

Policing responsibilities in the 21st Century are shared amongst several agencies. Multi agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are key to the successful management of serious offenders and their reintegration into society following their prison sentences.

Title 1: Analyse potential links between serious and organised crime and public protection issues and assess the role and impact of MAPPA. Consider the use of community intelligence in managing offenders and evaluate the effectiveness of current public protection practices in investigating public protection incidents and the effect of media coverage on public protection policing strategy.

Within the answer I will discuss the input The Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) have when dealing with Terrorism and the reasoning behind the emergency legislation brought in during 2020, also known as the Terrorist Offender (Restriction of Early Release) Act 2020. I will also discuss how as a result of the Fishmongers' Hall terror attack 2019, the Lord Chancellor and Home Secretary asked the independent reviewer of terrorism legislation, Jonathan Hall, to review the effectiveness of MAPPA.

Offenders of all terrorism including youth terrorism offenders are outlined under the MAPPA Independent Review, recommending that all terrorist related offenders will be subject to MAPPA upon being released from prison. Regardless of the sentence given to these offenders, multi agencies such as Police, Prison and Probation Service and Government workers will benefit from the risk assessments set out by MAPPA when dealing with offenders.

Until early 2020, any person found guilty of the most serious terror offences such as preparing acts of terrorism would be sentenced to a minimum of 14 years in prison and up to 25 years on licence. Although these sentences were passed, persons handed the minimum sentence would automatically be eligible for half-way release. During 2010, Usman Kahn a 20 year old radical and eight other members of al-Qaida terror group plotted to bomb London Stock Exchange by means of setting off pipe bombs in the toilets. Three of the nine extremists planned to carry out the attack before returning to Pakistan with funding to set up a training camp for Islamic Extremists. In early 2012 Kahn was ordered to serve a minimum sentence of eight years with an extra five years on licence when freed from prison.

During 2018 Kahn was released from prison at the half-way point of his sentence on licensing, and fitted with an electronic tag to monitor his movements. On November 28th, 2019, Kahn was attending an offender rehabilitation event inside Fishmongers' Hall whereby he threatened to detonate a bomb vest. Kahn then attacked members of public with knives taped to his hands subsequently killing two persons before being shot dead by armed police officers. Following the attack, Assistant Commissioner Neil Basu (2019) stated during a media announcement, Kahn was in fact complying with licensing conditions set out by MAPPA on his release from prison and it was believed he acted independently during the attack. As part of MAPPA, agencies such as police, government, prison and probation officers work continuously gathering information and intelligence regarding offenders to ensure protection of the public is paramount. Despite the amount of supervision and support offered to individuals, MAPPA can only monitor and reduce the risk of some extreme offenders carrying out acts of criminality.

Following the London Bridge attack in 2019, UK Government asked Jonathan Hall to review MAPPA and the effectiveness when dealing with terrorist offenders. Terms of the review were later published in January 2020 outlining what tools MAPPA had access to in order to manage offenders with mental health disorders. During the review a further terrorist attack was highlighted whereby Sudesh Amman, another subject to MAPPA management who had recently been released from prison at the half-way point carried out an attack in Streatham stabbing two people. When Amman was released from prison there were concerns regarding the danger he posed to the public. Amman was considered “Sufficiently High Risk” by the Parole Board and therefore placed under police surveillance.

Hall (2020) when discussing the MAPPA review, outlined the multi-agency arrangement as a “Well-established process” and stated that a wholesome change was not necessary in relation to working with terrorist offenders. Prior to the London Bridge and Streatham Attacks, UK government were already working on changes in relation to the Counter Terrorism and Sentencing Bill regarding sentencing for terrorist offenders and offences connected to terrorism.

February 11th, 2020, British parliament introduced the emergency legislation ending the automatic early release of terrorist offenders. Justice Secretary, Robert Buckland introduced the immediate legislation for public protection and to ensure terrorist offenders are no longer released from prison without the parole board conducting a thorough risk assessment first. The Terrorist Offender (Restriction of Early Release) Act 2020 also outlines that any offender who is currently serving a prison sentence will be subject to the new legislation, thus meaning all prisoner automatic releases be suspended immediately.

There are currently 76 international terrorist organisations identified under the Terrorism Act 2000 within the UK including Irish Republican Army (IRA), Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS), Boko Haram (BH), Al Qa’ida (AQ), National Action (NA), and others. Given this information, it is fundamental that police officers within the UK are observant when dealing with young person’s and adults showing signs of being radicalised and exposed to extremist or terror related content. By being observant and speaking to these persons, officers can liaise with partners and refer the person to the relevant agencies who can offer support or attempt to prevent those persons becoming future serious offenders.

Community intelligence is crucial for the offender management service and MAPPA when dealing with offenders or future offenders. Educating persons within the community, for example an ‘Imam’ who is a worship leader within the Muslim communities can be beneficial when gathering information and intelligence. When considering Islam is a peaceful religion, it is those individuals who have a misinterpretation of the religion and create their own concept and ideas of the meaning of ‘Quran’, are those likely to be radicalised and become future offenders. Engaging and educating these persons within the community allows them to observe persons attending the place of worship who may be showing signs of being radicalised at an early stage.

In conclusion, using community intelligence and The National Intelligence Model (NDM) 3x5x2 method, intelligence that has been processed and purified may assist

police and partner agencies to carry out early intervention and prevent future incidents which pose a risk to the public. Community Intelligence can be majorly beneficial for offender management services and MAPPA when dealing with serious offenders, as it might make them aware of known offenders' liaising with other terrorist related offenders, or those individuals showing signs of carrying out a planned attack on the public.

(1030 Words)

The actions of police officers are governed by the 10 standards of professional behaviour and the general attitudes and approaches to police work are underpinned by the policing principles of accountability, fairness, honesty, integrity, leadership, objectivity, openness, respect and selflessness.

Title 2: Analyse the role of professional standards and independent bodies such as the IOPC or HMICFRS in holding the police accountable to the public and the impact of malpractice and corruption on policing using examples to support your argument.

Sir Robert Peel is stated to be “The father of modern democratic policing” – (Ottawa Police Service, no date). In 1829 Sir Peel was responsible for establishing the oldest police force within the UK, The London Metropolitan Police. The police force was created in order to maintain the safety and security within the community under proposed principles of law we now know as ‘The Peelian Principles’. What does ‘The Peelian Principles’ mean? These outline the nine fundamental duties a police officer must undertake in order for the police to successfully operate. The principles include such things as Community trust and engagement, Impartiality without favour, Never being above the law and crime prevention. The Principles’ have developed over the last two centuries by becoming what’s known in modern policing as ‘The Code of Ethics’. These codes highlight the responsibilities of those who work in the police and the manner they must present themselves when dealing with incidents.

During 2012, The Standards of Professional Behaviour for those working within the police were introduced as part of the Police Conduct Regulations Act 2012. Governed by the ten standards of behaviour, police officers are expected to act in accordance with these standards whilst on and off duty. Over the recent years there have been a number of situations whereby police officers have not adhered to these standards and become part of an internal investigation by independent bodies such as Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) and Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Service (HMICFRS).

During 2017, London Metropolitan Police were requested to disclose information regarding the number of Standards of Professional Behaviour breaches by police officers from July 2014 – August 2017. This information was requested by means of the Freedom of Information Act 2000, which requires public authorities to disclose information held by them to the public on request. Within the disclosed information the Metropolitan police state they’re using data held by the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC), now known as the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC). The data shows from July 2014 - August 2017 there were a total of 50,316 complaints and allegations against police officers, this averages a total of 1,324 complaints per month over the 38 months.

Equality and Diversity being one of the Standards of Professional Behaviour outlines that police officers must act fairly and with impartiality when dealing with incidents. This also ensures officers do not discriminate persons unlawfully or unfairly. Racism is defined as ‘When a person is treated worse, excluded, disadvantaged, harassed, bullied, humiliated or degraded because of their race or ethnicity’ – (Brighton & Hove City Council, no date). ‘Racist’ is a common name given to officers within the policing

community, particularly officers within the London Metropolitan police. This perception of officers has become more frequent due to historic cases whereby police have failed victims of crime. The Brixton Riots and the Stephen Lawrence murder are amongst the most well-known failures of the Met police and labelled by Retired Judge Sir William Macpherson as 'Institutional racism' – (Macpherson, 1999).

Two areas I will focus on within the data disclosed by the IPCC will be the number of complaints regarding 'Lack of Fairness and Impartiality' (Case 1) and 'Discriminatory Behaviour' (Case 2), which both fall under the Equality and Diversity standards. The total of complaints and allegations against police amounted to 50,316. Case 1 amounts to 1968 complaints against officers and Case 2 a total of 1902 complaints. Despite the large figure, of those complaints there were a total of 2586 Regulation 9 notices served on officers which allow appropriate authorities to investigate whether the misconduct amounts to criminal proceedings. Out of these 2586 notices, a total of 7 cases were dealt with by means of Misconduct Meetings and Misconduct Hearings. A Misconduct Meeting will be held for cases whereby the case to answer for is in relation to Misconduct and the maximum outcome would be Final Written Warning. A Misconduct Hearing will be in respect of Gross Misconduct whereby the officer already has a final written warning in place and the maximum outcome could result in dismissal from the police service without notice. The data shows out of the 7 cases relating to Equality and Diversity, 5 were dealt with by means of Misconduct Meetings and resulted in 2 First Written Warnings, 2 Management Advice and 1 No Action. The 2 other cases were dealt with by means of Misconduct Hearings and both officers were dismissed from the police force without notice.

During a meeting at the Commons Home Affairs Committee in 2020, Metropolitan Police Commissioner Cressida Dick, a serving police officer for 37 years was asked if the force was "Institutionally racist". Dick (2020) argues that as a police force, the Metropolitan we're not collectively failing when it comes to racism and that the police service have come such a long way over the previous 20 years. Commissioner Dick insists there is zero tolerance for racism or racist behaviour within the Met and outlines that those who are found guilty of these allegations will be sacked for racist conduct.

The Metropolitan Police now share and publish stories in regards to outcomes of Misconduct hearings on their force website. The purpose for this is in order to rebuild the public's confidence and to show that the disciplinary system is open and transparent to anyone and everyone. Furthermore, if members of the public or media are interested in attending hearings, the Met reserves 8 places which can be applied for via online forms.

In conclusion, from researching, learning and writing about the 200 years of history within UK policing, one element that is unmissable is that UK Police forces still hold their officers to the highest standard of professionalism set out by Sir Robert Peel. Like any other service, the police have become an organisation of its own and over the years been proven that despite their position of power, officers cannot usurp the

powers of the judiciary and be exempt from law. It is fundamental that in order for the police to operate and preserve public favour that independent bodies such as the IOPC and HMICFRS record data from UK forces to insure the police are held accountable for any form of misconduct or corruption.

(1041 Words)

In recent years there has been a developing trend of criminality through organised crime groups including youth gangs.

Title 3: Analyse the developing issues of youth gangs, and why people are drawn into becoming part of a gang culture. Consider how gangs target vulnerable people, people at risk of harm and the theories of victimology.

A 'Gang' is defined as "A group of people who spend time in public places that see themselves (and are seen by others) as a noticeable group, and engage in a range of criminal activity and violence" – (Bedfordshire Police, no date). Commonly there are three groups that may constitute a 'Gang'. 'Peer Groups' are considered to be a social group which is small and transient in nature, the individual members of the group may or may not perceive themselves to be a gang. 'Street Gangs' are considered to be a group of young people who perceive themselves as a discernible group who consider crime and violence as part of their group's identity. 'Organised Criminal Gangs' are considered to be a group of individuals involved in criminal activity for personal gain, both financial or otherwise (NSPCC). Within this answer, I will discuss County Lines and the method in which drug-dealing networks operate, the increasing figures of vulnerable victims misled by gangs throughout the UK, and the experiences children may encounter in early life that may draw them in to gang culture.

'County Lines' refers to the illegal transportation of drugs, often originating in areas such as major cities and filtering across police and local authority boundaries in to other smaller counties and towns. This 'transportation' is usually done by children or vulnerable persons who have been coerced by gangs. The 'County Line' often refers to a mobile phone, which is operated by a single point of contact who takes orders for the drugs. Methods in which gangs or organised criminal networks recruit vulnerable persons will include grooming, exploiting, coercion, intimidation, violence and weapons.

A meeting was held in November 2020, by Local Authority board members, Police and support agencies in Bradford, West Yorkshire in order to discuss child criminal exploitation and how to tackle the exploitation of children and vulnerable adults. Heather Wilson, senior youth work manager stated, "They don't see themselves as being victims, and believe these criminals are their friends. But there is violence, coercion and control" – (Wilson, 2020). There are a number of ways in which children and vulnerable adults can be initially approached by perpetrators including contact in the street or in schools. However, groups also use social media in order to draw in younger people. A common technique used by gang members is Coercion. Gang members will form a trusted relationship with the victim offering them protection and will provide for their emotional and physical needs. The victim believes the gang member cares for them. Once this relationship is formed a gang member will exploit the victim, violating them and abusing them into carrying out criminal acts. The victim believes this is a repayment to a trusted person or friend.

A person is considered vulnerable if “As a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation” (College of Policing, no date). Any person under the age of 18 years old are automatically considered vulnerable due to them being classed as a child. Adults can still be exploited and coerced by gang members due to their vulnerability. ‘Cuckooing’ is a common term used for a situation in which victims of violence or abuse by gang members have had their homes taken over in order for it to be used as a base for drug dealing. ‘Cuckooing’ is a common theme for gangs due to the access they have to several addresses within an area, enabling them to move quickly to evade detection from the Police and local authorities. Gangs will often target those with vulnerabilities due to poor mental health, learning disabilities, addiction, domestic abuse and physical health problems.

Since early 2017, I worked as a Police Community Support Officer (PCSO) alongside support agencies and colleagues on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE’s) related projects. During these workshops and projects I studied the impact certain early life experiences may have on an individual and the effects that follow on throughout that person’s life. From researching and studying both ACE’s and why children are more likely to join gangs, it is clear that the two interplay. Sexual abuse, physical abuse and neglect at home is often experienced by children in gangs. The sense of comradery and support gangs can offer, provides a sense of protection that those young people may never have experienced. Parental and carer problems can also be a major factor why children feel more inclined to join gangs, e.g. alcohol and drug abuse within the home could encourage a child to spend more time outside. Being left unsupervised and having unstructured free time makes a child more vulnerable to be approached by gang perpetrators. Perpetrators will befriend the victim and exploit their vulnerabilities, giving the impression the gang provides a sense of connection or belonging. Statistics held by Public Health Wales during a study in 2017 outlines that persons who experienced four or more ACE’s before the age of 18 were 16 times more likely to have used Class A drugs, 20 times more likely to be incarcerated within their lifetime, 14 times more likely to have been a victim of violence and 15 times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the last 12 months, compared to those with no ACEs.

In conclusion, youth gangs, organised crime and drug-dealing networks will continue to branch out and operate in modern days. It is fundamental that support agencies, local authorities, Police and members of public now work together in unity to protect and reduce the amount of persons becoming victims of exploitation by these perpetrators. Recently speaking to an employee working for ‘Fearless’, we discussed the reason behind the website and the work they conduct with younger persons. Fearless.org is a site where persons can access non-judgmental information and advice about crime and criminality. Being a frontline officer I utilize my knowledge and understanding of county lines, gang culture and organised crime within my everyday work. When dealing with regular missing persons and vulnerable persons I will look out for signs that may suggest the person might be involved in county lines

or exploitation. Having applied this skill on a regular basis, it allows me to ensure I am able to identify signs of coercion and exploitation and intervene at the earliest stage to safeguard.

(1054 Words)

Ethics are an important part of policing, because if police methods and procedures do not meet the high ethical standards expected by the community, then the legitimacy of the police will be undermined and the confidence and trust of the public will be lost.

Title 4: Critically evaluate the impact upon policing of differing values, ethics and norms within diverse communities and the importance of effective communication when working within these communities.

A community is defined as 'People living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality' – (Cambridge Dictionary, no date). Within this answer, I will discuss the stigmatisation the UK Police service have encountered over the last 50 years and how parliament have passed Acts that prevent discrimination. In addition, I will refer to the inquiry report completed by Sir William Macpherson following the Stephen Lawrence murder, and the importance of effective communication within communities.

British Police services have been stigmatised and outlined as racists for as long as race relations have been concerned. Over the last century, UK citizens have seen a number of incidents brought to the attention of the media, indicating racism within the Police community. The Brixton Riots (1981), the murder of Stephen Lawrence (1993) and Black Lives Matter protest (2020) are amongst the number of incidents in which the Police have been at the forefront of the media and scrutinised for the way in which they operate. Historically it was a common theme that all UK Police officers were white males. Following the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975 and the Race Relations Act in 1976, which ensures that people are not discriminated against due to their sex, marriage or race, statistics show a rise in female police officers and officers from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) groups.

A Wales Online article was published whereby Political Editor, Will Hayward discussed with the chair of South Wales Police Black Association, Bharat Narbad the recruitment of BME officers within Wales. Narbad outlines the importance that when BME officers join the organisation they are based in the communities where they are from. During my six month initial training, Narbad completed a workshop with student officers including myself regarding officers who work for South Wales Police and how they work within their communities. I am aware there are a number of Polish Police Community Support Officers (PCSO's) recruited within SWP who work within Cardiff and Bridgend, as well as a PCSO from the Sikh community who was granted his right to wear a turban when on duty. Narbad who joined SWP in 1988 stated that he noticed a difference within the police over the last 20 years. Statistics provided by the Home Office to the BBC in 2019 shows the increase of BME officers throughout England and Wales since 1999 to 2018. The statistics show that from 1999 there has been a rise of approximately 3.3% in Senior Officers, 4.6% in Inspectors, 4.3% in Sergeants and 5.2% in Constables. This shows that Police services over the last 20 years have been engaging, promoting and liaising with BME candidates in order to make the Police a more multicultural workforce.

'Institutional racism' – (Macpherson, 1999), was the term used by Sir William Macpherson to describe the way in which the Police investigated and handled the murder of Stephen Lawrence in 1993. Within the inquiry report, which was later published in 1999, Macpherson used the term in order to outline the failures of the

Metropolitan Police and other Police services throughout England and Wales, and the changes Police services had to make in order to restore the public's trust.

During the report, Macpherson outlined 70 different recommendations he felt were appropriate for Police to adhere to when dealing with racial incidents and to restore public confidence. Amongst the recommendations, there were a number of unique areas he outlined that required attention such as the 'Accountability' of the Police service. Recommendation 3/70 outlined that Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) now known, as Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS) shall be granted full powers and rights to inspect all parts of the Police service. By allowing HMIC to review and inspect Police incidents, it would lead to a greater understanding of what Police were doing and not doing when investigating certain incidents.

Recommendation 12/70 highlighted what Macpherson believed the definition of a 'Racist Incident' should be. Macpherson outlined that any racist incident would be considered an 'Incident' if it was perceived by the victim OR any other person to be motivated by hostility or prejudice. By allowing the incident to be perceived by a third party as a racial incident, it would ensure that the Police must report, record and investigate the incident with equal commitment. Recommendation 14/70 outlined that Local Government, other relevant agencies and the Police, should universally adopt this definition. By recommending all agencies adopt the same definition, it will prevent any confusion regarding what the incident or crime is considered to be and how the agency investigates.

Macpherson (1999) outlines a number of recommendations which relate to the initial training Police officers and staff should receive when joining the service. Recommendation 49/70 focuses on how Police officers, Criminal Investigation Department (CID) officers and civilian staff should be educated and receive training in relation to Racism Awareness and Valuing Cultural Diversity. Each Police service throughout England and Wales set out their own visions and values they require their employees to adhere to. South Wales Police educate all officers on the Three P's, to be Proud, Professional and Positive in everything they do.

By adopting Macpherson's recommendations, Police services throughout England and Wales can ensure that before even engaging with the communities they serve, officers are fully educated and updated on force policies and procedures. Receiving training and workshops from front lines officers, BME champions and guest speakers, police officers and staff can no longer disavow their actions when questioned by departments such as HMIC. It is down to each individual officer who gets processed through the Police organisation to educate themselves on the importance of communication within the community, and to understand that each person, group and community they encounter will share different values, ethics and views.

Having taking the time to personally reflect on the importance of effective communications within the communities I serve, I now have a greater understanding of how to approach and engage with victims of racial crimes or incidents. By educating myself on the historic evidence of the Police service being racist, I make it a personal duty of mine to ensure each victim I come into contact with is treated in accordance with the Code of Ethics and force values.

(1053 Words)

BBC News. 2020. London Bridge attacker was 'complying' with licence conditions - BBC News. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/av/uk-50615949>. [Accessed 17 November 2020]

BBC News. 2020. London Bridge: What we know about the attack - BBC News. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-50594810>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

BBC News. 2020. Stephen Lawrence: How has his murder changed policing? - BBC News. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-47161480>. [Accessed 27 November 2020].

BBC News. 2020. Streatham attacker named as Sudesh Amman - BBC News. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-51351844>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

Bhugowandeen, B., 2013. Diversity in the British police. *Diversity in the British police : adapting to a multicultural society*, [Online]. 1, 1. Available at: <https://journals.openedition.org/mimmoc/1340> [Accessed 26 November 2020].

Bradford Telegraph and Argus. 2020. "They don't see themselves as victims" - children exploited by criminal gangs | Bradford Telegraph and Argus. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.thetelegraphandargus.co.uk/news/18864407.dont-see-victims--children-exploited-criminal-gangs/>. [Accessed 16 November 2020].

cms-user20. 2020. County Lines - National Crime Agency. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/drug-trafficking/county-lines>. [Accessed 16 November 2020].

College of Policing . 2020. College of Policing . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.college.police.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

College of Policing . 2020. College of Policing . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.college.police.uk/Pages/Home.aspx>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

COMMUNITY | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary. 2020. COMMUNITY | meaning in the Cambridge English Dictionary. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/community>. [Accessed 27 November 2020].

Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Bill 2019-21 — UK Parliament . 2020. Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Bill 2019-21 — UK Parliament . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://services.parliament.uk/Bills/2019-21/counterterrorismandsentencing.html>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

County Lines – how gangs recruit children – Safeguarding Hub. 2020. County Lines – how gangs recruit children – Safeguarding Hub. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://safeguardinghub.co.uk/county-lines-part-2/>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

crimestoppers-uk.org. 2020. No page title. [ONLINE] Available at: https://crimestoppers-uk.org/campaigns-media/news/2018/mar/let-s-stop-cuckooing?qclid=EA1aIQobChMI39fG26eH7QIV0WDmCh3D-wR9EAAAYAAAEgKsn_D_BwE. [Accessed 16 November 2020].

Fearless.org. 2020. Fearless County Lines. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.fearless.org/en/campaigns/county-lines>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

GOV.UK. 2020. 14-year minimum jail terms for most dangerous terror offenders - GOV.UK . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/14-year-minimum-jail-terms-for-most-dangerous-terror-offenders>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

GOV.UK. 2020. End to automatic early release of terrorists - GOV.UK . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/end-to-automatic-early-release-of-terrorists>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

GOV.UK. 2020. Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements review - GOV.UK . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

GOV.UK. 2020. Proscribed terrorist groups or organisations - GOV.UK . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/proscribed-terror-groups-or-organisations--2>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

GOV.UK. 2020. Terms of Reference: Independent Review of the statutory multi-agency public protection arrangements - GOV.UK . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review/terms-of-reference-independent-review-of-the-statutory-multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

GOV.UK. 2020. The Stephen Lawrence Inquiry - GOV.UK . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/the-stephen-lawrence-inquiry>. [Accessed 27 November 2020].

Independent Review of Supervision of Terrorism and Terrorism-risk Offenders - Hansard. 2020. Independent Review of Supervision of Terrorism and Terrorism-risk Offenders - Hansard. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://hansard.parliament.uk/commons/2020-09-02/debates/20090229000014/IndependentReviewOfSupervisionOfTerrorismAndTerrorism-RiskOffenders>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

Metropolitan Police. 2017. Recorded Breaches of the 10 Standards of Professional Behaviour. [ONLINE] Available at: https://www.met.police.uk/SysSiteAssets/foi-media/metropolitan-police/disclosure_2017/october_2017/information-rights-unit---recorded-breaches-of-the-10-standards-of-professional-behaviour-in-the-mps-since-the-code-of-ethics-was-launched-in-july-2014. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

Metropolitan Police. 2017. Recorded Breaches of the 10 Standards of Professional Behaviour. [ONLINE] Available at: https://www.met.police.uk/SysSiteAssets/foi-media/metropolitan-police/disclosure_2017/october_2017/information-rights-unit---recorded-breaches-of-the-10-standards-of-professional-behaviour-in-the-mps-since-the-code-of-ethics-was-launched-in-july-2014. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

Misconduct meeting v misconduct hearing – North Wales Police Federation. 2020. Misconduct meeting v misconduct hearing – North Wales Police Federation. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.nwpolfed.org/misconduct-meeting-v-misconduct-hearing/>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

Misconduct meeting v misconduct hearing – North Wales Police Federation. 2020. Misconduct meeting v misconduct hearing – North Wales Police Federation. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.nwpolfed.org/misconduct-meeting-v-misconduct-hearing/>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

Mynewsdesk. 2020. Metropolitan Police misconduct - Latest news. [ONLINE] Available at: https://news.met.police.uk/latest_news/tag/misconduct. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

Mynewsdesk. 2020. Metropolitan Police misconduct - Latest news. [ONLINE] Available at: https://news.met.police.uk/latest_news/tag/misconduct. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

NSPCC. 2020. Criminal exploitation and gangs | NSPCC. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/gangs-criminal-exploitation/>. [Accessed 16 November 2020].

Our vision, values and ethics | South Wales Police. 2020. Our vision, values and ethics | South Wales Police. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.south-wales.police.uk/police-forces/south-wales-police/areas/about-us/about-us/our-vision-values-and-ethics/>. [Accessed 27 November 2020].

Peel's Principles - Ottawa Police Service . 2020. Peel's Principles - Ottawa Police Service . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.ottawapolice.ca/en/about-us/Peel-s-Principles-.aspx>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

Peel's Principles - Ottawa Police Service . 2020. Peel's Principles - Ottawa Police Service . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.ottawapolice.ca/en/about-us/Peel-s-Principles-.aspx>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

South Wales Police. 2017. Funding boost for Adverse Childhood Experiences programme. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.south-wales.police.uk/en/newsroom/funding-boost-adverse-childhood-experiences-programme/>. [Accessed 17 November 2020].

the Guardian. 2020. Stephen Lawrence murder: CPS asked to consider new charges against police | Stephen Lawrence | The Guardian. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/nov/03/stephen-lawrence-cps-asked-to-consider-new-charges-against-police>. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

the Guardian. 2020. Stephen Lawrence murder: CPS asked to consider new charges against police | Stephen Lawrence | The Guardian. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2020/nov/03/stephen-lawrence-cps-asked-to-consider-new-charges-against-police>. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

The Independent. 2020. Metropolitan Police chief denies force is 'institutionally racist' and pledges to listen to Black Lives Matter protesters | The Independent | The Independent. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/met-police-cressida-dick-racism-bianca-williams-stop-search-a9607671.html>. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

The Independent. 2020. Metropolitan Police chief denies force is 'institutionally racist' and pledges to listen to Black Lives Matter protesters | The Independent | The Independent. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/met-police-cressida-dick-racism-bianca-williams-stop-search-a9607671.html>. [Accessed 6 November 2020].

The Independent. 2020. Not 'helpful' to label Metropolitan Police institutionally racist, commissioner Cressida Dick says | The Independent | The Independent. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/met-police-racism-cressida-dick-jeffrey-epstein-prince-andrew-a9669716.html>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

The Independent. 2020. Not 'helpful' to label Metropolitan Police institutionally racist, commissioner Cressida Dick says | The Independent | The Independent. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/met-police-racism-cressida-dick-jeffrey-epstein-prince-andrew-a9669716.html>. [Accessed 5 November 2020].

Vulnerability | College of Policing . 2020. Vulnerability | College of Policing . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.college.police.uk/What-we-do/Development/Vulnerability/Pages/Vulnerability.aspx>. [Accessed 16 November 2020].

What is a gang? . 2020. What is a gang? . [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.bedfordshire.police.uk/information-and-services/Advice/Gangs/What-is-a-gang#e46da71c>. [Accessed 16 November 2020].

Will Hayward. 2020. There are only 123 non-white police officers working in Wales - Wales Online. [ONLINE] Available at: <https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/only-123-non-white-police-14937172>. [Accessed 27 November 2020].