



TRAINING MANUAL

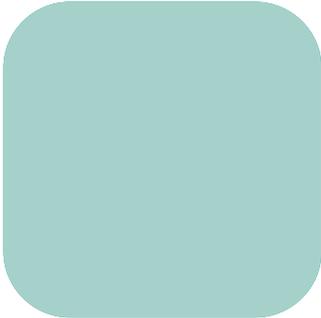
FOR STUDENTS

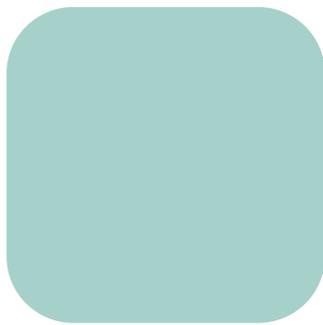


ICVA
The Independent Custody
Visiting Association



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WELCOME

TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE LEARNING

WELCOME

TIPS FOR EFFECTIVE LEARNING

Welcome to your induction training to become an Independent Custody Visitor (ICV).

Firstly, a big thank you for giving your time to help protect the rights of people in police custody. Being detained can be an extremely stressful occurrence and you will be visiting often vulnerable people at a time of crisis in their lives. You will help ensure that standards in custody are maintained and that detainees' rights and entitlements are upheld.

TO HELP YOU LEARN AND UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS OF THE COURSE, YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO BE:

PREPARED

Do the pre-course reading a couple of days before you attend the training day in order to allow it to 'sink in' - don't cram on the morning of the course, although you may wish to read more than once, there is quite a bit of information.

PUNCTUAL

It's a busy session and your trainer is obliged to keep to their timetable. Try to make sure the day is clear of other personal obligations - give yourself the space to learn away from distracting thoughts. At the same time, please turn any mobile phones off - they can interrupt the session.

OBJECTIVE

Focus on technical information and not individual personalities. Visitors must behave in a non-judgmental manner throughout their work - 'stick to the facts, not the faces'.

OPEN

Independent custody visiting is full of quirks and paradoxes and 'boxing' situations as Either/Or is restrictive. Things can, and often are, Both/And (e.g. a custody suite can be both well managed and lacking in facilities).

POSITIVE

The aim of this course is to increase your awareness about issues related to independent custody visiting - it is not expected that you will be an expert on the visiting process after the course. The training starts from the premise that you will arrive with little knowledge. Ask questions - remember that, when learning, the only wrong question is the one that isn't asked.

ENTHUSIASTIC

Trainers universally agree that they train better when learners are enthusiastic.



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AIM OF
THE COURSE

AIM OF THE COURSE

BY THE END OF THIS TRAINING COURSE, YOU WILL BE ABLE TO:

1. Understand the history of custody visiting.
2. Know who you might see in a custody suite.
3. Understand the Human Rights Articles and why they are important to your work.
4. Understand PACE and why it is important to your work.
5. Understand the role of the ICV.
6. Talk confidently about professional behaviour for a custody visitor.
7. Understand equalities and bias and how to be aware of this in practice.
8. Understand on a practical level how a visit works and what the processes are.
9. Have a good overview of how to raise an issue with both the police and your Scheme Manager.

REMEMBER, THIS INDUCTION WILL NOT TEACH YOU EVERYTHING YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT BEING A CUSTODY VISITOR BUT WILL GIVE YOU A GREAT START! DON'T BE AFRAID TO ASK QUESTIONS OF MORE EXPERIENCED ICVS YOU ARE PARTNERED WITH WHEN YOU ARE VISITING, THEY WILL WANT TO HELP YOU SETTLE IN TO THE ROLE AND PROVIDE AN EFFECTIVE OVERSIGHT OF POLICE CUSTODY.



PRE-READ
QUIZ

PRE-READ

QUIZ

ALL THE ANSWERS IN THE QUIZ WERE IN THE PRE-READ FOR YOUR INDUCTION TRAINING.

1. What was the name that Lord Scarman originally used to describe independent custody visitors?

.....

2. True or false, Police and Crime Commissioners in England, Wales, Channel Islands, the Scottish Police Authority and the Northern Ireland Policing Board and have a statutory obligation to create, manage, train and report on its independent custody visiting scheme?

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3. PACE stands for what?

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4. Which of the following has NOT had an impact on the development of independent custody visiting?

- The Scarman Report.
- The Police Reform Act 2002.
- OPCAT.
- The Department for Communities and Local Government.
- The PACE Strategy Group.

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5. Who are ICVA?

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6. True or false, the Police and Crime Commissioner and police service are one and the same body?

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7. True or false, detained children may be visited by independent custody visitors?

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8. What is the role of the Home Office in relation to independent custody visiting?

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9. Why is there no mention of Article 1 or Article 13 in the list of Articles of the Human Rights Act?

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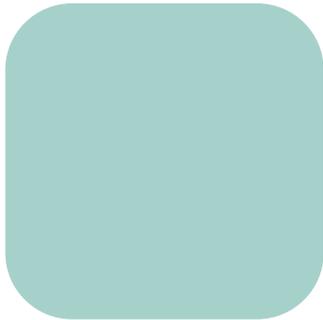
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THE ROLE
OF AN ICV



THE ROLE OF AN ICV

The over-arching purpose of the role of the ICV is to undertake unannounced inspections of police custody suites to ensure the rights, entitlements and wellbeing of the detainees being held there. ICVs also examine the condition of the custody suite. This protects both detainees and the custody staff, and provides reassurance to the community at large.

ICVs visit custody suites as independent members of the public, and must view their role as such, ICVs do not work for the Police, although schemes are managed by the Police and Crime Commissioner, Scottish Police Authority or Northern Ireland Policing Board.

ICVs may visit police stations at any time and must be given immediate access to all custody areas unless doing so would place them in danger. A custody officer may delay but not deny access. A full explanation must be given for any delay, which the ICV records in their report. Where a custody officer reasonably believes the visitor may be in danger, or that access could interfere with the process of justice, an inspector (or higher ranked officer) may legally limit or deny the ICV access to a specific detainee. Any such decision must be recorded in the detainee's custody record.

THE BRIEF RIGHTS AND ENTITLEMENTS OF A DETAINEE WHEN IN POLICE CUSTODY ARE:

- Get free legal advice.
- Tell someone where they are.
- Have medical help if they are feeling ill.
- They can see the rules the police must follow.
- See a written notice telling them about their rights, eg regular breaks for food and to use the toilet (they can ask for a notice in their language or an interpreter to explain the notice).
- An appropriate adult if they are a child aged 17 or under or a vulnerable adult.

THE CUSTODY OFFICER AT THE POLICE STATION MUST EXPLAIN THE DETAINEE'S RIGHTS. THEY WILL BE SEARCHED AND THEIR POSSESSIONS MAY BE KEPT BY THE POLICE CUSTODY OFFICER WHILE THEY ARE IN A CELL/ BEING INTERVIEWED.



5

PROCEDURES
AT A POLICE STATION

PROCEDURES

AT A POLICE STATION

THE ARREST PROCESS

THE POLICE CAN MAKE AN ARREST

To make an arrest, the police need reasonable grounds to suspect someone is involved in a crime for which their arrest is necessary.

The police have powers to arrest people anywhere and at any time, including on the street, at home or at work.

THE POLICE ARREST PROCEDURE

When people are arresting someone, they must:

- Identify themselves as the police.
- Tell them that they're being arrested.
- Tell them what crime they think they've committed.
- Explain why it's necessary to arrest them.
- Explain to them that they're not free to leave.

If the detainee is 17 or under, or a vulnerable adult, the police must try to contact their parents, guardian or carer as soon as possible after their arrival at the police station. They must also find an 'appropriate adult' to come to the station to help the detainee and be present during questioning and searching.

REASONABLE FORCE CAN INCLUDE

- Verbal.
- Escorting.
- Compliance pain.
- Compliance mechanical (hand cuffs).
- CS Gas/PAVA spray.
- Baton.
- Some forces also use Spit Guards (this varies from force to force).

CUSTODIAL PROCEDURE

1. Custody Officer (independent).
2. Ascertains reason for arrest.
3. Authorises detention.
4. Commences custody record.
5. Risk Assessment Completed.
6. Ascertains property.

CUSTODY OFFICER

1. Considers with Officer in Charge and Healthcare if detainee is fit for questioning.
2. Authorises questioning and gives responsibility for detainee welfare to interviewing officer. Sergeant retains overall responsibility for the suite and everyone in it however.
3. Can make charging decision in some cases or refers the case to the CPS for a charging decision.
4. Charge, release under investigation or refer to an Inspector for bail.

DURATION OF DETENTION

UP TO 24 HOURS

...with the authorisation of the custody officer.

UP TO 36 HOURS

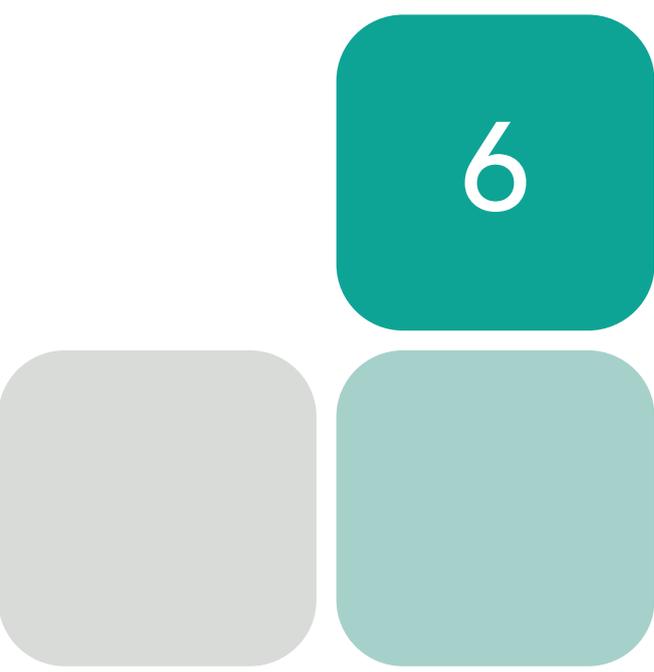
...with the authorisation of the rank of Superintendent or above for any alleged offence.

UP TO 96 HOURS

...with the authorisation of a magistrate.

REVIEWS OF DETENTION AUTHORISATION

All pre-charge detention is reviewed at specified intervals by appropriately authorised officials.

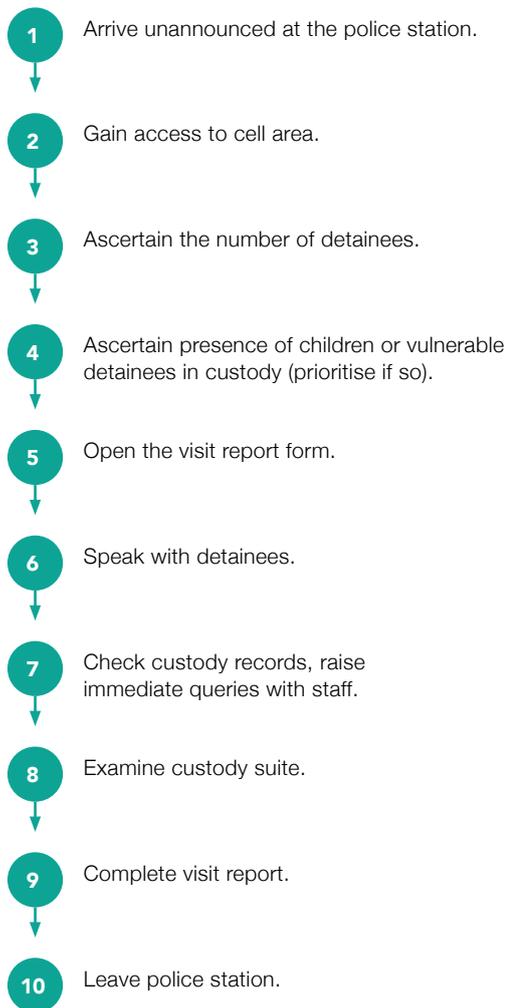


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VISIT
PROCESS

VISIT PROCESS

THE STAGES OF A VISIT



PACE

This section covers the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) and the accompanying PACE codes of practice, which establish the powers of the police to combat crimes while protecting the rights of the public.

PACE sets out to strike the right balance between the powers of the police and the rights and freedoms of the public. Maintaining that balance is a central element of PACE.

THE PACE CODES OF PRACTICE COVER:

- Stop and search.
- Arrest.
- Detention.
- Investigation.
- Identification.
- Interviewing detainees.

Pace Code C is the relevant code for ICVs. This Code covers the requirements for the detention, treatment and questioning of suspects not related to terrorism in police custody by police officers. Includes the requirement to explain a person's rights while detained which are listed throughout this section. You can find a link to the full Code C and rights and entitlements leaflets at the end of this manual.

DETAINED PERSONS – NORMAL PROCEDURE

When a detainee is brought to police station, they must be informed by the custody officer of the following rights and of the fact that they are continuing rights which may be exercised at any stage during the period in custody:

- The right to have someone informed of detainee's arrest, (although this can be delayed).
- The right to consult privately with a solicitor and of the fact that independent legal advice is available free of charge.
- The right to consult the PACE Codes of Practice.

DETAINEES MUST BE OFFERED WRITTEN NOTICE SETTING OUT:

- The above 3 rights.
- The right to a copy of the custody record.
- The caution (as prescribed elsewhere in the codes).

The notice must also explain the arrangements for obtaining legal advice. An additional written notice, briefly setting out the detainee's entitlements while in custody, must also be given.

The custody officer will ask the detainee to sign the custody record to acknowledge receipt of these notices. A refusal to sign will be noted on the custody record.

DETENTION CAN BE AUTHORISED IN ORDER TO:

- Secure or preserve evidence.
- Obtain evidence by questioning.
- Or for another lawful reason such as: breach of the peace/warrant.

DETAINED PERSONS – SPECIAL GROUPS

If the detained person is/appears to be deaf, or if doubts are raised about hearing ability or ability to understand English, an interpreter is to be called.

If the detained person is a child (i.e. aged 17 or under), or vulnerable adult, an appropriate adult is to be called.

If the detained person is blind/ unable to read, the custody officer is to ensure that a solicitor/relative/ appropriate adult/some other person not involved with the investigation is available to help with documentation. Where written consent or a signature is required, that person may be asked to sign instead if the detainee wishes.

ENTITLEMENTS

There are also some other things that a detainee should have whilst in custody, whilst these do not fall under rights as such they are equally important, the following list has some of those entitlements:

- Have they been given something to eat/a drink?
- Have they been offered a shower?
- Have they been offered sanitary products?
- Have they been offered something to read?
- Do they have access to any required religious items or texts?
- Do they feel that they are being treated reasonably?

CONDITIONS

- So far as is practicable, only one person to each cell.
- Cells to be adequately heated, cleaned, and ventilated.
- Cells to be adequately lit (lighting may be dimmed at night).
- Clean and adequate bedding to be provided.
- Access to toilet and washing to be provided.
- If it is necessary to remove a person's clothes, replacement clothing of reasonable comfort and cleanliness to be provided. No interviewing unless adequate clothing offered.
- Two light meals and one main meal to be offered each 24 hours. Medical or dietary advice to be sought from police surgeon where necessary. Meals should meet any special dietary needs or religious beliefs as far as is practicable. A varied diet should be provided. Detainees may have meals provided by family/friends at own expense.
- Drinks to be provided at mealtimes and on reasonable request between.
- Brief outdoor exercise daily.
- Each detained person will have a specified plan for their detention in which the Sergeant will have stipulated their observations levels based on individual need.
- Reasonable force may be used to prevent crime or in effecting a lawful arrest. The police may also use reasonable force in self-defence or in the defence of others, to stop or prevent an imminent breach of the peace, and to protect property.
- Complaints regarding treatment of detainee must be referred to an officer of rank of inspector or above, who is not connected with the investigation.

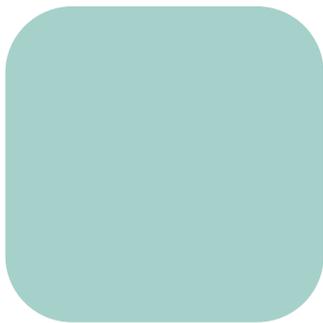
TREATMENT – MEDICAL

The custody officer must, in accordance with PACE Code C paragraph 9.5 and the Mental Health Act 1983, ensure that appropriate medical attention is given as soon as practicable to any detainee who:

- Appears to be physically ill or injured.
- Appears to be, they suspect, or have been told may be, experiencing mental ill health (or disablement or difficulty that means that the detainee is likely to be vulnerable or require additional support).
- Appears to have a drug or alcohol dependence or withdrawal likely to affect safety.
- Appears to need medical attention.
- Requests a medical examination.



PROFESSIONAL BOUNDARIES
AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS





PROFESSIONAL BOUNDARIES AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

COMMUNICATION SKILLS – BODY LANGUAGE

Often referred to as 'body language' this is all to do with conveying and/or reinforcing messages through the way we look or behave. Your body language is very important during a visit and will affect the way that detainees interact with you.

Our behaviour can often 'speak louder than our words', and can in fact convey a totally different message from the one being spoken.

We can deliberately use our body language to confirm what we are saying but are sometimes unaware of the non-verbal signals that we are giving out.

EYE CONTACT/MOVEMENT

This is less deliberate than some aspects of non-verbal communication; more automatic.

Eye contact is much more frequent when communicators like each other, or agreement between them seems possible. The speaker's eyes will be more active than the listener's and may finish with a prolonged stare which invites response. Interest in the subject is usually proportional to the frequency and duration at the eye contact. Total lack of eye contact, eye rolling, or a deliberately averted gaze, will cause most conversations to cease and may cause upset. It is important for ICVs to demonstrate that you are interested in what detainees are saying, eye contact can assist you in this.

HEAD MOVEMENT

Nodding is considered important amongst British society. It can mean more than just agreement e.g. permission or request to continue talking - I am listening even though you may not think so or I want you to think that I am listening, but I'm not, I'm being polite! A single sideways shake says "I wouldn't have believed that, but see if you can convince me". Head movement can be used to encourage detainees to give you information and to demonstrate that you are listening to them.

FACIAL EXPRESSIONS

As most people have a relatively high level of control over their facial movements, any expressions are usually considered and deliberate, rather than unthought of or accidental. Do not place too much credence on people's thoughts always being reflected in their facial expressions; you may only see what they want you to see! Smiling can show a detainee that you are engaged, empathetic and are listening to them, but do ensure that you are smiling in the right places and in an encouraging rather than humorous way.

POSTURE

A straight stance with chin held up can signify a willingness to contest for dominance. Stooping with the head bowed indicates submission or lack of confidence or interest. Leaning backward in a chair particularly with arms folded indicates an unwillingness to be convinced. Conversely, leaning forward with arms unfolded would encourage favourable communications. When speaking to a detainee, it is best in as far as you can to have open posture, for example, you should avoid having hands on hips or folded arms.

BARRIERS TO GOOD (VERBAL) COMMUNICATION

PHYSICAL

These are examples of physical barriers that interfere with the giving and receiving of verbal messages:

- Noise.
- Interruptions.
- Distractions.
- Distance.
- Environment.
- Too much information.

You should be within sight, but out of hearing of your escorting officer, to support open verbal communication.

PSYCHOLOGICAL

These are based on the beliefs, emotions and experiences of either the person(s) giving the message or those receiving it:

- Assumptions.
- Lack of understanding.
- Lack of interest.
- Prejudices.
- Attitudes.
- Personal needs.

ICVs should be an open and engaged in the process. You should not know why a detainee is in custody and should conduct effective interviews with all detainees that you meet.

SEMANTIC

These are language or word misunderstandings generally caused by the use of jargon and or ambiguities.

To develop an effective communication style, avoid as many of these physical, psychological and semantic barriers as possible. It is important for ICVs to recognise them and have an understanding of the problems that may result in communicating effectively with detainees if they are not carefully avoided.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS – VERBAL

Verbal communication is also important, what you say and how you say it can shape your interactions with others.

Here are some tips for effective verbal communication:

LISTENING

Being a good listener is one of the best ways to be a good communicator.

CLARITY AND CONCISION

Try and avoid over-talking and using words that are not universally understood.

FRIENDLINESS

Whilst professionalism is important, so is appearing approachable and friendly.

CONFIDENCE

Be assertive but not aggressive in your verbal dealings with others.

EMPATHY

Ensure you are empathetic and avoid the possibility of patronising.

OPEN-MINDEDNESS

All kinds of people will be detained in custody for all kinds of reasons, your role is not to judge them but to ensure that their detention conditions are appropriate and rights and entitlements have been met.

RESPECT

Treat staff and detainees with respect and as you yourself would want to be treated if you were detained or it was your working environment.

PROFESSIONAL BOUNDARIES

DOS AND DON'TS

DO

- ✓ Be friendly and approachable to detainees.
- ✓ Be clear about the limits of what an ICV can do for a detainee.
- ✓ Ensure that you stick to local procedures if you know a detainee and inform someone straight away.
- ✓ Be aware of your personal safety. If you feel uncomfortable, leave the interview and alert your escorting officer.
- ✓ Listen to, and act on, any safety instructions provided by custody staff.
- ✓ Ensure that if a colleague breaks confidentiality, or causes an issue in terms of security that this is brought to the attention of the scheme manager.
- ✓ Remember that whilst good working relationships with the custody staff are essential, you are there as an independent body.
- ✓ Remember that you are there as a member of the public and not representing your current or former profession.

DON'T

- ✗ Give out personal information.
- ✗ Over-promise assistance to detainees.
- ✗ Be drawn into conversations that are not relevant to your visit and role, be supportive but firm.

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS EXERCISE

Please complete the exercise by suggesting appropriate ways of dealing with the following situations. After completing this exercise a discussion will be held to explore possible answers.

What would you do if... (please give specific examples including what you might say)

1. A detainee offers to shake your hand when you enter the cell?

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2. An angry detainee stands up during your conversation with them and starts shouting?

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3. A custody officer begins to tell you the reason why a detainee was arrested?

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4. A detainee claims to be innocent and asks if you believe them?

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5. A detained child begins to cry during your conversation with them?

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6. A detainee swears and uses racist language during your discussion with them?

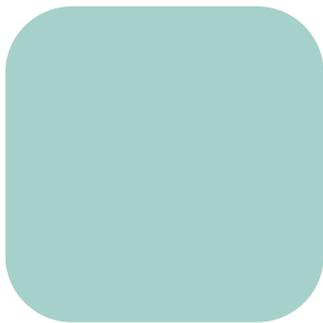
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7. An adult detainee who appears upset tells you that they are likely to harm themselves?

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EQUALITY
AND BIAS



EQUALITY AND BIAS

WHAT IS BIAS?

Unconscious bias refers to a bias that we are unaware of, and which happens outside of our control. It is a bias that happens automatically and is triggered by our brain making quick judgments and assessments of people and situations, influenced by our background, cultural environment and personal experiences.

HOW DO WE KNOW WHAT OURS ARE?

You can take tests to see where your biases are and how strong they are – there is a link to the Harvard site where you can do this for free in the useful links section at the end of this handbook.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO CHALLENGE IT?

- Be aware/ conscious of our biases – only when we know what they are can we overcome them.
- Make small changes - everyone has biases, make small changes to the way you deal with people to ensure that yours don't affect your work.
- Be pragmatic – accept that everyone has biases of some kind, although of varying degrees.
- Challenge your own stereotypes - research and inform yourself on any group you may have a bias toward – it might get rid of the bias if you understand the group more.
- Ask for feedback on your interactions with detainees from colleagues – they may be able to see something you are not, or let you know that you are doing just fine in this area.

WHAT IS EQUALITY?

A common misconception is that equality is about treating everyone the same. Public services must provide equality of opportunity to all members of society. This can mean leveling the playing field so that everyone has an equal opportunity to use services and make the most of their lives and talents. Equality recognises that historically, certain groups of people with particular characteristics e.g. race, disability, gender and sexual orientation, have experienced discrimination. There are a number of ways that this is relevant in police custody. Custody suites should be physically accessible to all detainees and additional safeguards are in place for children and vulnerable adults.

The Equality Act 2010 prohibits all employers, service providers and providers of education, from discriminating against, harassing or victimising individuals with protected characteristics. Unlawful discrimination could include not providing facilities that are accessible for people with disabilities, or treating people unfavourably because of their race.

Any individual who believes that they have been discriminated against, harassed or victimised as defined by the Equality Act 2010 can take a claim to a tribunal or court. Legal action would normally be started within six months of the unlawful act.

WHAT MIGHT OUR BIASES BE?

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EXERCISE

In groups, think about the following scenarios and note down what you think the issues are here, and what, from your understanding should you as an ICV do about it?

SCENARIO 1

You visit a female detainee. They need sanitary protection, but have not been offered any and are feeling uncomfortable.

- What is the issue?

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.....

- What would you do?

.....
.....

SCENARIO 2

A detainee is from a gypsy and traveller site and overhears a member of custody staff using a derogatory term for him, and saying that all of the people living on the site are 'trouble' and that the site should be shut down.

- What is the issue?

.....
.....

- What would you do?

.....
.....

SCENARIO 3

A detainee is in custody and during the course of your visit does not appear to understand fully what is happening to them. They tell you that they have a learning disability.

- What is the issue?

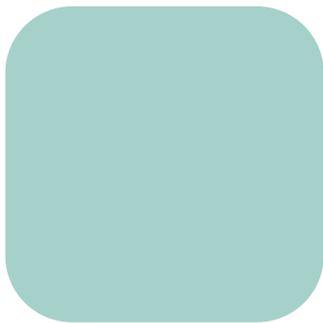
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- What would you do?

.....
.....



YOUR VISIT AS AN ICV
AREA SPECIFIC



YOUR VISIT AS AN ICV

AREA SPECIFIC

YOUR TRAINER WILL GIVE YOU AN EXAMPLE OF YOUR LOCAL VISIT FORM AT THIS POINT.

ICVs are members of the public and provide eyes and ears on the ground in custody suites. If you have any concerns or anything that nags at you, please tell your scheme manager and include it in your report form, regardless if it is included in the checklists below. This may include feedback on atmosphere, issues or specific worries.

ICVs should prioritise the welfare of detainees. Please be aware of the wellbeing of detainees when you speak to them, be prepared to raise any concerns with staff during your visit and report any areas of concern. You may find that detainees are more likely to speak to you about problems, please do not assume that custody staff are aware of problems that detainees tell you about. If you feel that something is not right, please speak to staff and report on it.

Local visiting forms, and experience shadowing visits, will guide you on what else to look out for during a visit. It will include things like checking the following areas of the detainee's wellbeing and rights:

- Has the detainee had legal advice?
- Has someone been informed of where they are?
- Have they been notified of their rights and understood them?
- Do they require medical attention and if so have they seen someone?
- Have they been given something to eat/a drink?
- Have they been offered a shower?
- Have they been offered sanitary products?
- Have they been offered something to read?
- Do they have access to any required religious items or texts?
- Do they feel that they are being treated reasonably?
- Do you have any special religious needs? If so have these been taken into consideration?

ICVA will provide additional areas to be aware of as you become increasingly experienced at custody visiting.

ICVs will also check the physical aspects of custody and areas of note are likely to include:

- Is the cell a reasonable temperature?
- Is there ventilation?
- Is the cell clean?
- Does the alarm button work?
- Is there adequate lighting?

ICVs, with permission, can check custody records and are encouraged to do so. Custody records are a formal record of a detainee's experience in custody. You can use them to check what a detainee has said to you and whether custody staff have responded appropriately to any problems. Custody records are an important part of the custody visiting process.

CONCERN OR COMPLAINT

When discussing your role with detainees, it is important that you are able to distinguish between:

A CONCERN

This is something that you would report back to the custody staff for them to rectify.

A COMPLAINT

This is something that you need to let the detainee know is a complaint, and that you are unable to take it any further but you will let them know of the complaints process. You should still include complaints in your report form.

EXERCISE

On your table, discuss and circle which you think the below scenarios are:

1. The shower units in a custody suite are dirty.

Concern/Complaint

Course of action:

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2. A detainee has not had a meal in 14 hours.

Concern/Complaint

Course of action:

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3. A detainee alleges that an officer punched them.

Concern/Complaint

Course of action:

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EXERCISE cont.

On your table, discuss and circle which you think the below scenarios are:

4. You have not been given access to the custody suite and have been waiting for 30 minutes.

Concern/Complaint

Course of action:

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5. A detainee does not speak English and hasn't received a visit from anyone in 8 hours.

Concern/Complaint

Course of action:

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6. The escorting officer returns to the custody area and leaves you alone with a detainee during a conversation.

Concern/Complaint

Course of action:

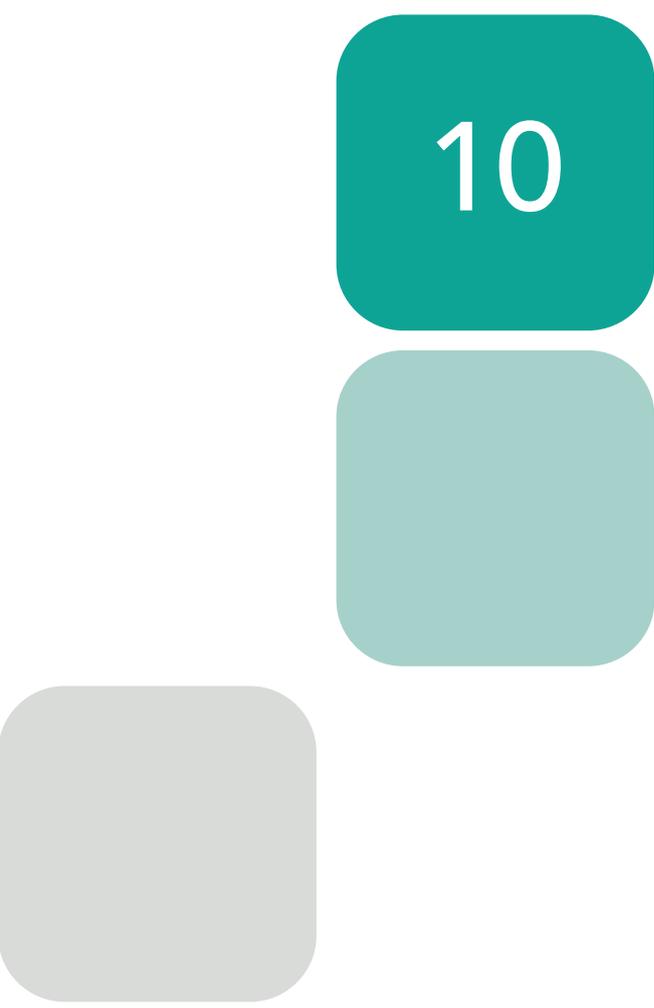
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HEALTH
AND SAFETY



HEALTH AND SAFETY

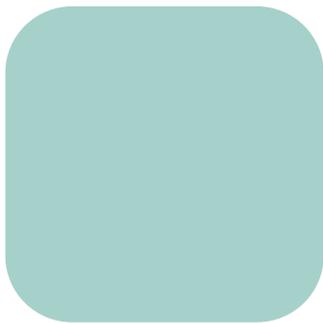
THE CODE OF PRACTICE STATES WITH REGARD TO HEALTH AND SAFETY THAT:

- ICVs should all be aged 18 or over.
- All ICVs should visit in pairs.
- Police must advise ICVs of any specific Health and Safety Risks at the start of a visit.
- A member of custody staff must accompany the ICVs on their visit.

THERE WILL BE LOCAL GUIDELINES THAT PERTAIN TO YOUR CUSTODY SUITE/S AS WELL, PLEASE ENSURE YOU FOLLOW THEM AS WELL AS THE GENERAL POINTS FROM THE ICV CODE OF PRACTICE.



COURSE CONCLUSION
QUICKFIRE QUIZ



COURSE CONCLUSION

QUICKFIRE QUIZ

1. Which of the following areas relate to the role of independent custody visitors? Circle your answers.

- Health and wellbeing of detainee.
- Conditions of facilities in which people are held.
- Legal rights of the person being detained.
- Protecting innocent detainees.
- Organising visits to people in detention.

Notes

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2. True or false, independent custody visitors are allowed full and unfettered access to any custody record?

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3. Under PACE, which of the following are legal rights for detained people? Circle your answers.

- Free legal advice.
- Have someone informed of their arrest.
- Consult a copy of the Codes of Practice under which they are being detained.
- Receive a visit from friend or family.
- Access to shower facilities.

4. When can independent custody visitors undertake 'solo' visits?

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COURSE CONCLUSION

QUICKFIRE QUIZ cont.

5. For what reason might independent custody visitors be delayed from having immediate access to the custody suite?

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6. What should independent custody visitors do if an individual is incapable of discussing their treatment with independent custody visitors (e.g. intoxicated or a non-English speaking detainee)?

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7. True or false, an admission of guilt by a detainee is confidential?

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8. Ideally, where should an escorting officer be located during a conversation between independent custody visitors and a detainee?

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COURSE CONCLUSION

QUICKFIRE QUIZ cont.

9. What should happen if an independent custody visitor realises they know or are known by a detainee?

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10. What would you do if a detainee asked you to pass on a message to their partner?

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11. Give 3 examples of individuals who may not be able to give permission for a visit?

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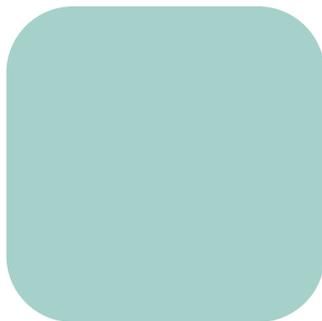
12. Name two of the parties who must receive a copy of the visit report form?

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USEFUL INFORMATION AND WEBSITE LINKS

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CUSTODY VISITING

[Http://icva.org.uk/news/article/update-to-code-of-practice](http://icva.org.uk/news/article/update-to-code-of-practice)

PACE CODE C

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/pace-code-c-2017>

COLLEGE OF POLICING WEBSITE BOOKING PROCEDURE

<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/detention-and-custody-2/response-arrest-and-detention/#booking-into-custody>

HARVARD BIAS TESTS

<https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/takeatest.html>



ICVA
The Independent Custody
Visiting Association

WWW.ICVA.ORG.UK