

Assignment 2

Title 1

This essay is about the death of George Floyd and Mark Duggan and why key these incidents have had damaging effects on the willingness of communities to engage with the police, the importance of community policing in fostering and maintaining community cohesion and the key principles of effective community engagement.

On 25th May 2020 marked a significant event in the United States of America that sparked a global protest that is known as Black Lives Matter (BLM), these protests happened because an American police officer arrested a black man named George Floyd. During the arrest the American police officer restrained George on the floor kneeling on his neck cutting George's breathing supply which then consequently killed him. (George Floyd: What happened in the final moments of his life, 2020). This tragic incident was captured on video and uploaded onto YouTube and subsequently went viral. Another key incident that occurred in the United Kingdom (UK) was on Thursday 4th August 2020 when Mark Duggan a was shot dead by Specialist Firearm Officers during arrest attempts. This caused riots around the UK and community uproar (Mark Duggan death: Timeline of events, 2015).

Incidents like these have a damaging effect on how communities engage with the police, it is important that communities trust the police and that they cooperate with them as the college of policing state that "without the cooperation of the public, policing in developed democracies would become essentially unworkable. In simple terms, the police service would cease to function without the active support of the communities it serves" (Engagement, n.d.). Trust within the communities is also a vital part to effective policing especially when police officers exercise their powers such as use of force. In

a survey conducted in 2015 by TNS BMRB on behalf of the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) now known as the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) said “there is a high level of public trust in the police to use reasonable force”. However Black and Minority Ethnic groups (BME) younger people and people living in London were found to have a less positive view regarding police’s use of force. (Summary of key findings, 2015). The George Floyd and the Mark Duggan sparked public riots as they felt that the police abused their power, which is why it is necessary for the police to open and honest and held accountable for their actions if they don’t then engagement from the public would fail and become unworkable.

In 1994 the Bureau of Justice Assistance defined community policing is a collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems (Understanding Community Policing, 1994). Since this there has been developments however most of the features have remained the same, the college of policing state that the defining features are police officers, staff and volunteers accessible to, responsible for and accountable to communities, community engagement that builds trust and develops sophisticated understanding of community needs and collaborative problem-solving with communities supported by integrated working with private, public and voluntary sectors. (Definition of neighbourhood policing | College of Policing, n.d.). Whilst police investigate crime and criminality not all issues can be solved by the police, partnership working with local authorities helps disrupt conflict in communities and builds community cohesion. Wrexham Council define community cohesion as the ability of all communities to function and grow in harmony together rather than in conflict (Wrexham County Borough Council, n.d.).

If the police didn't work in partnership with local authorities such as housing associations this would create further issues as incidents would not be reported to them and they would not know that there are any issues within the community. Housing associations can disrupt antisocial behaviour by seeking a housing injunction from the magistrate's court with a power of arrest attached to it. This assists to deter offenders as they know that they are at risk of either being arrested or being evicted.

There is a principle within policing which is known as 'policing by consent' which relies on the trust and confidence that the public has with the police service and the wider law enforcement community (Professional standards, n.d.). By adopting this principle working with communities develops information and intelligence which can be acted upon which then in turn promotes and maintains community cohesion, trust and confidence.

Community engagement is crucial, Myhill suggests that the police service and partner organisations must have a responsibility to engage and, unless there is a justifiable reason, the presumption is that they must respond to community input (Myhill, 2006), this is achieved by overt patrols, Police community support officers engagement and regular community meetings so the thoughts and views of the community members can be heard. These meetings assist the police develop information and intelligence so that crime can be prevented before it has happened. Gwent Police hold open days so the community can come and meet the service and the different departments, so they gain an understanding of the function of each role within the service, again is one method of engagement between the police service and the public. Another way police services engage with communities is through social media as there is a direct link

between communities and the police and is updated live time, also communities can see the results from operations which shows they have been listened to with positive results.

In conclusion by recognising key incidents and how they damage communities trust and confidence from the police service, having a police service that listens and engages with the communities reduces the risk of a decrease of community cohesion, trust and confidence. It is important to recognise the role of community policing and that the police service police by consent and that if this fails then as the college of policing have said could become unworkable.

Title 2

This title is about the strengths of problem solving models are why they important to police services to help to prevent crime. The title also looks at why these models are so important after the decrease of police officers after the employment freeze. This title also looks at crime prevention theories and the importance of analytical products provided by intelligence.

There are many different types of policing models the two main types of models are Problem-Orientated Policing (POP) and Intelligence-Led Policing. Durham police say that "POP identifies the root causes of a problem and develops tailored solutions to improve the quality of life for our communities. This approach has been successful in addressing a wide range of crime and anti-social behaviour problems that traditional policing methods alone have not been able to". They use the OSRA Model which is a five stage process and stands for Objective, Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment (Problem Solving, n.d.).

Policing models have strengths and weakness for the police services in crime prevention and problem solving. The College of Policing state that on a typical day a police force receives 338 999 calls and approximately 709 incidents and approximately 150 crimes are reported amongst other duties that they perform (Statements About Demand on Policing, 2016). In England and Wales according to Hales police officers in 2010 peaked at 148,725 but by 31st March 2016 had fallen by 18,951 (12.4%) and during that period there had been a three year virtual recruitment freeze. (Hales, 2017). So why is this important to policing models? One of the strengths with policing

models is that with the demand on the police service on a typical day and the reduction of police officers that are available, problem solving can be utilised to recognise where motivated offenders will target to implement target hardening measures which will help prevent crime which will increase the availability of police officers.

Within the OSARA Model it incorporates two more models to ensure the problem that needs solving is achievable. During the objective stage it should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable Realistic and Timely (SMART). By applying SMART, it will ensure that your objective can be achievable. The scanning stage is about how the information to going to effectively gathered for the problem that is being solved. In the third stage another model is then applied known as the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT) this is made up of three layers, the first is victim, offender and location, the second layer is made up of the guardian, handler and manager. The final layer is the super controller who can affect change, policies and encourage partner agencies to assist. By changing one element in the second layer such as applying a guardian which could be CCTV on a house could prevent that house from being burgled. The response stage will define what action is taken to solve the problem and finally the assessment stage is whether what you went out to achieve has been completed. (Problem Solving, n.d.). Further strengths to utilising this model is that it identifies what the police service can solve or if partnership agencies need to assist. Also, it can be shared with other police services that have a similar problem can utilise it and increase their resource availability. Weaknesses to this is that not every problem will fit within the model and it will need to be adapted or changed but also it may need to be adapted if the objective is unachievable.

There are many different crime prevention theories, Tonry and Farrington have identified four major prevention strategies: law enforcement, developmental, community and situational. They believe that at the developmental stage they mean interventions that could be utilised to prevent the development of criminal potential in individuals. Community prevention looks at the interventions designed to change the social conditions that influence offending in residential communities and finally prevention is designed to prevent the occurrence of crimes. (Tonry and Farrington, 1995). These crime prevention theories are about identifying why crimes happens in a location and why members of the community may become offenders, and more importantly what can police services and partnership agencies implement to prevent crime before it occurs. The difference between POP and crime prevention theories is that POP is designed solve problems that already exist in communities whereas crime prevention theories are designed for early prevention of crimes before they happen and prevent members of the community becoming criminals.

During an investigation it is important to employ analytical products provided by intelligence specialists. The analysis aims to provide a comprehensive picture of an individual, a victim, suspect or offender and witnesses (Intelligence products, n.d.). This is beneficial to police services if they have a crime series occurring in an area for example burglaries, the specialist can analyse days, dates, modus operandi and other intelligence such as finger prints, DNA to then feed back to supervisors so an operational order can be implemented to help to reduce the crime in an area with proactive patrols and locate offenders.

In conclusion to this title, by recognising where police services have a reduced work force and implementing problem orientated policing can reduce the hours police officers spend solving a problem as a plan may have been implemented before. Using crime prevention theories will protect an area becoming a target spot for crime and offenders and finally using analytical intelligence will help bring offenders to justice quicker during an investigation and locate hotspots for crime and disorder.

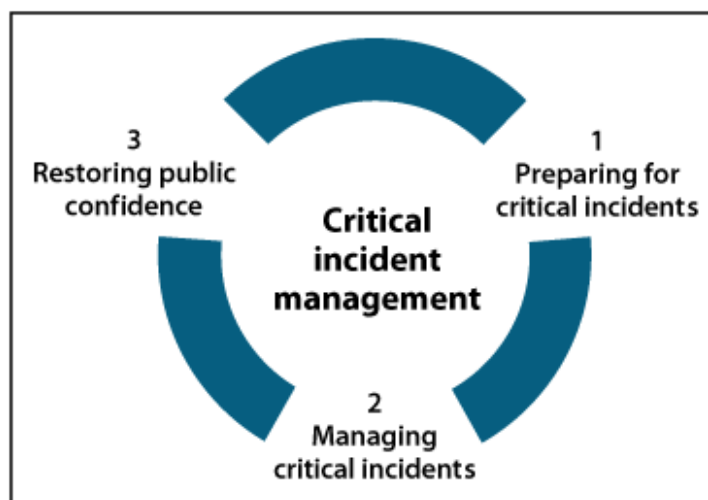
Title 3

This title is about the complexity and challenges of operational policing and how crime has evolved over time and how police services have had to adapt their practices whilst moving forward with the evolution of technology. Police services deal with incidents that can turn into a critical or major which will be further explored and partnership working with other emergency services also known as the Joint Emergency Services Interoperability Principles (JESIP)

In the past criminals would commit certain crimes in a physical presence, however with the evolution in digital technologies, this has created the ability for criminals to commit crime online without having to leave the house, this is known as cybercrime. The National Health Trust and other small business fell victim to cybercrime with WannaCry which is a type of malicious software known as ransomware. Ransomware makes your data or systems unusable until the victim makes a payment (Cybercrime, 2017). Whilst organisations are falling victim to these types of crime so are individuals, the National Crime Agency state that Cyber criminals seek to exploit human or security vulnerabilities in order to steal passwords, data or money directly (Cybercrime, n.d.). This has many challenges for the police service because of the complexity of the crimes that are now being committed, the time and resources that will need to be deployed to resolve the crime whilst having a shortage of officers. The government are looking to increase police officers numbers by 20,000 over a three year period starting in 2020 which is the biggest national recruitment (Home Office evidence to the Police Remuneration Review Body 2020/21 pay round, 2020) however they still will not be able to deal with the complexity of cybercrime. In a report called 'A

Workforce Under Pressure 2018/2019 by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) make it no secret that there is a shortage of qualified detectives and other investigators (Home Office evidence to the Police Remuneration Review Body 2020/21 pay round, 2020) so are the police services really equipped to deal with the new ways criminals are finding to commit crime?

As well as dealing with crime police services also deal with 'critical' and 'major' incidents. The college of policing define a critical incident as "any incident where the effectiveness of the police response is likely to have a significant impact on the confidence of the victim, their family and/or the community" (Introduction and types of



(Critical Incident Management, n.d.)

critical incidents, n.d.) and a major incident is an "event or situation requiring a response under one or more of the emergency services' major incident plans. This will usually include involving large numbers of people, either directly or indirectly" (Definitions, n.d.). There are three stages to a critical incident management.

Taking the definition of a critical incident into consideration the misconduct of a police officer would be classified as a critical incident due impact on the public confidence on

the police service. A good example of how Gwent Police managed a recent incident was in March 2020 where a police officer was dismissed from duty after filming a sexual act whilst on duty in a patrol car (Police officer filmed sex act in patrol car outside station, 2020). Using the model Gwent Police were open and honest about the police officer that was under investigation for gross misconduct and what they had done on duty and was consequently dismissed which helped to restore public confidence as it shows that the police service will not tolerate this kind of behaviour on duty and officers will be held accountable for their actions. If the police service had ignored this incident and the public found out, then there would be a public outcry and a demand to have action taken decreasing public confidence in the police service.

In 2005 terrorists carried out an attack on the London underground where three bombs went off on the trains which killed 52 people and injuring more than 700 others. (Strom and Eyerman, 2020). This was then declared as a major incident. When a major incident is declared the METHANE mnemonic should be utilised which stands for Major incident declared, Exact Location, Type of Incident, Hazards, Access, Number of Casualties and Emergency Services present and those required which forms part of the information sharing outlined by JESIP (Command, control and coordination, n.d.). JESIP was established to help emergency services at major incidents, although each individual service did the roles well and efficiently JESIP said there were improvements needed for partnership working. JESIP will now take control at a major incident so there is only one person making the decisions instead of many to ensure incidents are more organised and the correct agencies are present. (WHY DO WE NEED JESIP?, n.d.).

Police officers will have many different roles when at a critical or major incident, this can range from creating cordons, protecting the scene, dealing with initial first aid, protecting victims and witnesses or detaining suspects. These initial actions from police officers form part of their golden hour principles where they can obtain most of the evidence.

In conclusion to this title, there are many complex and challenging issues that have a detrimental impact on the police with the decrease on resourcing and evolution of how criminals commit crime. It is important for police services to recognise these changes so they can support victims and ensure they have the correct resources to be able to effectively deal with the crime. Critical and Major incidents have an impact on public perception on the how the police service deal with incidents, by being open and honest which forms part of the police code of ethics can ensure trust and confidence within communities that the police services and other professional organisations are doing right by them.

Title 4

This title analysis's the links between terrorism and other forms of criminality and how they fund their organisations, this title also looks at the financial implications on the European Union and the United Kingdom, and finally discusses how roads policing assists in counter terrorism investigations by using digital technologies and policing powers that will deny terrorists and criminals the use of the roads

The Crown Prosecution Service define terrorism as the use or threat of action, both in and outside of the UK, designed to influence any international government organisation or to intimidate the public. It must also be for the purpose of advancing a political, religious, racial or ideological cause. (Terrorism | The Crown Prosecution Service, n.d.). According to Rand Europe between 2004 and 2016 the European Union (EU) lost approximately €180 billion and that the United Kingdom and France were the highest costing them approximately €43.7 billion and €43 billion (The cost of terrorism in Europe, n.d.). Whilst terrorism is costing countries money to prevent and repair terrorist attacks, terrorist will also need to raise capital to fund their attacks. The way they do this is through of forms of criminal activities. According to Dandurand and Chin they fund their attacks through organised crime, drugs, smuggling, kidnapping, robberies, extortion, the corruption of public officials to obtain information, smuggling of migrants, money laundering and economic crime (Dandurand and Chin, 2004).

We live in a world where the internet is now at the tip of our fingertips and terrorists know this, they use the internet to also fund terrorist attacks, this is done by making available "online stores, offering books, audio and video recordings" (The use of the

Internet for terrorist purposes, 2012). Television providers such as the BBC, Sky and Virgin media are victims of this and lose out financially because of websites that are created to provide television services identical to mainstream providers but at a fraction of the cost and people pay the fees believing that they are getting cheap television but do not realise what the payments are being used for.

Roads Policing is an effective way of disrupting terrorist activity and can assist in a terrorist investigation, they can disrupt terrorist on the roads by stopping vehicles under the Terrorist Act 2000 (TACT) to help prevent acts of terrorism. There are two stop search powers under this act which are

1. S43 and 43A, for reasonable suspicion is required to search persons and vehicles (respectively); and
2. S47A for which no suspicion is required for searching persons and/or vehicles in specified locations (but it does require prior authorisation by a senior police officer).

According to Blackstone's in the year ending June 2017 the metropolitan police service stopped and 646 persons and vehicles under S43 of TACT an increase of 17 percent on the previous year. (Bryant and Bryant, 2018).

In 2017 there were four terrorist attacks in London involving vehicles and one on a tube train, one of these incidents involved a van driving into people walking near Finsbury Park Mosque and another incident that involved a van that drove into pedestrians on the London Bridge, three attackers then exited the van and attacked people in pubs and restaurants nearby. (List of terrorist incidents in London, n.d.). This

shows a clear indication of the importance of road policing to conduct proactive stop and search of vehicles to help prevent terrorist attacks.

The Counter Terrorism Policing work alongside MI5, there are eleven regional counter terrorism units (CTUs) and Intelligence Units (CTIUs) networks that stretches across the UK (Our Network | Counter Terrorism Policing, n.d.). It is vitally important for these units to distribute information and intelligence about offenders and the method of transport so that proactive, targeted stop and searches can be conducted by police to prevent terrorist attacks.

The college of policing state that “criminals’ use of roads ranges from minor motoring offences to international organised crime” (Disrupting criminality, n.d.). Roads policing can further assist in counter terrorist investigations using digital technologies such as the use of automatic number plate recognition (ANPR), CCTV and vehicle tracking. These technologies can be utilised to monitor trends and patterns of suspects to see where they go, how long they spend in that area before travelling back, how often they go to that location. This develops more information and intelligence and provides known associates and locations which can then provide even more information and intelligence to help in the investigation. ANPR can also be used to put flags on vehicles so police services and officers receive a notification when a vehicle passes through a specific camera, they can then look to stop that vehicle to perform roadside checks and utilise policing powers. Even if the person or vehicle is not associated to terrorism police have powers under S163 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 to stop a mechanically propelled vehicle on road and under S165 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 give the police

officer the power to obtain names and address of drivers and others, this police power also requires the driver of the vehicle to provide a certificate of insurance. By obtaining details of the person(s) inside the vehicle can help develop intelligence for known associates and they can be cross referenced with other agencies to see if they have any involvement in criminality.

In conclusion to this title, by having an understanding of links between terrorism and other forms criminality activity police services are better equipped of disrupting organisations such as organised crime gangs and drug crime can prevent them from funding terrorist attacks. By utilising TACT legislations to stop and search vehicles and using roads policing technology police services can disrupt terrorist and criminals and deny them access to the roads and could prevent a terrorist incident from happening.

References

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Command, Control And Coordination*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/civil-emergencies/civil-contingencies/command-control-and-coordination/#methane-situation-report>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Critical Incident Management*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/Critical-incident-management-Phases-of-critical-incident-management.png>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Definitions*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/civil-emergencies/disaster-victim-identification/definitions/#major-incident>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Disrupting Criminality*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/road-policing-2/disrupting-criminality/>> [Accessed 4 January 2021].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Engagement*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/engagement-and-communication/engaging-with-communities/>> [Accessed 5 December 2020].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Intelligence Products*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/intelligence-management/analysis/intelligence-products/>> [Accessed 5 January 2021].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Introduction And Types Of Critical Incidents*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/critical-incident-management/types-of-critical-incident/>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

App.college.police.uk. n.d. *Professional Standards*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/professional-standards/#:~:text=The%20principle%20of%20policing%20by,the%20wider%20law>>

%20enforcement%20community.&text=Trust%20and%20confidence%20can%20be,i
nvestigate%20counter%2Dcorruption%20activities%20effectively.> [Accessed 5
December 2020].

Assets.publishing.service.gov.uk. 2020. *Home Office Evidence To The Police
Remuneration Review Body 2020/21 Pay Round*. [online] Available at:
<[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attach
ment_data/file/868761/HO_evidence_to_the_Police_Remuneration_Review_Body_2
020-21.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/868761/HO_evidence_to_the_Police_Remuneration_Review_Body_2020-21.pdf)> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Assets.publishing.service.gov.uk. 2020. *1 Home Office Evidence To The Police
Remuneration Review Body 2020/21 Pay Round*. [online] Available at:
<[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attach
ment_data/file/868761/HO_evidence_to_the_Police_Remuneration_Review_Body_2
020-21.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/868761/HO_evidence_to_the_Police_Remuneration_Review_Body_2020-21.pdf)> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

BBC News. 2015. *Mark Duggan Death: Timeline Of Events*. [online] Available at:
<<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-14842416>> [Accessed 5 December
2020].

BBC News. 2020. *George Floyd: What Happened In The Final Moments Of His Life*.
[online] Available at: <<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-52861726>>
[Accessed 5 December 2020].

Bryant, R. and Bryant, S., 2018. *Blackstone's Handbook For Policing Students 2019*.
13th ed. Oxford, p.178.

College.police.uk. 2016. *Statements About Demand On Policing*. [online] Available
at:
<[https://www.college.police.uk/About/Documents/Conference/Crime_prevention_wor
kshop.pdf](https://www.college.police.uk/About/Documents/Conference/Crime_prevention_workshop.pdf)> [Accessed 10 December 2020].

College.police.uk. n.d. *Definition Of Neighbourhood Policing | College Of Policing*.
[online] Available at: <<https://www.college.police.uk/What-we->

do/Standards/Guidelines/Neighbourhood-Policing/Pages/definition-of-neighbourhood-policing.aspx> [Accessed 5 December 2020].

Counter Terrorism Policing. n.d. *Our Network | Counter Terrorism Policing*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/our-network/>> [Accessed 4 January 2021].

Cps.gov.uk. n.d. *Terrorism | The Crown Prosecution Service*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/terrorism>> [Accessed 22 December 2020].

Dandurand, Y. and Chin, V., 2004. *LINKS BETWEEN TERRORISM AND OTHER FORMS OF CRIME*. [online] Publicsafety.gc.ca. Available at: <<https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/lbrr/archives/cnmcs-plcng/cn29647-eng.pdf>> [Accessed 4 January 2021].

Durham.police.uk. n.d. *Problem Solving*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.durham.police.uk/Information-and-advice/Pages/Problem-Solving.aspx>> [Accessed 5 December 2020].

Durham.police.uk. n.d. *Problem Solving*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.durham.police.uk/Information-and-advice/Pages/Problem-Solving.aspx>> [Accessed 10 December 2020].

En.wikipedia.org. n.d. *List Of Terrorist Incidents In London*. [online] Available at: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_terrorist_incidents_in_London> [Accessed 4 January 2021].

Hales, G., 2017. *Police Officer Numbers*. [online] Police-foundation.org.uk. Available at: <http://www.police-foundation.org.uk/uploads/blog/police_officers%20arent_getting%20younger_every_year.pdf> [Accessed 10 December 2020].

Independent.co.uk. 2020. *The Appalling Reality Of How A Briton's Ethnicity Affects Their Chances Of A Good Life*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/home-news/racial-inequality-uk-racial->

disparity-audit-government-report-theresa-may-bme-black-ethnic-minority-a7992016.html> [Accessed 22 September 2020].

Jesip.org.uk. n.d. *WHY DO WE NEED JESIP?*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.jesip.org.uk/why-do-we-need-jesip>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Myhill, A., 2006. *Defining Community Engagement*. [online] Whatworks.college.police.uk. Available at: <https://whatworks.college.police.uk/Research/Documents/Community_engagement_lessons.pdf> [Accessed 5 December 2020].

Nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk. 2017. *Cyber Crime*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/cyber-crime>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk. n.d. *Cyber Crime*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/what-we-do/crime-threats/cyber-crime>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Ncjrs.gov. 1994. *Understanding Community Policing*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/commp.pdf>> [Accessed 5 December 2020].

Policeconduct.gov.uk. 2015. *Summary Of Key Findings*. [online] Available at: <https://www.policeconduct.gov.uk/sites/default/files/Documents/research-learning/BMRB_use_of_force_report.pdf> [Accessed 5 December 2020].

Rand.org. n.d. *The Cost Of Terrorism In Europe*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.rand.org/randeurope/research/projects/the-cost-of-terrorism-in-europe.html>> [Accessed 4 January 2021].

Strom, K. and Eyerman, J., 2020. [online] Ncjrs.gov. Available at: <<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/224088.pdf>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Tonry, M. and Farrington, D., 1995. *Strategic Approaches To Crime Prevention*. [online] Core.ac.uk. Available at: <<https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/217199932.pdf>> [Accessed 5 January 2021].

Unodc.org. 2012. *The Use Of The Internet For Terrorist Purposes*. [online] Available at: <https://www.unodc.org/documents/frontpage/Use_of_Internet_for_Terrorist_Purposes.pdf> [Accessed 4 January 2021].

WalesOnline. 2020. *Police Officer Filmed Sex Act In Patrol Car Outside Station*. [online] Available at: <<https://www.walesonline.co.uk/news/wales-news/gwent-police-newport-alexander-clark-17868274>> [Accessed 15 December 2020].

Wrexham County Borough Council, U., n.d. *What Is Community Cohesion? - WCBC*. [online] Old.wrexham.gov.uk. Available at: <http://old.wrexham.gov.uk/english/community/community_cohesion/community_cohesion.htm> [Accessed 5 December 2020].