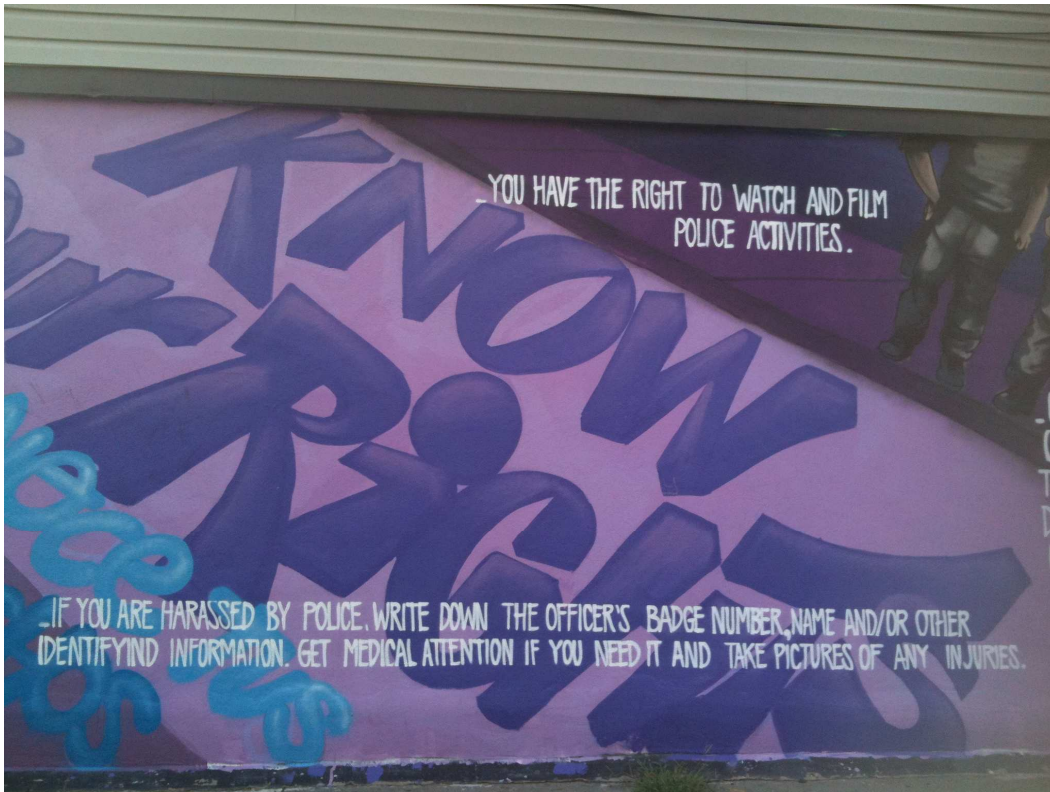


Know Your Rights on Stop and Search:

A Mapping of Rights Information for Young People

Ifeanyi Odogwu.14/11/12



Disclaimer

The facts presented and views expressed in this publication are those of the author and not necessarily those of the Runnymede Trust.

ISBN: 978-1-906732-95-0

Published by Runnymede in October 2012, this document is copyright © 2012. Some rights reserved.

Open access. Some rights reserved.

The Runnymede Trust wants to encourage the circulation of its work as widely as possible while retaining the copyright. The Trust has an open access policy which enables anyone to access its content online without charge. Anyone can download, save, perform or distribute this work in any format, including translation, without written permission. This is subject to the terms of the Creative Commons Licence Deed: Attribution-Non-Commercial-No Derivative Works 2.0 UK: England & Wales. Its main conditions are:

- You are free to copy, distribute, display and perform the work;
- You must give the original author credit;
- You must not use this work for commercial purposes;
- You must not alter, transform, or build upon this work.

You are welcome to ask Runnymede for permission to use this work for purposes other than those covered by the licence. Runnymede is grateful to Creative Commons for its work and its approach to copyright. For more information please go to www.creativecommons.org



Runnymede
7 Plough Yard, London EC2
T: 020 7377 9222
E: info@runnymedetrust.org

www.runnymedetrust.org

CONTENTS

Foreword	6
Introduction	6
Findings	6
<i>I. Websites</i>	6
<i>II. Workshops</i>	6
<i>III. Public Events</i>	6
<i>IV. Booklets, Leaflets and Bust Cards</i>	6
<i>V. Videos</i>	6
<i>VI. Phone Apps</i>	6
<i>VII. Other Initiatives</i>	6
Conclusion	6
Recommendations	6
Appendix	6

FOREWORD

I was commissioned by StopWatch to carry out an exploratory study on Know Your Rights material on stop and search. The objective of the project was to conduct extensive mapping and evaluation of current Know Your Rights materials to facilitate an understanding of what information is available and how accessible it is to young people. It is envisaged that this study will provide a resource to facilitate more effective education of young people in relation to their rights.

The mapping exercise covered prominent cities in England with a general focus on London, where the most stop and searches occur. While it is not possible to identify all Know Your Rights activity, I sought to detail and evaluate the most widely available sources of informational material. This ranged from workshops, events, websites, printed materials and videos among other types.

My approach to this project was to ensure a wide coverage of resources rather than a detailed analysis on each material. Over the course of my research on Know Your Rights material, I conducted three focus group sessions with young people of different ages to develop an informed evaluation criteria based on their feedback, and I contacted over 200 organizations including youth offending teams and community youth clubs. I also attended 10 seminars and workshops in cities around the country, and reviewed over 100 websites and printed materials about this subject. I include an appendix of pertinent sources, material, individuals and organizations that I have come across during my research. Website addresses and contact details are given for these individuals and organizations. My findings are structured by type of material.

Ifeanyi Odogwu
June 2012

INTRODUCTION

Background

Police stop and search remains a contentious issue both politically and socially.¹ Decades of mounting disquiet over the effect of policing on young people and black and minority ethnic communities culminated in the riots in early August 2011, arguably the worst bout of civil unrest in a generation. Recent research by the *Guardian* and the LSE² found that widespread anger and frustration at everyday treatment of young people at the hands of police was a significant factor in causing the disorder.³

Young people often feel stigmatized and powerless due to the use of stop and search and do not use administrative or legal remedies open to them. Why are so many young people, who are the most likely to be stopped and searched, unaware of their rights and responsibilities concerning interactions with the police?⁴ This report is a mapping of the most widely available sources on young people's rights. The aim of this mapping and evaluation of rights material is to assess the accuracy, accessibility and effectiveness of current material, identify successful practices, and flag up gaps in information to be filled. It is hoped that this will lead to the better education of young people.

Legal framework

'Stops' or 'stop and accounts' refers to those encounters where police officers stop (and, in many cases, effectively detain) members of the public to ask them to account for their actions, behaviour or presence in an area but do not go on to search them. The police do not have a statutory power to stop and question someone on the street but are not required to inform the person stopped that they are free to leave.

The legal basis for police 'stop and search' powers in the United Kingdom is embodied in various pieces of legislation that are regulated by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) Code of Practice A. The vast majority of stop and searches are carried out under the auspices of three Acts - PACE 1984 (Section 1), Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (Section 23) and the Firearms Act 1968 (Section 47).

1. Stop and search has remained a constant theme in the political timeline. 'Sus' laws of the 1970s and early 1980s were blamed for stoking up tensions that led to inner city riots. Macpherson's report in 1999 after the Stephen Lawrence murder condemned the Met for failing to defuse tensions between police and the black community, identifying stop and search as an issue. S.44 Terrorism Act, which gave police extensive powers to stop and search without suspicion in designated areas, was ruled incompatible with Right to Private Life ECHR by the European Court and was eventually repealed in 2010. In 2011, the legitimacy of s. 60 of the 1994 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act was challenged in the High Court by Ann Roberts, a 30 year-old black woman who was detained and searched. More recently, Theresa May announced in December 2011 a review of stop and search tactics following the August 2011 riots.

2. Reading the Riots, LSE, *Guardian*, 2011.

3. 'Of the 270 people interviewed, 85 per cent said policing was an "important" or "very important" factor in why the riots happened.' - Reading the Riots, LSE, *Guardian*, 2011.

4. In 2009, IARS undertook a report about the legal capabilities of young people and concluded that young people have limited legal knowledge and a lack of skills in the area. Information on this can be found at: <http://www.iars.org.uk/content/new-iars-film-young-peoples-legal-capability>.

Officers have the power to stop and search people or their vehicles⁵ under Section 1 of PACE, which requires reasonable grounds to suspect that person of carrying drugs, weapons or stolen property. There are also exceptional stop and search powers that do not have the safeguard of reasonable suspicion, such as those contained in Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and Section 47a and Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is a provision designed to provide an exceptional response to anticipated violence. Section 60 allows for police officers to be authorized to search any person or vehicle for weapons in an area where serious violence is reasonably anticipated. This authorization lasts 24 hours and can be extended by another 24 hours. Although the legislation limits stop and search to a specific time and place, it does not require police to have any individualized basis of reasonable suspicion for conducting searches.

Section 47a Terrorism Act 2000⁶ allows police officers to stop and search individuals in a defined area without reasonable suspicion if an act of terrorism is reasonably suspected, and stop and search is deemed necessary to prevent such an act. Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 provides stop and detention powers in ports and airports where 'examining officers' are able to stop, question and/or detain people 'without the need for any reasonable suspicion', to ascertain whether they are likely to be engaged in acts of terrorism. Individuals stopped under the power are not under arrest but may be examined for up to nine hours wherein they may be questioned, searched (as well as their belongings), strip-searched and have samples of their DNA and fingerprints taken from them regardless of the outcome of the encounter and in the absence of a lawyer.

Before a search takes place, the officer must take reasonable steps to provide individuals with their name and ID number, their station, reasons why they stopped that person, what they are looking for and the right of the person to have a receipt of the stop.⁷ Where practicable, the officer must also provide a copy of the stop and search record or a receipt, which explains where the person can obtain a full record. Records are available for up to three months after the stop and search. The person detained is not legally required to provide their name and address to a police officer, unless; under arrest, driving a vehicle, it is necessary to give summons of an offence, or the officer reasonably suspects that they have engaged in 'anti-social behaviour' causing harassment, alarm or distress to other people.⁸

5. Police have the power to stop any vehicle driving on public roads and request the driver's licence and vehicle documents, and inspect the vehicle. However the right to stop vehicles does not automatically give grounds to search; usual stop and search rights apply.

6. s.47A replaces the controversial section 44 (TA2000) which was a blanket search power that did not require reasonable grounds after it was found to be incompatible with article 8 by the ECHR. S.47A is a temporary power which will be replaced by an article in the 'Protection of Freedoms;' Bill.

7. s.2 PACE 1984.

8. Covered by s.164 and 165 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, s 50 of the Police Reform Act 2002 and s 25 of PACE 1984.

Searches should be conducted in public unless it is necessary for the individual to remove more than outer clothing.⁹ In carrying out a search the police may request, but cannot force a person to remove any clothing in public other than an outer coat, jacket or gloves. The officer can put their hands in the pockets of outer clothing and feel around inside collars, socks and shoes if this is reasonably necessary in the circumstances. A more thorough search, for instance involving the removal of a hat or shoes or a strip search, may take place in private or a police van, but it must be near to where the stop took place and not involving exposure of intimate parts of the body.¹⁰ The police may seize anything for which they have a power to search, for example stolen or prohibited items. However, an officer may also seize other items if it is not practicable to determine what it is at the time of search or if it is attached to an item which they do have power to seize.¹¹ The duty lies with the officer to ensure seized items are eventually returned, even where the detainee has refused to provide personal details.

The person being searched is lawfully detained and cannot refuse to be searched;¹² rather, they are entitled to pursue a complaints procedure through the relevant police station or the Independent Police Complaints Commission. The officer may use reasonable force, if necessary, in the detention and conduct of the search, but force can only be necessary if the person detained is first given the opportunity to cooperate and refuses. The use of threatening, abusive words or behaviour, or disorderly behaviour from a detainee during the search is an offence;¹³ however a recent High Court judgment¹⁴ has stated that swearing alone is unlikely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to a police officer. Rights during searches also include the right to film interactions with the police on recordable devices as long as the filming is not intended to provide practical assistance to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism.¹⁵

If arrested, a suspect can be held in custody for 24 hours. The suspect should be told the reason for their arrest, their right to a copy of PACE, right to inform somebody of their arrest, food and medication, and right to free legal advice. A young person under the age of 18 should also be informed of their right to an appropriate adult. The police have the right to take fingerprints, photographs and a DNA sample at the police station.

Assessment framework

In conducting this mapping exercise, it was important to first establish reliable criteria to assess how effective the materials were in educating young people about their rights with police. Three separate focus group sessions were conducted with young people who were specifically selected to ensure feedback was obtained

9. s. 1(1) PACE 1984.

10. s. 2 PACE 1984.

11. s. 1(6) PACE 1984.

12. s.1(2) PACE 1984.

13. Section 5 of the Public Order Act 1986.

14. *Harvey v Director of Public Prosecutions* [2011] All ER (D) 143.

15. Section 58A of the Terrorism Act 2000.

from diverse backgrounds and age groups.¹⁶ The discussions with young people identified three important areas when accessing stop and search rights information. Firstly, that the *content* of the material is legally correct and reflects the range of experiences of young people on the street. Secondly, that the material is readily and easily available to those seeking it in a range of formats. And thirdly, that the material is *accessible* in terms of being engaging, interactive and easy to digest

The younger age-group, 11–16, had previously sought advice about interactions with the police from friends who had been stopped and searched and also from youth workers they knew. A useful website was described as one which featured user friendly images (without authoritative pictures of police officers or the legal system), bullet points with short paragraphs, no legal jargon or complex language and also content which was accessible without unnecessary navigation through links. Video presentations were popular among the group with suggestions of incorporating comedy aspects and having similar young people presenting the information. Phone apps were discussed briefly; however, only one member had access to a smartphone and he stated that he would not use the app unless it had a game feature. For workshop sessions, it was paramount that they felt like they could relate and confide their concerns to the teacher. For example, they felt that they would be less engaged if the workshop was delivered by a police officer. They also discussed the importance of interaction, using role play and exercises which require them to apply their knowledge to real life scenarios. Powerpoint slides were considered undesirable. Most of the group felt that they would need an incentive to attend a workshop on their own initiative, despite the prospect of being stopped again and not knowing legal rights.

The mid-age group, aged 15–16, felt as though they would first perform a Google search for useful information. Most were interested in learning what personal details they are required to give to the police and on what grounds they could be searched. When discussing workshops, the young people felt that there would have to be some kind of incentive to attend on their own initiative if it was not compulsory, especially if it was out of their area. They agreed that the more interactive a session was, the more memorable it would be. Also, that the workshop presenter should have an understanding of young people and engage them with familiar terminology or examples that they can relate to. Regarding printed materials, the group felt that booklets or printouts would be easily misplaced or not read; instead, information should be pocket size and portable which would allow them to refer to it when necessary. Informative videos appeared to be particularly popular because they are easily accessed, with the popular videos also being shared online with a large audience,

16. The first focus group featured six boys aged 15 and 16 from BME backgrounds, at a secondary school in Hackney. This group represented students who may be able to grasp reasonably detailed rights based information and who are statistically one of the most likely to be stopped in the country. Two members of the group had been stopped and searched by police previously. The second group was 11 members of the StopWatch youth group, of whom ten had been stopped and searched or made to account for themselves by the police. Aged between 18 and 25, this group was thought to be indicative of young people in the higher age bracket who may be more aware and interested in their rights. The third focus group session was with Just For Kids Law's 'Youth Ambassadors' who were aged between 11 to 16, and out of the five members that took part, three had been stopped and searched previously. Their feedback was sought as it would represent marginalized young people in the lower age bracket.

especially if they are celebrity endorsed or appear on a popular site.[□] When asked what Know Your Rights topics they would most like to learn, the most frequently requested were the legal grounds upon which police could search, and also what circumstances they were compelled to provide their personal details to police the police

The older age group, aged 18–25, considered websites as the most accessible type of material, stating that they would firstly perform a google search to find relevant information about their rights. They would like the website to feature information in concise bullet point form, be colourful with cartoons and pictures but not excessive, and the advice to be presented in a scenario based on question and answer, such as ‘Do I have to go into a police van during a stop and search?’ They also believed the language should be ordinary everyday language without slang or unnecessary legal terminology. This group felt that they would attend a workshop session if it was convenient to locate and free because they were interested in this area. Their recommendations for effective workshops included bringing the workshop to young people through schools and community centres so that they are easily accessible, interactive demonstrations, delivered by somebody young people can relate to instead of police officers, and that the session should have an informal rather than educational approach. A small number of participants stated they would also consult their network of associates who were familiar with the law or attempt to access printed material which was portable and could be used during a stop and search. Regarding videos, it was felt that they should be strategically placed on popular sites among the most targeted groups. The use of mobile phone technology for Know Your Rights apps was popular with participants, who felt that it should be free, feature interactive content and social media features as well as network capabilities that can be shared. Finally, this age group considered important topics that should be covered in the material to be: items police officers were allowed to seize, where stop and searches could take place, when a police interaction became a voluntary detention and when it was a lawful detention, what conduct during a search could get a young person arrested, and the legal status of the use of phones to record encounters.

The focus group sessions suggested that Know Your Rights material often required different characteristics to effectively target young people in younger and older categories. Therefore the report will assess the materials on how well they engage two distinct age groups of 11–16 and 17–25.

[□]17. One member of the group suggested that videos could be presented by a musical celebrity on popular YouTube channels.

FINDINGS

I. WEBSITES

1. Direct Gov.

W: http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/CrimeJusticeAndTheLaw/Beingstoppedorarrestedbythepolice/DG_196019

Directgov is the UK government's digital service for people in England and Wales. The purpose is to deliver information and practical advice about public services.

Availability: Know Your Rights information appears under the 'crime and justice' link in the website but curiously does not feature in 'young person section' of crime and justice, potentially excluding access to younger website visitors

Content: Topics covered are: stop and account, grounds for search, procedure, how you can be searched, what happens at arrest and rights at a police station. 'Reasonable grounds' is helpfully explained in lay terms with an example provided. Some important topics for young people are not covered such as rights relating to phones, seized items, the right not to provide personal information, and conduct during search which is capable of arrest such as swearing or abusive language.

Accessibility: The only photograph on the website is one of an authoritative police officer in uniform which may create a feeling of disconnection among young people. Bullet points, highlighted quotes and bold subheadings make the content easy to read.

2. Metropolitan Police Service Stop and Search website.

W: <http://www.met.police.uk/stopandsearch/>

Stop and search Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) website.

Availability: This site is one of the first links to appear after performing a google search on the topic of stop and search, and it is also likely to be accessed directly for credible information by young people or community workers delivering training. The homepage, however, features no obvious links or directions to the Stop and Search FAQ section. A visitor must either use the site's search function, which brought back over 3000 search results, or use a complicated pathway. Overall, it is difficult for a young person to access the relevant content on the website unless using a search engine.

Content: The range of topics covered include: what constitutes a stop and account, legal grounds permitting searches including searches of vehicles. This appears to be insufficient to young people, especially considering that the MPS should be the principle source of information. The site does not address important issues raised by focus groups such as seizure of items and use of mobile phone during search, amongst others. Legal grounds for search are set out adequately under 'why me?' including a statement of what police are not allowed to rely on or use as a reason. However, 'As part of anti-terrorism efforts' is listed as a reason

to search which can be vague or misleading, especially in context of the controversy surrounding Section 44 Terrorism Act¹⁷ and it's eventual replacement with Section 47A.

Accessibility: FAQ structure such as 'Where can I be searched?' where the questions are highlighted in bold makes the content easy to navigate for a young person; however, the small grey font with sections of wordy paragraphs makes reading the information quite difficult to read. This may be especially the case for the 11–16 age group who may find it tedious. There are some good uses of bullet points in places. However, the overall tone is not to educate the public, it seems, but rather to emphasize cooperation with the police. This is a common theme in awareness material produced by the police as will be seen below.

3. Metropolitan Police Service - 'MET Safe'

W: http://safe.met.police.uk/your_rights_including_stop_search/get_the_facts.html

Metropolitan Police Service website specifically targeting young people.

Availability: The website is easy to navigate with minimal, clear and concise queries allowing users to locate Know Your Rights information quite easily. The site also features a teachers' resource section with the intention of providing educational resources that have been designed to link into Key Stages 3 and 4 of the National Curriculum. Although this section remains underdeveloped, this is potentially a unique feature of the site, as part of the feedback from key workers in this area is that educational material should be made compulsory through schools to be widely available.

Content: Educational content of rights is minimal. Reasons why a search can be conducted again includes 'as part of our anti-terrorism efforts' which is too vague to cover the Terrorism Act in its new form, but may be sufficient for the purposes of awareness in the 11–16 category. Some common concerns raised by the young people are addressed briefly, such as where searches can take place, how long you are expected to remain, to what extent items of clothing can be removed and under what grounds you may be searched.

Accessibility: The website is immediately engaging to the lower age group of 11–16s, using colourful photography, cartoons, graffiti styles, and self-explanatory accessible language. It may be that these exaggerated features do not appeal to the older group of 17–25 most at risk of being stopped and searched.

4. Ask the Police

W: <https://www.askthe.police.uk>

The 'Ask the Police' website covers a range of popular public questions.

Availability: Links to this site are on the Citizens Advice Bureau website and also several police authority sites, so it is easily available to young people. Once on the site, the user can either navigate to FAQ topics by alphabetical order, where they must look under 's' for stop and search, or selecting a category from homepage (none of which link to know your rights material). The user must then click on each individual question, making it extremely difficult to access relevant information.

Content: Stop and search advice is structured under six questions based on a particular scenario, such as 'What if I refuse to be stopped by the police?' Topics covered include right to a form, grounds for a vehicle stop, grounds for a search and duty to comply with the search. Although accurate and up to date, the

18. s.44 Terrorism Act gave police extensive powers to stop and search without suspicion in designated areas, but was ruled incompatible with Right to Private Life ECHR by European Court and eventually repealed in 2010.

information is not organized into effective subheadings within the answers; for example, the right not to provide a name or address and information of when the stop becomes lawful detention and is not voluntary is featured between paragraphs in the 'grounds for a police search' section. 'Reasonable grounds' is helpfully explained by mentioning that age, race or previous convictions cannot be used as a 'reasonable' reason. The website also has a unique feature of stop and search scenarios. This is useful because a young person is able to apply the rights to an example, therefore making the content more memorable and applicable.

Accessibility: The questions and answer structure may be popular among young people because this approach does not overwhelm them with information and allows the user to target specific concerns such as 'Do the police need a reason to stop me while I am driving?' Language is accessible to a younger audience, with no unnecessary jargon. Bullet points are occasionally used but on the whole paragraphs can be too wordy to engage a young person.

5. Avon and Somerset Police Authority

W: http://www.avonandsomerset.police.uk/community_safety/stop_and_search/

Avon and Somerset Police Authority is an independent body made up of local people who oversee the work of Avon and Somerset Constabulary.

Availability: The Know Your Rights guide has a clear and identifiable icon in the Community Safety section of the website where the visitor can find information about crime reduction initiatives and crime reduction advice on a variety of topics.

Content: The site features a basic stop and search Know Your Rights section in the FAQ format with seven topics, with the content featured behind each link. Topics are: grounds for a search, stops, procedure, where searches take place and complaints procedure. The content is largely paper-based rights with no practical advice targeting young people. Some of the information is misleading such as the general use of 'terrorism prevention' without an adequate explanation of the powers, or stating that 'the police can stop and talk to you at any time' without explaining that the person is not detained and does not have to co-operate until a search is carried out.

Accessibility: The sites layout does not overwhelm a young person with information and allows the user to target specific concerns such as 'Where can I be stopped and searched?' Language is accessible to younger audience, not unnecessary jargon and shortened paragraphs and bullet points are used. The material would further engage a young audience if it offered more practical advice and had more of an empowering tone.

6. Greater Manchester Police Authority

W: <http://www.gmpa.gov.uk/stops.htm>

Availability: If visiting the site from the homepage, it is difficult to navigate to the Know Your Rights information because of various links.

Content: Information is listed in a FAQ style on stop and search powers, who can conduct it, procedure, extent of body searches, right to receipt and right to complain. Detail of material is quite basic and can be quite misleading: for example, a reasonable grounds search is only covered by: 'can only be carried out if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that they will find what they are looking for' which fails to list the grounds or offensive items which are legitimate objects of a search.

Accessibility: The site does have a user friendly graphical interface with both cartoon illustrations, photographs and a colour scheme that would engage both 11–16 and 17–25 age groups. The frequent use of legal statutes such as ‘PACE Code A, Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971’, however, is potentially legal jargon to a younger audience. Bullet points and short paragraphs are used.

7. Kent Police Authority

W: <http://www.kentpoliceauthority.gov.uk/plans-and-policies/know-your-rights-for-stop-and-search>

Availability: The rights information is not easily accessed once on the website as there is no signposting; instead the guide is placed in the ‘plans and policies’ category.

Content: Police powers are inadequately covered, for example reasonable suspicion is described as ‘when an officer believes that you are carrying...’ without any advice on the right not to be discriminated against or how that ‘belief’ can legally be formed. Right to a form and complaints procedure is correctly highlighted. Topics identified by young people in the focus group sessions are not covered such as rights on arrest, where searches can be conducted, giving personal details, strip searches and recording.

Accessibility: Information is set out in concise and brief bullet point format that has the desired effect capable of engaging young people by not overloading the website with too much information. There is little other design or interactive features on the site.

8. Lincolnshire Police Authority

W: http://www.lincolnshire-pa.gov.uk/what_we_do/stop_and_search/

Availability: Stop and search information is featured under the ‘What we do’ section, but would be more helpful to have a permanent link on the homepage.

Content: The site mentions important information that is often overlooked on other sites, such as the recent changes to the terrorism laws in an understandable manner, the right not to be detained during a stop and account, accurate explanation of reasonable suspicion and blanket searches, confiscation of underage alcohol and cigarettes, right to complain, giving personal details and vehicle stops. An obvious omission of the rights featured in the website is where lawful stop and searches can take place. Additional resources provided on the website provide a comprehensive cover of police powers and rights.

Accessibility: It is engaging to a young person as an interactive site with up-to-date video links,¹⁸ bust cards¹⁹ and downloadable leaflets on stop and search rights.

9. Hertfordshire Police Constabulary

Rights Guide: http://www.herts.police.uk/pdf/crime_prevention_know_your_rights.pdf

W: http://www.herts.police.uk/advice/young_people/advice_and_information/stop_and_search.aspx

Availability: The downloadable guide is not adequately made available on the website. A young person will have to navigate through ‘Menu’ and then ‘Crime Prevention’ to access the information and advice resources.

19. See section V.

20. Association of Police Authority’s bust card, see section IV.

The advice contained within the website is more visible as it features under the 'Young People' section on the website; however, it could be made more widely available if there was a permanent link from the homepage.

Content: The Hertfordshire Police Constabulary Guide appears to specifically target young people to raise awareness on different aspects of criminal law, covering alcohol and drug related crime as well as an explanation of offensive weapons. The stop and search information is brief and provides only an overview of the topic, with more emphasis placed on responsibilities and cooperation. As well as the Rights Guide, the website has a section of advice specifically for young people including stop and search. This contains an extensive and adequate background explanation of police powers and explains why stop and searches are carried out. The website information is adequate as it advises on reasonable grounds for a search, blanket search powers and requirements, procedure for a search, right to record of the search and helpfully explains what should be on that record. The website also attempts to offer some practical advice of how to behave during a stop and search such as 'stay calm' and 'don't refuse to be searched'. Further, the option of not giving personal details is highlighted under 'Do I have to give my name, address or date of birth?'

Accessibility: This website was one of the few police force or police authority websites that has a unique Know Your Rights Guide leaflet different to the Association of Police Authorities' guide, and has material that is specifically designed to educate young people. The leaflet's distinctive colouring and large cartoon design target young people in an effective way. The advice on the website is comprehensive; however, the content could be more accessible if in concise bullet points instead of lengthy paragraphs. The question and answer format structures the content well, and the language is relatively simple.

10. Humberside Police

W: <http://www.humberside.police.uk/support-and-advice/stop-and-search---know-your-rights>

This is the website of the police force responsible for policing areas covering the East Riding of Yorkshire, the city of Kingston upon Hull, North Lincolnshire and North East Lincolnshire.

Availability: Stop and Search Know Your Rights features prominently in the advice and information section of the website. The site features a basic stop and search Know Your Rights section in the FAQ format with eight topics, with the content featured behind each link.

Content: Topics covered are: grounds for a search, stops (including the different threshold for vehicle stops), procedure, where searches take place, what items can be searched and complaints procedure. The content is largely paper based rights with little practical advice targeting young people. Important issues faced by young people are not covered such as filming, personal details and some practical advice on the legal implications of the conduct of the detainee.

Accessibility: Big bold FAQ style headings successfully give the website some structure. There is a degree of interaction such as the requirement to click on the question to uncover the answer. By putting the content behind each link and requiring a click allows the user to target specific concerns such as 'Why me?' without being overwhelmed with a page of irrelevant rights. The language is accessible to younger audience, there is no unnecessary use of legal jargon, and shortened paragraphs and bullet points are used. Again, the information would be more accessible to young people if it was accompanied by illustrations.

11. Bedfordshire Police

W: http://www.bedfordshire.police.uk/advice_centre/stop_and_search/what_is_stop_and_account.aspx

Availability: The Know Your Rights guide is featured in the 'Advice Centre' which has a link from the homepage.

Content: The Know Your Rights guide is an overview of stop and search basic rights, explaining what is a 'stop' (including vehicle stops), grounds for a search, where it can take place, right to a form and right to complain. The information is accurate with occasional practical advice for a young person to deal with the interaction, such as the importance of keeping the form if they were not happy with the police conduct during interaction. There are weaknesses in the content; the advice fails to mention that there is no legal power for stop and account so no legal obligation to participate in one, there is an inadequate explanation of blanket search powers or any advice on recording the interaction.

Accessibility: The content is displayed in easy-to-read short and concise bullet points structured under helpful subheadings. However, the website offers little interactive features, colour, or illustrations that would engage a young person to access the information or make it easier to understand.

12. Wikipedia

W: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Powers_of_the_police_in_England_and_Wales#

Wikipedia is a free, web-based, collaborative, multilingual Encyclopaedia.

Availability: The website is popular as a source of information particularly with young people in the 17–25 age bracket. It is also one of the first links to appear from a google search on 'Know Your Rights information'.

Content: The website sets out accurate and up-to-date police PACE powers and other relevant statutes; however, there is no practical advice on interactions with the police.

Accessibility: The legal terminology and layout used do not target young people, and also is not designed to be an educational tool. There are no design features or interactive aspects.

13. Green & Black Cross

W: <http://www.greenandblackcross.org/>

Green & Black Cross is a grassroots activist project, operating across Birmingham, Brighton, Leeds, Nottingham, London, Bristol and Glasgow.

Availability: The website features a 'Stop and Search Guide' icon as a permanent link on homepage and GBC operate heavily on social networks, Facebook and Twitter, to communicate with their supporters, potentially directing traffic to the website guide.

Content: The website features a stop and search guide. The guide targets activism, and the overt tone is no co-operation. For example 'A key point to remember is that You NEVER have to give any PERSONAL DETAILS when being searched or held to account'. In contrast to the police and police authority websites, there is comprehensive practical advice of what actually happens during a stop and search rather than as the law is written. For example, they advise on police potentially using documents or bank cards to establish personal identity. The language used is easy to understand and straightforward with useful scenario based questions as subheadings such as 'I see, but how far can they go?'

Accessibility: Legal terminology is explained where necessary. However, full sentences are used instead of the preferred bullet points for young people. There are no pictures or illustrations, and there are no interactive features to the website.

14. Liberty

'Your Rights' Guide: <http://www.yourrights.org.uk/yourrights/the-rights-of-suspects/stop-and-search/index.html>

Liberty is an independent campaigning organization which works to protect civil liberties and promote human rights in England and Wales.

Availability: This Your Rights guide is available to young people by following one of 15 links on the homepage. To access relevant Know Your Rights information, the link is named 'Your Rights of Suspects'. This title may not be immediately apparent to a young person thus raising potential difficulties in availability.

Content: The guide provides an overview of legal powers of PACE and the Code of Conduct as a preamble. There is a thorough explanation of important topics with accompanying practical advice set out on: where you can be searched, what items can be searched for, police power to detain, grounds for search, compulsory procedure required by an officer before a search can be conducted, seizure of items, use of force, strip searches and vehicle searches. Information on the right to a receipt rightfully stresses that police 'must' make a written record on the spot, unless there are 'exceptional circumstances that make this wholly impracticable'. Unfortunately, the site is out of date because most police forces now have discretion to issue receipts for a stop and account rather than an obligation.

Accessibility: Content has an empowering tone, which is effective for young people. On the other hand, accessibility to young people is compromised because sophisticated and legal jargon is used quite frequently, with sentences in block paragraphs rather than bullet points. There are no pictures and the use of a small font make the material not as engaging as it might be to a younger audience.

I. Free B.E.A.G.L.E.S.

W: <http://www.freebeagles.org/>

This is an online legal resource for UK political campaigners with a collection of articles on legal issues and the judicial system.

Availability: **'This is the fourth version of the Legal Guide for Activists, which has been produced and is widely circulated among the activist networks.'**

Content: The Legal Resource Centre has a very comprehensive guide to dealing with the law. A wide range of relevant powers are covered in detail in the 'Legal Advice for Activists' section including information on stop and search powers, powers to seize and retain property, suing the police and making complaints, and some case law relevant to activists. Notwithstanding this, the guide is now outdated and there are several disclaimers on the website and within the downloadable PDF that state that the law is correct as of September 2004.

Accessibility: Although it is potentially easily accessed by a young person who may be interested in their rights with police, the guide is primarily aimed at preparing adults for action, hence the title. Thus, the guide does not feature any interactive features designed to engage young people. It would be particularly inappropriate to educate young people in the 11–16 age group because of the legal terminology regularly used.

15. Crude Awakening Blog

W: <http://www.crudeawakening.org.uk/node/20>

Environmental pressure group that provides a downloadable bust card and contact numbers for advice and links to other sites for further information including arrest rights and impact of convictions.

Availability: Although the website is available to anyone in theory, it is unlikely to be specifically accessed by a young person who does not have an interest in the subject matter of the blog. The site does, however, feature in numerous search engines and is referred to by other protest groups.

Content: The content is concise but inadequate, for example it states 'You do not have to give name and address under any search power.... There are only very limited circumstances whereby the police have a power to arrest you for failing to disclose your name and address – none of the search powers contain this right!' It should ideally go on to state exceptions to this rule that gives the police the power to ask for name and address, which are commonly used by officers against young protesters. Important basic topics are also not covered such as lawful grounds for a search, the procedure the officer must go through, right to receipt, what items can be searched and the location of searches.

Accessibility: As a pressure group, it is apparent that the site mainly targets its young activist network. Information is presented in conversational manner, empowering with no legal jargon.

16. Haringey Youth Offending Service

W: http://www.youthspace.haringey.gov.uk/stop_and_search_orders.pdf

The Haringey Youth Offending Service advises young people in Haringey through Haringey Council's 'Youth Space' website.

Availability: Haringey Youth Space is promoted on Youtube, Facebook and Twitter. However the site does not have an identifiable link to the material, unless 'stop and search' is specifically searched. It is therefore very difficult to access the material.

Content: This website contains information on rights through a downloadable PDF. There is a comprehensive synopsis of rights in the guide. It advises on strip searches, rights on arrest, providing personal details, importance of taking receipt and complaints. The site also gives practical advice on conduct such as not answering questions at police station until legally advised and the potential difficulties of withholding personal details.

Accessibility: The PDF uses informal simple language but there are no special design features that attempt to engage either the 11–16 or 17–25 age group.

17. Haringey Solidarity Group

W: <http://www.haringey.org.uk/content/state/43-state/88-stop-and-search-know-your-rights>

Haringey Solidarity Group is made up of local activists supporting and participating in local campaigns and grassroots projects.

Availability: The website is targeted towards community activism rather than young people and the guide is designed only to be a synopsis of the area. The rights can be accessed under the 'State Control' section but it may not be obvious to a young person to look there for the information they require. It is more likely that a young person would access the material through a search engine.

Content: Their website contains a basic and concise Know Your Rights guide. It explains reasonable suspicion and blanket search powers without legal jargon but is out of date as it contains Section 44 of the Terrorism Act 2000. Other topics covered in brief detail are: where searches can take place, personal details and stop and search procedure. An important omission, however, is the advice to keep the record of the search and the detainee's right and procedure to complain. The information is empowering and practical, such as the advice that the officer be asked what power and reason there is for the search, and that it is optional to provide personal details despite often being told otherwise. The reader is helpfully referred to the Free B.E.A.G.L.E.S.²⁰ guide for more in-depth coverage.

Accessibility: The content does not have any clear structure because it lacks organized headings; thus the reader must simply read through the paragraphs. This makes it difficult to read or identify particular rights. Although the logo is depicted in a graffiti style that some young people may identify with, there is no other design or interactive feature on the site to engage a young person.

18. Haringey Stop and Search Group Monitoring Group

W: <http://stopandsearchgroup.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/06/FD184-Stopandsearch-Presentation.pdf>

The Haringey Stop and Search Monitoring Group is an independent voluntary organization set up to provide the local community with a voice into their local police to communicate their experiences of street encounters especially around stop and search.

Availability: The Stop and Search Awareness PDF has an icon and a permanent link on the homepage of the site and is also distributed through their network.²¹

Content: The website features a PDF presentation which acts as a guide on many of the issues related to stop and search. There is a good explanation of the nature of Section 60 CJPO powers, potential consequences of using abusive language under section 5 (although this may now be out of date after the High Court decision in *Harvey v Director of Public Prosecutions* [2011] regarding swearing at police officers), advice not to give personal details unless under arrest and extent of lawful searches. However, the guide does advise an individual to 'refuse outright' to search of his or her wallet which may escalate matters for that young person.

Accessibility: The styling of the website is eye catching and engaging with appropriate photographs to compliment the written content, and powerful use of colours. The information is easily accessible to all age groups, presented in a punchy concise manner as each slide has one or two pertinent sentences with large highlighted font. This is a good example of an effective PDF or Powerpoint presentation.

19. Hounslow Asian and African Youth Association ('HAAYA')

W: <http://www.haaya.com/topics-p189>

HAAYA is an ethnic minority led voluntary organization based in Hounslow.

Availability: Rights for stop and search are signposted in the topics index of the website.

21. Free B.E.A.G.L.E.S guide covered below.

21. The Haringey Stop and Search Monitoring Group is currently developing a stop and search questionnaire in association with the MET Police which is to be distributed to young people at CONEL (College of Haringey, Enfield and North East London). It aims to develop awareness on stop and search and policing generally.

Content: The advice is out of date as the main focus is addressing concerns of section 44 anti-terrorism powers in their community. There are also inaccuracies, for example 'If you are asked, you must give your name and address' which is not a legal requirement under any statute or provision of stop and search. Rights on arrest and procedure are mentioned which is often overlooked on other sites. Useful practical advice is also featured, including complying with what is believed to be an unlawful search but seeking action after the event through the complaints procedure, as resisting can only escalate matters.

Accessibility: The content is quite wordy in paragraph structure and all the information is displayed on one page, which could potentially overwhelm a young person with too much information to be easily digestible. There is some good use of colour and a photograph.

20. Southwark Council's 'Whatever'

W: <http://www.whtvr.org/get-involved/stop-and-account-the-facts>

The website is aimed for and used by young people in Southwark to find out about jobs and events in the area.

Availability: The website is advertised on the Southwark Council website. However young visitors to the site might miss the information as there is no suitable navigation from the home screen to the content. Users must look in the 'get involved' section for the information, which is not a suitable heading.

Content: The advice section focuses on explaining the different types of police interactions such as stops, vehicle stops and stop and search. The overall tone is one of co-operation with police; however, there is little information for young people about their rights. For example, there is no mention of the grounds under which they can be stopped or their right to complain.

Accessibility: The site is styled suitably for a young person with simple language, bold colours, photographs of other children and bold headed text.

21. FindLaw UK

W: http://www.findlaw.co.uk/law/criminal/your_rights/500109.html

FindLaw is a popular US site for free legal information on the Internet with more than four million legal consumers visiting each month and the largest legal directory available. The site expanded into the UK in 2010.

Availability: Legal advice and information on stop and search are obtained through a simple search engine.

Content: The structure of the rights guide is a Q & A dealing with basic explanations around stop and account, stop and search and vehicle stops. Topics cover the right not to give personal details, the right not to be detained during a stop, items that can be searched, where it can take place and the procedure to complain.

Accessibility: The scenario based questions present the information in an understandable manner for a young person. The language is easily accessible; however, the paragraphs are too long. There is also a lack of styling features that would engage a young person to read through the material.

22. Youth Rights UK

W: <http://www.youth-rights-uk.org/youth/stopsearch.shtml>

Youth Rights UK Campaigns for youth rights and aims to provide commentary about matters affecting the rights of young people in the UK. Their website aims to provide a voice for young people whose rights are being abused.

Availability: The website features an easily accessible Stop and Search guide adequately signposted on the home page.

Content: Stop and search topics are sufficiently covered including grounds for a search, co-operation, rights on arrest, and extent of searches. The content is accurate, up to date (including Section 47A Terrorism Act 2010) and provides practical advice that goes further than repeating paper based law. One example of this is 'You do not have to answer these [stop and account] questions though you would generally be advised to'. Another is 'There is no general police power to require you to give them your name and address. However you should be very careful here. The police can require you to give your name and address if they think you have been behaving "anti-socially". Since this can cover most cases you should be careful about refusing to give your name and address. Refusing is an offence. However the police would have to be able to back up a claim that you were acting "anti-socially" in court so if you feel you could defend that then it may be safe to refuse to give them your name and address on these grounds (Police Reform Act 2002, Section 50).'

Accessibility: The guide is structured into a question and answer format with no styling aspects targeting young people such as colour, bullet points, font type or pictures. The phrasing of the law has been specifically tailored to a young audience making it accessible. An example is 'There is no power for the police to make you give them your parent's phone number. Nor do the police have the power to take you home against your will.... If the police ask you to give them your mum's or dad's phone number so they can call them you can refuse'.

23. Rutland Youth Service 'RAW'

W: http://www.raw4youth.com/Community_Safety.asp

Youth Service website for young people aged 13–19 in the Rutland area.

Availability: Rights Guide used on stop and search is featured under the community safety section, though navigation to this section is not adequately signposted.

Content: Topics include stop and account, procedure for searches, right to receipt and complaints. However, terrorism law is out of date and Section 1 PACE searches are incorrectly stated to be lawful 'anywhere' rather than a public place.

Accessibility: The content can be considered adequate for the 11–16 age range as it uses appropriate simple language in bullet point form. There are bold colourful sub headings which also make the material easy to read.

24. Enfield Youth Engagement

W: http://www.yepEnfield.com/Support/Advice/Stop_Search.aspx

The website serves as a signposting hub for advice and contacts for organizations and activities in the Enfield borough.

Availability: Stop and Search rights are discussed under the 'rights' section of the website.

Content: In the guide, there is little distinction made between stop and searches and a stop and account, and no explanation on the different rights or responsibilities attached to each. Although the procedure an officer

must follow is correctly stated, the lawful grounds for the search are not covered in much detail, which should be the crux of a rights guide. Moreover, the advice that 'If they don't find anything, your details will be recorded for monitoring purposes, and you'll be allowed to go' may give the impression that it is not optional to provide a name and address.

Accessibility: Bold and colourful subheadings effectively structure the content making it easy to read and identify particular rights. Further, there is a good use of bullet point and numbered paragraphs. The language is easily accessible to a young visitor.

25. Croydon YPS

W: <http://www.croydonyps.org.uk/taxonomy/term/450>

The work of the Croydon Young People's Services is supported by Croydon Council and the YPS site targets young people aged 11–25 living in the London Borough of Croydon, providing information about activities and services.

Availability: The guide is featured in the 'Law & Responsibility' section clearly signposted on the website.

Content: This includes a preamble of the role and importance of police, police powers including stop and search, guide to arrest for under 17s and those 18 and above, and helpful notes of the criminal justice system. The guide is a basic introductory overview and therefore many of the important issues for young people are not covered. The content has not been updated with the repeal of Section 44 blanket search powers.

Accessibility: The site has engaging bold colours throughout. There is a good use of concise bullet points that advise on rights.

26. Newham Community and Police Forum

W: <http://www.ncapf.co.uk/stop.htm>

The Newham Community and Police Forum has the purpose of facilitating community involvement in policing in the area and is in association with the Metropolitan Police Authority.

Availability: The information on stop and search has no signposting on the homepage. Young people can access the material through one of the links on the homepage 'Youth', where a 'Stop Account' link features at the bottom of a preamble about encouraging children in policies. It is unclear until you arrive at the relevant page that there is a rights guide on the website. This information is therefore likely to miss several young visitors to the site.

Content: Strengths of the site include a useful and accurate step-by-step complaint procedure, the protocol an officer must go through before a search, and extent of lawful searches. There is, however, no advice on lawful grounds for a search and the website only contains a very brief overview of stop and search powers.

Accessibility: The information is presented in bullet point form which is difficult to read because of the lack of spacing and small green font. The guide does not feature any notable styling features that are likely to engage a young person visiting the site.

27. Hounslow Attic

W: http://www.hounslowattic.org.uk/your_rights/stop_and_search

The website, managed by Connexions, is an information, advice and guidance service that aims to help all young people in Hounslow.

Availability: The site features a 'Your Rights' section, and within that is the stop and search guide.

Content: The guide is a brief overview and features up-to-date accurate powers, helpfully making the distinction between Section 1 PACE and Section 60 CJPO searches in an understandable manner.

Accessibility: The website is well designed to communicate to a young person; it has concise and punchy sentences, photographs of young people, and no intimidating images of officers or those associated with the legal system.

Websites Summary

The stop and search FAQ structure provided by the Metropolitan Police Service and displayed on the websites of Police Authorities, appear to be the most widely used, as the content appears to be duplicated on to other sites. Overall, the language used is simple and clear; however, the topics covered are inadequate to advise a young person fully on what to expect and their rights during a stop and search or arrest. Topics often omitted were an explanation of what characteristics can and cannot legally be used to provide reasonable grounds for a search, adequate explanation of blanket search powers, right to film the police, guidance on seizure of items, conduct that could cause arrest, and rights and responsibilities if arrested. Further, a common feature in the websites featuring Know Your Rights material is an outdated graphical user interface, featuring little or no interactive aspects, no use of illustrations and small font. This often compromised the effectiveness of useful and practical content such as on the 'Youth Rights UK' website. The law does appear to be mostly accurate, save for outdated examples, which had not been updated to cover the Terrorism Act 2000 in its new form. It is apparent that the most comprehensive and practical advice on the internet belongs to social justice groups, such as Liberty and The Haringey Stop and Search Monitoring Group, however accessibility is compromised by poor coverage and because they are often aimed at adults and preparing those interested in activism. The availability of the materials overall were dependent on whether a young person used their own initiative to locate information as there was little presence on websites that young people frequently visit, such as entertainment, gaming and social networking websites.

II. WORKSHOPS

1. Newham Monitoring Project

Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) is an independent anti-racist organisation based in the London Borough of Newham. They provide support work for individuals, families and communities against racial discrimination and violence, police misconduct and around civil rights issues.

Availability: The NMP delivers Stop and Search Rights awareness training to community youth groups and legal observer training on an *ad hoc* basis and upon request.

Content: The content of the workshop²² is informative and accurate. There is a good overview of the main legal issues; stop and account, stop and search, information required by police, Section 60 CJPO searches without reasonable suspicion, Section 50 of the Police Reform Act 2002 which require personal details from an individual suspected of committing anti social behaviour, and the Terrorism Act 2000. Important topics that concern young people such as filming a stop and search, access to legal advice and requirement to provide name and address are also covered well. Overall, the workshop format provides a practical insight of how to respond to usual practices on the ground.

Accessibility: The informal approach of the workshop would be suitable for young people as it does not have the feel of an educational classroom lecture. There is good interaction with questions on individual specific experiences and general discussion. The workshop is presented with the assistance of a Powerpoint presentation which is not as engaging to the participants. This is because there is too much written information on each slide and background photographs make the writing illegible. A very effective and engaging feature is the role-play, where the group is divided into two and each one is required to depict a typical stop and search scenario covering the issues just discussed, and role-playing an officer, detainee, and community monitor.²³

2. Green & Black Cross Legal

GBC Legal is an independent grassroots protest group set up to support social struggles within the UK.

Availability: As well as a legal support hotline,²⁴ legal observers on the streets, publication and distribution of informational know your rights material,²⁵ they also offer legal observer and 'know your rights' training sessions nationwide. Workshops are strategically timed in preparation for anticipated protests or increase in stop and searches due to a major event; however, due to the high demand, there are plans to make this more frequent. For example, Know Your Rights sessions took place in London's Russell Square, Nottingham and Manchester simultaneously on a particular weekend. GBC Legal is hoping to expand into community led projects with plans to collaborate with NMP.²⁶ They have a strong presence on Facebook and Twitter and notifications of workshop details are relayed virally. The workshop sessions are very well attended from a range of experienced protesters to young members of public. The city location would perhaps make the workshop inaccessible to marginalized inner city young people. Most of the young participants who attended the London workshops were made aware through social media or friends.

Content: Three presenters from the GBC legal team cover stop search, offences, private security, and concerns for the Olympics with the assistance of Powerpoint slides. The advice given is precise, practical and topical. Stop and search is covered in comprehensive detail, including: definition of stop and account and search, the legal grounds for Section 1 PACE and Section 60 CJPO, Section 47 Terrorism Act, seizure,

22. The workshop observed was primarily aimed at educating and training local community monitors and activists rather than young people who are unaware of their rights. There was a particular focus on preparing for heightened security and surveillance in the community due to the Olympics. Workshops for young people use a similar format with less emphasis on specific legal powers and more on what the public and police can, can't or shouldn't do.

23. This particular workshop featured the legal jargon that was necessary to train an observer but perhaps would not occur with a younger audience.

25. See below under VI Other Initiatives.

26. See below under IV Booklets, Leaflets & Bust Cards.

27. Offering legal observer training.

searchable items, identification, mobile phones and recording. At the end of the session all participants are provided with a bust card with some pertinent information.

Accessibility: The slides were well presented with eye-catching animation, and concise, well signposted information. At times the workshop does appear to be slightly brisk as they attempted to cover all the material and keep to the rigid format. On occasion this has led to planned role play exercises being abandoned and questions left unanswered. The advice was targeted to those involved in protest rather than ordinary young people, for example, topics such as strip searches, searches in police vans or secret location were dismissed as rare or outside remit of the workshop when raised by a minority of attendees.

3. Young Black Police Association - Voice Of the Youth And Genuine Empowerment (V.O.Y.A.G.E.)

The Voice Of the Youth And Genuine Empowerment (VOYAGE) Team deliver workshops to young people in schools to make them aware of their rights and the legislation that affects them.

Availability Workshops are currently delivered in approximately ten inner city boroughs at various schools on an *ad hoc* basis.

Content: VOYAGE works in partnership with the MET Police Service, Trident, Crimestoppers and MPS trainers and police recruits to deliver these workshops. They use a mix of factual information, legislation and innovative approaches, i.e. forum theatre.

Accessibility: Young people around the ages of 11–16 in school are targeted with the opportunity to role-play and explore aspects of Stop and Search with police recruits, while also providing the legislative backdrop to these police powers. The focus on school is a key and unique feature of the initiative.

4. Street Law

The Street Law project model is based on the philosophies of the US-based Street Law programme promoting education in law, democracy and human rights to those who would otherwise not have access to legal knowledge or education.

Availability: The model is being increasingly used in England through universities and law schools as part of student 'pro bono' activities with over 30 Street Law programmes nationally,²⁷ including flagship programmes at The College of Law, London and York University.

Content: It consists of student led workshops for disaffected young people on legal issues which commonly affect them including stop and search. The Street Law project involves students going to local schools, prisons, pupil referral units and youth clubs to bring aspects of law and the legal system into the community through group sessions, presentations and debating competitions.

Accessibility: It is a flexible concept that encompasses a wide range of issues intended to provide legal education in a manner suited to the target audience.

27. Other institutions that run Streetlaw workshops are: University of Portsmouth; University of Leeds; De Montfort University, Leicester; Law School, University of Manchester; The University of Liverpool; University of Southampton; University of Birmingham; The College of Law - Guildford, Bristol, Chester and Manchester; University of Cambridge; London Metropolitan University; University of East Anglia; University of Durham; London School of Economics and Political Sciences; BPP Law School Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Bristol, Manchester and London; University of Lincoln.

- (i) *College of Law, London*. The College of Law in London have a renowned Street Law programme. The law school runs an award winning pro bono centre offering a range of legal services to the public. The main feature is the Street Law programme which facilitates student-led workshops for disaffected young people which are conducted every few months at New Horizons Youth Centre.²⁸ Each session is designed to have an informal atmosphere. On occasion, the students are likely to focus on the correct law as it is written initially without having the practical experience of a stop and search; however, the workshops usually progressed into a discussion around the topics and the students are careful not to patronize young people. Participants are each provided with leaflets and handouts of the topics covered to take away with them, which include the Association of Police Authorities' bust card²⁹ when discussing stop and search.
- (ii) *York Law School Clinic, University of York*. The Clinic recently received a commendation for Best New Student Pro Bono Activity at the Attorney-General's national Pro Bono Awards. It is an indicator of a successful Street Law project outside of London.³⁰ The facilities are very impressive and they offer a unique and innovative style of delivering their teaching. They adopt a problem-based approach known as a problem based learning. This involves students providing free legal advice to the public including a charity helping young people deal with anti-social behaviour and the York Young Offenders Institution. The Street Law sessions are conducted through informal short Powerpoint presentations either in house or in the community with the emphasis placed on question and answer to deal with particular concerns of each group.
- (iii) *Kings College, London*. The students give presentations to different types of groups around London on issues such as knife crime, police powers, drugs issues and human rights. Presentations are mostly made within schools and housing associations in Peckham and Lewisham, as well as working closely with the YMCA. They have recently gained clearance to work at bail hostels and are also proposing to arrange presentations for students in a Turkish Saturday school in London.
- (iv) *The University of Reading*. The Street Law project involves students going to local schools to bring aspects of law and the legal system into the community through group sessions, presentations and debating competitions. Previously, Street Law volunteers have run a series of sessions at the Reading Young Offenders Institute where they presented on topics such as freedom of speech, sentencing and stop and search powers.

28. The coordinator Pamela Robotham has previously arranged workshop sessions at Thomas Tallis secondary school in Blackheath, Luton Young Leaders Academy and a Pupil Referral Unit in Islington amongst others.

29. See below under Section IV Booklets, Leaflets & Bust Cards.

30. Richard Grimes, a qualified solicitor and the University's Director of Clinical Programs, was a pioneer of the Street Law model in the UK having been involved in Street Law projects in the US. Having worked in England's major cities as well, he believes that delivering Street Law in York differs because the young people are generally less streetwise and therefore less police averse.

5. Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC)³¹

The Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) is a public body in England and Wales responsible for overseeing the system for handling complaints made against police forces in England and Wales. They have designated teams that offer Know Your Rights awareness to young people on an *ad hoc* basis.³²

Availability: The IPCC have conducted workshops with Kids Company,³³ the 'Add+up' charity in Barking and Dagenham, Envision charity, Youth United, Norbury Manor School, students from Radboud University, Children's Legal Centre and Southwark Police and Community Stop and Search groups among others. However, as the most publicly recognizable police monitoring body, the IPCC appear to have limited resources on Know Your Rights outreach initiatives, which affect the availability to young people.

6. Youth United

Youth United is a network where volunteer-led youth organizations come together to support young people by providing activities within a structured and safe environment.

Availability: They provide training sessions within the 32 London boroughs. In Wales the Youth United initiative is about to be piloted through the name Young Dragons in Blaenau Gwent and Carmarthenshire.

Content: Training sessions involve youth workers, police officers and young people. Typically, they would take place within local police stations where approximately 30 young people will engage with police officers and youth workers about their rights and responsibilities.

Accessibility: The approach as part of the training session is to raise awareness for everybody involved, not just the young people. This is done by separating the police, young people and youth workers and getting them to present their thoughts collectively on set topics. This encourages an awareness of perspectives between the groups while also maintaining the educational content.

7. Independent Academic Research Studies (IARS)

IARS is a youth led independent advocacy organization with international expertise in restorative justice, human rights and inclusion, citizenship and user-led research. Their aim is to empower young people. They offer a legal training programme delivered on a contractual basis to organizations.

Availability: Although costs are heavily subsidized, each module costs £100 for individuals referred by, or working in, private or public sector organizations, and £60 for an ordinary young person. Young people who took part in focus group sessions for this report said that they would not pay for a Know Your Rights workshop.

32. There are imminent plans to release Know Your Rights Cards to assist their workshop programme in mid-2012. This will be available on the website and at the Citizens Advice Bureau. The IPCC priority is to improve public confidence in their complaints procedure. Currently IPCC usually hand out wallet-sized booklets to their participants in the outreach sessions. At present IPCC produce two 'bust cards', one which sets out further information about the IPCC, and the second gives information and advice about police complaints procedure.

32. Entry based on visit to the IPCC.

34. The Kids Company also offer educational support to over 17,000 inner-city children in London. They offer occasional awareness activities on police powers. An in-house presentation about the rights of young people when stopped by police has been conducted in the past but nothing regular is arranged. This would only be available to children they were supporting, but they do have a large presence in London. They are very keen to host a Know Your Rights session from a legal or youth group because it has become a frequent issue with their young people. There have been previous attempts to get the Southwark Police to conduct some talks but this has yet to be arranged.

It is therefore more feasible for young people to access the IARS training through another organization or if funded.

Content: The legal training programme focuses on developing young people's knowledge, skills and attitudes to resolve law related issues by themselves. It is divided into modules which include 'Police Powers and Young People' and 'Human Rights'.

Accessibility: The content of each varies slightly depending on what the organization commissioning the training requires, but it is designed to be accessible to 17–25 year olds with no legal knowledge required.

8. Urban Lawyers

Urban Lawyers is an educational project aimed at encouraging disaffected young people to engage in legal issues and also to inform students pursuing a legal career.

Availability: Workshops are arranged throughout London on request and open to all members of the public.

Content: Workshops are facilitated by qualified lawyers and/or students who are trained by a criminal barrister to deliver Know Your Rights sessions advising on stop and search rights and criminal offences. Workshops usually involve a Powerpoint presentation on relevant law followed by a Q & A session.

9. Phase 2 Project

Phase 2 Project is a not for profit social enterprise aimed at providing creative opportunities to reduce inequalities. Among a wide range of educational and activity programmes that they produce, Phase 2 Project run Youth Focus Workshops which focus on issues faced by young people within their local community.

Availability: The organization is currently seeking funding to host more workshops in London in association with Greenwich Police, dealing with stop and search rights in and around London which will be open to young people aged 11–18 in the borough.

Content: A recent Youth Focus Workshop focused on Stop and Search and was held with young people aged 11–16 from Roehampton Youth Club. They work alongside lawyers and youth workers who conduct the session firstly explaining the importance of Stop and Search rights as young people, then educating them on their rights through a mini presentation before answering questions.

Accessibility: The presence of identifiable community youth workers taking part in the session offers reassurance to the young people and promotes an interactive atmosphere.³⁴

10. Croydon Young People's Service

The work of the Croydon Young People's Service is supported by Croydon Council, Integrated Youth Support Service together with its voluntary sector partners.

35. Phase 2 Project plans to produce a DVD resource to educate and inform young people about stop and search. The DVD is set to be finished in Autumn 2012 and distributed in schools starting in the Greenwich borough of London. It will also be used alongside a series of workshops delivered in schools and youth provisions across London. The Director, Charles Oteri, envisages portraying a mini-documentary featuring scenarios where young people who are unaware of their rights are stopped and searched but cause unnecessary delay through confrontation, and contrasting that by showing how young people who are aware of their rights can improve police interaction. He would also like to feature a lawyer and a police officer in the video to present educational material on rights and responsibilities

Availability: Croydon Young People's Service host quarterly 'BIG' Youth Council meeting to bring together all parts of the youth council as well as young people from schools, colleges and other groups in Croydon and surrounding areas. Each meeting is based on pertinent issues affecting young people and they are designed to raise awareness. Meetings usually take place within school holidays, making it easily accessible for young people to attend.

Content: A 'Staying Safe' themed session took place in March 2012 which featured a Stop and Search discussion attended by the youth council, young people from the area, the Children in Care Council, John Ruskin College and Boomerang. The workshop was conducted by Croydon Police and the Senior Manager for Policy and Performance for Croydon Council. They discussed stop and search with young people and asked them to review some information they had put together to let young people know their rights. Some of the reasons why police used stop and search were discussed and the group fed back on the impact it had on them.

11. The Youth Independent Advisory Group ('YIAG')

The Youth Independent Advisory Group is a youth group of 15–21 year olds from across the borough of Waltham Forest.

Availability: YIAG work in partnership with the police and the council to proactively identify safety issues in their community and to act as a sounding board on local and national policies. A key part of the group's work is devising and delivering stop and search training to new police recruits and community groups, demonstrating what makes a good search from a young person's perspective.

Accessibility: This mode of training was innovative within Metropolitan Police and was seen to represent a big step forward for the community. The training is also reciprocal as the YIAG receive greater awareness when they are invited to monitor search operations as it gives them a broader appreciation of the officer's role. The YIAG are trained and then deliver their own courses of peer training, previous work including Pupil Referral Units and the Youth Offending Teams.

12. Activists' Legal

Activists' Legal is a collective protest organization that occasionally offers Know Your Rights and legal observer training on an *ad hoc* basis.

Accessibility: Resources are mainly for groups who are planning a specific action, or for groups considering taking part in direct action at some time in the future who want to find out more about the legal issues.

Content: Workshops advise people taking action including the police powers, arrest procedure, rights in custody, bail and possible criminal charges.

13. Borough Community and Police Engagement Groups³⁶

Community and Police Engagement Groups (CPEGs) are the primary local groups for delivering the MPA/MPS community and police engagement and consultation programme. They are intended to provide the structure to enable local people to regularly consult with their local police, the police authority, key stakeholders and each other about strategic policing. CPEGs are intended to be representative of the local

36. Formerly known as Police Community Consulting Groups.

population, and more particularly those groups that interact with the police in disproportionate numbers. The CPEGs in the London Boroughs receive funding from the Mayor Office for Policing and Crime but are autonomous organizations independent from the police and the local authority. Many CPEGs play a role in rights awareness for young people. For example:

- (i) *Havering Community and Police Consultative Group (CPCG)*. The Havering Community and Police Consultative Group have the function of providing means for local consultation between the police and the community on all matters of policing. They have recently begun a series of 'Question Time' workshops at various schools in the borough, where stop and search is a frequent issue discussed. This workshop style potentially gives the young people the opportunity to ask questions directly to the police and engage them in conversation at a key age.
- (ii) *Merton Stop and Search Monitoring*. The Group forms part of the Merton Community Policing Partnership, The Merton Stop and Search Monitoring Group is available to provide short talks to youth group meetings across the borough. This outreach facility is funded by the Thames Community Foundation and the Metropolitan Police. The session consists of a 20 minute talk explaining Stop and Search procedures followed by questions. It is ensured that the session is delivered by an independent group with no police presence which would make the material more accessible to young people.
- (iii) *Bromley Community Engagement Forum (BCEF)*. Bromley Community Engagement Forum is a community safety and policing monitor in Bromley. They host an annual Youth Conference with workgroups and open question sessions on topics that reflect student concerns on policing, including stop and search. The recent BCEFs 4th annual Youth Conference was held in March with over 80 pupils from seven schools attending workshops. The event featured a lengthy Q&A session on policing with answers from a panel that included the Chief Superintendent.
- (iv) *Camden Community and Policing Consultative Group*. The group has been allocated a budget from the council to deliver awareness activities with young people and the police.³⁶ There are plans to allocate groups of approximately 8–10 young people to police stations to accompany officers on their duties so that they can observe stop and search operations. There are also plans to set up a stop and search committee of young people between the ages of 19–25.

Workshops Summary

Workshops are the most effective method of educating a young person about their rights. A good workshop includes information tailored towards young people, topics can be covered in more depth and with practical advice to a particular question, eye catching and concise and pertinent Powerpoint slides as well as group interaction such as role play are especially effective. Currently, the most widely accessible and identifiable initiatives are provided through social justice and activist organizations such as Green & Black Cross, which is well organized, quite frequent and national in scope. However, their target group of activists means that the workshops are not easily accessible in terms of content or location for young people. The community groups and social justice initiatives such as the Street Law programme, Newham Monitoring Project and the Haringey

37. The new initiatives are expected to be in place in late 2012.

Stop and Search Monitoring Group are perhaps more easily accessible to young people but occur on an unpredictable *ad hoc* basis. Similarly, other community groups who may have facilitated one-off awareness workshops previously, are not prioritizing rights awareness. Moreover, there appears to be a limited number of organizations that offer workshops to schools, potentially an important gap in Know Your Rights provisions. Therefore workshops are missing young people who are not connected to activist networks or who do not attend a community youth group when sessions are eventually arranged. There also appears to be a tendency for community groups that want to host Know Your Rights Workshops to rely on police officers to present the information. While this has the dual purpose of improving relationships between young people and police, there is currently distrust among many young people and workshops which would be more effective if the presenter was somebody that the participants felt that they could identify with and confide in.

III. PUBLIC EVENTS

1. MPS Police Commissioner's Roadshow

A new initiative from the MET Police is a series of lectures that are open to the public, which discuss policing in the community.

Availability: Over recent months these have taken place at Stoke Newington School for residents across Haringey, Hackney and Islington; Kingston University for residents in the Kingston, Merton and Sutton area; at Lewisham College for residents of Southwark, Lewisham and Greenwich; and at the University of East London.

Content: The event features a brief address on Hogan Howe's vision for the Metropolitan Police and is then followed by an hour long question and answer session. Stop and search and police powers are raised at length by the audience during the extensive Q&A; however, the roadshow merely highlights correct and best practice of an officer without offering practical advice.

Accessibility: The emphasis is very much on police co-operation rather than their rights. The information and advice during the presentations fails to take into account the reality of many young people who feel threatened and abused by officers.

2. NETPOL Annual Conference

The Network for Police Monitoring (NETPOL) is a coalition of legal, community and protest groups that monitor and resist excessive, intimidating or violent policing.

Availability: Affiliated groups include Newham Monitoring Project, GBC Legal, Fitwatch and Legal Defence Monitoring group. They are involved in legal observing and host an annual event where they discuss current issues and raise awareness on policing.³⁷ It is open to everyone and only requires a voluntary donation, though the location for the 2nd annual event was in Liverpool Street, London which many young people will not be familiar with.

Content: The event features two panel sessions, and participants also have a choice of three 'break-out' sessions around distinct areas of policing, including 'Stop and Search'.

37. Entry based on 2nd annual 'Kettling Police Powers' Conference.

Accessibility: Although the event mainly targets those involved in activism, with regular use of legal terminology, the event would potentially be informative to a young person in the 16–25 age bracket who wishes to learn about their rights because of the practical advice from informed speakers on the panel and in the audience. Attendees could also access relevant printed material to take away.

3. FitWatch Public Meeting

Fitwatch is an action group working to protect the right to protest.

Availability: Although the organization does not aim to educate young people about their rights, they regularly hold meetings which are open to everyone and where police powers are always discussed. Meetings are held approximately twice a year, the last meeting taking place in central London. Again, accessibility is limited for young people because of the activist content and location of the meeting. Young adults from 16–25 attend these meetings in significant numbers.

4. Public and Commercial Services Union's ('PCS') Black Members Network - Stop and Search public meeting

PCS is the fifth largest trade union in the UK. They represent civil service and other public sector staff as well as staff in some commercial organizations. The National Black Members Committee is a sub committee of the National Executive Committee (NEC) which advises on campaigns and issues relating to black members in PCS and wider society.

Availability: The PCS Black Members Committee hosted a public meeting in Nottingham town centre on Stop and Search which was free to the public to attend. There are plans to take this meeting format to other major cities in the UK. Speakers included local people in Nottingham who have experienced stop and search, members of the Birmingham Racial Attack Monitoring Unit, as well as a solicitor from Thompsons Solicitors. The meeting was well attended by members of the community and surrounding areas including some young people.

Content: Rights are briefly covered by a solicitor at the opening of the event. The information presented, however, is incomplete as only the reasonable suspicion requirements of Section 1 of PACE were discussed, without advice on blanket search powers like such as Section 60 CJPO or the recent amendments to terrorism laws.

Accessibility: The information was presented in an understandable manner. The event however took place after 7 o'clock on a weekday which could deter some young people from attending.

5. New Talk Project

The New Talk Project is a new youth initiative from Lambeth Community Police Consultative Group in association with MET Police, Hightrees Trust and SE1 United. They host an awareness youth debate attended by young people, police and youth workers focused on topical issues of community safety, including Stop and Search, around the borough in a unique 'Samoan Circle' theme (which is explained below).

Availability: The event has occurred every two months in varying locations around Lambeth. With the event taking place in a local primary school and including other exciting activities, young people wanted to attend of their own initiative and it was accessible.

Content: While the impact and experiences of stop and search is thoroughly covered by the views expressed, the event could benefit further from more educational resources on issues discussed such as a short presentation, bust cards or leaflets to take away.

Accessibility: The event was well organized and included other engaging activities for young people such as musical entertainment and live artwork. The Samoan circle is essentially is a meeting without a leader. Instead there is a 'professional facilitator' who helps participants by listening, getting involved when necessary and explaining the process. The Samoan circle had attendees seated in a circle within a circle. Only those in the inner circle are allowed to speak and all others must remain silent until they access the inner circle to share their views. It is therefore the aim that the views expressed in the inner circle should represent all the different viewpoints from those present. The facilitator ensures that there is an expert present in the circle on the different topics discussed, and on this occasion it was a police officer who was able to give his perspective of tackling gang membership and stop and search. This interactive format worked very well to raise awareness while empowering young people by emphasizing interaction. It encourages active participation by all parties and potentially builds alliances by breaking down social boundaries.

Public Events Summary

Public events that deal with topics around stop and search raise awareness among young people as it gives them an opportunity to engage in dialogue and raise their concerns with senior officers and community figures about police powers and about their rights. Additionally, public meetings can potentially increase relationships with young people and older members in the community as well as the police because each has the opportunity to listen to the different perspectives on a range of issues surrounding policing. The Youth Engagement Teams and Safer Neighbourhood Team meetings in the various London boroughs may be the most widely accessible events for young people to attend that discuss policing, as they usually happen on a regular basis. However, such events offer little incentive to engage young people. More must be done to encourage attendance at public events from under 18s in the community by including additional entertainment activities, alternating between different venues in locations throughout the area, and giving young people a role to participate, all of which is successfully done by the New Talk initiative in Lambeth. Those in the 17–25 age bracket would perhaps benefit more from the events held by social justice networks such as NETPOL and the Black Members Network, which focus more on individual rights.

IV. BOOKLETS, LEAFLETS AND BUST CARDS

1. Green & Black Cross Bust Card

Green & Black Cross produce wallet-sized bust cards.

Content: Topics cover stop and search procedure, lawful grounds, items that can be searched and rights on arrest. There is also a very useful contact details section which provides numbers to the GBC legal support helpline³⁸ and criminal solicitors.

39. Details in section VI Other Initiatives.

Availability: The bust cards are widely distributed across most action group websites and events.

Accessibility: It features a very concise overview of rights on double sized card in pocket size; young people find this more practical than a handout or booklet. Although the card is intended for those taking part in direct action, the language used is informal and does not mention specific legislation, except to say that Section 60 CJPO does not require suspicion.

2. The Association of Police Authorities Bust Card

The Association of Police Authorities produce a Know Your Rights information Card, which is the most widely distributed material of its kind.

Availability: A PDF version features across the majority of Police Authority websites around the country³⁹ and at charitable centres such as the Citizens Advice Bureau.

Content: There is a comprehensive overview of the most important topics covered, which is useful because it is concise and in a Q and A format. The information is accurate, although 'terrorism threat' is included as a reason an officer can stop and search without any reasonable grounds and does not sufficiently describe the powers of Section 47A.

Accessibility: It features a cleverly designed expandable, wallet sized, booklet. The design style allows for more information to be given on the reversible sides when expanded. As part of the Know Your Rights awareness campaign, there is an additional 'Easy Read' bust card⁴⁰ that features similar content as the 'standard' one, but targets a younger audience using less written content and more cartoons. It is arguable that the format of their 'Easy Read' bust card is an effective method of engaging all young people. These particular cards have had a limited distribution, however, and are therefore less accessible.

3. Release Bust Card

Release provide free and confidential advice to the public and professionals on drugs laws. Release also campaign for changes to UK drug policy to bring about a fairer and more compassionate legal framework.

Availability: Release have produce pocket-sized information cards that can be downloaded free from their website and also feature on other sites, as well as at social justice events.

Content: Rights after arrest and some practical advice is provided including rights during a stop and search, and the law relating to searches of premises, which is less frequently covered in other guides but is equally as important for some target groups.

39. British Transport Police Authority: <http://btpa.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2012/03/Stop-Search-KYR.pdf>

Southwest Police Authority:

http://www.southwalespoliceauthority.org.uk/en/content/cms/equality/stop_and_search/know_your_rights/know_your_rights.aspx

Merseyside Police Authority Leaflet: <http://www.merseysidepoliceauthority.gov.uk/493plans-and-policies/755/stop-and-search.html>

Greater Manchester Police Authority Bust Card: http://www.gmpa.gov.uk/d/stop_and_search_wallet_card.pdf

Norfolk Police Authority Bust Card: http://www.norfolk-pa.gov.uk/user_files/Police-Stops-Information-Leaflet.pdf

British Transport Police Leaflet: <http://www.teachingzone.org/btp/pdf/5610%20Stop%20and%20Search%20leaflet%20c.pdf>

Thames valley Police Authority Handout on Stop and Search: <http://www.thamesvalley.police.uk/know-your-rights.pdf>

Warwickshire Police: <http://www.warwickshire.police.uk/ineedhelporadvice/stopsearch>

40. Know Your Rights 'easy read' leaflet can be previewed here: <http://www.warwickshirepa.gov.uk/information/our-publications/stop-and-search-documents/Know%20Your%20Rights%20Stop%20and%20Search%20Easy%20Read%20Guide.pdf>

4. United Building and Legacy 'Civil Rights Card'

United Building and Legacy are a forum and lobbying group for the African and Caribbean community based in Birmingham, with activities centred on a range of themes including criminal justice. They have a significant presence in the Midlands. In February 2012, the forum launched the Civil Rights Card.

Availability: The initiative is supported and distributed by various community groups such as the Birmingham Racial Attacks Monitoring Unit (BRAMU).

Content: The card broadly covers Stop and Search, rights on arrest, joint enterprise law and making a complaint. There is also a useful contacts section for advice and a helpline.

5. Legal Defence & Monitoring Group (LDMG) 'No Comment' manual

Legal Defence & Monitoring Group's popular 'No Comment' manual is now in its fourth edition.

Availability: The guide is available on various protest websites and is distributed in printed form throughout activist networks such as GBC Legal and NETPOL. It acts mostly as a resource targeting action groups and protesters, but it is also potentially widely accessible to all young people because of the wide distribution across the internet and at events.

Content: The material deals only with rights on arrest rather than all police interactions. The guide features useful advice about the protocol that the police must follow, procedural steps of arrest and bail and practical advice from experience. The majority of the content, however, relates to reasons for not answering any questions from the police whatsoever, hence the title 'No Comment'.

Accessibility: Focus group discussions indicate that some young age groups are less likely to read booklet materials, which potentially compromises the educational value of this material to many young people. The language is empowering and offers practical advice rather than paper based rights which would make the material more engaging for a young audience.

6. Newham Monitoring Project & Tottenham Defence Campaign Leaflet

The Newham Monitoring Project and the Tottenham Defence Campaign collaborated and produced leaflets⁴¹ setting out basic rights of stop and search, and arrest.

Availability: The leaflet is widely available to young people in the community because it is available online and has been distributed at demonstrations, meetings and throughout their network.

Content: The legal information is up to date with pertinent advice regarding personal details, recording the interaction while also warning of the dangers of being accused of police obstruction. The guide also provides useful legal contacts. However, some important information is missing from the leaflet – it does not specify the lawful grounds for a police stop and search under Section 1 PACE.

Accessibility: The material is engaging and eye-catching, which will appeal to the younger age group, whilst at the same time not alienating an older age group. The font is large and information is concise.

7. Freedom Press Newspaper

Freedom Press is a longstanding activist magazine publisher based in Whitechapel, East London.

41. Leaflet sample can be found here: <http://tottenhamdefencecampaign.files.wordpress.com/2011/08/01-legal-information.pdf>

Availability: It is the longest running activist news publication in the UK and widely accessible to young people in the 17–25 category interested in this area because it is the only general nationwide ‘activist’ newspaper currently in circulation.

Content: Freedom Press produce a 24 page monthly publication covering all aspects of the ‘anarchist movement’ as well as providing links to Know Your Rights resources. Know Your Rights awareness information is published in the newspaper around planned direct action. For example, the March 2011 issue featured a guide advising protesters on the legality of withholding their personal details during a forthcoming protest.

Accessibility: The information is displayed in an article format that would not engage younger audiences and would be too technical in terms of language. The editorial content of the newspaper targets those who are actively engaged and interested in upholding their rights.

Booklets, Leaflets and Bust Cards Summary

‘Bust’ or ‘Know Your Rights Cards’ have become a popular method of educating the public about their legal rights with police. It has the significant advantage over other types of printed material that it is designed to be portable. An effective bust card is one which provides concise and basic information on the most important and frequently asked topics regarding interactions with the police such as lawful grounds for a search, where this can take place and procedure. Another important feature is the provision of contact details of legal hotlines and criminal defence solicitors where free legal advice can be found. Notwithstanding this, bust cards ideally should be used mainly as an additional resource to accompany a workshop event or website because of the limitations to content. The Association of Police Authorities’ expandable card is an innovative example of succinct and adequate information provided in an accessible and portable format. With the Association of Police Authorities set to be abolished in 2012 year,⁴² it is yet to be seen whether their replacement, the new Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), will focus on awareness initiatives. The PCCs must expand on the good work already done by APA by updating and distributing the cards as widely as possible, particularly throughout schools. The activist groups appear to already successfully distribute their printed materials throughout their network, though it is not always available to young people who are not interested in activism or attached to a protest group. There is, however, a potential for a collaborative effort between community groups such as Newham Monitoring Project, Newham IYS⁴³ and activist groups such as Green & Black Cross in developing and distributing material more tailored to the average young person not involved in activism but who is also regularly targeted by police.

43. The Metropolitan police authority was abolished on 16 January 2012 when the functions of the MPA were transferred to the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime (MOPC).

44. The Newham IYS offered third sector and community groups space within its four key centres during 17 days of the Olympics, free of charge, to implement key workshops with young people, seven hours per day for seven days per week. These centres were situated in Little Ilford Youth Zone, Forest Gate Youth Zone, Beckton Youth Zone and Shipman Youth Zone. Plans are currently in place to host Newham Monitoring Project’s stop and search workshops. Newham IYS is prepared to use its database of young people between the ages of 13 to 19 years to notify them of any initiatives in the area. The Newham IYS Central team also put together ‘packs’ of for young and vulnerable people visiting Olympic locations. The packs were distributed to Safer Neighbourhood Teams, Youth Street Action Teams and others involved in street based work. Amongst other items, the packs contain Bust and Emergency Service cards.

V. VIDEOS

1. Metropolitan Police Authority

The Metropolitan Police Authority ran a competition⁴⁴ in February 2012 challenging young people to make a short video about their rights when stopped and searched or asked to account for themselves. Cash prizes were available, and the winning entry was to be posted on 'You Tube', supported by the Metropolitan Police Authority and the Metropolitan Police Service and potentially used in training activities across London.

2. MPA 'Go Wisely' DVD

This is a 25 minute DVD presentation commissioned by the Metropolitan Police Authority in collaboration with the Metropolitan Police Service, the Safer London Foundation, Greater Manchester Police Authority and community groups in London and Manchester.⁴⁵

Availability: The Go Wisely DVD is available to young people on the MPA website and Youtube. It was also distributed to youth groups and schools across London and Manchester when launched in 2008.

Content: The film presents dialogue and opinion on stop and search from a number of interested parties including young people, police officers, social justice groups, community workers and officers. It features serving officers talking about how stop and search can help them detect crime, and young people talking about their perceptions of stop and search, their experiences of being stopped and how they want to be treated with respect by the police if stopped. The aim of the DVD is threefold: to examine the issues; educate officers in how to use these tactics appropriately; and inform the public of their rights during a Stop and Search encounter. There is only intermittent advice on stop and search rights which gets lost in the overall discussions. It is presented at first from a lawyer who briefly outlines basic police powers under Section 1 PACE, Section 60 CJPO and terrorism laws which are now out of date. A police officer also presents information on lawful procedure of a search which may be disengaging to a young person; however, the information is accurate.

Accessibility: The DVD successfully comes across as being independently produced by using graffiti style logos and rap music theme tune which may further engage young people who have a distrust of police generally. However, the views expressed generally agree on the importance of stop and search powers to tackle gang crime and terrorism.

3. Lincolnshire Police Authority

The Lincolnshire Police Authority has produced a two minute Youtube presentation⁴⁶ from an officer who briefly covers rights and responsibilities of stop and search.

Availability: The video is accessible through a Youtube search and on the Lincolnshire Police Authority website.

45. Competition details here: <http://www.mpa.gov.uk/scrutinies/stop-search/competition/>

46. Video can be found at this address: <http://policeauthority.org/Metropolitan/scrutinies/stop-search/dvd-small/index.html>

46. Video can be found at this address: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vY78nNKbt-w>

Content: The information is accurate with jargon explained in lay terms. The officer sets out police powers for reasonable grounds searches, the procedure that must take place before a search is lawful and items that can be searched.

Accessibility: The style of the video is unlikely to engage a young person who would like to know more about their rights. Discussions with young people indicated that the presence of an officer in uniform immediately creates distrust before having listened to the content. Further, the video would benefit from some imagery or annotation on screen because the information is presented in a slow monotone that does not captivate the attention of the viewer and is easily forgotten.

4. City YMCA, 'Know Your Rights'

City YMCW have produced a three minute youth led presentation on stop and search rights.

Availability: The video was previously available on the City YMCA website and is now on Youtube.⁴⁷

Content: The information in this film is out of date as the film was produced in 2008. Dialogue and demonstrations were used to convey the basic stop and search rights such as grounds for a search, extent of a search, procedure and where this can take place. The video helpfully shows demonstrations of each stage and correctly stresses the importance of obtaining a record of the search.

Accessibility: The youth led presentation is potentially a popular format because discussions with young people have indicated that the use of young people in the delivery of the educational materials may be desirable. It allows other young children to have people of their own age offer advice in a straightforward and accessible manner. Written annotation would have been useful to educate the viewer further because the dialogue was unclear at times.

5. Thames Valley Police 'What to Expect' Campaign.

Thames Valley Police have produced a video presentation⁴⁸ providing an example of stop and search best practice.

Availability: The video presentation can be found on YouTube and on the Thames Valley Police website.

Content: A robbery scenario is depicted and the viewer observes an officer stop and search an individual who matches the description of the perpetrator. The officer correctly explains the reasonable suspicion for the stop, the legal powers, provides his name and station number and explains the right to a record of the search. A useful interactive feature involves the viewer being given the opportunity to select a continuation of the video by clicking on 'what happens when we have stopped the wrong person' and 'what happens when we have stopped the right person.' In the follow-up video the defendant is either arrested if found in possession of stolen items, or released with a copy of the form if no items are found. The video does not provide educational information on rights, but does indicate what a person should expect from an officer conducting the search.

Accessibility: It would have been more realistic and informative if there was annotation advising of the law and more dialogue from the detainee. However, the role play and interactive features are promising aspects.

47. Video can be found at this address: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aO6PBi441HA>

48. Video can be found here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-80J0Qsx4UI>

6. Metropolitan Police Service's 'Choose a Different Ending' Campaign.

'Choose a Different Ending' is an interactive film that allows the viewer to select what happens next in a chain of scenarios which have alternate endings.⁴⁹

Availability: The MPS campaign ensured that the video was widely available through the following: radio partnerships with Kiss and Choice (including DJ advertorials, promotion on their websites and newsletters); traditional radio spot ads exhorting young people to 'search online for "Choose a Different Ending"'; 30-second film trailers on all of the MTV channels and display adverts on a number of platforms such as Facebook, MSN Messenger, Spotify and Vidzone (Playstation 3 platform). Police officers in the London boroughs were also supplied with posters/postcards for distribution to pupils to promote the activity locally among young people under 16 via schools and Safer Neighbourhoods teams.

Content: Issues of stop and search, knife crime and joint enterprise are portrayed, but the purpose of the film is for overall awareness of criminality rather than education of rights. The film encompasses content and features that engage young people such as identifiable characters, role play and interactive features.

Accessibility: The series of films was created using 'Annotation Technology', enabling viewers to choose what happened next such as 'Carry a knife?', 'Go to a party?' 'Stab an opponent?' After experiencing the consequences of their choices, viewers were invited to 'Choose a Different Ending' for the film. This interaction provides an engaging feature for young people while raising awareness on the subject matter. There are 21 films and ten different endings.

7. YouTube tutorial: Police Powers UK - Stop and Search

Availability: A law student presents a 4-minute tutorial on police stop and search powers, via his Youtube channel, 'thelawandstuff'.⁵⁰

Content: The video consists of a detailed overview of what can include reasonable suspicion, required procedure of a search, extent of searches and searches that do not require reasonable suspicion. Additionally, there is a useful mention of the repeal of Section 44 Terrorism Act. The information is presented with annotation and links to further resources.

Accessibility: The style and delivery of the tutorial is unlikely to be accessible or engaging to young people, especially the 11–16 age group, because of the frequent use of legal terminology and reference to specific legislation throughout the video.

Videos Summary

Focus group discussions considered the use of videos as an accessible and popular method to educate young people about their rights, particularly those in the 11–16 category. Despite this, there appears to be a gap in Know Your Rights initiatives that involve educational videos on stop and search and interactions with the police generally. Metropolitan Police Service's 'Choose a Different Ending' is an example of a successful awareness campaign targeting young people, resulting in over 4.5 million views on the Youtube channel. The

50. Video can be found here: http://safe.met.police.uk/knife_crime_and_gun_crime/campaigns_and_videos.html

51. Video can be found here: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4Xgi7AnPdbM&feature=plcp>

feedback on those who watched the film was 78 per cent awareness, the highest ever for an MPS campaign.⁵¹ This was achieved by incorporating the very ideas that were raised by the young people who took part in focus group session for the purposes of this report, such as collaborations with radio or websites that are popular among young people, role play involving participants that reflect the target audience, interactive features and a lack of an obvious authoritative police presence.

VI. PHONE APPS

1. Stop and Search UK

Stop and Search UK is a new mobile app designed to monitor the use of police stop and search powers and make stop and searches fair and transparent. This app is independently produced and was piloted in South London at the High Trees Development Trust in 2010 but re-launched in early 2012.

Availability: The Stop and Search app is available for free download on Blackberry App World, making it an easily accessible medium for young people vulnerable to stop and searches who are known to use the Blackberry service. It is also available to Android users and there are plans to extend this model to iPhone. On release it has received good publicity including in the *Guardian* newspaper, across social media and has been backed by many of the police services.

Content: The app is divided into three key features. Firstly, it allows the user to instantly view their rights in the Know Your Rights section, which sets out police powers in an interactive style through cartoon scenarios. Secondly, it features a tool to 'Upload & Rate Your Experience' where users can upload how they were treated by the officer that stopped and searched them using questions such as: 'How much respect do you feel you were shown?', 'How co-operative do you feel you were?' The user can give the badge/shoulder number of the officer they were stopped and searched by, and the number of the stop and search receipt. Thirdly, the app allows people to view where other people in their community have been stopped and searched and see how they rated their experiences on a map.

Accessibility: A user friendly interface is achieved through cartoon designs, bold colouring and a simplistic and interactive layout. Information is covered in good detail in simple language.

2. Ask the Police app

The Ask the Police app is intended to provide the general public with information on a wide range of 'policing' issues instantly.

Availability: Free on iTunes for the iPhone

Content: This app contains 'legally verified' answers to over 750 of the questions most frequently asked by the public across England and Wales. The content of the app is provided by the PNLD (Police National Legal Database), a not-for-profit organization which is managed by West Yorkshire Police. A search of 'stop and search' produces six questions that cover lawful grounds for a stop and search, whether police can search you

52. According to the Metropolitan Police website.

more than once in a day, and right to a receipt. The content is identical to the information on the website,⁵² mostly paper based rights without practical advice for a young audience.

Accessibility: A unique feature of this app is that each police force also has the facility to add local information, which can be viewed by selecting a specific force area prior to accessing the question bank.

3. Police Powers from the Pocket Lawyer app

Availability: It is available to iPhone users, with a free 'lite' version and a full version at £1.99, the price of which would immediately compromise coverage to young people.

Content: The phone app is described as allowing users to 'Know their rights on the police ability to stop and search' but does not provide guidance or advice on police powers at all. This application merely reproduces the complete and official PACE Codes as scanned PDFs. The developers have failed to update the app with the replacement of Section 44 with Section 47A Terrorism Act 2000

Accessibility: The app does provide a helpful menu formatted into manageable clear sub headings that make the code easy to navigate, including 'stop and search powers' and 'stop and search principles'. The content has not been delivered in a way that is accessible to young people or even ordinary members of the public.

Phone Apps Summary

Mobile phone technology provides new opportunities for Know Your Rights initiatives. With young people increasingly using apps as part of their daily lives, there is a potentially large scope in this increasing market. Apps are also currently being developed by Release, Newham Monitoring Project and NETPOL.⁵³ The materials currently on the market cover the basics but are yet to explore the full range of features demonstrated on other popular phone apps. In order to engage young people apps must be simple to use, present information concisely, be free to download, and be interactive. Pocket Lawyer app is an example of an ineffective phone app that does not present any of those characteristics. The Stop and Search UK app is accessible, interactive and accurate. An obvious gap in the market is an app that also incorporates sharing of information via social media sites such as Ustream, Twitter or Facebook for example, which could potentially engage a larger community of young people who do not have the app.⁵⁴ It is worth considering that there are

53. Details of the website content can be found under Section I Websites.

54. Release are developing an app that will encourage people to pursue the complaints procedure if they feel aggrieved with a police interaction. The app will contain a complaints template that the person can complete and it will then be sent to the local police station with a copy going to Release, allowing them to see if further legal action needs to be taken and track the complaint. This app is due to be released in the summer. Newham Monitoring Project are developing a new phone app in collaboration with NETPOL set to be ready around the Olympics. NETPOL members have routinely filmed stop and searches as part of its legal observing and is now developing the social enterprise where all legal observers and people who have been stopped and searched can upload their footage and share their experiences in one portal. A particularly innovative feature proposed is to incorporate the technology to allow users to live stream footage so that it cannot be permanently deleted by an officer at the scene. At present, they are focusing on tackling privacy issues by incorporating technology capable of protecting the identity of people who do not wish to be identified.

54. The Newham Youth Provider Partnership, which aims to bring together schools and youth centres to make assessment frameworks easier to develop, are proposing a social media project using social networks to raise awareness. It is currently being developed in an attempt to broadcast information to go viral across a plethora of channels used by young people including social media. This is still in discussion stages but there are plans to have a regular news and information feed that involves young people

limitations to accessibility for those in the 11–16 category as they often do not have access to smart phones that use the app technology.

VII. OTHER INITIATIVES

1. MPS Web chat

Availability: From January 2012, the MPS are using social media in a new initiative to engage with Londoners directly about stop and search. Commander Tony Eastaugh took part in the first live MET hosted web chat themed around stop and search in February 2012 and Commissioner Hogan Howe has since taken part in more web chats. The purposes appear to be twofold: it was an opportunity for the MPS to gauge views, opinions and feedback around stop and search while directly answering questions. Almost 300 people participated in the web chat with some taking part in the online polls which ran simultaneously.

Content: During the session on Stop and Search, questions were taken from Twitter users, using the hash tag #stopandsearchchat. The responses to questions were quite vague, with a focus on police co-operation and why searches are conducted. This is a common feature of rights awareness when it is offered by the police. Rights advice only covered reasonable grounds police could use to stop individuals.

Accessibility: The information was presented in accessible language and the use of social media such as Twitter is potentially an accessible medium to raise awareness of rights for young people because there is a clear gap in Know Your Rights initiatives that do not engage young people in the social networks.

2. Newham Monitoring Project – Stop and Search Olympic helpline and legal observing

Availability: The Newham Monitoring Project (NMP) has launched a free 24-hour stop and search hotline as part of their response to this summer's Olympic Games.⁵⁵

Accessibility: There has been a promising video campaign from poet, writer and patron of Newham Monitoring Project Benjamin Zephaniah which promotes the initiative. The video had over 3000 views at the time of writing (May 2012).

3. Green & Black Cross Legal helpline and legal observing

Availability: Green & Black Cross offer a free national legal hotline advising on stop and searches, and arrests. GBC Legal also offer legal observers in key areas and propose to cover the London Olympics.

Accessibility: The number is displayed on their bust cards and their website. Young people in their Facebook or Twitter network also receive reminders to 'write the number on their arm' when attending planned protests.

4. The Monitoring Group helpline

The Monitoring Group (TMG) is an anti-racist charity promoting civil rights.

Availability: TMG are renowned for their helpline service which receives over 1000 calls nationally each year on matters including policing, where they advise or offer support, and refer complaints to IPCC or solicitors.

sharing positive activities and support for other young people on Facebook, Twitter and Blackberry Instant Messenger broadcasts. Rights awareness is a key theme being proposed.

55. The 24-hour free emergency helpline number is 0800 169 3111. In addition to the hotline, NMP had dozens of 'legal observers' in and around the Olympic zones to monitor stop and searches and provide advice.

5. Catch22 'Kickstart' project

Catch22 is a large national youth charity supporting 8-25 year olds.

Availability: The Kickstart project is based in Kennington, London. The project brings together young people and the police in many of its activities. Kickstart runs projects with young people between the ages of 8 and 19 across the London Borough of Southwark to help reduce the risk of offending and to promote positive development in young people.

Content: The programme received funding from the MET police allowing young people to shadow police officers to observe stop and searches.

Accessibility: This tool potentially raises awareness about stop and search for both young people and the police. Kickstart project deals with the conflict created through 'stop and search', looking at the reasons why it is done, and giving young people a chance to talk to the police about it.

6. 'HYPE' Haringey Young People Empowered Unity Football Tournament

Hype is a youth-led grassroots group funded by Haringey Community and Police Consultative Group.

Availability: HYPE hold an annual HYPE Unity Football tournaments using football as a vehicle for rebuilding Tottenham and improving youth, community and police relations.

Content: The tournaments also serve as a public consultation with the young people to consult their views on police powers and relations. Workshop sessions such as introducing young people to stop and search legislation and literature, are compulsory to take part in the tournament each year.

7. Catch22 'Unity' Project

Availability: The Unity project is managed by Catch 22 at the Youth Inclusion Programme in Nottingham, to bring together young people from different areas and postcode rivalries to play football.

Content: Workshops with the police have covered stop and search amongst other subjects such as knife crime, drugs, and more.

Accessibility: Unity play an annual match against Nottinghamshire Police, preceded by an anti-crime workshop which is compulsory.

8. KICKZ

KICKZ is a national football program supported by the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), the Football Foundation and the Premier League.

Availability: It has approximately 112 projects around the country. The police are a major partner behind the scenes at a national and local level, with police staff including Community Support Officers accessing sessions in an attempt to help break down barriers between young people and the authorities.

Content: These interactions range from informal drop-in sessions, to organizing workshops on issues such as the danger of weapons and their rights when it comes to stop and search. However, the educational workshops are not compulsory which would limit the amount of coverage.

CONCLUSION

Young people often feel stigmatized and powerless due to the use of stop and search and do not use administrative or legal remedies open to them. Research shows that young people are unaware of their rights and responsibilities concerning stop and search. Concerns have been raised about the shortage of accurate, engaging and accessible initiatives that promote awareness and target the distinct age groups of 11–16 or 17–25 year olds. The findings from the fieldwork in this report have not dispelled this notion, and have identified particular weaknesses in available materials. The basic rights content featured on most of the websites is largely insufficient to cover the range of issues that affect young people during a stop and search, not taking into account the disparity between rights on paper and practice on the ground. Of the few websites that did offer informative practical advice, accessibility to young people is compromised by a lack of coverage or styling features that fail to engage. Workshops offer the most suitable and effective form of delivering Know Your Rights training; they are, however, the least available because initiatives for young people are fragmented among community groups. The *ad hoc* nature means that sessions that are arranged in the community have limited coverage. In contrast, activism networks appear to be more organized, independent from police, collaborative and identifiable as a resource for Know Your Rights workshops. Although public events that discuss the topical issues around policing and young people occur on a more regular basis and are open to all members of the public, they occur largely as panel discussions, which simply fail to engage young people or teach them about their rights. Perhaps most surprising, considering the common use of multimedia as a resource tool, is the gap in independently produced video campaigns and tutorials on stop and search rights.

While weaknesses in the available material have to some extent proved the hypothesis correct, the report does also highlight some promising and effective Know Your Rights initiatives in all categories. In particular, there are workshops and events that raise awareness of rights while successfully engaging a young audience by incorporating additional fun activities such as role play, sports or entertainment. Pocket sized bust cards that are currently available generally contain pertinent rights information and contact details that young people can refer to at their own discretion or during a stop and search scenario. Similarly, helplines offered by legal charities, community and protest groups offer instant protection and advice. Mobile phone technology is a particularly promising new development in this area though apps currently on the market have yet to fulfil the full potential. It remains to be seen how widely distributed the new releases and proposed apps will prove to be.

The main conclusions that can be drawn, therefore, are that the most widely distributed Know Your Rights materials are not engaging for young people, particularly for the 11–16 age category, and there appears to be insufficient coverage of the promising activities due to irregular *ad hoc* arrangements. The disparities in the content of the material between protest and community groups may even suggest deeper underlying issues that contribute to a shortfall in awareness with many marginalized young people, such as a lack of confidence

in the law to provide protection from an abuse of police powers. In light of the findings of this report, it is recommended that there are some changes to the delivery of Know Your Rights training.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the review of materials, discussions with young people, and consultations with a number of key individuals, I make the following recommendations to allow for a more effective education for young people about their rights:

▮ Formation of a Know Your Rights steering committee

- A key theme that emerged from the mapping report was the fragmentation of initiatives in the community. Bringing together the key individuals and organizations working around young people and their rights to develop a Know Your Rights package would facilitate more accessibility and greater coverage.
- The steering committee should consist of community leaders, monitoring groups, youth workers, activists, lawyers as well as young people.

▮ Workshops in schools

- It is essential that workshop training is made widely accessible to all young people, particularly in the 11–16 category. Delivering workshops into schools on a regular basis is a key solution. This may be done through a change in curriculum that incorporates compulsory Know Your Rights workshop sessions, similar to the changes that introduced sexual health and drug awareness programmes.
-
- Engaging with parents may also be necessary as part of the education for the 11–16 age category, so that there are immediate support mechanisms and guidance for young people to pursue the complaints procedure should they feel their rights were infringed.

▮ Delivery of workshops

- An ideal rights package for young people would be all encompassing, including both the delivery of workshops, and distribution of resource packs to participants.
-
- The workshop should be conducted independently from police involvement. It should include a very brief Powerpoint presentation that sets out the relevant law in a concise form with use of pictures and simple language. Interactive aspects to the session are paramount and must be included in the workshop as question and answer sections and role play exercises.
-
- Packs can then be distributed to each participant that include bust cards, DVD tutorial, and references to a Know Your Rights website that encompasses resources for a complete guide on the area.

▮ Collaboration between lawyers, community and protest groups

- The good work of prominent community groups such as Newham Monitoring Project and the Haringey Stop and Search Monitoring Group can be further strengthened by sharing resources and working with activist groups in ensuring Know Your Rights material have wider coverage.

-
- There is already some very promising activity in this area such as the recently proposed collaboration between Newham Monitoring Project, Bhatt Murphy Solicitors, Green & Black Cross and NETPOL to run community legal observer training on stop and search powers. This is an excellent example of effective collaboration to raise awareness of rights and can be extended to provide a consistent workshop for young people to attend.

▯ **Know Your Rights video campaign**

- There is a gap in provision for an independently produced tutorial tailored for young people that focuses on educating them on rights relating to stop and search powers and arrest.
-
- The campaign could be made available as an online video and distributed as a DVD through schools and youth groups.
-
- The Metropolitan Police Service's 'Choose a Different Ending' campaign has shown that a successful campaign can have wide coverage but requires partnership with a multiplicity of popular media organizations to be widely accessible, such as radio stations, online blogs, television shows, and social networks.

▯ **Advice tailored to the experience of young people rather than paper based rights**

- Instead of paper based rights, topics that should ideally be covered in any Know Your Rights material for young people are: stop and account rights (including when driving a vehicle); reasonable grounds for a search; blanket search powers and how it differs to reasonable grounds; procedure lawfully required of an officer during stop and search; providing personal details such as name and address; where searches can lawfully take place and how thorough seizure of items; complaints procedure; level of co-operation required (including behaviour that can lead to an arrest); filming the interaction on recordable devices; and finally rights when arrested and at a police station.
-
- Language that is empowering rather than educational is a useful technique incorporated into popular protest materials that could be used to motivate young people in the community.

▯ **Website features**

- An independent website with the sole purpose of advising young people of their rights during stop and search, when arrested and an overview of procedure in the criminal justice system is necessary.
-
- The website should have an easily accessible domain name designed to optimize appearance on search engine results. Content should be in concise bullet points structured in scenario based question and answer style such as 'Do I have to tell the police officer my name or address?'
-

- 'Flash' technology widely used on modern websites should provide interactive features. Cartoons rather than photographs could be less intimidating and may assist in making the content easier to understand for the 11–16 age groups.
-
- A section of contacts that provide details of other Know Your Rights initiatives across the country may also be useful.
 - **Use of social media**
 - Social Media features should be incorporated into awareness material on apps, websites and video campaigns. For example, this could be achieved through an interactive game such as a Know Your Rights quiz that publishes scores in the network.
 - **Youth engagement in CPEGs**
 - Stop and Search Monitoring Committees and Community & Police Engagement Groups need to become more accessible for young people.
 -
 - Each borough should form a Youth Group consisting of those who actually face the implementation of stop and search on a regular basis. Local youth organizations and schools should also be invited to attend each public meeting that take place around the boroughs of London.
 - **Further research on young people's attitudes towards the law**
 - A lack of demand was occasionally a factor for a lack of Know Your Rights initiatives in many community groups. Moreover, Know Your Rights education has to be often delivered with an extra incentive for young people to participate such as entertainment or sport.
 -
 - To develop effective material that educates young people about their rights, it may be necessary to explore the causes of an overall apathy among many young people towards the law.

