

Independent Scrutiny of Police Powers Panel

CASE REVIEW REPORT

Panel Meeting 21st March 2024

Contents

Page 4 | [Panel Overview](#)

Page 6 | [Summary of March Scrutiny](#)

Page 7 | [March Scrutiny Focus – Panel Questions to police](#)

Page 11 | [March Case Categories](#)

Page 12 | [Panel Findings – March Themes](#)

Page 14 | [Organisational Learning Tracker](#)

Page 19 | [Highlights - March Individual Case Reviews](#)

PANEL OVERVIEW

The Independent Scrutiny of Police Powers Panel (the Panel) has been appointed to scrutinise the use of police powers to ensure it is appropriate and proportionate. This includes reviewing the use of Taser, Stop and Search and other use of force, by reviewing Body Worn Video (BWV) camera footage and reading police records of each incident.

The Panel of trained members acts on behalf of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) as a *'critical friend'* to Avon and Somerset Police by communicating local people's views on how the police use their powers. The ISOPP Panel convenes quarterly to scrutinise files and footage related to the police's exercise of their powers. The meeting is attended by the panel members, representatives from Avon and Somerset Police, and representatives from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

Who are the Panel?



The Panel is composed of 15 local people from a diverse range of backgrounds. The Panel started their work in June 2017 and meet quarterly, reviewing and scrutinising a sample of files and footage on the use of police powers.

What does the Panel do?

- Independently scrutinises Avon and Somerset Police (the police) use of their powers.
- Aims to enhance the public's confidence in the work of the police.
- Ensures police openness and transparency.
- Acts as a *'critical friend'* to the police.
- Provides feedback on drafted police policy documents.
- Offers feedback, from a local person's perspective to the police on their use of police powers, particularly the use of force.
- View BWV camera footage of police incidents, including Stop and Search, feeding back good practice and areas for improvement.
- Observe police training.

In addition to special case reviews*, as standard, every four months (each quarter) the Panel chooses 50+ cases to scrutinise, reviewing the BWV on each case and preparing a report. Feedback is sent to the police with particular emphasis on identifying individual and organisational learning. The police response to learning is tracked by the panel.

**A special case review is an incident/case that has gained a lot of media attention/public interest, causing public debate/questions around actions taken by the police.*

IN MEMORY – DAVID WOODWARD



In this report, we would like to pay tribute to the Chair of the ISOPPP, David Woodward. The ISOPPP has been expertly chaired since its inception. David sadly passed away before the March 2024 panel meeting after a short illness.

David was a remarkable individual who has left a mark on both the hearts of the ISOPPP family and the world of police scrutiny. David's journey was one of passion, dedication, and unwavering commitment to improving policing.

David steered the ISOPPP meetings with wisdom and grace. Under his guidance, the panel transformed and evolved into what we know it to be today – a beacon of excellence and a symbol of best practice that is recognised at a national level.

David's loss is deeply felt by the Panel, police colleagues and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. We will miss his steady presence and unwavering commitment. He will be sorely missed and we will continue to drive this work forward in his memory.

SUMMARY OF MARCH SCRUTINY



54 cases were scrutinised by the Panel



4 themes were identified



More than **70 hours** of BWV footage was viewed

WHAT THEMES DID WE IDENTIFY IN MARCH?

1. Inadequate body worn footage
2. Use of force and whether it was required
3. Stop and search procedure incomplete
4. Positive use of de-escalation tactics and professional behaviour

More details about the above themes are to be found at [page 12](#).

Ongoing organisational learning tracker from September 2021 can be found on [page 14](#)

Highlights of the March case review comments can be found on [page 19](#)

MARCH SCRUTINY FOCUS

IOPC RESPONSE TO BEDMINSTER BUS INCIDENT (1/2)

The Bedminster Bus incident refers to an incident on 16th December 2020 when a woman, who was with her child, was on a bus in Bedminster and was accused of refusing to pay for her bus ticket.

The police attended following a call from the bus driver. The incident escalated and resulted in the woman being PAVA sprayed*, restrained, and arrested. The ISOPP Panel reviewed footage of the incident in 2021 and a special case review was published in July 2022. The report can be found here:

[INDEPENDENT Scrutiny of Police powers Panel Meeting: MAR 2022 \(avonandsomerset-pcc.gov.uk\)](https://www.avonandsomerset-pcc.gov.uk/independent-scrutiny-of-police-powers-panel-meeting-mar-2022)

The report raised concerns with the level of force used and poor de-escalation skills shown by the officers. The Independent Office of Police Conduct (IOPC) carried out an independent investigation into the conduct of the officers and decided that there was no case to answer in terms of the officer's use of force. The Panel raised concerns around this decision with the IOPC Regional Director.

This case was featured on the Channel 4 documentary, 'To Catch a Copper', that focussed on police standards of behaviour. Members of the Panel featured in the documentary offering scrutiny and feedback to police about the incident.

The IOPC were invited to attend the March ISOPP Panel meeting so that a discussion could take place around their decision making.

Highlight of Panel Questions to IOPC Regional Director at March 2024 Meeting

Panel Member:

'One of the aims of the IOPC is to increase public trust in what the police do – the fallout in communities from the documentary ('To Catch a Copper') is deep. In what sense do you abide by this? How did you get to the point of 'no case to answer' - I would like to understand the decision making'.

IOPC Response

A case to answer means that there is a breach of standards that justifies a minimum sanction of a written warning or above. That is a high threshold. We want to retain people and help them learn - The officers did not engage appropriately. I was the one who suggested reflective practice.

**PAVA spray is an incapacitant spray similar to pepper spray. It is dispensed from a handheld canister, in a liquid stream. The effects of being sprayed with PAVA are primarily pain and discomfort to the eyes causing closure.*

MARCH SCRUTINY FOCUS

IOPC RESPONSE TO BEDMINSTER BUS INCIDENT (2/2)

Panel Members:

- *'I'm surprised to hear you say that a written warning is a high level of sanction. I would challenge that'.*
- *'I have seen the full video. Seeing all those hands on her. It was disturbing. I don't think your conclusion was fair, nor does the community'.*
- *'Do you have the right cultural awareness training? Who do you check with? This one sent huge shocks, and that one decision made by someone not from that community is concerning'.*

IOPC Response

'There was a shift in the system 2020 which moved the bar up for outcomes and sanctions as there were people under investigation but who had no likelihood of an outcome. A full investigation was carried out in accordance with the regulations and we stand by our decision'

Outcome

A robust conversation took place around this matter. The panel comprehensively scrutinised the IOPC decision making process, highlighting the community impact of this incident.

Whilst the IOPC firmly stood by their findings, they committed to providing further insight for the Panel in their decision making on this case.

MARCH SCRUTINY FOCUS

SECTION 60 STOP SEARCHES IN BRISTOL

The panel was given an update from Chief Inspector Vicks Hayward-Melen on the recent use of Section 60 powers in Bristol in response to several recent tragic fatal incidents involving knives. Section 60 removes the need for police to have 'reasonable grounds' to carry out a stop and search. Section 60 searches cover a specified area, usually a neighbourhood, for a defined period of time. This can last initially up to 24 hours but can be extended up to 48 hours. More information can be found on the following link: [Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1994/37)

Implementation

On the 15th of February, Section 60 was implemented for 24 hours in Bristol City Centre, St Pauls, Easton, Temple, and Fishponds. It was extended to cover the following day. This was the first time Avon and Somerset Police have used Section 60 in 5 years. This is a power that is not used lightly, but due to the significant violence impacting on young people and their families, the impact on local communities and even on the policing teams responding to so many critical incidents, the decision was made to utilise the use of Section 60.

The Chief Inspector explained that she did not action Section 60 in South Bristol because of the quick apprehension of suspects, and the intelligence they had did not support using Section 60.

The Chief Inspector explained that Avon and Somerset Police spoke to community leaders ahead of using Section 60, but not as many as they would have liked, and that while many of those they spoke to had mixed feelings of enacting Section 60, the police felt the criteria and threshold for implementing it was met.

Overview of Results Presented to Panel

39 searches were completed. No knives were found. It was found that the stop and searches were applied disproportionately to people from black and other minority backgrounds. Force was used in 9 searches (use of handcuffs) and BWC footage was available for all 39 stop and searches. Cannabis was found on 2 of the searches and a fake butterfly knife - which did not meet the criteria of a bladed article/offensive weapon, to deal with as a crime. A discussion was had around whether stop and search, including section 60 was a deterrent in stopping people from carrying illegal items including knives.

Panel Scrutiny/Questions at Panel Meeting

The panel asked several questions relating to the use of section 60 powers to the Avon and Somerset Constabulary:

Panel Member:

'Did people on the streets know it was in place?'

Police Response

We briefed out and did media. Neighbourhood colleagues were out. We did put out video for social media.

Panel Member:

'Why did you warn people? They just don't carry on that day, then they come out the next day. They said 'They are playing with our lives'. What has been achieved because the knives come back the next day?'

Police Response

It is mandated in the law; we have to be overt.

Panel Member:

'The mothers and grandmothers want stop and search. But if its only black sons getting stopped, it's a problem. The public wants tougher measures but only if they are applied fairly. We need to be intentional, if we see correct policing in the community, you'll get correct information. If the community sees you are being fair in the application of the law, they'll talk to you.'

Police Response

We need to get the balance between information and enforcement. If we talk too much about what we're going to do, it lessens the impact of what we're doing.

Panel Member:

'Nationally, 1% of knives are found in a section 60 – it's a blunt tool.'

Police Response

The context for the section 60 was exceptional circumstances.

Body Worn Camera Footage Dip Sample

The Panel and representatives from Avon and Somerset Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner watched selections of dip sampled BWC footage on a large screen. After each video, the Panel members asked questions and gave feedback.

The Panel highlighted what went well: *the Stop and Search is calm, clear information is given; the procedures are followed.*

The Panel questioned why two teenagers, who were compliant, were handcuffed, and picked up that one teenager was asked for his name when it wasn't required as part of the stop and search.

MARCH CASE CATEGORIES

The Panel identified a number of case categories for scrutiny focus at the March meeting. A full list of cases that fell under each category type were requested from police. The panel then selected, reviewed, and scrutinised 50 random cases. The following categories were selected for scrutiny:

Use of Force

1. Compliant Handcuffing of members of the public during a stop and search
2. The use of taser on BME members of the community
3. Any use of force on females under 18 years of age
4. The use of baton or PAVA on members of the public over the age of 18
5. Any use of force by officers working with the Operation Remedy team – (proactive police team)
6. Complaints by a member of the public against police relating to use of force by police.

Stop and Search

1. Effected because of a suspicion of use/smell of cannabis as the only ground
2. Complaints by a member of the public against police relating to Stop and Search
3. Strip searches for persons under the age of 18
4. All strip searches for persons under the age of 18
5. Effected after a S163* vehicle stop by officers
6. The stop and search of persons of all ethnicities other than white in the Somerset Area.

*[*Road Traffic Act 1988 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)*

PANEL FINDINGS – MARCH THEMES

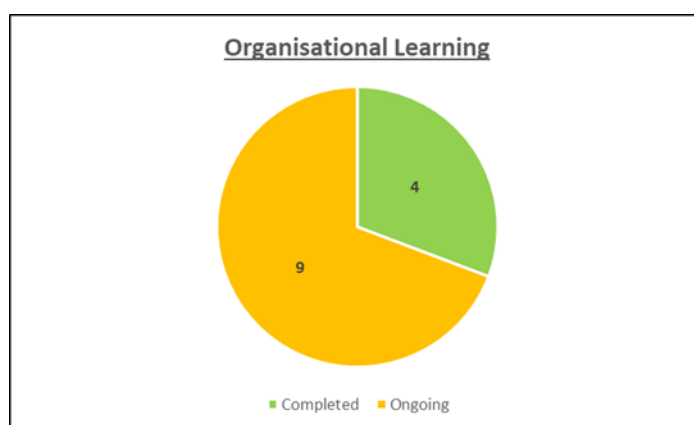
Following the scrutiny of 60 cases, the Panel balanced the actions of officers against police procedures and policy. The following themes were identified in March and raised with police for comment:

Theme Identified by Panel	Police Response
<p>Theme 1 - Use Body Worn Video</p> <p>Of the 54 selected cases, 2 had no BWV and in 34 cases the BWV was graded as ‘inadequate’.</p> <p>33% of scrutinised cases were graded as having adequate BWV by the panel.</p>	<p><i>The scrutiny delivered to date from ISOPPP has led to a better understanding by the police as to ways to improve public confidence. Officers overall are consistent in having BWV on to capture the use of police power, they have not been given guidance to cover the build up to the use of police power and post interaction on BWV. The feedback from the ISOPPP has been invaluable and informing the new ASP Stop and Search policy and is referenced in the new BWV policy to inform officers.</i></p> <p><i>Of note, there is improvement with how many cases have BWV recorded and stored.</i></p>
<p>Theme 2 – Use of Force</p> <p>In 53% of 34 cases where use of force was used, the panel questioned if the use of force was appropriate.</p> <p>Out of 51 cases, it is felt that 22% (11) need further review.</p>	<p><i>ASP have reviewed the BWV and also additional material, including officer statements. They have identified cases requiring individual learning/feedback to officers.</i></p>
<p>Theme 3 – Stop and Search</p> <p>34 Stop and Search cases were scrutinised against the legal obligation covered by GOWISELY, 35% of which were found to have certain aspects omitted. Some of the queries related to this are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A receipt was not offered in 7 out of 34 of the stop and search cases. <i>Cases 3, 25, 50, 12, 13, 16 and 2.</i> 2) In 4 cases out of the 34, it was felt that the officer persisted in asking the person for their details after they declined to give them. <i>Cases 2, 11, 47 and 16</i> 3) In 4 cases out of the 34, it was believed that there was handcuffing of a compliant person without reason. <i>Cases 10 and 47.</i> <p><i>NB: GOWISELY is an acronym used by the police to ensure that the legal requirements and obligations of a stop and search are met. It stands for; Grounds/Object/Warrant card/ID/Station/Entitlement (copy of receipt)/Legality/“You are being detained”. The order is not necessarily</i></p>	<p><i>We welcome the feedback and there are themes previously identified and mapped on the organisational register. Points 1 and 2 have informed the future ASP S&S policy which is still out for consultation.</i></p> <p><i>Point 3 relates to compliant handcuffing and understanding why officers use it regularly. We are keen to progress this and have stood up a Task and Finish Group led by an Inspector who attended the last panel to hear the feedback directly.</i></p>

<p><i>followed as per the acronym, but each criteria needs to be met.</i></p>	
<p>Theme 4 – Positive Feedback</p> <p>There were a few cases that expressed the officers involved displayed good communication, were friendly, efficient, and respectful and patient with the people they were interacting with. In relation to stop and search whereby a strip search was required, officers were said to be courteous and respectful. <i>Cases 19, 4, 7 and 21</i></p> <p>44.4% of cases received only positive feedback from the panel, highlighting appropriate use of police powers.</p>	<p><i>We welcome the feedback and will ensure it will deliver onwards.</i></p>

ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING TRACKER

Since September 2021, as part of their ongoing work to scrutinise policing, the Panel have identified key organisational learning areas for Avon and Somerset Police. The panel continue to review, track, and scrutinise how lessons identified are managed. To date, there have been 13 key areas of focus that have been flagged to the Avon and Somerset Constabulary.



4 of these areas have been satisfactorily concluded, and below are the current organisational learning areas that are being tracked:

No.	Date	Organisational Learning Identified	Avon and Somerset Police Update	Status
4.	Dec 2021	BWV switched on late, obscured, inadequate or not saved as evidential. Of the 40 cases scrutinised 11 i.e. 27% came into this category. The stated use of BWV is 92% but, in this sample, it reduces to 71%.	<i>A topic within yearly training. A technical fix of the camera operating 30 seconds before it's turned on is being considered.</i>	Ongoing
	April 2022	In this sample the available use of BWV was 44%		Ongoing
	July 2022	In this sample 65% of cases had complete BWV. For Stop & Search changes have been made to BWV retention periods, clarification regarding its mandatory use and included in the ATP.		Ongoing
	Oct 2022	Of 44 cases only 23 had adequate BWV – 52% Previously officers often provided a commentary explaining what they were facing as they approached an incident. This is now the exception. BWV footage is significantly shorter than previously. Adequate scrutiny of Stop Search cannot take place if there is incomplete BWV.		Ongoing
	Feb 2023	Of the 65 selected cases, 12 had no BWV and in 13 cases the BWV was 'inadequate',	<i>The pre-record function having gone live across the force on 10th</i>	

No.	Date	Organisational Learning Identified	Avon and Somerset Police Update	Status
		because of which a full scrutiny was only possible in 62% of selected cases. The 62% is to be compared with ASP's reported figure of 92%.	<i>January 2023 should see an improvement to the activation of BWV prior to an incident.</i> <i>A Tactical Lead for BWV in Stop Search has also been appointed in March 2023 and will focus on this specifically as part of his remit.</i>	
	Sept 2023	Of the 58 cases scrutinised, 57% had adequate BWV.	<i>BWV has instigated a review of existing national and local guidance through the lens of using BWV when applying police powers. What is apparent is more can be done to provide officers clarity on this to equip them with the knowledge and support on what they should do in certain situations, such as strip searches in custody or in another location and travelling to and from custody. Work is ongoing with the BWV lead to enhance existing force procedural guidance which will be shared with the ISoPPP to seek views before making it live.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	Out of the 62 cases selected, 37 (59%) had full and adequate BWV.		Ongoing
	March 2024	KIV		Ongoing
5.	Dec 2021	Standard practice handcuffing a compliant person at a Stop and Search.	<i>This is an ongoing discussion and training on whether to handcuff or not. Certainly, there should be no automatic handcuffing. It is partly a cultural issue.</i>	Ongoing
	Apr 2022	As above.	<i>A briefing note has been distributed to all front-line staff.</i>	Ongoing
	Jul 2022	As above.	<i>The use of handcuffs will be reviewed by the Police's newly formed Internal Scrutiny Team. Findings will be discussed with the Panel.</i>	Ongoing
	Oct 2022	As above.	<i>Addressed and tested through annual refresher training for all officers including the ABCDW of handcuffing.</i>	Ongoing
	Feb 2023	As above.	<i>A plan is in place for T/Sgt to be appointed as a Tactical Lead to focus on handcuffing. They will be tasked to initially gain additional data and review.</i>	Ongoing
	Sept	5 cases of 32 involved handcuffing of a	<i>The use of force lead is already</i>	Ongoing

No.	Date	Organisational Learning Identified	Avon and Somerset Police Update	Status
	2023	compliant individual.	<i>progressing activity to understand the push pull factors for using handcuffs, including a survey to seek views of officers themselves. A task and finish group will be set up to explore the causes, using data and provide recommendations on next steps. An Inspector to lead on this will be appointed.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	As Above	KIV.	Ongoing
	March 2024	As Above.	KIV	Ongoing
6.	Dec 2021	Lack of consistency about explaining the availability of a Stop Search receipt and how the person searched can access it.	<i>Internal working group set up to address this issue, which will feature in Spring 2022 training.</i>	Ongoing
	Jul 2022	As above.	<i>ATP emphasises the mandatory requirement to offer a receipt. A working group convened in December 2021 to refresh the provision of receipts. The work continues.</i>	Ongoing
	Oct 2022	As above.	<i>ASP continuing to seek improvement. Receipt documentation is currently being refreshed to be accessible for all. Once finalised will be launched and refresh officers on a wide scale on the importance of offering and providing a receipt.</i>	Ongoing
	Feb 2023	As above	<i>The stop and search Pronto application will be launched in the next quarter giving officers the option to provide electronic receipts. It is anticipated that this will increase compliance in this area.</i>	Ongoing
	Sept 2023	Receipt queries in 2 cases out of 32.	<i>Individual reflective practice will be delivered to the relevant officers and recorded in their IPRs.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	In 24 cases of Stop and Search, in 6 cases, no receipt was offered.	KIV.	Ongoing

No.	Date	Organisational Learning Identified	Avon and Somerset Police Update	Status
	March 2024	KIV.	As Above.	Ongoing
8.	Dec 2021	The significance of language, volume, tone and content, when speaking to a member of the public, particularly in escalation/de-escalation situations.	<i>A topic within yearly training.</i>	Ongoing
	Oct 2022	The benefits are clear. Cases 54 and 61 demonstrate the disadvantages of inappropriate initial approaches which escalate rather than de-escalate.		Ongoing
	Feb 2023	Clear examples of excellent de-escalation achieved by officers being patient, calm, not reacting to provocation and using minimal force in cases 30,37 and 39.	<i>We are grateful for the recognition in this area. We have now fully incorporated situational based training for yearly refreshers in Public and Personal Safety Training and we believe that this outcome is linked to the new training.</i>	Ongoing
	Sept 2023	17 cases were identified as positive interactions.		Ongoing
	March 2024	Case 21 in the highlights section details positive interaction.	<i>See following section.</i>	Ongoing
9.	Apr 2022	Smell of cannabis alone does not provide grounds for a Stop search.	<i>This is a training issue and part of a CPD package.</i>	Ongoing
	Jul 2022	As above.	<i>Included in ATP.</i>	Ongoing
	Oct 2022	As above.	<i>Continued area of focus. Features in supervisor review template for S&S. Addressed in S&S CPD package. Addressed and tested in yearly refresher for all officers.</i>	Ongoing
	Feb 2023	No cases Identified	<i>Continued area of focus</i>	Ongoing
	Sept 2023	5 cases had inadequate grounds, of which 3 were the smell of cannabis.	<i>As the force is in the process of producing a stop and search policy, this theme will inform this piece of work which we envisage will lead to clear guidance for officers in 2024 as to what grounds can legitimately lead to a self-generated, possession-only drug search.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	Similar to point 11.		
	March 2024	As Above.		
10.	Apr 2022	At a strip search BWV on audio only should be activated.	<i>This is a training issue and part of a CPD package.</i>	Ongoing

No.	Date	Organisational Learning Identified	Avon and Somerset Police Update	Status
	Oct 2022	Audio was on for the entirety of the search in all 3 cases scrutinised.	<i>Pleased as has been an area of focus for the organisation following previous feedback. Learning is addressed through 121 engagement.</i>	Ongoing
	Feb 2023	No audio recording available of a strip search available for case 26.	<i>It is not currently mandatory to use audio recording in strip searches, it is guidance at this time. This will be considered as part of the stop search policy currently in the process of being created.</i>	Ongoing
	March 2024	See case 21 in the following section.		Ongoing
11.	Apr 2022	Lack of adequacy of grounds for a stop search.	<i>This is a training issue and part of a CPD package.</i>	Ongoing
	Oct 2022	As above	<i>Continues to be an area of focus for ASP.</i>	Ongoing
	Feb 2023	Queries raised around the grounds for Stop and Search for cases 2 and 23.	<i>Continues to be an area of focus and will remain to be so until scrutiny identifies the overall standard has improved such that instances of poor grounds are the exception (that will be addressed on an individual basis).</i>	Ongoing
	Sept 2023	5 cases had inadequate grounds, 3 of which were the smell of cannabis.	<i>As the force is in the process of producing a stop and search policy, this theme will inform this piece of work which we envisage will lead to clear guidance for officers in 2024 as to what grounds can legitimately lead to a self-generated, possession-only drug search.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	Continual review.		Ongoing
	March 2024	As Above.		Ongoing
12.	Jul 2022	Police Officers showing good attitude and communication skills to establish a rapport with the subject, resulting in a positive engagement and de-escalation.		Ongoing
	Oct 2022	There were 11 cases of officers demonstrating positive engagement and de-escalation.	<i>Pleased. Continues to be addressed through refresher training.</i>	Ongoing
	Feb 2023	Clear examples of excellent de-escalation achieved by officers being patient, calm, not reacting to provocation and using minimal force in cases 30,37 and 39.	<i>We are grateful for the recognition in this area. We have now fully incorporated situational based training for yearly refreshers in Public and Personal Safety Training and we believe that this outcome is linked to the new training.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	Continued good practice of de-escalation and professional behaviour seen in cases.		Ongoing
	March 2024	As Above.		Ongoing

No.	Date	Organisational Learning Identified	Avon and Somerset Police Update	Status
13.	Sept 2023	It was felt that the officer persisted in asking the DP for their details after they declined to give them (SS).	<i>This will be captured in the formal organisational learning register. Further exploration work is needed to balance the needs of officers to ensure that they are not dealing with someone who has either been reported as missing or wanted for an offence with the member of the public's right not to provide that information.</i>	Ongoing
	Dec 2023	As Above.		Ongoing
	March 2024	As Above.	<i>Continued area of focus.</i>	Ongoing

HIGHLIGHTS – MARCH INDIVIDUAL CASE REVIEWS

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
7	<p>Stop Search - S.1 PACE</p> <p>Nothing found</p> <p>Somerset East</p> <p>DP and 2nd party have had an altercation. Officers arrive and speak with both parties separately. Allegation is made against DP for carrying a parcel cutter style knife. S1 PACE stop search carried out.</p>	<p>5 Total Reviews - All 5 Graded as Green - Best Practice Example</p> <p>'I believe this case provides a best practice example of effective communications with all concerned and a calm approach to building in time to establish fuller facts before deciding on outcome.'</p> <p>'The officer dealt with the DP well, treated him with dignity and conducted the search away from high street.'</p> <p>'DP was given plenty of time to tell his side of the story fully. Officer kept things relaxed and calm, tone was friendly and courteous as he asked questions, and explained in detail how things would proceed, with a meeting arranged for the following day at the police station. Officer remained neutral but supportive. Officer was concerned about DP's health and stress levels (lots of negative stuff apparently going on in his life) and gave advice for seeking support.'</p> <p>'The police officer that dealt with the stop search showed very good communication and empathy</p>	<p><i>We welcome the panel's feedback which will be shared with the officers involved.</i></p>

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
		<p>skills. He listened to the person who had called the police (who ended up being subject to a stop search) very carefully and gained his trust and cooperation. The situation was clearly multi faceted and he appeared to have a genuine intent to bring all the facets together and keeping things calm and safe. He also showed appropriate standards of duty of care to the person who had called the police/DP by ensuring that he enquired whether he had seen his GP regarding the vulnerabilities that he was reporting. He encouraged him to return to his GP that afternoon to review his medication. It seems that the local housing support services were also involved. His language and tone of voice was good.'</p>	
10	<p>Stop Search - S.23 Misuse of Drugs Act</p> <p>Nothing found on DP/vehicle positive</p> <p>Somerset East</p> <p>Vehicle and occupants stopped following intelligence that cannot be disclosed. DP detained for S.23 Misuse of Drugs Act stop search. DP arrested following items located in vehicle.</p>	<p>4 Total Reviews - Two Green and Two Amber - Incident With Potential Learning/Questions</p> <p>'The PO who did the s/s of the DP did it well. Nice calm mannerism and language and nothing ever escalated. He explained what he was doing well and took care to let the DP understand why he couldn't have a pee when he asked to and then to let him have a pee eventually with the door open and no flushing of the toilet.</p> <p>'I have concerns regarding the decision to arrest the 2 DPs. The S/S of the one DP that we have on BWV was done well. There is no BWV of the S/S of the other DP. They were S/S under S23 Misuse of Drugs Act. No drugs were found on them or in the car they were travelling in. Whilst the 2 DPs were being searched other officers were searching the car for drugs but also, it appears, for large quantities of money that might raise suspicion that they are involved in the supply of drugs. In the second video the police officer who I believe was a detective (?? not in uniform) tells the POs that have performed a negative drug search on the 2 DPs that colleagues have found 'thousands and thousands of pounds' of money in the car.</p> <p>The first relates to Case 10 and the powers that the police have, to demand that a driver produce their driving licence. I am uncertain what the law says and would appreciate some guidance on this from ASP. Without giving the DP any basis for the demand and after stopping his car, the PO</p>	<p><i>We welcome the panel's feedback. We have reviewed the incident, BWV and wider material. We are satisfied officers have acted legitimately and ethically and relates to a live investigation.</i></p>

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
		<p>asserts that they are entitled to make that demand. The DP is black. Later, once the DP asserts that they cannot do that without any grounds, the POs state that it relates to the manner of his driving and then eventually that he had been engaged with a sex worker. This change of tack by the POs concerned me as it agitated the DP and I have given feedback on this but I have two specific questions on what the law says on this regarding police powers in this context.</p> <p>1. Is it correct, as asserted on the film, that a PO can at any time demand that a driver of a car provides their driving licence but without giving any basis for that demand?</p> <p>2. Is it correct that it is unlawful to engage with a sex worker and that suspicion of having done so would give a lawful basis for a stop? I hadn't thought that in and of itself this constituted any sort of offence unless other features were present such as coercion or pimping or soliciting. But I could be wrong and would like to get this straight.</p> <p>On the basis of the BWV this appears to be untrue and this concerns me. The third video shows the search of the vehicle and it shows that the PO whose BWV video is on, finds what he describes as 'not a great deal of money' in the central console of the car (some coins and notes) and another officer is heard in the background saying that he has found some more cash elsewhere in the car. The amounts are not identified. There therefore appears to be no proper basis for the detective (??) to have made the assertion in the second video that thousands and thousands of pounds have been found in the car and that the 2 DPS would therefore be arrested. '</p>	

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
52	<p>Use of Force – Taser</p> <p>Policing Area - Somerset West</p> <p>Outcome - Arrested</p> <p>Tactics Used - Unarmed skills/physical restraint, ASP baton drawn, Taser, Non-compliant handcuffing</p> <p>DP is suffering with his mental health and has sent text messages stating he would take his own life. DP has said "DO NOT SEND OFFICERS I WILL PROBABLY KILL THEM".</p>	<p>5 Total Reviews - 4 Red and 1 Amber Grading – Incident With Potential Learning/Questions/Inappropriate Use of Force</p> <p>'Female officer made a good attempt at the start to take gentle control and calm the DP, by calmly and firmly apologising to him for getting his name wrong at the start. This appeared to work.'</p> <p>'The female officer was consistently effective in engaging with DP and calming things down. The officer called as back up also dealt with him calmly and respectfully.'</p> <p>'Good attempts at de-escalation by the woman police officer.' 'Quite a distressing watch. The male officer first on scene did not appear to take any account of the DP's body language. He made a number of gestures of appeasement which were met with continued use of force (slow to stand down taser and hand extended for handshake met with sudden cuffing, roughly forcing DP to ground and using PAVA) Officers later reference to assault (@19.15) did not sound definite - mentioned to female officer who said not seen, and he then said "I'm sure he hit me "said in a way that implied he wasn't sure. Without witnessing any assault on the officer, it appeared to be an excessive and unwarranted use of force. BWV stopped before DP removed from house.'</p> <p>'Male police officer very aggressive. Use of wrong name infuriated the individual and confused the situation, he didn't want to let them in as they were asking for the wrong person. Escalated so quickly - aggressively handcuffed, PAVA sprayed and threat of TASER. Stated that he assaulted the police officer but aside from being aggressive didn't see anything. No offer to ease the impact of the PAVA spray even though both police officers coughing.'</p> <p>'I feel a second review would be helpful as the male officer's actions in the BWV don't seem appropriate to this situation, where help is needed for someone in a mental health crisis who has said he is going to take his own life. I wonder what the officers were expecting in terms of outcome when they knocked on this person's door.' Nothing really positive about this encounter'</p>	<p><i>We welcome the panel's feedback and have also reviewed the incident. On reviewing the call card created following a call from a member and watching the BWV, it is noted officers were a difficult position when considering Mental Health legislation as the individual was at their home address. Their actions, whilst at times clumsy, were done in good faith to ensure the safety of the individual and the wider public. This case went through the criminal justice process with a court outcome. The panel's feedback about officers' use of aftercare once Pava was used and their language was valid. This will be fed back to the individuals involved.</i></p>

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
s.60 - 1	<p>S.60 Stop and Search.</p> <p>Two young males riding a scooter stopped and searched under s.60 powers.</p>	<p>Stop search is clam, clear information is given, procedures are followed. Why were the teenagers handcuffed when they were compliant?</p>	<p><i>We welcome the panel's feedback. We are already aware that we could do better about our use of handcuffs which has led to a bespoke Task and Finish Group. The Insp who is leading on this attending the ISoPPP and was able to listen direct to the feedback to inform change.</i></p>
s.60 - 2	<p>S.60 Stop and Search.</p> <p>Two young males stopped walking in a street under s.60 powers.</p> <p>Stop search carried out, cannabis found.</p>	<p>The manner of the search was good, and the process was followed well. One of the teenagers was asked for his name even though he had the right to not provide his details as he was not the person with the cannabis.</p>	<p><i>We welcome the panel's feedback, and this will be fed back to the officer's involved.</i></p>
28	<p>Use of Force – Baton</p> <p>Policing area - Bristol North</p> <p>Outcome - Arrested</p> <p>Tactics Used - Unarmed skills/physical restraint, ASP baton drawn, PAVA used, Taser, Non-compliant handcuffing.</p> <p>Plain clothes officers stopped DP in a vehicle due to poor manner of driving. DP was obstructive,</p>	<p>4 Total Reviews - 1 red, 1 amber, two green. Mixed Opinions</p> <p>'If the POs had been straight with the DP at the outset regarding the reason for the stop and demanding his driving licence things may not have escalated. He is indignant at being stopped on the basis that he has done nothing wrong, and the POs have not explained to him what they believe he has done wrong.'</p> <p>The plain-clothes female officer with dark jacket seemed highly irritated from the start and her manner was quite antagonistic. No clear explanation given for stop and request for driving licence, simply asserting right to request - Reasons offered then changed over time - driving manoeuvre/engaging with a sex worker/excess speed in a red-light area. Main focus on repeating right to request DL of anyone driving a vehicle - failing to properly answer DP question.</p> <p>Female officer comments included - "you are being a complete idiot, you are being a total wally, I have to deal with people like you, you are</p>	<p><i>We welcome the panel's feedback. Their perspectives are informative. The Strategic Violence Against Women and Girls lead, Supt Wigmore, reviewed the BWV and investigation and had a different perspective. It was her observation that the member of public employed deflection tactics, including not engaging with the female officers and only engaging with the male officer, in an attempt to have that male officer take the member of public's side against the female officers.</i></p> <p><i>Officers acted legitimately using powers under the Road Traffic Act and Police Reform Act 2002 and there has been a subsequent court result against the member of public.</i></p>

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
	<p>refusing to provide his personal details. All officers present attempted to communicate with the DP. Officers attempt to detain the DP and begin handcuffing. DP becomes physically obstructive fighting with officers. PAVA deployed. Audible command of baton drawn. On arrival of further officers Taser drawn and DP red dotted. Handcuffing to the rear completed. After care given for PAVA. DP searched and placed in cage of police van. Transport to custody not captured on BWV.</p>	<p><i>annoying me</i>" No reference to S50 until well into encounter. Video obscured for use of force, hysterical shouting from different officers. Comments heard once with uniformed officers (presume from plain clothes) - <i>"leave it - I'm not interested any more, I'm over it"</i> and jokey ref his car <i>"leave his keys in it!</i> - felt quite vindictive.</p> <p>'1st female officer made various comments that showed she was annoyed by the irritating attitude of the DP, and raised her voice, but not showing her irritation would have been much better for keeping the situation lower key. (<i>"You're being a total idiot."</i> <i>"Completely ridiculous, I don't know why you're behaving like this."</i> <i>"Stop being annoying."</i>) But to her credit, she did realise and let colleagues take over the questioning. 'Some examples of good engagement with the DP at various points after his arrest.'</p> <p>'Plain clothes male officer with beard was calm and more effective at engaging with DP, attempting to diffuse the situation. Uniformed officers who arrived later were effective in communicating calmly as DP moved to van - especially female officer administering water re Pava and explaining legality of stop.'</p>	
34	<p>Use of Force – Baton</p> <p>Policing area - Bristol North</p> <p>Outcome - Detained under Mental Health Act</p> <p>Tactics Used - Unarmed skills/physical restraint, ASP baton (used on vehicle), non-compliant handcuffing, Ground restraint, Limb, body restraints</p> <p>DP reported as being suicidal. Officers have</p>	<p>4 Total Reviews. All 4 Graded Amber.</p> <p>'In the ambulance for c7 minutes it looks like she's passed out and despite everyone knowing that she's taken an overdose no one checks on her. ' 'This must have been such a difficult and distressing situation for all involved. If police officers are required to deal with people with mental health issues (which is debatable), then they need to have appropriate training to understand the best way of helping those people. So, while I felt the male officer in the ambulance could have been a lot more understanding (it was interesting that the DP said 'You don't know how to de-escalate a situation' to him!), and the female officer could have tried not to have such a condescending expression on her face.'</p> <p>'Officers appeared to be as calm and controlled in demeanour and speech as was possible in this volatile situation, where the DP was aggressive both verbally and in physical movement.' 'DP was obviously very distressed and mentally unstable. In the ambulance (video 2), she eventually fell asleep - or so it looked on the video. Perhaps it</p>	<p><i>We welcome the feedback from the panel. The BWV supplied to the panel did include the incident from when officers approached the female in their vehicle before she was placed in the ambulance. This was checked through the link and confirmed all in order. Feedback will be provided to the officers involved but it's worth recognising here that officers' don't receive specialised training for dealing with individuals having a mental health crisis. It is covered briefly in one scenario as part of officers personal safety annual training. ASP deal with high volumes of mental health incidents which takes them away from responding to crime.</i></p>

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
	<p>located her in her vehicle, she has refused to get out of the car and swallowed a number of tablets. Officers broke window of the car with a baton to gain access. DP was physically restrained in the car and detained under the mental health act. DP handcuffed to the front in a stack. DP remains verbally and physically aggressive and is carried out of the car on to the ground. (Officers BWC is knocked off and when replaced is obscured by clothing). DP continues to resist officers and leg restraints applied. On arrival of a crew bus DP carried to the vehicle and placed inside. DP later transferred to an ambulance to be conveyed to hospital.</p>	<p>was obvious to those in the ambulance that she was asleep, because no checked on her, but it worried me a little!</p> <p>DP looked very uncomfortable in the ambulance, lying on her back but with hands cuffed behind her. Perhaps officers could have raised the back rest, so she was closer to sitting, or changed the cuffs so they were in front. She had said she didn't need this, but in her distraught state, this doesn't mean it wouldn't have helped. There was not much interaction between her and officers in the ambulance. It may have been helpful if male officer had not spoken to her and treated her as if she wasn't disturbed. At one point she was crying, and none of the three in the ambulance made any move to engage with her.' 'This was a difficult situation to balance protecting the DP from self-harm, dealing with her volatility and attempting to diffuse it. The officers made periodic attempts to engage and remained calm throughout. '</p> <p>'Repeatedly telling a DP to 'calm down' or relax is ineffective, seeming to have the opposite effect as it fails to acknowledge their heightened state. I appreciate the DP was not engaging but felt she should still be told what was happening when being stood upright and moved to van. "Poor recording of the incident. Why have we not been provided with the BWV from the start? Why have we not been provided with the BWV of the DP throughout her detention and before she is placed in the ambulance?'</p>	
21	<p>Strip Search Over 18</p> <p>Stop Search - S.23 Misuse of Drugs Act - Suspected Class A</p> <p>Policing area - Bristol South</p> <p>DP & vehicle is detained for a S.23 Misuse of Drugs</p>	<p>5 Total Reviews - All 5 Graded as Green - Good Practice Example</p> <p>'Very good policing throughout the episode, great demeanour, professional and courteous.'</p> <p>'Police officer calm respectful and professional throughout'</p> <p>'Well done to the officers who conducted this stop and search.'</p> <p>'The officers conducted themselves very well. '</p>	<p><i>We welcome the feedback from the panel and will be fed back to individuals involved. A member of public has since been convicted for possession with intent and sentenced to 40 months.</i></p>

Case No.	Incident Background	Panel Comments	Police Comment – Any Individual/Organisational Learning?
	<p>Act stop search. Nothing is located at roadside. DP is taken to police station and strip searched.</p>	<p>'We should have seen the BWV from the time of the arrest.'</p> <p>'BWV does not show the time of arrest.'</p> <p>'DP's remained compliant throughout, initial cuffing understandable, but later on especially after the strip search was it necessary to re-cuff?'</p>	