

# Stop and Search Recommendations

# GWENT

Recommendation		Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G
<p><b>Force GWENT</b>  <b>Chief officer stop search lead for force ACC Emma Ackland</b> Email <a href="mailto:emma.ackland@gwent.pnn.police.uk">emma.ackland@gwent.pnn.police.uk</a></p> <p><b>Operational stop search lead for force Supt Glyn Fernquest</b> Email <a href="mailto:glyn.fernquest@gwent.pnn.police.uk">glyn.fernquest@gwent.pnn.police.uk</a>                      Date form updated 27.04.17</p>		<p><b>Assessment rating: <u>PLEASE SHADE BOX APPROPRIATE COLOUR.</u></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.	<p>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.</p>	<p>Following the consultation that followed the initial definition a revised a revised version was agreed by the College's Professional Committee at the beginning of March 2016</p> <p>Definition of a fair and effective stop and search encounter</p> <p><i>This definition has been subject to broad consultation with police officers and staff, members of the public, stakeholders, campaign and monitoring groups.</i></p> <p><i>A stop and search is most likely to be fair and effective when:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> the search was a justified and lawful use of the power that stands up to public scrutiny;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime;</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> the person understands why they have been searched and feels</li> </ul>		

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		<p><i>that they have been treated with respect;</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item</i></p> <p><i>This has since been amended to</i></p> <p><i>A stop and search is most likely to be fair and effective when:</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>the search is justified, lawful and stands up to public scrutiny;</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime;</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>the person understands why they have been searched and feels that they have been treated with respect;</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <i>the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item.</i></p>		
2.	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	<p>Every stop search encounter is monitored by way of a supervisor reviewing that encounter and the documentation completed.</p> <p>In addition Members of the Independent Advisory Group have gone on patrol with police officers and witnessed stop search encounters.</p>	01.04.2016	<p><b>Shade box</b></p> <p><b>Red Amber or Green</b></p>

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	<p>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>	<p>The Force has also introduced a Ride Along Scheme August 2015.</p> <p>The stop search board receives feedback from the OPCC Scrutiny Panel in relation to Stop Search encounters and feedbacks that to officers, supervisors and Local Policing Leads where appropriate.</p> <p>Recommendation still amber pending introduction of Mobile data Autumn 2015 where mandatory monitoring by supervisory is required.</p> <p>Jan 2016 – Mobile Data roll out is well underway and will be complete for constables early March 2016</p> <p>Oct – 2016 – Mobile data rolled out and every encounter requires mandatory Supervisory monitoring. Bi Annual OPCC Scrutiny Panel met in June. Panel included representatives of community including youth. Panel specifically reviewed use of reasonable grounds. Findings reported both to Stop search Board but also to individual members of staff and supervisors.</p>		
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>The Force recognises the benefits of this recommendation but is acutely aware of the difficulties in practically achieving it. Encounters are supervised live time but no record is kept of these occasions.</p>		<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
4.	<p>The College of Policing should work with chief constables to design national training requirements to improve</p>	<p>Oct 2016 – National product has been designed and been received in force. Roll out of this training package commences late</p>		

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	officers' understanding of the legal basis for their use of 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.	November 2016 and will be delivered to all officers and front line supervisors. The training will be in three parts: 1. NCALT package with competency test. 2. Classroom training and 3. Practical's as part of Officer Safety Training.		
5.	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>April 2016 – Training Day 6 presently underway for all Police Officers has a session dedicated to stop search. Following feedback from HMIC the input specifically deals with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Officers understanding of the Best Use of Stop Search Scheme</li> <li>• National and local context of issues concerning Stop Search</li> <li>• Unconscious bias</li> <li>• Fair and Effective search's</li> <li>• Reasonable Grounds guidance</li> </ul> <p>Localised training delivered.</p> <p>National Training Package delivered November / December 2016.</p>	01.04.17	<p><b>Shade box</b></p> <p><b>Red Amber or Green</b></p>
6.	Chief constables should ensure that relevant intelligence gleaned from stop and search encounters is gathered,	Live time recording now allows intelligence to be analysed immediately. Force tactical lead has worked with performance	01.01.16	<b>Shade box</b>

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	promptly placed on their force intelligence systems, and analysed to assist the broader crime- fighting effort.	analysts to facilitate intelligence products for internal use.		Red Amber or Green
7.	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>Update 11/05/2015 - Rod Grindlay: ( Continued from Force Action plan )</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Best Use of Stop Search scheme still adhered too.</li> <li>2. OPCC to carry out extensive dip sampling exercise June / July 2015.</li> <li>3. Youth engagement event 12.05.15</li> <li>4. Quality of Encounter Survey to commence ASAP ( now post Purdah)</li> <li>5. In new Operating Model both Local Policing Areas Senior Management Teams ensure that Stop Search agenda's in Community Cohesion meetings.</li> <li>6. Force Internet has specific page for information on Stop Search.</li> <li>7. Ride along Scheme being introduced Summer 2015.</li> </ol> <p>Update 22.06.15 OPCC launched Stop Search survey 17th June 2015 to find out more about people's experiences of being stopped and searched as part of their scrutiny of Stop Search. Ride Along Scheme being launched August 2015.</p> <p>Update 29.08.15 – Ride Along Scheme introduced 24.08.15. Two stop search workshops held May and July with Youth BME groups Newport.</p> <p>Update Jan 2016 – Findings of OPCC dip sampling exercise reported to Stop Search Board. Consultation by OPCC with Force representatives on how Quality of Encounters Survey can be</p>		Shade box  Red Amber or Green

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		<p>extended to increase participation.</p> <p>Oct 2016 - Bi Annual OPCC Scrutiny Panel met in June. Panel included representatives of community including youth member. Panel specifically reviewed use of reasonable grounds. Review included review of Stop search encounters where Body Worn video Camera footage was available. Findings reported both to Stop Search Board but also to individual members of staff and supervisors.</p>		
8.	<p>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.</p> <p><i>The All-Party Parliamentary Group for Children (APPGC) states that forces should enable children and young people to provide feedback on their interaction or advise how to make a complaint if they feel they have been treated badly or unfairly. See Recommendation 14 in APPGC section below.</i></p>	<p>Stop Search documentation includes information on how to make a complaint. Force's external website also provides information and an opportunity to make a complaint electronically.</p> <p>We also have third party reporting through agencies such as local Racial Equality Council's.</p>		<p><b>Shade box</b></p> <p><b>Red Amber or Green</b></p>

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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>	<p>Update 17.07.15. Present paper form records required standards 1-8 and 12 - 23, and 29, 30, 31 and 33.</p> <p>Absent are 9 – 11 ref search if different to stop, 24- 28 ref intrusive use of powers and 32 ref feedback required &amp; provided.</p> <p>Mobile data App will meet all minimum requirements</p> <p>As noted – Mobile Data app meets the minimum requirements</p> <p>NPCC provided with assessment.</p> <p><a href="#">Copy of Minimum recording requirements for stop and search checklist.xlsx</a></p> <p>As noted – Mobile Data app meets the minimum requirements and this action will be turned green when fully rolled out.</p>	01.01.16	<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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>	<p>April 2016 – Mobile data has now been rolled out across the force and all stop search encounters should be captured using this facility. A back up facility of using paper forms is in place as a contingency.</p>	01.01.16	<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
<p><b>Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme</b></p>				
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</i></p>	<p>Force documentation has been amended to include the broader range of stop search outcomes as well as the link or lack of one between object and outcome. The new Mobile data app also has these fields incorporated.</p> <p>Data is already captured in relation to age of persons stopped and is reported specifically to the Stop Search board in relation to children and young persons.</p>		<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>

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*specific data capture. See Recommendation 9 in APPGC section below*

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2.	<p>Lay observation policies – providing the opportunity for members of the local community to accompany police officers on patrol using stop and search.</p>	<p>Ride Along Scheme launched 24.08.15</p> <p>As of 14th April 2016 we have had 231 applicants. Figures are not collected on how many stop search encounters have been witnessed.</p> <p>Oct 2016 – as at 20<sup>th</sup> Oct 2016 we have had 397 applicants.</p> <p>April 2017 – as of 27<sup>th</sup> April 2017 we have had 744 applicants.</p>	<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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>	<p>Force have decided that every complaint ref stop search will invoke a Community Trigger process. Every complaint is referred quarterly to the OPCC and Chief Constable before being sent to the Stop Search Board which includes community representation for scrutiny. It is then referred to the local Local Policing Unit / local community cohesion meeting as necessary.</p>	<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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> <li>(d) limiting the duration of initial authorisations to no more than 15 hours (down from 24); and</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul>	<p>Specific response required for each of the 5 points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) level raised to ACC level</li> <li>(b) Authorities reviewed on a quarterly basis. No authorities requested or granted in 2014 or 2015. Policy amended to include</li> <li>(c) Policy amended to include</li> <li>(d) Policy amended to include</li> </ul>	<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>

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		(e) Policy amended to include		
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HMIC 2015	
1.	<p>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 the consultation that followed the initial definition a revised a revised version was agreed by the College's Professional Committee at the beginning of March 2016

Definition of a fair and effective stop and search encounter

This definition has been subject to broad consultation with police officers and staff, members of the public, stakeholders, campaign and monitoring groups.

A stop and search is most likely to be fair and effective when:

- the search was a justified and lawful use of the power that stands up to public scrutiny;
- the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime;
- the person understands why they have been searched and feels that they have been treated with respect;
- the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item.

This has since been amended to

A stop and search is most likely to be fair and effective when:

- the search is justified, lawful and stands up to public scrutiny;
- the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime;
- the person understands why they have been searched and feels

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		<p>that they have been treated with respect;</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item.</p>		
2.	<p>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 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>Processes in place for six monthly updates to be placed on external website</p>		<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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>	<p>Mobile Data to be introduced Autumn 2015 will meet obligations under minimum requirements as well as fill gaps such as Timeliness and intelligence capability.</p> <p>Update – Jan 2016 – Roll out of Mobile Data is progressing well. All areas of action plan within our control due to be green by June 2016.</p>		<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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>Oct 2016 – awaiting guidance from College of Policing</p> <p>March 2017 – Mobile Data solution being tested and piloted April – June 2017</p>		

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5.	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.	For the Home Office to respond.		
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.	This requirement has already been built into the specification for the mobile data app on which we record encounters.		Shade box  Red Amber or Green

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9.	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.	For the Home Office to respond.		
10.	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.	For the Home Office to respond.		
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>	<p>There is already in place mechanisms to report twice yearly to both Chief Officer Team and OPCC on Stop Search issues as well as quarterly meetings on the Stop Search Board which community representatives attend. This new requirement will be added to the reports. It will also form part of the performance data available to LPA's for community meetings. Progress will be monitored via Stop Search Plan by the Stop Search Board.</p> <p>Oct 2016 - recommendation staying amber until first report received at stop search board. Due to technical issues report has not been produced</p> <p>March 2017 – in place and being reported to Stop search Board</p>	01.05.16	<p><b>Shade box</b></p> <p><b>Red Amber or Green</b></p>

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12.	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.	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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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>• enable young people to participate in public scrutiny and lay observations;</li> <li>• promote clear complaints mechanisms to under 18s;</li> <li>• set out procedures for police liaison with child protection teams where any risks or concerns are identified following searches.</li> </ul>	Update 29.08.15 – within force we capture data ref Child and Young persons and this is reported quarterly to the Stop search board. Officers have been given clear guidance ref consideration of Child protection issues / liaison with social services when dealing children and young persons.		<p><b>Shade box</b></p> <p><b>Red Amber or Green</b></p>

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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>	<p>Update 29.08.2015 The Office of Police and Crime Commissioner carries out yearly dip sampling of stop search encounters. This panel then reports via due process through the OPCC and to the Force via the stop search board. The force is working with the OPCC to ensure it is representative of the local population in relation to Children and Young Persons.</p> <p>Update – Jan 2016 – Work is progressing to ensure that when the next panel dip samples encounters in June 2016 that they are representative of the population.</p> <p>Oct 2016 - Bi Annual OPCC Scrutiny Panel met in June. Panel included representatives of community including youth member.</p>	01.06.16	<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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>	<p>Update 17.07.2015 Gwent police has engaged with the Home officer in relation to providing data for crime mapping. Several months data has been provided for the test site and feedback given to HO in relation to inaccuracies in data published.</p> <p>Update 06.08.2015 – system now live. Data included on the stop search of children and young persons.</p>		<p>Shade box</p> <p>Red Amber or Green</p>
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 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;</li> <li>• requires police forces to record the date of birth of children and young people on stop and search forms and central recording</li> </ul>	<p>For HM Government to respond.</p>		

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	<p>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.</p>			
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>	<p>For the College of Policing to respond.</p>		
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>	<p>Update 17.07 – Det Supt Roberts for advice Update 17.08.15 – guardian entry circulated to all staff clearly outlining that staff are to consider child protection issues and appropriate referrals to Social services / Child protection teams when carrying out stop searched of children and young persons.</p>		<p>Shade box  Red Amber or Green</p>

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HMIC 2016				
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 and 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>	<p>Options to be discussed at April 2016 Stop Search Board meeting</p> <p>Oct 2016 - Bi Annual OPCC Scrutiny Panel met in June. Panel included representatives of community including youth member. Panel specifically reviewed use of reasonable grounds. Review included review of Stop search encounters where Body Worn video Camera footage was available. Findings reported both to Stop Search Board but also to individual members of staff and their supervisors.</p> <p>Mechanism in place for twice yearly Dip sampling as well as scrutiny measures put in place to check whether reasonable grounds are being recorded in all occasions.</p>	<p>01.05.16</p> <p>19.03.17</p>	
2.	<p>The force should ensure that stop and search records include sufficient reasonable grounds to justify the lawful use of the power, and that officers fully understand the grounds required to stop and search.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Force wide internal communication to all staff in relation to stop search and reasonable grounds and completion of records.</li> <li>2. Training day 6 has a specific session on stop search and reasonable grounds are specifically covered.</li> <li>3. National Training package received and being delivered Nov 2016.</li> <li>4. Bi Annual OPCC Scrutiny Panel met in June. Panel included representatives of community including youth member. Panel specifically reviewed use of reasonable</li> </ol>	<p>01.06.16</p>	

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		<p>grounds. Review included review of Stop search encounters where Body Worn video Camera footage was available. Findings reported both to Stop Search Board but also to individual members of staff and their supervisors.</p> <p>5. National Training Package delivered January / February 2017</p>		
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