

1. Where does the police's sources of intelligence come from that informs your stop and search activity? Is it from observation of drug dealers, informants, residents ASB complaints etc. Please explain what sort of details you need of a suspect before you stop and Search them. How many people fitting a similar description would you search in the area if the first suspect is found not to be the correct person?

#### Sources of Intel -

- Calls to police from the public
- CCTV
- Covert Human Intelligence Sources
- Intelligence gathered from the community through DWO's and partners
- An individual officers working knowledge
- Social Media
- Crimestoppers
- NCA and other law enforcement agencies

#### Reasonable grounds formed from –

- Environment – dimly lit stairwells, hidden away from public view, areas known for specific types of offending, Evidence within the immediate vicinity of person stopped such as drug paraphernalia on the floor.
- Persons behaviour – Sweaty, runs from police, nervous, fidgety, constantly touches areas of their person giving off unconscious signs they have concealed something, Wearing clothes inconsistent with weather conditions, gang colours (bandanas etc), Vocal in a group so as to distract officers from others, Reluctance to engage.
- Information received – Identified by another, matches description of person responsible for an incident that has just taken place, CCTV watches offence and advises police, CHIS informs police person is in possession of something.
- Person's appearance – Marks, scars or tattoos provided by victims or witnesses. Other peculiarities provided that makes the persons stand out to others in the area that identifies them as potentially being responsible for an offence.

#### Limitations to searching –

- An officer wouldn't stop searching others that match the description of a person responsible for a crime simply because they had searched someone else in the vicinity recently. The grounds to search could naturally reduce the longer time has passed from the offending having taken place to the person being stopped and searched. This is down to the individual officer to justify as part of their reasonable grounds to suspect.
- A set number of people in an area to be searched would never be set as this would create a barrier to searching that may lead to suspects with weapons, drugs or other articles that are illegal to be carried by an individual from being found.

2) An update on your engagement work related to building trust and confidence with the local communities of Hackney – plans, work to date and key indicators of success.

**The BCU lead in regards to building trust and confidence is Superintendent Andy Port. Particular focus is being made to support vulnerable persons and young people in line with the London Mayors crime and policing plan.**

- Creation of the Youth Engagement Team (YET). The YET have embarked upon several youth engagement programmes including a drive around scheme and cycle repair and ride projects in conjunction with local schools and youth hubs.
- Volunteer Police Cadets (VPC), currently 130 young people engaged
- Schools. Each school has a designated contact officer. They are responsible for many tasks in the school environment including engagement.
- Account and Voyage; independent youth groups who engage regularly with the police and hold us to account
- Homerton Youth Panel
- Work in progress to create a Hackney YIAG.
- Trading Places - stop and search workshop designed to break down barriers and taboos between young people and the police run by the YET.
- Local ward surgeries and contact points advertised.
- Partnership Meetings
- Partnership messaging sent out to the community and partners following significant events.
- Gold Groups. Generally convened following a serious or critical incident.
- OWL/Neighbourhood watch
- Table Top exercises - to engage with local community members to help with their understanding of police thought processes and challenges.
- Stop and Search DQEB, police quality assurance checks on the stop and search, involving community and partners
- Inclusive Leadership Training
- Ride Along - allowing members of the public to patrol with police.
- Hate crime officers
- Faith officers
- Ward newsletters
- Media and Communications. A designated officer works closely with the SLT.

The below groups are contacted on a regular basis. We have open and honest discussions as to where we doing well and, importantly, where we can improve.

- Community meetings
- Homerton Youth Panel

- Resident Associations
- Ward panel meetings
- Independent Advisory Group
- Safer Neighbourhood Board
- Large employers
- Tension Monitoring Group, this is currently being composed.