

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



<p><b>Metropolitan Police Service</b></p> <p>Chief Officer stop &amp; search Lead: <b>Commander David Musker</b></p> <p>Operational stop &amp; search lead: <b>Inspector Fiona Partridge</b></p> <p>Email: <b>StopsandSearches-TPHQ@met.police.uk</b></p> <p>Date: <b>September 2018</b></p>	<p><b>Assessment rating:</b></p> <p><b>RED -</b> Little work yet undertaken in this area. Unlikely to reach deadlines</p> <p><b>AMBER -</b> Work undertaken in area but still requires development to complete</p> <p><b>GREEN -</b> Complete</p> <p>Light blue shaded areas are not the responsibility of the Metropolitan Police.</p>
--	---

## Police and Crime Committee (2014)

No	Recommendation	Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G
1.1	The Met should work to improve confidence in its recording of stop and search by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Including an evaluation of the impact that body-worn cameras could have on stop and search as part of its pilot and reporting back to the Committee after the first year of the trial.</li> </ul>	College of Policing evaluation of BWV showed no reduction in volume or any evidence or under recording.		
1.2	The Met should work to improve confidence in its recording of stop and search by:			

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Including the stop and search performance of all teams (such as the territorial support group) in its monitoring reports from the next monthly report onwards.</li> </ul>	Data for Taskforce (including TSG), DPG, SCO19, STC, SO18, Royal Parks and Traffic has been published since May 2014.		
1.3	<p>The Met should work to improve confidence in its recording of stop and search by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Providing a full explanation on the feasibility of introducing a new approach to recording vehicle stops in line with its approach to recording stop and account.</li> </ul>	<p>The MPS position on the recording vehicle stops is;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A proven Policing benefit must be identified.</li> <li>Recording must be electronic, paper recording is inefficient and expensive</li> <li>A national recording standard, there cannot be 43 different ways of</li> </ol> <p>The Mobile data capture team are aware of this new requirement and have built it into the design.</p> <p><b>January 17:</b> Following a pilot run in 8 Forces the probable recording requirements circulated by NPCC.</p> <p><b>August 18:</b> Draft of BUSS 2 has excluded the recording of s.163 stop and we await further direction from the Home Office.</p>		
2	The Met should ensure that each borough has in place a system to review individual officers'	Data showing individual officer, team and BOCU performance has been issued since February 2012. Furthermore monthly reports outlining the most prolific		

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



	<p>use of stop and search powers. When problems are identified there should be processes in place to ensure individual accountability. The Met should outline how it will work towards this aim in its response to the Committee</p>	<p>searching officers is produced and scrutinised in the corporate stop and search performance meeting.</p> <p><b>February 2018:</b> There is now also the opportunity to include the review of BWV footage to enhance existing processes.</p>		
3	<p>The Met should consider how stop and search receipts could be redesigned to help to educate people about their rights during a stop and search. This could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Putting the name and address at the end of the form, with a statement on the form that this does not have to be given.</li> <li>• Including the Go Wisely mnemonic on the reverse of all receipts.</li> </ul>	<p>The name and address remain at the top of the 5090 form to assist officers with the natural progression of the encounter. This provides for a speedier, politer and better encounter.</p> <p>Go Wisely is on the reverse of the new version of receipts printed since June 2014</p> <p><b>July 2016:</b> MTIP search information leaflet published.</p> <p><b>August 2016:</b> A joint MPS/BTP/CoLP "Know your Rights," card produced</p> <p><b>September 2016:</b> Re designed 5090 published with improved and updated information for persons searched.</p>	.	

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



		<p><b>February 2018:</b> New 5090a has been designed to reflect the improvements made on the 5090s.</p>		
9	<p>As the Met rolls out new training on stop and search, it should include a module with young people. This should enable discussion of the emotional and psychological impact of stop and search. It should also highlight the consequential impact this has on police effectiveness. The Met should set out how it is involving young people in training in its response to the Committee.</p>	<p><b>2013:</b> CityYMCA and the MPS has developed a youth engagement model bringing together young people and prolific searching officers. This is being rolled out not only in the MPS but also to other forces. Other local packages such as Second Wave in Lewisham were young people meet with new officers are in place.</p> <p><b>2014/15:</b> All front line officers received Policing Behavioural Detection training which includes an input from members of the community explaining the impact stop and search has had on them.</p> <p><b>April 2016:</b> Community involvement was piloted at recruit training at HT. However due to the number of inputs required it was too time intensive and insufficient community members could not be found.</p>		

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



		<p><b>January 2017:</b> Coached Patrol PAC's will be amended to include a local input from the community during street duties.</p> <p><b>September 2017:</b> MetTraining SPOC met and work ongoing to establish how this activity can be included within the SOROC element to be completed before confirmation. Initial thoughts are that it would need to be mandated by Cmdr Jerome and assessment would be by tutors.</p> <p><b>May 2018:</b> The new SOROC has now been mandated at Programme Board. Work undertaken with Met Training and the new mandatory encounter is introduced for all new MPS officers. This places a requirement for all new officers to meet with community members to discuss the impact and wider issues of stop and search on their borough. This includes a range of age groups including young people.</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



10	The Met should work with local community monitoring groups to explain how the police are changing how they use stop and search in each community. This should communicate the successes in improving outcomes and focusing on the crimes that matter to communities. MOPAC should oversee these activities to report back to the Committee about the actions taken in each borough in a year's time.	Every Borough has an active CMG, and senior MPS officers attend the quarterly CMN.  <b>November 2015:</b> One day of stop and search published  Local Officers are encouraged to tweet local successes		
----	--	--	--	--

## HMIC 2015

No	Recommendation	Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G
1.	With immediate effect, while changes to the Authorised Professional Practice are being considered, the College of Policing should publish a working definition of what constitutes an effective and fair stop and search encounter.	<p><i>The MPS believe a stop and search is most likely to be fair and effective when:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>the search is justified, lawful and stands up to public scrutiny;</i></li> <li>• <i>the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime;</i></li> <li>• <i>the person understands why they have been searched and feels that they have been treated with respect;</i></li> <li>• <i>the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item.</i></li> </ul>		

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



2.	<p>Chief constables should, with immediate effect, develop plans that set out how each force will complete the action required to make good progress in relation to the recommendations in HMIC's 2013 report, and publish these plans so that the public can easily see them on their websites. These plans should include the action forces are taking to comply fully with the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, initiated in April 2014 by the Home Secretary.</p>	<p>This documents satisfies the recommendation.</p>		
2a	<p>HMIC expects chief constables to use the self assessments they completed as part of this inspection to formulate their plans, alongside any other relevant information. We expect all forces to have completed, or to be making good progress in relation to, the recommended actions by November 2015.</p>	<p><b>January 2015:</b> MPS self review took place. This will be a part of an annual review process which will be monitored through a Programme Board chaired by Commander; Stop and Search.</p> <p><b>February 2016:</b> Template being trialled on Tower Hamlets Borough.</p> <p><b>April 2016:</b> Template available for use.</p>		
3.	<p>Within twelve months, chief constables and the College of Policing should agree and implement a set of minimum recording standards for the police use of the Road Traffic Act 1988 power to stop motor vehicles and the Police Reform Act 2002 powers to search for and seize alcohol and tobacco from young people for the</p>	<p>This will be the responsibility of the NPCC Road Traffic Policing Portfolio and ACC Steve Barry of Sussex Police will lead this work on behalf of NPCC Lead, Chief Constable Suzette Davenport.</p>		

## MPS Stop & Search recommendations



	purpose of assessing their effective and fair use.			
4.	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.	This is being led by the Home Office who have indicated age, gender and ethnicity will be recorded.		
5.	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.	This is being led by the Home Office with support from the NPCC and College of Policing.		
6.	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.	APP due for publication in July 2016		



# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



7.	<p>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.</p>	<p><b>July 2015:</b> Stop and search database amended to allow the recording as required.</p> <p><b>June 2016:</b> 'More thorough searches' and 'object found' provided on a borough basis (by age, ethnicity, gender, arrest rate, positive outcome rate and searches where an illegal object is found)</p> <p><b>September 2016:</b> Further criteria added to Crimint+ under extent of search including whether any of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• headwear and footwear</li> <li>• religious headwear</li> <li>• upper and lower clothing</li> </ul> <p>There is also a free text box with instructions to includes details of clothing removed.</p>		
8.	<p>Within twelve months, the Home Office should incorporate into Code A a requirement for the recording of all searches which involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves and a requirement for officers to seek the authority of a supervising officer before strip searching children.</p>	<p>This is being led by the Home Office with support from the NPCC and College of Policing</p>		

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



9.	<p>Within twelve months, the Home Office should work with forces to establish a requirement for sufficient data to be published in the Annual Data Requirement to allow the public to see whether or not the way that police conduct searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves is lawful, necessary and appropriate.</p>	<p>This is being led by the Home Office with support from the NPCC.</p>		
10.	<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><b>July 2015:</b> Stop and Search database amended to allow the recording as required. A decision will be made at Programme Board on the reporting process for this data.</p> <p><b>September 2015:</b> Approval for changes to the Stops Reporting Tool for auditing purposes has not been provided due to the financial considerations. However it is feasible to gather reduced data using other search facilities to comply with this recommendation.</p> <p><b>March 2016:</b> Service wide data is published and will now be published on a monthly basis. Work continues to produce Borough level data.</p> <p><b>June 2016:</b> ‘More thorough searches’ and ‘object found’ provided on a borough basis (by age, ethnicity, sex, arrest rate, positive outcome rate and searches where an illegal object is found). This data is published on the MPS website in the form of an annex to the current reports.</p>		

## MPS Stop & Search recommendations



11.	<p>Within twelve months, the College of Policing should make sure that the relevant Authorised Professional Practice and the stop and search national training curriculum include instruction and guidance about how to make sure that searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves are conducted in a way that are lawful, necessary and appropriate.</p>	<p>APP due for publication in July 2016</p>		
-----	--	---	--	--

### Peel Review 2015

1	<p>Within three months, chief constables should establish arrangements through which they can regularly, at least twice a year, assess whether reasonable grounds are being recorded in every case where a stop and search power is used by their officers, and take action to address those cases where the reasonable grounds are not sufficient to justify the lawful use of the power.</p>	<p><b>June 2016:</b> The MPS have formalised an audit process to monitor all searches to establish sufficiency of reasonable grounds in accordance with this recommendation. The first audit will take place on the 1<sup>st</sup> June 2016 and will be reported to Programme Board.</p> <p><b>September 2016:</b> Results of audit reported to Stop and Search Programme Board. A further audit will take place January 2017 in order to establish trends and recommendations for improvements.</p> <p><b>January 2017:</b> Second audit conducted.</p>		
---	--	---	--	--

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



2	<p>HMIC have recommended that Chief Officers and senior officers should make clear the circumstances for an effective and lawful search. Officers using the power should be confident (and supported by managers) to do so in those cases where it is appropriate.</p>	<p><b>Effective and Lawful</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revised CoP definition published March 2016</li> <li>• Paper agreeing revised definition to Cdr Burton May 2016</li> <li>• Revised f5090 to include fair and effective definition (Autumn 2016)</li> <li>• Policy Toolkit Guidance revised May 2016</li> <li>• Masterclass for frontline officers delivered to Ealing, Waltham Forest, SCO20, Enfield and RLC Trainers</li> <li>• July 2016 Form 5090 changes published to include fair and effective definition</li> <li>• Further masterclasses delivered that detail what constitutes fair and effective use of stop and search (Merton and Croydon)</li> </ul> <p>September 2016 Fair and effective definition included under 'guidance for officers' in stops help page of Crimint.</p> <p><b>Officer Confidence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MPS S&amp;S Website updated with key messages</li> <li>• Stop and Search Performance meetings have focused on key messages and officers' confidence to use the powers</li> <li>• Masterclass includes key messages on use of the powers</li> <li>• Recruit training reviewed and revised to focus on practical use of the powers</li> </ul>		
---	--	--	--	--

## MPS Stop & Search recommendations



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavioural Detection Training to be delivered on PDD</li> <li>• TSG providing input to Boroughs on practical operational use of the powers</li> </ul> <p>Whilst this recommendation has been graded complete there will be further work undertaken, and delivered through the Stop and Search Programme Board, to monitor and improve officers' confidence to use the powers.</p>		
--	--	---	--	--

London Ethics Panel: Police Encounters with the Public 2015 – First Report				
No	Recommendation	Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G
1.	Every police encounter with the public should have legitimate policing goals, should be proportionate to the achievement of those goals and should be procedurally correct. Officers should be guided by the principles of LEED - Listen and Explain (in plain language and without using police jargon) and treat people with Equity and Dignity.	Officers use the MPS Quality of Encounter model EERR, (Explain-Ensure-Record-Reassure). This delivers a Procedurally Just Encounter.  <b>December 2015:</b> MPS stop and search recruit foundation training is completely re-designed following extensive research and now includes the EERR model,		

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



		<p>including a new video package demonstrating its value and use.</p> <p><b>April to June 2018:</b> Specific training on the MPS Quality of Encounter model and EERR is included on Professional Development training days delivered to 18,000 (all) front-line officers.</p>		
2.	<p>Better data-recording by the Met is needed about why and how officers' encounters with the public take place. We commend the greater amount of data now available via the MOPAC dashboards and the Met's provision of a new app to enable officers to use their tablets to record the location and details of stops more quickly. The progressive introduction of body-worn video will also provide a valuable information-gathering tool.</p>	<p><b>January 17:</b> A New Tableau published.</p> <p><b>February 2018:</b> The new tableau to be extended to show 25 months of data (from 12) from March 2018 onwards.</p>		
3.	<p>The Met should examine the speed and effectiveness of its procedures for handling complaints. An official apology should be made</p>	<p><b>2015:</b> Monthly Borough level S&amp;S data produced by DPS which also monitors complaints trigger.</p>		

## MPS Stop & Search recommendations



	in all cases where an unlawful police encounter has taken place.	<b>2016:</b> Borough Professional Standards re organised and every borough has a dedicated officers dealing with local complaints.		
4.	We are not persuaded that a quantitative arrest target provides a satisfactory basis for Stop and Search encounters. Stop and Search should be targeted on specific areas of criminal activity and based on rational assessments of actual or likely criminal activity.	<p>The MPs Performance Framework (20/20/40) reflects both arrest rate and ratios of reason for search which Londoner’s crime priorities. The present Framework is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20% arrest rate</li> <li>20% of search should be for weapons</li> <li>40% of searches should be for Key crimes (MOPAC 7)</li> </ul> <p>This approach has seen arrest rates rise form 8% to 20% and weapons searches from 9% to 15%.</p> <p><b>February 2017:</b> The Performance Framework is being reviewed to ensures it complements the new Mayor’s Policing and Crime Plan.</p>		
5	The conduct and outcomes of traffic stops calls for serious and immediate attention. Better data-capture, in line with street stops, is required.	See point 1.3 above		

## MPS Stop & Search recommendations

6	Polling indicates that the public is generally supportive of Stop and Search, but officers should have regard to the personal impact of such stops on those concerned. Equally, people who conduct themselves in a way that might invite such stops should reflect on how their behaviour might be perceived by the police and other members of the public.	All training packages now place an emphasis on delivering the MPS Quality of Encounter model EERR, (Explain-Ensure-Record-Reassure). This delivers a Procedurally Just Encounter.  Also see point 1 above		
7	The Met should make clear to its officers that Stop and Search encounters must not be initiated without reasonable suspicion of criminal activity and solely to pursue oblique policing goals.	2015 HMIC inspection found 94% of recorded grounds sufficient.		
8	The Met should begin discussions on the appropriate weight and explanation of oblique policing goals within stops where reasonable suspicion is present.	The purpose of stop and search is to prevent unnecessary arrest by allaying or confirming reasonable suspicion. There are no oblique policing goals for stop and search as they cannot form part of the decision to stop and search.		



# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



		However there are oblique policing benefits to stop and search, these contribute towards making London Safer and so are legitimate.		
--	--	---	--	--

## London Ethics Panel: Police Encounters with the Public 2016 – Second Report

No	Recommendation	Force update / assessment of progress	Estimated completion date	Grading R/A/G
1.	We recommend that all vehicle stops should be recorded, including data relating to the vehicle and its driver and the reason for the stop, and that recording should be implemented with the roll-out of tablets for use by MPS officers, with the introduction of BWV and as part of the migration of stop-and-search and stop-and-account recording from paper to electronic format.	See 1.3 above		
2.	We recommend that, where vehicles are stopped, the officer concerned should always explain the reason for the stop and, in addition to making an electronic record of it, should provide the person stopped with information (for example, by handing over a card)	See 1.3 above		

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



	<p>identifying the officer and his or her station and giving details of how comment might be made.</p>			
--	--	--	--	--

## HMIC PEEL National Recommendations 2017 – National AFIs

<p>1</p>	<p>By July 2018, all police forces across E&amp;W should be regularly &amp; frequently monitoring a comprehensive set of data &amp; information on use of stop &amp; search powers to understand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* the reasons for any disproportionate representation of different ethnic groups in the use of stop and search;</li> <li>* the extent to which find rates differ between people from different ethnicities, and across different types of searches (including separate identification of find rates for drug possession and supply-type offences); &amp;</li> <li>* the prevalence of possession-only drug searches, &amp; the extent to which these align with local or force level priorities.</li> </ul> <p>Where forces identify disparities through monitoring, they should demonstrate to the public that they have:</p>	<p><b>February 2018:</b> The Stops Tableau Dashboard was launched on January 2017 and is available both on the internal MPS Intranet and on the external MPS website. The dashboard is refreshed on 8th of each month and contains a comprehensive set of data on use of stop and search powers.</p> <p>Additional stop and search performance data can be (and is) obtained from the Crimint Stops database. Quarterly borough stop and search performance meetings are Chaired by Cmdr TP, and, together with quarterly community monitoring network meetings, enable internal and external monitoring and better understanding of all the issues relating to the MPS use of stop and search powers.</p> <p>The MPS do not accept that finding the article you are searching for is the measure of effectiveness for stop and</p>		
----------	---	---	--	--

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



	<p>* carried out research &amp; analysis in an attempt to understand the reasons for the disparity, &amp;</p> <p>* taken action to reduce the disparity, where necessary;</p> <p>We expect forces to publish this analysis &amp; any actions taken at least on an annual basis, from July 2018.</p>	<p>search, under this measure if you searched for a knife and found a gun it would not count as an effective search which simply cannot be. The primary purpose of stop and search is to enable officers to confirm or allay suspicion about an individual without exercising their power of arrest. Therefore, preventing an unnecessary arrest and avoiding the associated impact on an individual and community, is just as valid a measure of the effectiveness of stop and search as finding a prohibited item. Reasonable grounds for suspicion is the legal test for a lawful search, not whether or not the article searched for is found. As part of their 2017 Legitimacy inspection HMICFRS reviewed 198 MPS stop and search records of which only four (2%) did not have grounds recorded that they considered reasonable and they reported their findings indicate that, "in general, MPS officers understand not only what constitutes reasonable grounds but also how to record them properly". HMICFRS were impressed by all aspects of the MPS's arrangements for the use and scrutiny of stop and search. Find rates for all searches by ethnicity are published in the Stops Dashboard. Separate Find rates for drug offences do not form part of the Dashboard dataset,</p>		
--	---	---	--	--

# MPS Stop & Search recommendations



		<p>however, this data is captured and monitored.</p> <p>There is disparity in the use of stop and search in relation to gender, age and race. The reasons for disparity are complex as crime is not proportionate and include the use of the power to tackle gangs and specific crimes and intelligence-led repeat searches of certain individuals. All measures of proportionality are subjective depending on which population base is employed. No population base will ever accurately capture a street population in a given area, at a given time.</p>		
2	<p>By July 2018, and ongoing following that date, forces should ensure that all officers who use stop and search powers have been provided with, and understand, training on unconscious bias and College of Policing APP on stop and search.</p>	<p><b>February 2018:</b> The MPS took the decision not to adopt the CoP national 2 days training package on stop and search as much of the content had already been/ was still being delivered. A mapping exercise was undertaken with MetTraining and where training gaps were identified, additional activity was planned. Some of this has now been delivered and some areas are still being developed.</p> <p><b>September 2018:</b> A new Unconscious Bias training package has been written and approved to be delivered in Q3 PDD (this will take place from October to end of December 2018).</p>		