

Appendices

Appendix 1

ACPO London Region

City of London Police
Metropolitan Police Service

ACPO Eastern Region

Bedfordshire Police
Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Essex Police
Hertfordshire Constabulary
Norfolk Constabulary
Suffolk Constabulary

ACPO South East Region

Hampshire Constabulary

Kent Police

Surrey Police

Sussex Police

Thames Valley Police

ACPO South West Region

Avon & Somerset Constabulary

Devon & Cornwall Constabulary

Dorset Police

Gloucestershire Constabulary

Wiltshire Constabulary

ACPO East Midlands Region

Derbyshire Constabulary

Leicestershire Constabulary

Lincolnshire Police

Northamptonshire Police

Nottinghamshire Police

ACPO West Midlands Region

Staffordshire Police

Warwickshire Police

West Mercia Constabulary

West Midlands Police

ACPO North East Region

Cleveland Police

Durham Constabulary

Humberside Police
North Yorkshire Police
Northumbria Police
South Yorkshire Police
West Yorkshire Police

ACPO North West Region

Cheshire Constabulary
Cumbria Constabulary
Greater Manchester Police
Merseyside Police
Lancashire Constabulary
Police Service of Northern Ireland

ACPO Wales Region

Dyfed Powys Police
Gwent
North Wales
South Wales

ACPO(S) Scotland Region

Police Scotland

Appendix 2: Peelian Principles 1829

The nine principles were as follows:

1. To prevent crime and disorder, as an alternative to their repression by military force and severity of legal punishment.

2. To recognise always that the power of the police to fulfil their functions and duties is dependent on public approval of their existence, actions and behaviour, and on their ability to secure and maintain public respect.
3. To recognise always that to secure and maintain the respect and approval of the public means also the securing of the willing co-operation of the public in the task of securing observance of laws.
4. To recognise always that the extent to which the co-operation of the public can be secured diminishes proportionately the necessity of the use of physical force and compulsion for achieving police objectives.
5. To seek and preserve public favour, not by pandering to public opinion, but by constantly demonstrating absolutely impartial service to law, in complete independence of policy, and without regard to the justice or injustice of the substance of individual laws, by ready offering of individual service and friendship to all members of the public without regard to their wealth or social standing, by ready exercise of courtesy and friendly good humour, and by ready offering of individual sacrifice in protecting and preserving life.
6. To use physical force only when the exercise of persuasion, advice and warning is found to be insufficient to obtain public co-operation to an extent necessary to secure observance of law or to restore order, and to use only the minimum degree of physical force which is necessary on any particular occasion for achieving a police objective.
7. To maintain at all times a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and that the public are the police, the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence.
8. To recognise always the need for strict adherence to police-executive functions, and to refrain from even seeming to usurp the powers of the judiciary of avenging individuals or the State, and of authoritatively judging guilt and punishing the guilty.
9. To recognise always that the test of police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of police action in dealing with them.

Appendix 3: College of Policing Code of Ethics

1. Honesty and integrity: I will be honest and act with integrity at all times, and will not compromise or abuse my position.
2. Authority, respect and courtesy: I will act with self-control and tolerance, treating members of the public and colleagues with respect and courtesy. I will use my powers and authority lawfully and proportionately, and will respect the rights of all individuals.
3. Equality and diversity: I will act with fairness and impartiality. I will not discriminate unlawfully or unfairly.

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 These standards reflect the expectations that the professional body and the public have of the behaviour of those working in policing. They originate from the Police (Conduct) Regulations 2012 (for police officers) and the Police Staff Council Joint Circular 54 (for police staff).

4. Use of force: I will only use force as part of my role and responsibilities, and only to the extent that it is necessary, proportionate and reasonable in all the circumstances.
5. Orders and instructions: I will, as a police officer, give and carry out lawful orders only, and will abide by Police Regulations. I will give reasonable instructions only, and will follow all reasonable instructions.
6. Duties and responsibilities: I will be diligent in the exercise of my duties and responsibilities.
7. Confidentiality: I will treat information with respect, and access or disclose it only in the proper course of my duties.
8. Fitness for work: I will ensure, when on duty or at work, that I am fit to carry out my responsibilities.
9. Conduct: I will behave in a manner, whether on or off duty, which does not bring discredit on the police service or undermine public confidence in policing.
10. Challenging and reporting improper behaviour: I will report, challenge or take action against the conduct of colleagues which has fallen below the standards of professional behaviour.

Appendix 4: Powers of the Police and Crime Panel (PCP)

The Panel does not scrutinise the Chief Constable – it scrutinises the PCC’s exercise of their statutory functions. While the Panel is there to challenge the PCC, it must also exercise its functions with a view to supporting the effective exercise of the PCC’s functions. This includes – (1) the power of veto (outside the Metropolitan Police District), by a two-thirds majority of the total Panel membership, over the level of the PCC’s proposed precept; (2) the power of veto (outside the Metropolitan Police District), by a two-thirds majority of the total Panel membership, over the PCC’s proposed candidate for Chief Constable; (3) the power to ask Her Majesty’s Inspectors of Constabulary (HMIC) for a professional view when the PCC intends to dismiss a Chief Constable; (4) the power to review the draft Plan and make recommendations to the PCC who must have regard to them; (5) the power to review the PCC’s Annual Report and make reports and recommendations at a public meeting, which the PCC must attend; (6) the power to require relevant reports and information in the PCC’s possession (except those which are operationally sensitive) to enable them to fulfil their statutory obligations; (7) the power to require the PCC to attend the Panel to answer questions; (8) the power (outside the Metropolitan Police District) to appoint an acting Police and Crime Commissioner where the incumbent PCC is incapacitated, resigns or is disqualified; and (9) responsibility for complaints about a PCC, although serious complaints and conduct matters must be passed to the IPCC in line with legislation.

Appendix 5: The National Police Coordination Centre (NPoCC)

NPoCC is responsible for co-ordinating the deployment of police officers and staff from across UK policing to support forces during large scale events, operations and in times of national crisis for example large scale flooding and civil emergencies.

The NPoCC team comprises of highly skilled officers and staff, from across UK policing, with a wealth of experience in event planning and police operations.

It has a remit to:

- Co-ordinate and broker mutual aid in both steady state and a crisis;
- Co-ordinate a continuous testing and exercising regime to ensure effective mobilisation of national assets in a crisis;
- Co-ordinate, collate and act as a national repository for capacity and capability in relation to the Strategic and National Policing Requirements on specialist UK policing assets;

Appendix 6: 13 ROCU Capabilities

ROCU capabilities: Phase one (2012–2013)

1. Regional intelligence units to gather, analyse and disseminate intelligence relating to organised criminal activity which affects several forces across a region.
2. Confidential intelligence units which perform a similar function for sensitive and covertly obtained intelligence.
3. Prison intelligence units to manage organised criminals serving prison sentences, and have direct relationships with the National Offender Management Service (NOMS).
4. Regional asset recovery teams to conduct financial investigations and recover assets obtained through criminal means.
5. Regional fraud teams to investigate organised criminals
6. Cybercrime teams specialising in tackling more serious types of cybercrime such as distributed denial of service attacks.
7. Undercover policing encompassing both foundation and advanced levels of support.
8. Specialist surveillance which is the covert installation of audio or video recording equipment in order to gather evidence of criminal activity.

9. The Protected Persons Service (formerly Witness Protection).
10. Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN) co-ordinators in each ROCU to provide forces and ROCU investigators with access to intelligence held by partner agencies.
11. Operational security advisers to offer expertise to ROCUs and forces relating to covert law enforcement activities.
12. E-forensics services to analyse computers, mobile phones and other digital devices in order support investigations.
13. Asset Confiscation and Enforcement.

Appendix 7: National intelligence model

<http://www.intelligenceanalysis.net/NationalIntelligenceModel.pdf>

Level 1 – Local issues – usually the crimes, criminals and other problems affecting a basic command unit or small force area.

Level 2 – Cross-Border issues – usually the actions of a criminal or other specific problems affecting more than one basic command unit.

Level 3 – Serious and Organised Crime – usually operating on a national and international scale:

- The model comprises four prime components which are fundamental to achieving the objective of moving from ‘the business’ to ‘the outcomes’:
- The tasking and co-ordinating process
- Four key intelligence products
- Knowledge products
- System products

Appendix 8: Strategic Police Requirement

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategic-policing-requirement>

Part A sets out threats to national security, public safety, public order and public confidence that are of such gravity as to be of national

importance or can be countered effectively or efficiently only by national policing capabilities. PCCs and chief constables are expected to plan and prepare, together or in support of national arrangements, to address these threats.

Part B outlines the policing requirement to counter the threats set out in Part A, in terms of the 5Cs: capacity and contribution, capability, consistency and connectivity. The operational detail is set out in professional assessments drawn up by the police, working in conjunction with PCCs and the College of Policing. PCCs and Chief Constables are expected to work collaboratively across force boundaries to determine the most effective and cost-efficient manner of implementation in order to maintain sufficient levels of appropriate resource to meet operational needs.

Appendix 9: MAPPA and MARAC

MAPPA The Criminal Justice Act (CJA, 2003) provides for the establishment of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in each of the 42 criminal justice areas in England and Wales. These arrangements require local criminal justice agencies and other bodies to work in partnership to protect the public from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders.

MARACs Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) are multi-agency meetings where statutory and voluntary agency representatives share information about high-risk victims of domestic abuse in order to produce a coordinated action plan to increase victim safety.

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Index

A

ACPO, 4, 203–206
Alderson., J. (Devon and Cornwall), 5
Alston Nick PCC Essex on
 restorative justice, 126, 136
Anderson, D. QC The Terrorism
 Regulator, 81, 84
Anderton., J. (GMP), 5
Armed Policing, 22, 26–27, 30–32,
 95, 161
ARVs, 29–31
Asset recovery teams (ACE), 71
Avon and Somerset Constabulary, 48,
 97, 101, 128, 133, 138

B

Baird, V. PCC for Northumbria
 (Policy Exchange 2013), 122

Bird, Derrick shootings Cumbria, 29
Blair, I., 11, 109, 117, 152

C

Chesterman, Deputy Chief
 Constable Simon, 32
Closing the Gap HMIC
 2005, 151
College of Policing, 21, 112, 114
*The College of Policing Code of
 Ethics*, 114
Committee on Standards in Public
 life House of Lords (June
 2015), 142
Community Policing, 22, 25–26, 38,
 83, 84, 164
Community Safety Partnerships
 (CSPs), 144

Contest strategy, 80, 84
 National counter-terrorism
 strategy, 83, 84
 Copacc, 125, 143, 146, 193
 Counter Terrorism Internet Referral
 Unit (CTIRU), 82
 Crime Survey of England and Wales
 (CSEW), 62
 Cyber Crime, 64–65, 69, 72,
 157, 158

D

De Menzes, Charles, 27
 Dismal of Chief Constable under
 Section 38 of the Police
 Reform and Social
 Responsibility Act 2011,
 91, 112
 Dromey, J., 143
 Dunblane, 29, 31

E

ECHR, 27

F

Fahy Sir Peter, 126, 135, 167
 Ferguson, N., 192
 Finnegan, 49
 “Four Days in August” (2012), 35
 Funding Formula, 39, 40, 48,
 49, 199

G

G8, 33, 83
 G20, 32, 38, 83

Gargan, Nick Chief Constable Avon
 and Somerset, 101
 Gibraltar 3, 1988. The IRA
 members; Mairead Farrell,
 Sean Savage and Daniel, 28
 Grant Thornton, 143, 144

H

Hales Gavin Police Foundation, 113
 Hamilton George Chief Constable
 PSNI, 147, 177
 Hillsborough Inquiry, 8, 95,
 172, 173
 Historical Institutional Abuse in
 Northern Ireland between
 led by Sir Anthony Hart, 73
 HMIC, 4, 8, 186–187
 HMIC “Closing the Gap”, 151
 HMIC Digital Crime and Policing
 (HMIC 13/4/16), 54
 HMIC report in 2009 on Public
 Order Policing, 35
 HMIC State of Policing report
 2015, 62
 HMICS report of 10/14
 Deployment of Armed
 Officers, 29
 Hogan Howe Sir Bernard Met Police
 Commissioner, 81
 Home Affairs Select Committee, 17,
 112, 128, 169
 Home Affairs Select Committee
 reports on PCCs 5/5/15 and
 25/3/16, 17, 97, 112, 128,
 141, 143, 147, 166, 169, 182
 House Sir Stephen Police
 Scotland, 29

Human Trafficking, [4](#), [7](#), [13](#),
[62](#), [64–66](#), [73](#), [75–76](#),
[80](#), [134](#), [157](#), [191](#),
[193](#), [199](#)

Hungerford shooting, [29](#), [31](#)

Hutton, W., [8](#)

Hyland, K., [75](#), [76](#)

I

Independent Inquiry (IICSA) into
 Child Sexual Abuse led by
 Justice Pollard, [74](#)

Innes, M., [9](#)

Institute for Fiscal Studies ed Rowena
 Crawford, Richard Disney
 and David Innes, November
 2015 *Funding the English &
 Welsh police service: from
 boom to bust P*, [45](#)

IPCC, [27](#), [170](#), [175–177](#)

IPSCJ, [128](#)

Police, Crime and Justice Institute
 Northants, [128](#)

J

JTAC, [82](#)

K

Keatinge: RUSI 22/1/16, [82](#)

Kettling in Public Order, [34](#)

Kissinger, H., [108](#), [192](#), [209](#)

L

Leppard, A City of London
 police, [77](#)

Local Safeguarding Board
 (LSCBN), [76](#)

London Digital Security Centre
 (LDSC), [129](#)

M

Manning, D., [9](#), [64](#)

MAPPA, [22](#), [167](#)

MASH Multi Agency Safeguarding
 Hubs, [76](#), [165](#)

Mark, Sir Robert, [90](#), [117](#)

McDonald (Police Professional
 5/11/15), [199](#)

McNee, D, [118](#)

Michael Alun PCC South Wales, [129](#)

Millie, [21](#)

MOPAC, [118](#), [120](#), [121](#), [129](#), [201](#)

Muir, H Guardian, [104](#)

Multi Agency Protection Panel
 MAPPA, [22](#), [167](#)

N

NADGA, [199](#), [200](#)

The National Anti-Trafficking and
 Modern Slavery Network
 (NATMSN), [76](#)

National Fraud Intelligence Bureau
 (NFIB), [61](#)

National Statistics. www.gov.uk, [17](#)

NCA, [77–80](#), [135](#)

NCTP HQ, [81](#)

Newburn, T., [15](#)

Newman., Sir Kenneth
 The Principles Of
 Policing And Guidance
 For Professional
 Behaviour, [118](#)

- Neyroud, P., 7, 94
 NIM, 68–69, 79
 Nolan Principles of Public Life, 114
 Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB), 147
 NPCC, 4, 6, 15, 17, 18, 25, 28, 32, 36, 37, 48, 93, 94, 100–101, 104, 116, 144, 154, 158, 163, 183, 184, 191, 199, 200
 NPoCC, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38
- O**
- O ‘Brien QC Susan Historical Crime Abuse enquiry, 74
 Office of Police Conduct, 176–177
 Office of the Surveillance Commissioners (OSC) Sir Christopher Rose, 63
 Operation Athena, 56
 Operation Hydrant, 73
 Operation Kratos, 28
 Operation Pallial, 36
 Orde Hugh Armed Policing, 15, 28, 85, 94
 Organised Crime groups, 9, 24, 29, 67, 70
 Owers, Anne, 170, 171, 173
- P**
- PACE, 92, 107
 Parris, M., 193
 Parker, Sir Nick, 94, 152
 PCSOs (Police Community Support Officers), 18, 25, 26, 69, 83, 117, 135, 163–164, 168
 Peelian Principles, 22, 129
 PEEL Police Efficiency Report 2015, 179
 Pilkington Case, 22
 Pinker Stephen *The Better Angels of Our Nature*, 63
 PIRC Police, 170, 171, 177–178
 PNAC The Senior Police National Assessment Centre (senior PNAC), 101
 Police Act 1996 S54, 134
 Police allocation formula (PAF), 40
 Police allocation formula (PAF) 2013 Guide to PAF gov.uk, 40
 Police and Crime Panel, 47, 98, 101, 113, 137–141, 142, 175, 194, 197, 200
 Police Investigations & Review Commissioner (PIRC) Scotland, 170, 171
 Police IT Company (PICTco), 196
 Police Ombudsman Office of Northern Ireland (PONI), 177
 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, 91, 112, 124
 Police Regulations 2003 (Regulation 11), 98
 Police Scotland Specialist Crime Division, 71
 Policing Board Northern Ireland, 146–147, 198
 Policing Protocol 2011, 114, 132
Policy Exchange, 129
 Price, Sean Chief Constable of Cleveland, 102
 Professional Standards Units (PSD), 175

PSNI Crime Operations PSNI, 4,
17, 71, 85, 151, 152, 159

Public Order, 32–36

*The Pioneers: Police and Crime
Commissioners*, 129

R

Regional Asset Recovery Team
(RART), 70

Regional Cyber Crime Unit
(RCCU), 70

Reiner, 4–5, 8

Restorative Justice, 126, 127

Roads Policing, 36, 37

ROCUs, 66–70

Rogers, 146

RUC, 4

S

Sawyer, Shuan CC of Devon
and Cornwall Police, 188

SCC Senior Command Course
(SCC), 101

Scottish Child abuse Inquiry headed
by Susan O ‘Brien QC, 74

Scottish Justice Secretary on crime, 66

The Scottish Police Authority
(SPA), 147–148

Section 38, 91, 101, 112, 113,
125, 200

Sheehy report 1993, 163

Simmonds, A PCC Northants, 128,
129

Sklansky, 7

SOCO, 78–79

Statutory Guidance for Police
collaboration 2010, 153

Strategic Police Requirement, 91

Strategic policing requirement,
74, 93, 110, 120,
124, 197

Summer Riots 2011, 33, 38, 43

T

Tasers, 30

Thornton, S. NPCC, 17, 25, 95,
143–144, 158

Trenchard scheme, 105

U

Underhill Martin Dorset PCC, 127

Universities Police Science Institute
Cardiff, 128

W

Waldorf Stephen shooting of, 27

Wassermann, G, Lord, 17, 119,
123, 178

Weston, K. RUSI, 82

Winsor, Sir Tom, 97, 113, 119,
132, 178, 179, 181, 183,
185, 186

on Gargan report, 113

S38 power, 113

2013 lecture S38 power, 113