeting.</li> <li>PSD along with Diversity Liaison Officers will be holding a series of events in Kings Lynn, Norwich and Gt.Yarmouth to educate MOP especially minority groups on what to do if they</li> </ul>			

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		<p>have a complaint. This is planned for roll out across Suffolk Spring 2017.</p> <p>*APPGC recommendation will be progressed and monitored at recommendation 14 in APPGC section below.</p>			
9.	<p>Chief constables should introduce a nationally agreed form (paper or electronic) for the recording of stop and search encounters, in accordance with the Code of Practice.</p> <p>Note: HMIC accept that as long as forces' systems can provide information that meets the minimum recording requirements for stop and search, then this will satisfy this recommendation.</p> <p>The NPCC lead for stop and search has developed the minimum recording requirements for stop and search and forces are requested to provide an update/assessment of progress against these requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Our C3 forms capture all the necessary Home Office Data Requirements</li> <li>• Our C3 database is being upgraded to ensure that captures all the necessary Home Office Data Requirements. This will take place beginning of March 2017. This has been delayed due to Athena implementation.</li> </ul>	31.01.17		
10.	<p>Chief constables should work with their elected policing bodies to find a way of better using technology to record relevant information about stop and search encounters, which complies with the law and reveals how effectively and fairly the power is being used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athena will improve intelligence link up.</li> <li>• <b>Mobile data has been trialed in Suffolk and Norfolk. Roll out of Stop Search Mobile App to frontline staff via smart tablets taking place. 1500 units already procured with roll out commencing in Autumn 2017 with estimated completion by end of year 2017.</b></li> <li>• <b>Norfolk and Suffolk are both in the process of rolling out body worn video to frontline staff in 2017. BMV is live with</b></li> </ul>	Dec 2017		

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		RPF0U assets 31 <sup>st</sup> May 2017 (phase 1) with 274 cameras deployed. By end of August 2017 CPC staff should be equipped.			
<b>Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme</b>					
1.	<p>Data Recording – forces will record the broader range of stop and search outcomes e.g. arrests, cautions, penalty notices for disorder and all other disposal types. Forces will also show the link, or lack of one, between the object of the search and its outcome.</p> <p><i>The APPGC also requires specific recording of stop and search encounters with children and young persons and specific data capture. See Recommendation 9 in APPGC section below</i></p>	<p>The full range of stop search outcomes and the link, or lack of one between the object of the search and its outcome are recorded.</p> <p>*The additional requirements of APPGC will be monitored and progressed at recommendation 9 in APPGC section below.</p>	1/11/14		

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2.	Lay observation policies – providing the opportunity for members of the local community to accompany police officers on patrol using stop and search.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint N&amp;S protocol in place for Stop Search Ride Along Scheme. Uptake has been limited.</li> <li>• Chief Officers are currently reviewing an expanded proposal for a joint force lay observation scheme which will attract a greater amount of marketing to the general public and a web based feedback questionnaire on experiences. (Jan 2017)</li> <li>• <b>Joint Policy has been approved and the Lay Observation Scheme goes live May 31<sup>st</sup> 2017.</b></li> </ul>	01.01.17	
3.	<p>Stop and search complaints 'community trigger' – a local complaint policy requiring the police to explain to local community scrutiny groups how the powers are being used where there is a large volume of complaints.</p> <p><i>APPGC Recommendation 9 states children and young persons should also be included in this process.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All stop search complaints in N&amp;S are considered as a trigger and each is reported to the Independent Stop &amp; Search Scrutiny Panel; the terms of reference for this group required the force lead for stop search to present all relevant complaints to them on a quarterly basis; this process includes complaints by children</li> <li>• PSD have a standing item in the ISSSP agenda to discuss complaints.</li> </ul>	1/11/14	
4.	<p>Reducing section 60 'no-suspicion' stop and searches by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) raising the level of authorisation to senior officer (above the rank of chief superintendent);</li> <li>(b) ensuring that section 60 stop and search is only used where it is deemed necessary – and making this clear to the public;</li> <li>(c) in anticipation of serious violence, the authorising officer must reasonably believe that an incident involving serious violence will take place rather than may;</li> </ul>	<p>Specific response required for each of the 5 points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Now at ACC or above; communicated to all staff over a variety of media and face to face briefings.</li> <li>(b) Chief Officer Group (COG) briefed and literature provided on new requirements; any use of S.60 will be communicated to the public as appropriate to the circumstances. The force will consult and take advice from the ISSSP how this can best be achieved to inform the</li> </ul>	1/11/14	

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	<p>(d) limiting the duration of initial authorisations to no more than 15 hours (down from 24); and</p> <p>(e) communicating to local communities when there is a section 60 authorisation in advance (where practicable) and afterwards, so that the public is kept informed of the purpose and success of the operation.</p>	<p>community(s) most likely to be affected.</p> <p>(c) COG briefed, written guidance provided and included in template form.</p> <p>(d) COG briefed, written guidance provided and included in template form.</p> <p>(e) Any use of S.60 will be communicated to the public as appropriate to the circumstances (in advance if pre-planned). The force will consult and take advice from the ISSSP how this can best be achieved to inform the community(s) most likely to be affected.</p>		
<b>HMIC 2015</b>				
1.	With immediate effect, while changes to the Authorised Professional Practice are being considered, the College of Policing should publish a working definition of what constitutes an effective and fair stop and search encounter.	<p>Following consultation with the Police and Public Encounters Board a definition and short guidance has been drafted. This has been approved by the NPCC lead for stop and search and the Chief Executive of the College of Policing.</p> <p>The definition is now published on both forces websites Stop Search pages and has been communicated internally.</p> <p>Both Forces has intranet based links to the APP</p>		
2.	Chief constables should, with immediate effect, develop plans that set out how each force will complete the action required to make good progress in relation to the recommendations in HMIC's 2013 report, and publish these plans so that the public can easily see them on	<p>This AP is to be published on the force web site</p> <p><b>NORFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Norfolk is waiting for up to date data on BUSS which will</li> </ul>	31/7/15	

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	<p>their websites. These plans should include the action forces are taking to comply fully with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, initiated in April 2014 by the Home Secretary.</p>	<p>be published on the website (Jan 2017)</p> <p><b>SUFFOLK</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This action plan is published on Suffolk Website.</li> <li>• Suffolk includes quarterly &amp; 6 monthly stop search analysis/report published on website updating progress against BUSS and the effectiveness of officers using Stop Search Powers.</li> <li>• Website re-written to include better comprehensive data and information around Stop Search and the use of BUSS.</li> </ul>	18/08/15	
3.	<p>HMIC expects chief constables to use the self-assessments they completed as part of this inspection to formulate their plans, alongside any other relevant information. We expect all forces to have completed, or to be making good progress in relation to, the recommended actions by November 2015.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. BUSS – Complete</li> <li>2. 2013 HMIC Recommendations - Ongoing</li> <li>3. 2015 HMIC Recommendations - Ongoing</li> <li>4. APPCG Recommendations - Ongoing</li> </ol>	30/11/15	
4.	<p>Within twelve months, chief constables and the College of Policing should agree and implement a set of minimum recording standards for the police use of the Road Traffic Act 1988 power to stop motor vehicles and the Police Reform Act 2002 powers to search for and seize alcohol and tobacco from young people for the purpose of assessing their effective and fair use.</p>	<p>The NPCC stop and search lead will work with the College of Policing on this recommendation. The NPCC lead will seek the views of forces.</p> <p>Norfolk and Suffolk are already developing mobile data capture for this area of business in anticipation of this requirement.</p>		
5.	<p>Within twelve months, the Home Office should establish a requirement for sufficient data to be recorded and published in the Annual Data Requirement to allow the public to assess how effective and fair the police are when they use these powers.</p>	<p>For the Home Office to respond.</p>		

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6.	Within twelve months, the Home Office should incorporate the Road Traffic Act power to stop motor vehicles and the Police Reform Act Powers to search for and seize alcohol and tobacco into Code A, so that officers are provided guidance about how they should use these powers in the same way that Code A provides guidance about stop and search powers.	For the Home Office to respond.		
7.	Within twelve months, the College of Policing should make sure that the relevant Authorised Professional Practice and the stop and search national training curriculum include instruction and guidance about how officers should use the Road Traffic Act 1988 power to stop motor vehicles and the Police Reform Act 2002 powers to search for and seize alcohol and tobacco from young people in a way that is effective and fair.	For the College of Policing to respond.		
8.	Within three months, chief constables should require their officers to record all searches which involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves. This record must specify: the clothing that was removed; the age of the person searched; whether the removal of clothing revealed intimate parts of the person's body; the location of the search including whether or not it was conducted in public view; and the sex of the officers present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint form includes specific reference to any removal of more than outer coat, jacket or gloves and specifying what additional clothing was removed. It includes the requirement to show location of search and if it was a strip search (intimate parts of the body)</li> <li>• The C3 database will reflect these changes from early March 2017.</li> </ul>		

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9.	<p>Within twelve months, the Home Office should incorporate into Code A, a requirement for the recording of all searches which involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves and a requirement for officers to seek the authority of a supervising officer before strip searching children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home Office responsibility.</li> <li>• C3 form includes a prompt for supervisory authority for a more thorough search and strip search and searches of under 18's or vulnerable people as a safeguarding measure.</li> </ul>		
10.	<p>Within twelve months, the Home Office should work with forces to establish a requirement for sufficient data to be published in the Annual Data Requirement to allow the public to see whether or not the way that police conduct searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves is lawful, necessary and appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Home Office responsibility.</li> <li>• Our form and database will be fully complaint from March 2017</li> </ul>		
11.	<p>Within three months, chief constables should put in place a process to report, at least once a year, the information they get from recording searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves to their respective police and crime commissioners*and to any community representatives who are engaged in the scrutiny of the use of stop and search powers to help them assess whether these searches are lawful, necessary and appropriate.</p> <p>*The term "police and crime commissioners" is used as shorthand so as to make reference to police and crime commissioners, the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime in the Metropolitan Police District and the Common Council of the City of London.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JPAD product includes this data.</li> <li>• Reporting processes are in place to the OPCC and the new data requirements can easily be added to this reporting.</li> </ul>	31/11/15	

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12.	<p>Within twelve months, the College of Policing should make sure that the relevant Authorised Professional Practice and the stop and search national training curriculum include instruction and guidance about how to make sure that searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves are conducted in a way that are lawful, necessary and appropriate.</p>	For the College of Policing to respond.		
<b>APPGC recommendations</b>				
9	<p><b>Recommendation 9:</b> The Home Office and College of Policing should use the “Best Use of Stop and Search” scheme to promote good practice in relation to the stop and search of children and young people by encouraging police forces to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. improve the recording of data so that accurate statistics can be presented on the number of children and young people who have been stopped and searched, including whether this resulted in an arrest, summons, requirement to attend a voluntary interview, or confiscation of drugs or a weapon;</li> <li>b. enable young people to participate in public scrutiny and lay observations;</li> <li>c. promote clear complaints mechanisms to under 18s;</li> <li>d. set out procedures for police liaison with child protection teams where any risks or concerns are identified following searches.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most outcomes are already captured under the changes made on the introduction of BUSS;</li> <li>• There are a number of new outcomes that need to be added; attend a voluntary interview and confiscation of drugs/weapon. C3 database should be updated with these changes from June 2017. A decision needs to be made as to whether to update C3 form again to reflect these additional requirements.</li> <li>• Suffolk New Ride along scheme has had soft launch encouraging individuals as young as 16 to participate. Norfolk have a well established ride along scheme.</li> <li>• <b>Suffolk: Community Safety are creating a CYP terms of reference for targeted visits to schools and PRU’s in Suffolk to raise awareness of Stop Search and obtain feedback on experiences of encounter and stop powers. Terms of reference should be defined by June</b></li> </ul>	31/12/15	

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		<p style="color: red;">28<sup>th</sup> 2017.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per b. above but in addition our complaints mechanism is available on line, issued at a stop search</li> <li>Officers are expected to submit a child at risk form if they come into contact with any child/YP whom they have concerns for. The Stop Search form includes a section for Safeguarding references. .</li> </ul>		
10	<p><b>Recommendation 10:</b> The National Police Lead on stop and search should ensure that all police forces have in place independent stop and search scrutiny panels to examine the use of stop and search. These panels should be representative of the local population and address the disproportionate use of stop and search on specific groups, including children and young people, and the use of stop and search on particularly vulnerable groups such as under-10s.</p>	Scrutiny panels are in place. These as far as is reasonably practicable representative of the local population.	1/11/14	
12	<p><b>Recommendation 12:</b> Following the Government's review of stop and search, the Home Secretary announced that stop and search data will be made available to the public in local crime maps. This should include data on the stop and search of children.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stop search data is already submitted for publication on crime mapper; however, no request has been made for this data to be split between adults and children.</li> <li>The relevant data is already collated so a check needs to be made with Crime Mapper on how they wish for this data to be submitted.</li> </ul>	<b>30/11/15</b>	
13	<p><b>Recommendation 13:</b> The Government should revise statutory guidance to the police on carrying out stop and search (PACE Code A) so that it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>makes clear to police officers that the safety and welfare of the child must be of paramount</li> </ul>	For HM Government to respond.		

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	<p>consideration when undertaking a stop and search on a person below the age of 18, highlighting their duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• requires police forces to record the date of birth of children and young people on stop and search forms and central recording systems. To deal with cases where a child does not disclose his or her age, the Code should include the expectation that officers make a visual estimate of the child's age.</li></ul>			
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## Stop and Search Recommendations

14	<p><b>Recommendation 14:</b> The College of Policing should publish guidance within Authorised Professional Practice (APP), following public consultation, on the use of stop and search on children and young people. This should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• procedures police officers should follow to protect vulnerable children, such as children in care, children under the age of 10, and those at risk of abuse and exploitation;</li> <li>• supplementary guidance to support police officers on best practice in carrying out stop and searches on children and young people, and in particular those under the age of 10;</li> </ul> <p>Advice on how police forces should enable children and young people to provide feedback in relation to their interaction, or advice on how to make a complaint if they feel they have been treated badly or unfairly.</p>	For the College of Policing to respond.		
15	<p><b>Recommendation 15:</b> There should be a presumption against under-10s being stopped and searched except in exceptional circumstances. Where stop and search does take place on children under 10, a parent or guardian should be informed at the earliest opportunity. A copy of the stop and search form should be forwarded to the police force's child protection team for onward referral to children's services where appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has been agreed that children under 10 can be searched but only in exceptional circumstances. The authority of a Sgt should be sought and an appropriate adult should be present at the search (if practical).</li> <li>• It has been agreed that all strip searches on under 18's are to be authorized by a Sgt giving consideration to all of the circumstances.</li> <li>• The primary concern should be safeguarding the child and not criminalising them. The Stop Search form includes safeguarding references.</li> </ul>	31/3/15	

## Stop and Search Recommendations

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1.	<p>Within three months, Chief Constables should establish arrangements through which they can regularly, at least twice a year, assess whether reasonable grounds are being recorded in every case where a stop search power is used by their officers, and take action to address those cases where the reasonable grounds are not sufficient to justify the lawful use of the power.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both forces have analytical products on a 1/4ly and six monthly basis.</li> <li>• Monthly raw data is provided to local commanders to identify trends by area and officer/teams.</li> <li>• ISSSP's assess reasonable grounds as part of their remit and there comments are reported through the regular scrutiny process.</li> <li>• Both forces have an internal audit every six months of a number of random stop search forms.</li> <li>• Awaiting update from CoP and Home Office arounds Data requirements from additional Stop Search powers e.g S163 Road Traffic Act. Our mobile data should be able to easily incorporate new requirements.</li> <li>• Every completed Stop Search form must have supervisory sign off to ensure that any powers are used correctly and where issues are identified the supervisor will take action.</li> </ul>	30/0516	