

Stop and Search Recommendations

Greater Manchester Police

Recommendation		Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G
<p>Force GMP Chief officer stop search lead for force ACC Garry Shewan Email Garry.Shewan@gmp.police.uk</p> <p>Operational stop search lead for force Ch. Supt Mary Doyle Email Mary.Doyle@gmp.police.uk</p> <p>Date form completed Insert date</p>		<p>Assessment rating: <u>PLEASE SHADE BOX APPROPRIATE COLOUR.</u></p> <p>RED - Little work yet undertaken in this area. Unlikely to reach deadlines</p> <p>AMBER - Work undertaken in area but still requires development to complete</p> <p>GREEN - 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>		
No.	HMIC 2013			
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.	<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>GMP have signed up to the definition of a fair and effective stop and search encounter as provided by the College of Policing. This is published within the College of Policing Website and can be accessed via the following link:- Fair and Effective Stop and Search Definition</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	Stop and search has been identified as one of 29 Equality objectives that Greater Manchester Police (GMP) will be working on throughout 2014 up until 2017. This is incorporated within GMP's Equality, Diversity and Human Rights Strategy that can also be found on the Equality Publications Page.	September, 2015	

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<p>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>	<p>GMP has a strategic group to oversee the progress of this work: the Confidence and Equality Board which is led by a Chief Officer and has representation from the OPCC. An operational Chief Superintendent is the Force Stop and Search Lead and each local A Community Validation pilot for authorisations made under Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act took place in August 2013 on three divisions within Greater Manchester related to pre-planned and non-sporting related policing operations only, whereby a Section 60 was considered as a policing tactic. The validation process involved working closely with divisional Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs) and critical friends involved with community engagement plans.</p> <p>As a result of this, a force wide review of Section 60 authorisations (the blanket power to stop and search people in anticipation of serious violence without any prior suspicion that they may be carrying weapons) took place in April 2014 which identified governance issues and an overall reduction in the use of S60 authorisations. Following this review and in line with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, GMP has raised the threshold required to authorise a Section 60 authority to Assistant Chief Constable - previously an Inspector or above could authorise. Authorising officers must reasonably believe that violence 'will' take place in a specific area rather than 'may' and can only authorise the use of Section 60 when they reasonably believe it is necessary to do so.</p> <p>In line with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, GMP has also reduced the maximum time period that a Section 60 authority</p>		

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	<p>can be in place from 24 hours to 15 hours and we will improve the ways that we notify our communities when a section 60 is in place in their area, such as liaising with our community contacts.</p> <p>The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) in Greater Manchester conducted a series of divisional audits focussing on stop and search community engagement plans in September and October 2013. The aims of the audits were to gather evidence of engagement that has taken place and to identify any gaps that could be improved upon in the future. The recommendations arising from these audits are included within the Force Strategic Stop and Search Action Plan.</p> <p>Each division has a local officer appointed as the Divisional Stop and Search Lead who takes responsibility for stop and search in each local area. The Force employs one sergeant to oversee all strategic developments in respect of stop and search. A working group has also been established which comprises officers of all ranks from across the force. These officers are tasked with implementing the stop and search equality objectives and sharing resulting best practice.</p> <p>To ensure accountability, the force shares its monthly stop and search data on the police.uk website. (This was implemented in July, 2015)</p> <p>At divisional level, stop and search is monitored by local independent community monitoring groups. The role of these groups is to hold the police to account scrutinise the operational use of stop and search and to provide local communities with a</p>		

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		<p>voice into their local police to express their experiences of street encounters. Further information on local groups, how they work and an open invite to individuals to get involved is available on the GMP website.</p> <p>The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) in Greater Manchester conducted a series of divisional audits focussing on stop and search community engagement plans in September and October 2013. The aims of the audits were to gather evidence of engagement that has taken place and to identify any gaps that could be improved upon in the future. The recommendations arising from these audits are included within the Force Strategic Stop and Search Action Plan.</p> <p>On 16 June 2014, GMP worked with the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Greater Manchester when Tony Lloyd chaired a public forum meeting on the topic of Stop and Search to discuss how it was being conducted within Greater Manchester. GMP was challenged by the PCC and also key community youth workers. The forum assisted in identifying how improvements could be made to police processes to ensure that stop and search is conducted in a fair and effective manner and with the support of our communities. A follow up Themed Public Forum on 19th January 2015 considered progress against the June actions and identified future areas to be improved. Work has continued to address these, much of which is reported on within this document.</p> <p>In January 2015, the OPCC launched a Stop and Search App to invite feedback/complaints in respect of stop and search on behalf of GMP. GMP will work closely with the OPCC in the monitoring</p>		

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		<p>of the feedback/complaints provided.</p> <p>Changes to the recording process of stop and search were implemented in September, 2015. These changes will facilitate improvements in the monitoring of officers' reasonable grounds by supervisors and community monitoring groups and will signpost individuals to the OPCC App as referred to above.</p> <p>Update April, 2016:- Following the HMIC 'PEEL – legitimacy' inspection of Greater Manchester Police in October, 2015. HMIC reported that there were there had been three Sec 60 authorisations recently, two of which (Salford and Wigan) were in response to spontaneous violent events and both of these were authorised by a superintendent, the other was authorised by an assistant chief constable. In the Salford and Wigan instances there was no prior community consultation due to the immediacy of the threat however, following the event; details were provided to the independent advisory group. They also found examples of Sec 60 which had been authorised by an officer below the rank of assistant chief constable.</p> <p>GMP accepted the observations of HMIC and identified that it was due to a lack of awareness by officers. In response the changes in respect of requirements of the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme relating to Sec 60 were immediately re-communicated to all staff. To re-enforce this, an Internal Communications plan is also due to be delivered in May, 2016 to inform all officers about all changes of stop and search that have been made in recent months.</p> <p>Update May, 2016 :- The force has introduced a consistent</p>		

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		<p>approach to dip sampling of records. Local dip-sampling of officers' records are required as a minimum, once every quarter by each division/department. (However, they may find the need to do more frequent dip sampling locally). It is advised that the quarterly dip sampling activity should be undertaken 4 weeks prior to the planned Stop and Search Working Group meetings to enable them to provide updates at the meeting. Due to the current proportion of usage by officers, in the short term, dip sampling activity is to concentrate on the officers who use the power of stop and search more often. At the last S&S Working Group meeting, it was agreed that if we were able to identify best practice and improve standards of those who are confident in using the power, this will enable the sharing of best practice with others. Although this activity will begin by looking that the 'highest users', it was stressed that under no circumstances should any value be placed on the 'quantity' of officer use of stop and search. Rather, it should be the 'quality' that is assessed. That said, it was agreed that the data currently suggests that there may be a cause for concern in respect of a large number of officers who are not using the power of stop and search at all (or rarely using it) and we identified that we don't fully understand the reasons why not. In the more medium term we will be looking at putting greater effort into identifying those who choose not to employ stop and search and to understand and respond to any development needs that may be highlighted through this activity. Based on the current numbers of stop and search recorded it was advised that the dip sampling process should be looking at approximately 20% of your records. It was advised the dip sampling process be conducted by three appropriate officers to work together in understanding and interpreting officers' grounds etc.. (although this should be decided</p>		

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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>locally).</p> <p>Supervisors' responsibilities in respect of stop and search are clearly defined within the Force Stop and Search Policy and Procedures document.</p> <p>Changes to the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) legislation in March, 2015 detailed requirements of supervisors in respect of stop and search that align with this recommendation. These changes were communicated to all officers at the time of publication via Force Orders and an appropriate presentation was provided to local Stop and Search Lead Chief Inspectors for dissemination locally.</p> <p>Changes to the recording process of stop and search were implemented in September, 2015. These changes facilitate improvements in the supervision of officers' reasonable grounds by supervisors.</p> <p>April, 2016:- The Centre has been bringing to the attention of local SPOCS any delays where supervisors have failed to check grounds. The SharePoint database has been amended so this information is easily available and in due course this responsibility will be devolved to local SPOCs. (A new Performance Bulletin in respect of stop and search has been developed and is easily accessible via a link to officers and supervisors on the stop and search database is to be updated to include this detail).</p> <p>May, 2016:- The dip-sampling process as outlined with (2) above will also ensure that appropriate supervision of stop and search is provided.</p>	September 2015	

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4.	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 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.	For the College of Policing to respond.		
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>Greater Manchester Police has worked with the College of Policing and volunteered to be a pilot force for the delivery of the newly created College of Policing Stop and Search training (see above). It is anticipated that this will incorporate the testing of officers' understanding once completed.</p> <p>The College of Policing Pilot commenced in September, 2015:- Throughout September, 2015 GMP facilitated and delivered on the training of a sample group of 100 officers on behalf of the College of Policing. Between October, 2015 – January, 2015, GMP will support the College in their assessment of the impact of the training of these officers in comparison with an assessment of stop and search related activity of a separate control group sample of officers who have not received the training. The evaluation phase is anticipated to conclude in January, 2016. The results of the pilot will inform GMP strategy in respect of the required stop and search training to subsequently rolled out across the force.</p>	Spring, 2016	

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		<p>April, 2016:- The College of Policing is due to share the findings of Training Pilot with GMP on Friday 22nd April, 2015. It is the attention that GMP will assess the findings along the APP and a new training package that is to be provided by the College in order to develop an appropriate training plan for all officers. The training plan will be in place by June, 2016</p> <p>May, 2016:- GMP training officers have recently attended the College of Policing and received 'train the trainer' training in respect of the new product that is due to be published by the College following their pilot. The Force are currently developing a cohesive training plan to ensure stop and search training is rolled out and delivered to all operational officers and will be mandatory. This training will be mandatory.</p>		

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6.	<p>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.</p>	<p>All police officers are required to record intelligence arising from stop and search encounters within operational policing IT systems and the importance of this has been reinforced with senior leaders within the organisation.</p> <p>Divisional Stop and Search lead officers have responsibility for ensuring this takes place in their local communities and good practice is shared through the Stop and Search working group.</p> <p>Stop and Search information is used on a daily basis by divisions and is also discussed on a weekly basis by senior officers.</p> <p>Changes to the recording process of stop and search are to be implemented in September, 2015. These changes will facilitate improvements in ensuring that relevant intelligence is gleaned from stop and search encounters.</p> <p>April, 2016: The new stop and search records implemented in September 2016 now identify where records have not been transferred to intelligence. Supervisors are now invited to explore the reasons why intelligence hasn't been submitted where this applies. This will be included in an internal communication plan to be delivered in May, 2016.</p> <p>May, 2016: Intelligence submissions are one of the criteria that are assessed through the dip-sampling process that has recently been implemented (as outlined in (2) above).</p>	September 2015	
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>The GMP website has been comprehensively updated and now includes all contact details for local stop and search lead officers, copies of monitoring reports, details about the individuals' right and responsibilities, information relating to how we use stop and search, frequently asked questions and our commitment to the Home Office Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme.</p> <p>It also contains information about how to provide feedback and</p>	December 2015	

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		<p>complain and an open invite for everyone to join local community monitoring groups.</p> <p>In line with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, GMP has also implemented a Stop and Search complaints 'community trigger' - a local complaint policy that requires 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>It ensures individuals stopped and searched are made aware of where to complain; introduces a threshold above which the police are compelled to explain their use of stop and search; and provides an explanation to local community groups responsible for scrutinising the use of stop and search.</p> <p>GMP is dedicated to further building on the support, confidence and trust of our communities. As such, in addition to the requirements of the Scheme, we will also liaise with our Community Stop and Search Monitoring Groups in the event of any local policing activity that may result in a general increase in the use of stop and search.</p> <p>Further work is planned to be conducted with Community Monitoring Groups to encourage more young people to become involved.</p> <p>Changes to the recording process of stop and search that are to be implemented in September, 2015 will facilitate improvements in the monitoring of the scrutiny and views of community monitoring groups.</p> <p>April, 2016: - Divisions continue to hold community scrutiny groups and the new Stop and Search Database has recently been updated with the facility to export anonymised copies of records to</p>		
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		<p>support this activity. An engagement form has been developed to record the feedback from community members and to ensure transparency, in the coming month divisions will be asked to ensure these records are published on the internet. (To be discussed at the S&S Working Group Meeting 15th April, 2015) Cadets in Trafford have been trained in respect of S&S with a view to observing BWV footage of S&S encounters in order to feedback their observations for learning. Due to technical difficulties with old BWV cameras on the Manchester Division, the pilot for this activity has been delayed until the roll out of the new cameras.</p> <p>May, 2016:- At the Force Stop and Search Working meeting it was agreed that engagement with the local 'Stop and Search Monitoring Group(s)' where members of the public are invited to scrutinise records and the use of stop and search is required at the minimum, once every quarter by each division/department. (Although it was accepted that some divisions may need to conduct different styles of engagement or additional engagement activity locally in addition to this). It was requested that Divisions be in a position update the stop and search working group with a summary of their quarterly engagement activity at each Stop and Search Working Group meeting.</p> <p>It was agreed that in order to assure adherence with PACE and the requirements of the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, a standard Form would be continued to be used as the record of engagement by divisions.</p> <p>It was discussed within the meeting that whilst IAGs may be identified as one option for S&S engagement activity, PACE now demands that 'The groups that are consulted should always include children and young persons'. Consequently, divisions should continue to seek to identify children and young persons to assist in this activity.</p>		
8.	Chief constables should ensure that those people who	In January 2015, the OPCC launched a Stop and Search App to	December,	

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	<p>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>invite feedback/complaints in respect of stop and search on behalf of GMP. Whilst the OPCC will remain independent of the police and will share personal information to the police only where consent is given, all other details in relation to the feedback/complaint is shared with GMP to enable effective police monitoring and response.</p> <p>Under the current process of recording stop and search, individuals stopped are provided with a receipt that signposts them to the GMP website in order to provide feedback/complain, However to provide an independent alternative option, changes to the recording process of stop and search that are to be implemented in September, 2015 will signpost individuals to the OPCC App as referred to above.</p> <p>GMP has implemented the Community Trigger requirement in line with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme. (See Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (3) below).</p> <p>Update April, 2016: The OPCC are to present to the S&S working group on 15th April, 2016 the initial findings of the OPCC App.</p>	<p>2015</p>	
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		<p>SharePoint database that was implemented in September, 2015. Officers report that it is fairly easy to use and there has been no negative feedback from the community. The hand held devices are due to be rolled out across the Greater Manchester Force area in the coming months.</p> <p>New Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras are also currently being rolled out across the force and the BWV Policy mandates the recording of every stop and search. It is the intention to use BWV footage to assist in the scrutiny of stop and search by cadets. (This was an objective earlier in the year but was delayed due to issues with the technicalities of the previous cameras that were used by only a small number of officers). This activity is due to be discussed and subsequently implemented at the next force Stop and Search working group meeting (September, 2016).</p>		
Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme				
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>Changes to the recording process of stop and search are to be implemented in September, 2015. These changes will enable the force to record the broader range of stop and search outcomes as outlined within the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme. It will also enable the force to show the link, or lack of one, between the object of the search and its outcome.</p> <p>The improved recording process to be implemented in September, 2015 will provide 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;</p> <p>Following HMIC feedback, GMP are to add the link of police.uk onto the GMP website</p>	September 2015	

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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.	<p>Opportunities are provided to members of the local community to accompany police officers on patrol using stop and search. The following is an extract from the GMP website in respect of this opportunity:-</p> <p>“In Line with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, Greater Manchester Police provides opportunities for members of the public to accompany police officers on patrol when they might deploy stop and search powers.</p> <p>However, it should be noted that the chances of observing stop and search is minimal: In the twelve months leading to November, 2014 there was on average only 54 stop and search encounters across the whole Greater Manchester area in any one 24hr period.</p> <p>Under no circumstances will officers look to stop and search for the benefit of the member of public observing as this would likely render the search unlawful and would be completely against the intention of the stop and search reforms.</p> <p>Should you be interested in accompanying a police officer on patrol please email your request to your local divisional Stop and Search Lead. Please provide your contact details and the reason why you would like to accompany an officer. Contact details of all divisional Stop and Search Leads can be found to the right of this page”</p> <p>In addition to the above, work is also to be conducted to enable members of the public to observe recordings of stop and search on officers’ body worn video. This activity is to be implemented prior to December, 2015.</p> <p>April, 2016 – Police Cadets in Trafford were trained in respect of</p>		
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		<p>S&S with a view to observing BWV footage of S&S encounters from the North Manchester division in order to feedback their observations for learning. Due to technical difficulties with old BWV cameras on the North Manchester Division, the pilot for this activity has been delayed until the roll out of the new cameras.</p> <p>Merseyside and Manchester Universities are due to undertake a piece of ethnographic research with GMP alongside work already conducted with Merseyside. The researchers will accompany officers on patrol in order to understand their decision making process and use of discretion, including stop and search. Volunteers will be required to facilitate this activity. The Universities presented their objectives to the working group on Friday 15th April to encourage support from divisional lead officers. To date a number of officers have already volunteered to allow the researchers accompany them on patrol.</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>In line with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, GMP has implemented a Stop and Search complaints 'community trigger' - a local complaint policy that requires 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>The following is an extract from the GMP website in respect of the way this has been adopted within GMP:-</p> <p>“Ensuring individuals stopped and searched are made aware of where to complain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In line with this requirement, officers within Greater Manchester provide a receipt to individuals who are stopped and searched. This provides information relevant to their search and also signposts the individual to our website address inviting them to inform us of a complaint, 		

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		<p>provide general feedback or apply for compensation.</p> <p><u>Within the Rights and Responsibilities Link on this site, there are clear directions about your right to complain and how this can be done. This link also explains how you can make a complaint and gives you an option to register a complaint online.</u></p> <p>Introducing a threshold above which the police are compelled to explain their use of stop and search</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The number of stop and search related complaints received by Greater Manchester Police are historically relatively low. Due to the fact that so few complaints are recorded, we have been unable to identify a suitable threshold to enable the 'community trigger'.• We appreciate that the low number of recorded complaints may not necessarily reflect our community's experiences of stop and search and as such we welcome any feedback. Should you wish to provide us with feedback, please contact your local Stop and Search Lead officer whose details are included in the contact list to the right of this page <p>Until we are fully aware of the extent of dissatisfaction caused by our stop and search, we will adhere to the requirements of the Best Use Scheme and explain our use of stop and search to our Community Stop and Search Monitoring Groups for each stop and search related complaint that we receive.</p> <p>Greater Manchester Police are dedicated to further building on the support, confidence and trust of our communities. As such, in addition to the requirements of the Scheme, we will also liaise with our Community Stop and Search Monitoring Groups in the event of any local policing activity that may result in a general increase in</p>		
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		<p>the use of stop and search.</p> <p>The local Stop and Search Lead Officer will be aware of any local stop and search related complaints and any increased local stop and search activity. This officer is responsible for explaining to the local Community Stop and Search Monitoring Group the local policy for stop and search and seeking feedback from them”.</p> <p>Further work is planned to be conducted with Community Monitoring Groups to encourage more young people to become involved. (See APPGC Recommendation no. 9 below).</p>		
4.	<p>Reducing section 60 ‘no-suspicion’ stop and searches by –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) raising the level of authorisation to senior officer (above the rank of chief superintendent); (b) ensuring that section 60 stop and search is only used where it is deemed necessary – and making this clear to the public; (c) in anticipation of serious violence, the authorising officer must reasonably believe that an incident involving serious violence will take place rather than may; (d) limiting the duration of initial authorisations to no more than 15 hours (down from 24); and (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>Specific response required for each of the 5 points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) GMP has implemented this requirement (b) GMP has implemented this requirement (c) GMP has implemented this requirement (d) GMP has implemented this requirement (e) GMP has implemented this requirement <p>In addition to the requirements of the Best Use and Stop and Search Scheme, GMP are also to implement a community validation process whereby a Section 60 authorisation will not be authorised prior to obtaining consent of the local community.</p>		

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		<p>April, 2016:- Following the HMIC 'PEEL – legitimacy' inspection of Greater Manchester Police in October, 2015. HMIC reported that there were there had been three Sec 60 authorisations recently, two of which (Salford and Wigan) were in response to spontaneous violent events and both of these were authorised by a superintendent, the other was authorised by an assistant chief constable. In the Salford and Wigan instances there was no prior community consultation due to the immediacy of the threat however, following the event; details were provided to the independent advisory group. They also found examples of Sec 60 which had been authorised by an officer below the rank of assistant chief constable.</p> <p>GMP accepted the observations of HMIC and identified that it was due to a lack of awareness by officers. In response the changes in respect of requirements of the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme relating to Sec 60 were immediately re-communicated to all staff. To re-enforce this, an Internal Communications plan is also due to be delivered to inform all officers about all changes of stop and search that have been made in recent months.</p>		
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HMIC 2015				
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.	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.		
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 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.	This document sets out how Greater Manchester Police has made good progress in achieving the recommendations set by HMIC's 2013 report and includes the actions we have taken to comply with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme initiated by the Home Office in April 2014.		
3.	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.	GMP has used the self-assessments completed as part of this inspection to formulate their plans, alongside other relevant information including the HMIC Report: "Stop and Search Powers2: Are the police using them effectively and fairly An inspection of Greater Manchester Police. July 2015." The force expects to have made good progress in relation to the recommended actions by November 2015.	November 2015	
4.	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.	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. April, 2016: - GMP has volunteered to host a Regional Workshop in respect of this requirement planned for September, 2016.		

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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.	Changes to the recording process of stop and search are to be implemented in September, 2015. These changes will enable the force to record the all searches which involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves and will 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.	September 2015	

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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>A process is already in place whereby GMP reports quarterly to the Office of Police Crime Commissioner in respect of all Equality Objectives. This requirement will be incorporated within this process. The next report is due in December, 2015 when the required detail will be provided.</p> <p>Once the new recording process enables the force to record the required data, this will also be shared with the local stop and search community monitoring groups to enable appropriate independent scrutiny.</p> <p>April, 2016: GMP shares it stop and search data with police.uk on a monthly basis for publication.</p>	September 2015	

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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.		
APPGC recommendations				
9	<p>Recommendation 9: 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"> • 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; • enable young people to participate in public scrutiny and lay observations; • promote clear complaints mechanisms to under 18s; • set out procedures for police liaison with child protection teams where any risks or concerns are identified following searches. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes to the recording process of stop and search are to be implemented in September, 2015. These improvements will 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; 2. On the GMP website there is an open invite to all members of the community including young people, to participate in public scrutiny and lay observations. Further work is to be conducted to promote these opportunities. 3. In January 2016, the OPCC launched a Stop and Search App to invite feedback/complaints in respect of stop and search on behalf of GMP. Whilst the OPCC will remain independent of the police and will only share personal information to the police in respect of complainants where consent has been given, all other details in relation to the feedback/complaint is shared with GMP to enable effective police monitoring and response. 	<p>September 2015 (complete)</p> <p>December 2015 (complete)</p> <p>December 2015 (Awaiting Feedback from OPCC)</p>	

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		<p>Changes to the recording process of stop and search are to be implemented in September, 2015. These changes will signpost individuals to the OPCC App as referred to above and will ensure individuals are provided with information about how to provide feedback/complain.</p> <p>The GMP website also provides a clear explanation to individuals in respect of complaints mechanisms.</p> <p>Further work is to be conducted to promote this information to under 18s.</p> <p>4. The Force Stop and Search Policy and Procedures document is currently being revised. However, guidance is provided to officers to ensure that force Safe Guarding procedures should be implemented including the requirement of police liaison with child protection teams where any risks or concerns are identified following searches.</p> <p>Appropriate guidance in respect of this is also to be delivered to all operational officers ahead of the changes of recording process to be implemented in September, 2015.</p> <p>April, 2016: - GMP now produces data in respect of the ages of people who are stopped and searched. The profiling of people stopped and searched by officers forms one element of detail that is monitored through the Force Dip-Sampling process (see (2) above).</p>	<p>September, 2015 (complete)</p> <p>(September 2015 - Complete)</p>	
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10	<p>Recommendation 10: 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>At divisional level, stop and search is monitored by local independent community monitoring groups. The role of these groups is to hold the police to account, scrutinise the operational use of stop and search and to provide local communities with a voice into their local police to express their experiences of street encounters. Further information on local groups, how they work and an open invite to all members of the community is available on the GMP website.</p> <p>Further work is to be conducted to promote the involvement of representatives 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>	December, 2015	
12	<p>Recommendation 12: 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>GMP will be in a position to share with the Home Office appropriate stop and search data to enable it to be made available to the public in local crime maps.</p>	September, 2015	
13	<p>Recommendation 13: 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"> • 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; • 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 	<p>For HM Government to respond.</p>		

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	make a visual estimate of the child's age.			
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14	<p>Recommendation 14: 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"> • 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; • 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; <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>Recommendation 15: 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>The Force Stop and Search Policy and Procedures document is currently being revised. It will dictate that 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. It will also outline that 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>Appropriate guidance in respect of this is also to be delivered to all operational officers ahead of the changes of recording process to be implemented in September, 2015.</p> <p>April:- The above has been completed but this will also be included within the Internal Communications plan to be delivered to officers in Spring, 2016</p>	September 2015	